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Thursday, September 17, 1981
Bhadra 26, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, September 17, 1981 Bhadra 26, 1903 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Talks held with French Foreign Minister

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*480. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Minister of External Affairs and the French Foreign Minister met recently in New Delhi to find solutions to problems in South-East Asia, the Iran-Iraq conflict and the Afghan problem; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The French Minister for External Relations visited India on 23rd & 24th August, 1981 at my invitation. We had a general discussion covering bilateral relations and important international issues including the situation in Afghanistan, the Iraq-Iran conflict, developments in South-East Asia and the North-South Dialogue.

(b) Such meetings are part of an ongoing process of consultations between the two Governments. I put forward the views of the Government of India on important issues of mutual interest. There was close understanding between us about the need for peaceful resolution of disputes and the necessity of an effective restructuring of the world economic order. We agreed to keep in touch with each other.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: It is a known fact that after inclusion of the Communist Party in the French Government, some major changes have been made in the outlook of the French Government both in the internal and external affairs.

So I would like to know from the hon. External Affairs Minister:

(a) Whether the new French Government had differences with the Reagan Administration on North-South dialogue and the French Government sincerely felt that Nato's conflict with the Soviet Bloc should not be introduced in South East Asia.

(b) whether the French Foreign Minister had shown much eagerness on the question of future external threat to Kabul during his visit to India?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The French Foreign Minister explained the stand of his Government, which happens to be very much in line with our own thinking,, on the need for global negotiations and the North-South dialogue. Whether there is a distanct difference in this with that of some body else is not for us to comment upon but he positively stated that this is the line of his Government. We will know about the various nuances of these opinions only when we go and meet at the restricted

Summit at Cancun. We need not draw any conclusions meanwhile. What is important is that the Foreign Minister of France has made a categorical declaration that his Government is very much in favour of the North-South dialogue and that they are very sympathetic to the third world to the developing countries and to the weaker sections of humanity.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: My question has not been replied to fully. With regard to external threat to Kabul, he has not said anything.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is not a question. We did discuss the question of Afghanistan. It goes without saying that any Foreign Minister coming here will not leave Afghanistan outside the pale of discussions, nor would we. It so happens that the discussion also included expression of our views on the EEC proposals. I explained to him our own reaction to the EEC proposals and he was not very categorical about these proposals. He said that one has to wait and see for results if any emerging out of these efforts. This is how we tried to explain our position to each other.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir, even to-day—you would have been—it was published in newspapers that the Pakistan President, Zia-ul-Haque, has offered military bases to U.S. in the border of Afghanistan and India. On the other hand, after they met the External Affairs Minister—
Foreign Minister of France said in his Press Conference in Delhi on the 23rd August, 1981—let me quote:

> "We the two Governments decided to look at every possibility—scientific, technical, development of trade exchanges and also Military".

In this context I would like to know from the hon. External Affairs Minister:

(a) whether the proposed purchase of the Mirage 200 fighter aircraft and armed light helicopters have been finalised to counter the threat—the U.S.A. arms supply to Pakistan and a high level Indian Defence Team has visited France in this connection?

(b) If so, what is the global reaction to it particularly in Arab World—Gulf countries?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, you will appreciate that this question has to be directed to the Defence Minister and I would not be in a position to give you all the details. Generally we know this. But, you wanted details. I can not give the details which I do not have in my possession.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I want to have brief answers.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It has to go to Defence.

MR. SPEAKER: Give another question Shri Chandrashekara Murthy.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Cheyson's recent visit to our country had provided a highlevel opportunity to know the views of the new Socialist Regime of France on international and bilaterial matters. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the French Government would subscribe to our views on the international issues like Afghanistan, Iran-Iraq conflict and South-east Asia developments.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, as I said, we discussed all these topics. It so happens that there are areas of agreement between them and us. But, I cannot say that our views are identical. That is the position.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as mentioned earlier, when the talks between the French Foreign Minister and our

Foreign Minister were held, various issues were discussed—economic, scientific etc. You know that there is a problem of supply of fuel from U.S.A. to the Tarapur Power Plant. I would like to know whether the fuel to Tarapur and development of atomic power plants were also discussed with the Foreign Minister. If so, what is the outcome of that discussion?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I am not in a position to say specifically whether any such matter was discussed because the discussions took place with the other Ministers, my other colleagues. What has come out is a certain general description of the discussions that we had. I am quite sure that if the question is directed to the Atomic Energy Department—to the Prime Minister—a more specific answer will be forth coming.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether when he had discussed with the Foreign Minister of France the discussion on the dialogue between the North and South also took place.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: That was one of the most important topics of discussion. And it was significant that we found ourselves to be very much in agreement with each other on the desirability of the North-South dialogue being started.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, it has appeared in the newspapers that Pakistan, which is securing F-16s and is going to give bases to America for getting all the material, has also offered to India that there will be no aggression between India and Pakistan. How far it is a fact? I would like to know whether the Government of Pakistan has offered such a proposal to India and, if so, the reaction of the Government of India. What are the reasons of Pakistan making such an offer?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I thought this Question referred to the French Foreign Ministre's visit.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: May I know from the hon. Foreign Minister if is it his impression after the talks that the new regime in France is likely to take certain positive steps at least on the broader questions of world peace, lessening tension and confrontation and also on the question of disarmament? Is there possibility of India and France working together on these broad questions?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It was quite evident to me that on certain matters India and France think alike and there is a great possibility of working togther. For instance, on the question of developing countries, on the question of the North-South dialogue and on the question of South Africa, on all these questions our positions are very close and there will be no difficulty in our working together in international fora. So far as the question of dis-armament and detente and their own position in Europe are concerned, France does appear to have its own national position. Naturally to what extent they can distance themselves from the position of others in the Camp remains to be seen. But I could say that they have evolved their own position. We need not speculate on further developments right now.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: We know there are acute differences over the developmnt of missiles in Europe beweent Moscow and Washington. Was this question discussed during your talks and what is their reaction?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I have just submitted on this question that after a general discussion and after an appraisal of the French position I had impression that the French have developed or evolved their own national position, then

there will be European position also, along with the other European countries. How these positions will harmonise into a common position of the West remains to be seen.

Uniformity in Education

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*481. SHRI *RAM SWARUP RAM:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce common system of education for every citizen of India by banning all public schools and making education a Central subject, prescribing one syllabus througout the country and giving equal opportunities to the students for competitive examinations conducted by U.P.S.C.;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Statement

Government does not propose to make education a Central subject. Although education is a concurrent subject, education, particularly school education, is still primarily the responnsibility of the State Governments.

Curriculum and Syllabus at the school level are prescribed by the State Governments and the Boards of Secondary Education. At the collegiate level, these are prescribed by the Universities concerned. Expert advice on the subject is in favour of decentralising curriculum and syllabus.

It has been the effort of Government to develop a uniorm structure of education viz., 10+2+3 as also to develop model curricula so that, within a uniform structure, comparable standards can be maintained. Opportunities provided for mutal consultations in forums like Conference of Boards of Secondary Education (COBSE), Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), Conference of Ministers of Education, Conference of Vice-Chancellors, All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) etc. are utilised towards this end.

In regard to competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC, equal opportunities are available to all who fulfill the relevant conditions of eligibility.

It is Government's stated policy to equalise educational opportunity. Towards this end, it has been Government's endeavour to open as many schools as possible to bring educational opportunities within the reach of all.

So far as "Public" schools, which, in effect, are private schools, are concerned because of certain Constitutional safeguards, it is not possible to ban them.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी की ओर से जो जवाब आया है उसको मैं ने बहुत गम्भीरता से देखा है, एक एक शब्द को पढ़ा है, इसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि शिक्षा एक समवर्ती विषय है फिर भी हम इसको केन्द्र के अधीन नहीं ला सकते हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम अभी तक अपनी शिक्षा को प्रयोगवाद में ले जा रहे हैं . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मुझे प्रसन्न करना चाहते हैं कि सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : सरकार कभी टन प्लस टू प्लस 3 की ओर ले जाती है और कभी टेन प्लस वन प्लस टू की ओर ले जाती है। देश के लिए शिक्षा का बहुत महत्व होता है और इस पर देश का भविष्य निर्भर है। अभी उस का प्रयोगवाद चल रहा है और अभी हम एक नीति तय नहीं पा कर रहे हैं कि सारे देश में किस तरह की शिक्षा चले, किस तरह के पाठ्यक्रम सेकेन्डरी स्कूलों के लिए, प्राइमरी स्कूलों के लिए और युनिवर्सिटियों के लिये हों। बिहार में एक तरह की शिक्षा प्रणाली चल रही है और यू० पी० में दूसरी तरह की शिक्षा प्रणाली चल रही है। इसलिए एक तरह का समान स्तर डेवलप नहीं हो रहा है सारे देश में इस कारण जो राष्ट्रीय एकता है उस में कहीं न कहीं और कुछ न कुछ विखंडता नजर आ रही है और एकमात्र शिक्षा इस के लिए दोषी है। इस संदर्भ में इस की अहमियत को समझते हुए, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार देश में एक ही स्तर की शिक्षा चलाना चाहती है और उस को को-आर्डिनेट करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनाएगी जो यह सुनिश्चित करे कि सारे देश में एक ही पाठ्यक्रम हो और एक ही स्तर की पढ़ाई सभी वर्गों में हो ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: School Education is primarily the business of the States. Every State makes its own syllabi. Though we have gone on structural basis on 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern as the hon. Member has just now mentioned, this we have done to ensure that there is a basis for solid elementary education. The NCERT, in consultation with the various States has worked out a Minimum Learning in regard to Mathematics and general Continunm from classes 1 to 5. This is in regard to Mathematics and general environmental conditions and to provide for variety of local specifis curricula to suit the needs of the diverse problems of children. This we have done. But to say that we should have one pattern of education throughout India would not be the right thing in the general outlook of the country where such lot of variety exists. The people living in West Bengal have their own way of dressing and eating and all that which is very different from the people of the Punjab for instance. So, such variety exists. If we take the different States, they have got their own identity which we like to keep. But there are certain things as I mentioned which we have got to provide. We have given a structure to the education in which children of all the classes 1 to 5 can learn and grow as one.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दरअसल में आप के नाम से ही इन्होंने कुछ लिया है ऐसा लगता है। आगे भी राम, पीछे भी राम, कौनसा स्वरूप है राम का। इसी तरीके से इन्होंने एजुकेशन को कानकेन्ट सबजेक्ट बना कर किया है।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि शैक्षणिक अवसर को समान बनाना सरकार की एक घोषित नीति है। हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर एक हो, समान अवसर सभी को मिले चाहे वह सामान्य जनता हो और चाहे वह विशिष्ठ जनता हो लेकिन दोषपूर्ण शिक्षा की वजह से हमारे यहां दो तरह की, दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली चलने की वजह से एक ही समय में दो स्टैन्डर्ड के लोग पैदा हो गये। आप जानते हैं कि भारत गांवों का देश है और 80 फीसदी जनता गांवों में रहती है और उनके बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए वही-गुरु जी की पाठशाला है, वही चटाई पर बैठ कर वे पढ़ते हैं और उन्हें कोई पाठ्यक्रम नहीं मिलता पढ़ने के लिए और न रोशनी मिल पाती है और न किताबें मिल पाती हैं। कितना गरीब यह मुल्क है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप छोटा सवाल कीजिए ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : इस सभी के संदर्भ में ही यह भूमिका है। इसको अगर नहीं कहा जाएगा तो कैसे समझा जाएगा ।

हुजूर आप भी गांव में रहते हैं जब तक हमारा लक्ष्य समान स्तर की शिक्षा सभी को देने का नहीं होगा तो कैसे लोग आगे आयेंगे । आज हमारी शिक्षा दो केटेगरी में बंट गई है । इसमें से एक केटेगरी का वर्ग काफी डेवलप कर गया है । उसमें बिजनेसमेन हैं, उच्च श्रेणी के पदों पर काम करने वाले हैं । यह सब हमारी दोहरी शिक्षा नीति की वजह से हो रहा है । उच्च पदों पर काम करने वालों का भी स्वार्थ डवलप कर गया है । इस सब के लिए हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली दोषी है । जब हमारी नीति समान स्तर की शिक्षा देने की है तो क्या सरकार दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली को समाप्त कर के सभी गांवों के स्कूलों को एक स्टेण्डर्ड पर लाएगी । यदि नहीं तो क्या सरकार सभी पब्लिक स्कूलों को बंद करेगी जिससे कि शिक्षा का समान स्तर हो सके ?

क्या सरकार इस बात की अहमियत को समझते हुए सभी स्कूलों को एक ही स्टेण्डर्ड पर लाना चाहती है और पब्लिक स्कूलों को बंद करने का विचार रखती है ? चूंकि एक दूसरे प्रश्न के जवाब में यह कहा गया था कि विचार नहीं है इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा को एक स्टेण्डर्ड पर लाने के लिए क्या सरकार देश के सभी शिक्षा संस्थानों लोअर स्कूल से ले कर यूनिवर्सिटीज तक—को एक स्तर पर लाने के लिए कोई क्रमबद्ध योजना बनाने का विचार रखती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सारे सवाल का वजन खोते जा रहे हैं।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बताना जरूरी है ।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The expression public school is a misnomer because the schools that are supposed to be public are private schools. They are owned either by societies or by associations and they are not Government schools. So, to say that these public schools should be stopped

श्री दौलत राम सारण : केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हें अनुदान देती है । यह गलत कह रही हैं ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अगर मुझको जवाब देने का मौका मिल जाए तो आपकी तृप्ति हो जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तृप्ति कीजिए ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अगर मैं जवाब नहीं दूंगी तो कैसे मालूम होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदया को जवाब देने दीजिए ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : हमारे यहां जो पब्लिक स्कूल हैं वे प्राइवेट लोग खुद चलाते हैं । माना कि इनको सरकार कुछ मदद देती है लेकिन पब्लिक स्कूलों में वीकर सेक्शंस के बच्चों के लिए 25 फीसदी जगहें होती हैं और इन सैक्शंस के जो बच्चे होशियार होते है उनको इनमें पढ़ने का और आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिलता है । (व्यवधान)

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा जवाब नहीं मिला ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे एक बात पूछना चाहते हैं कि उनके हितों की रक्षा करने हेतु आप क्या कदम उठायेंगी । यह जो ड्युल एजूकेशन है—जिसके पास पैसा है वह तो पब्लिक स्कूल में माडल स्कूल में, कान्वेन्ट स्कूल में पढ़ता है और जिसके पास पैसा नहीं है, मेरे जैसे आदमी के पास, वह बोरी दबा कर पढ़ने जाता है ; यह जो स्कूलों में डिफ्रेंस है जिसकी वजह से इन्टरव्यू और कम्पीटिशन में बोरी ले कर पढ़ने वाला मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता उस विषय में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं, यह जवाब दीजिए ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर मैंने अभी कहा है कि जो काबिल बच्चे होते हैं, इनके लिए एक इम्तहान है, जो स्टेट लेवल पर होता है ।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the language and the spirit of the question is not the same which I wanted to ask. On the contrary it is carrying the idea just opposite. Le me clear it. We want that Education should come under the State List. Education should not even be a Concurrent Subject. Education is a very vital subject. Everybody should acknowledge it. I must point out that the range of the question is so wide that it needs a full discussion. For national, emotional and intellectual integration it is necessary that a comprehensive education policy should be framed for the whole of the country.

Now, Sir, I want to have some clarifications from the Hon. Minister. According to the Central Government, what should be the language or the languages which should be taught in Primary Schools i.e., upto Class V standard? Private schools are creating discrimination among the people. So, what is the proposal of the Central Government to overcome the constitutional hurdles to ban those private schools?

MR. SPEAKER: How many questions are you asking?

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: There is a wide range of questions. What step is the Government taking or proposes to take to make education free to children upto the age of 14 years? This has been guaranteed under the Constitution aim this was aimed to be achieved by the year 1960.

MR. SPEAKER: My God, it is catalogue it is not a question.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Is Government ready to accept the proposal to spend 10 per cent of the Central Budget for the education of the children of our country? If not, why not?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the supplementary type. Supplementaries are short, pungent and incisive.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, steps have taken for free education for children till the age of 14 years. It is only the private schools which charge fees. But the schools run by the Government are free for children upto the age of 14 years. And, Sir, he has asked me so many questions.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot ask all question like this.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Language Sir. Sir in a primary school what is the language policy? Sir, here they are saying one thing and in the countryside they are saying another thing.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: It is the regional language.. The mother tongue is to be taught to the child.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Only the mother tongue or something else?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: At the Primary level education is through mother tongue.

श्री **विलास मुत्तेमवार** : पिछले दिनों कुछ राष्ट्रीय समाचार पत्रों में नैनीताल के एक पब्लिक स्कूल में एक छात्र ने जब हिन्दी बोल दी थी तो उसकी वजह से उसके टीचर ने उसका अपमान किया था, उसको मारा था और क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस सार्वजनिक अपमान के कारण उस लडके ने आत्महत्या कर ली थी ? उस किशोर की आत्महत्या का यह जो सवाल है उसकी तरफ क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान गया है ? क्या उसको इसकी जानकारी है और अगर है तो उस दिशा में उरकार ने क्या किया है । अंग्रेज तो यहां से चले गए हैं लेकिन आज भी जो लोग अपनी क्लास में अंग्रेजी नहीं बोलते हैं उनके साथ ऐसा बरताव किया जाए तो क्या यह एक गंभीर मामला नहीं हो जाता है और क्या इस की तरफ शिक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान गया है ?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not flow from this question. This is irrelevant. We have drawn attention to it already under 377. Now Mr. Jagdish Tytler.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: When my friend Ram Swaroop Ji just mentioned about the closing of public schools, you found that there was quite an approval from the Treasury as well as Opposition benches. I, as a person who runs a school, am surprised. Of the people are sitting here, the children of over 70 per cent of them are studying in public schools.

MR. SPEAKER: You might have under rated it. It might be 90 per cent.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Here are the Members who send their sons to these public schools in spite of the ideology they may have, or of the ideology of their parties. I am not saying that public schools should or should not remain. It is for the Government to decide. We will all accept Government's decision. But is the public school really harming the national stream, and is the public school really harming the cause of national integration? On this my pointed question is this. (*Interruptions*) Don't say that you are the people who send letters to me to admit your children (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER Order, please.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: My pointed question is this: what faults and strengths have been found in the present running of various types of schools which are competing in the education of children? Will the removal of such schools not also remove the healthy and clearly competitive spirit among the educationists for the betterment of education and educational facilities? what steps is Government taking to bring their own schools in competition with the public schools?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: We have shown the direction in this manner by creating a few Central Schools. And I believe they are welcome by the public, because there is so much demand to open more Central Schools. That shows that he direction shown by the opening of Central Schools is welcomed by the public.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : : क्या यह सच है कि देश के कई शिक्षक संघों ने मांग की है कि भारत के सभी स्कूलों के लिए एक ही पाठयक्रम होना चाहिये, स्कूलों में बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए? अगर की है तो एक ही पाठ्यक्रम बनाने के बारे में सरकार ने अब तक क्या प्रयास किया है और उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अभी थोड़ी देर पहले मैंने इसका जिक्र किया था। यह कहा गया था कि कामन शिक्षा प्रणाली बननी चाहिये और उसके उत्तर में मैंने इसका जिक्र किया था। कनसलटेटिव कमेटी जो पार्लियमेंट की है उस में भी यह सवाल उठा था। तब भी यह कहा गया था कि एक पता नहीं होनी चाहिये। मुख्तलिफ किस्म के जो लोग हमारे देश के अलग अलग हिस्सों में रहते हैं वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि इस तरह की बराबरी हो। वे चाहते हैं कि उनकी अपनी जो लोकल बातें है, लोकल ज्योगराफी है, लोकल उनका रहन सहन है, उनका तरीका है, उस सब की उनके बच्चों को जानकारी हो बनिसबत इसके कि दूर दो हजार मील पर क्या हो रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान बहुत बड़ा मुल्क है।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : मंत्री महोदया ने बताया कि शिक्षा को केन्द्रीय विषय बनाने का हमारा कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं है। पर में पूछना चाहती हूं कि शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची का विषय तो है ही और विभिन्नता में एकता ही हमारा उद्देश्य है. जैसा राधाकृष्णन आयोग ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कहा है कि कम से कम यूनीवर्सिटी ऐजूकेशन केन्द्रीय विषय होना ही चाहिये। इसलिये मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि आज जो विभिन्नता और ग्रुपिज्म यूनीवर्सिटी ऐजूकेशन में हो रही है क्या उसे दूर करने के लिये मंत्री महोदया यह विचार रखती हैं कि कम से कम वाइस-चांसलर, जैसा कि राधाकृष्णन आयोग ने भी कहा है, की नियुक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकार में हो तथा अन्य

जो प्रोफेसर और रीडर्स हैं उनकी नियुक्ति यू०जी०सी० के माध्यम से हो क्या इस प्रकार का आप विचार रखती हैं ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : जो अभी जिक्र हुआ है हमारी कनकरेंट लिस्ट ऐजूकेशन की है और कोआर्डिनेशन ऐनश्योर करने के लिये तथा स्टेन्डर्ड बनाए रखने के लिये ही हम उसमें दखल देना चाहते हैं । साथ ही हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि जो हमारी नेशनल इम्पोर्टेन्स की चीज है, नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन उसको प्रोमोट कर सकें, इस काम को अपने नीचे ले सकें जिससे कनकरेंसी आफ ऐजूकेशन को हम पूरा कर सकें। इसके अलावा हम किसी तरह का इंटरफीयरेंस नहीं करना चाहते और चाहते हैं कि जो हमारे नेशनल इंस्टीटयूशन्स हैं उनको बढ़ायें इसलिये कनकरेंसी में लिया है। लेकिन हम यह नहीं चाहते कि जो एक स्टेट का विषय है शिक्षा का उसमें किसी प्रकार का दखल दें ।

श्री चतुर्भुज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा महत्व का विषय है और इस पर दो मिनट में कोई विचार नहीं हो सकता। आज जाति से ले कर धर्म, सम्प्रदायों के स्कूल देश में चल रहे हैं उसमें किस प्रकार से राष्ट्रीयता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, अनुशासन बना कर रख सकते हैं, और 90 प्रतिशत गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों का हम प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में किस प्रकार से एकरूपता ग्रहण कर सकते हैं। यही कारण है कि हम कहीं के नहीं रहते । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप कोई ऐसी राष्ट्रीय नीति तैयार कर रहे हैं जिसके अन्दर राष्ट्रीयता और राष्ट्र हमारा जिन्दा रहे ताकि विद्यार्थियों में एकता हो। ऐसा कोई प्रयास है ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मैंने अभी कहा है कि टाइप आफ ऐजूकेशन जो है वह विभिन्नता को देखते हुए एक सी नहीं हो सकती।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: In view of the fact that education is supremely important in the life of a society, in view of the fact also that we have some excellent recommendations by the committees like Mudaliar Committee, Radhakrishnan Committee and also the Kothari Commission, in spite of all those recommendations, we do not have any national policy on education. You have come to power. Sufficient time has elapsed. Are you going to formulate a national policy on education and provide guidelines to the States so that we can have some standard policy on education?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I wish to remind the hon. member that we have already laid on the Table of the House all the recommendations made by the different Committees about which he had just now mentioned.

Prevention of Mental Retardation

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*481-A. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Scientists at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has achieved a major breakthrough in the detection and prevention of several forms of mental retardation;

(b) if so, the deails thereof;

(c) whether according to leading scientists of the Institue, now mental retardation in new-born babies can be detected and effectively treated; and

(d) the time by which this new achievement will be put into operation in the hospitals throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has been established that when detected early, inborn errors of metabolism leading to mental retardation, can be treated by suitable dietary therapy. In the screening programme developed at

the Institute, a drop of blood is collected from new-born infants and analysed for amino acids by chromatography. High levels of amino acids —especially phenlelanine—are indicative of a genetic disorder. The test is simple, relatively inexpensive and does not require use of sophisticated equipment.

(d) This screening programme can be put into operation throughout the country, in hospitals, in a reasonably short time, if personnel can be trained and facilities for collection of samples and follow up of suspected cases are organised. The Institute will be ready to provide the necessary training in about a year's time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Four years back the Indian Institute of Science achieved a breakthrough in finding out the causes and detection of different types of mental retardation in babies. I would like to know whether the conclusions and deliberations of this scientific research can be introduced in various hospitals. The reply that has been given by the hon. Minister is that it will take a reasonably short time. Such important conclusions of research should be taken up immediately because millions of small babies have suffered from various types of mental retardation. In view of this, I would like to know how these researches and conclusions will be implemented in various institutes and even in the various hospitals throughout the country.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The linkage between genetic disorders and mental retardation has been known for a long time and many countries have regular screening of new born babies. But it is for the first time in India that the screening programme has been taken up and tests have been conducted in Bangalore. The efficacy of the diagnostic method of this type has been a breakthrough so far as early detection of such cases in India is concerned. And we are very proud that our young scientists in this Institute at Bangalore have been able to do something for the country. This can be put into to practice only when the Ministry of Health comes to our help because we have done that part of the job in finding out the procedure but the implementation has to be done throught the hospitals.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: According to the scientists the implementation of this research in various hospitals and also using of mobile vans for this purpose does not involve any huge amount of money. In view of the fact that the hon. Minister is concerned about the implementaion —I draw your attention, Mr. Speaker, you are looking that side—I would like to know...

MR. SPEAKER: I am listening to you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I know your ears are open. The Minister said in her reply "within a reasonable short time". In view of the great concern in the country regarding this matter, may I know how soon you are going to have a dialogue with the Health Ministry to implement this programme, which does not ivolve any huge amount of money?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: We are very happy about these new findings and we will very soon get in touch with the Health Ministry. The Health Minister himself is here and he has listened to everthing I am sure he will be in more haste than anybody else.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : मंत्री महोदया ने बताया है कि मानसिक दुर्बलता का पता लगाने और उसको रोकने के लिए जो टेस्ट किया जाता है, वह सरल है, उसमें पैसा भी ज्यादा खर्च नहीं होता है और कोई सोफिस्टिकेटिड एक्विपमेंट भी प्रयोग में नहीं आता है। उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि वह इस योजना को रीजनेबली शार्ट टाइम में इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सम्भव हो सकेगा कि 1981-82 में मानसिक दुर्बलता को रोकने के लिए सारे देश में सभी अस्पतालों में कार्यक्रम चलाया जाए।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि मैं इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करूंगी । मैंने तो यही कहा है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर आफ हैल्थ यहां बैठे हैं और उन को भी यह सुनने का मौका मिला है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कितना बड़ा काम हुआ है । मैं समझती हूं कि यह काम बहुत जल्दी किया जायेगा ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : बंगलौर में मानसिक दुर्बलता का जो ऐनेलेसिस या विश्लेषण किया गया है, क्या उससे यह पता चला है कि पौष्टिक आहार की कमी भी मानसिक दुर्बलता का एक कारण है ? आज भी हमारे देश में ऐसी करोड़ों माताएं हैं--पौष्टिक आहार मिलने की बात तो छोड़िए जो छोटे बच्चे के खाना मांगने पर उसको पीटती हैं कि वह खाना क्यों मांगता है । यदि पौष्टिक आहार की कमी भी मानसिक दुर्बलता का एक कारण बताया गया है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदया ने, जिनके पास समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय भी है, करोड़ों बच्चों को पौष्टिक आहार देने की किसी योजना पर विचार किया है ; यदि हां, तो उस योजना को कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने बड़ा सुन्दर सवाल पूछा है । मैं भी एक महिला हूं और मैं समझती हूं कि यह एक बहुत अच्छा सवाल है । यह बात सही है कि मैलन्यूट्रीशन से मेन्टल रिटार्डेशन होता है । बच्चा पैदा होने से पहले अगर मां को न्यूट्रीशन सही नहीं मिलता है--उसको सही मात्रा में प्रोटीन्ज नहीं मिलते हैं, तो बच्चे के ब्रेन की फार्मेशन में फर्क जरूर पड़ता है । सरकार इस कोशिश में है कि गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए अलग से भोजन दिया जाए । छोटे बच्चों के लिए भी दूध का इन्तजाम है, लेकिन यह उन्हीं पर मुनहसिर है कि वे आएं और उसको लें ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा एन्टे-नेटल और प्री-नेटल क्लिनिक चलाए जाते हैं ? क्या मैं मंत्री महोदया से यह अपेक्षा करूं कि वह स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से समन्वय कर के एन्टे-नेटल और प्री-नेटल क्लिनिक्स में इस योजना को प्रारम्भ करने के लिए कोई कारगर कदम उठायेंगी, ताकि नवजात शिशुओं को मेन्टली रिटार्डिड होने से रोका जा सके ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, यह जो मेरी बहन ने प्रश्न पूछा है यह इस सवाल से नहीं उठता है क्योंकि हम तो जेनेटिक डिसआर्डर की बात कर रहे हैं ।

Women Police to Help Female Passengers

*482. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that at the Madras Railway Station, women police have been posted to help women passengers reach their local destination by arranging for them taxies, etc. catch connecting trains and also arrange accommodation for overnight stay; and

(b) if so, names of railway stations where similar arrangements for women passengers have been made or are proposed to be made.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). A statment is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir, one woman Head Constable and three women Police Constables are posted at Madras Central.

Similar arrangements have been made at Madras Egmore Railway Station with the same strength.

These women police personnel at the booths, guide women passengers alighting at these stations at odd hours to their destinations by arranging auto-rickshaws and taxies, etc.

(b) The names of other important railway stations where women police have been posted are; Dadar, Victoria Terminus, Pune, Kalyan, Bhusawal, Nagpur on Central Railway; Hubli, Aurangabad, Purna, Jalna, Akola on South-Central Railway; Patna, on Eastern Railway. They perform duties as per directives given by DIGs|Police (Railways) of the concerned State.

A proposal to post women police at other important railway stations on Southern and South-Central Railways is under consideration.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न केवल मद्रास तक सम्बन्धित नहीं है। पुलिस तो सारे देश में फैली हुई है और महिलाएं सारे देश में यात्रा करती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मद्रास के अलावा और किन स्थानों पर रेलवे पुलिस के अन्तर्गत महिला पुलिस की व्यवस्था है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट में दिया हुआ है।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : इस समय यह व्यवस्था केवल मद्रास सेंट्रल स्टेशन पर ही नहीं है बल्कि अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी है जैसे विक्टोरिया टर्मिनस, दादर, पुणे, कल्याण, भुसावल, नागपुर, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे पर हुबली, औरंगाबाद, पुर्णा, जालना, अकोला और पूर्व रेलवे पर पटना में भी यह व्यवस्था हैं। महिला यात्रियों की रक्षा के लिए महिला हैड कांस्टेबल और कांस्टेबलों की इस तरह से पोस्टिंग की गई है और वह डी आइ जी, आर पी एफ के अन्तर्गत रहती हैं। उन का काम महिला यात्रियों को अपनी जगह पर पहुंचने में सहायता देने का है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से उन को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं कि वह बैचलर हैं लेकिन महिलाओं का इतना ध्यान रखते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तभी तो बैचलर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात समझ में नहीं आई, इस जवाब में केवल महाराष्ट्र के स्टेशनों का ही उल्लेख हुआ है, क्या महाराष्ट्र के अलावा जो रेलवे स्टेशन हैं उन में महिला पुलिस की आवश्यकता नहीं है? आप नाम देखिए, दादर, विक्टोरिया टर्मिनस, पुणे, कल्याण, भुसावल, नागपुर इत्यादि दिए हैं। अगर यह अन्तुले साहब का असर है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : महाराष्ट्र के अलावा भी बताया गया है।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: What is the percentage of women Railway Police selected and appointed in Tamil Nadu State? Is it not a fact that it is unsafe to appoint women as Police as bandoubust is required to be made for them?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I do not have this information with me at present.

वाणिज्य पद्धति संस्थान और महारानी बाग पालिटेकनीक इंस्टीट्यूट दिल्ली द्वारा हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफी डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम न चलाया जाना

483. **श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार** : क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "वाणिज्य पद्धति संस्थान" और महारानी बाग पोलीटैक्नीक इन्स्टीट्यूट, दिल्ली द्वारा केवल अंग्रेजी में स्टेनोग्राफी डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफी में डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम न चलाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उनका मंत्रालय हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में स्टेनोग्राफी डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम चलाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगा जिससे कि केन्द्र सरकार की नीति सफल हो सके ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). No Diploma Course as such in Stenography is offered by either institution. A certificate course of one year duration in Hindi Stenography as well as English Stenography is offered by the 'Vanijya Paddhati Sansthan' (Institute of Commercial Practice). In the Women's Polytechnic, Maharani Bagh and also in Institute of Commercial Practice, English Stenography is included as one of the subjects of the two year Diploma Course in Secretarial Practice.

(c) Stenography is a skill-oriented activity and sufficient proficiency can be acquired in this activity in a one-year training programme. There is neither need for justification to enhence the period of training to the level of a Diploma Course which is of 2|3 years duration.

श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने तीस वर्षों से हमारे देश की राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी को 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा महत्ता देने की बात कही है। मैं सारे देश की बात न कह कर मात्र भारत की राजधानी, दिल्ली में जो दो इंस्टीट्यूट चल रहे हैं उनमें कितने बच्चे अंग्रेजी में और कितने बच्चे हिन्दी में पढ़ रहे हैं—यह जानकारी म माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहता हूं।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : आई टी आई इंस्टीट्यूट्स, जिनमें स्टेनोग्राफरी पढ़ाई जाती है उसके आंकड़े मैं दे रही हूं। मालवीय नगर में 96, तिलक नगर, जेलरोड पर 86, अरब की सराय में 55 है। शहादरा में 38 हैं अंग्रेजी में और 40 हैं हिन्दी में। सब्जी मंडी में 86 अंग्रेजी में हैं। कर्जन रोड पर 80 हैं और हिन्दी में 43 हैं। नरेला में 38 हैं अंग्रेजी में और हिन्दी में कोई दाखिल ही नहीं हुआ। पूसा में 95 हैं अंग्रेजी में और 52 हैं हिन्दी में।

श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने संसत्सदस्यों की एक हिन्दी भाषा कमेटी बनाई है जिसने विदेशों का दौरा किया है। इस हिन्दी भाषा कमेटी की जो प्रोसीडिंग्ज चलती हैं वह अंग्रेजी में चलती है, क्या यह बात सही है, यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : इसके बारे में मुझे पता नहीं है।

Railways dues to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board

*479. SHRI DALBIR SINGH:
SHRI B. R. NAHATA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) How much money the Railways owed to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board on account of power charges upto 31st March, 1980 and what is the

amount of power purchased by Indian Railways from M.P.E.B. in the current year; and

(b) what are the causes of non-payment?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Four Zonal Railways, namely, Central, Western, Eastern and South Eastern take Power from M.P.E.B. for stations, colonies workshops and electric traction. These Railways do not owe any amount for the electric energy supplied by M.P.E.B. to their respective systems upto 31-3-1980. The total electricity consumed during the current year from 1-4-1981 to 31-7-1981 for the Railways is 93.3 million units.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Wagons and Coaches

*484. SHRI A. A. RAHIM:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing;

(a) the number of wagons and coaches produced in the country during 1980-81;

(b) what is the backlog of demand in the country for wagons and passenger coaches; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish more factories to manufacture wagons and coaches to meet the growing demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. ZAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The number of wagons and coaches manufactured in the country during 1980-81 as follows:

(i) Wagons 12,064.5 in terms of 4 wheelers.

(ii) Coaches—922 vehicle units.

(b) The demand of wagons and coaches is reflected by the acquisition of wagons and coaches determined on a five Year Plan period. The current VI Five Year Plan provides for acquisition of 1,00,000 wagons in terms of 4-wheels and over 6,000 coaches (including EMUs) during the period 1980-85. The procurement on a year to year basis is planned on the basis of funds allocated in the annual plan.

Acquisition of 10,00,000 wagons coupled with improvement in turn-round is expected to place the Railways in a position to fully meet the demand for wagons.

The proposed acquisition of over 6,000 coaches including EMUs in the VI Plan period will not be able to meet the growth of passenger traffic fully.

(c) The Annual installed capacity for manufacture of Railway wagons in the country is about 28,000 wagons in terms of 4 wheelers and this capacity will be sufficient to meet the demand indigenously. Consequently, for the present, there is no proposal to start any more wagon building units in the country.

The setting up of new coach building factory for meeting the demands of passenger traffic by manufacturing new coaches is under consideration.

Out of Turn Allotment of Wagons for Coal

*485. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether "out of turn" wagons have been allotted to certain private contractors for coal transportation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of wagons allotted on "out of turn" basis during April to July, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. ZAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Adhoc assistance has been

provided in some cases on 'Out of Turn Basis" strictly against sponsored programme of the State Government/ Sponsoring Authority, where industry/ consumers represented distress.

No allotment to private contractors has been made directly.

(c) Number of wagons for coal loading so allotted on the different railways during the months 'April—July' has been about 7,000 wagons.

Supply of Controlled paper to Delhi and Gujarat

*486. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what was the total requirement of and actual supply of controlled paper to the Union Territory of Delhi and the State of Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) Whether they were supplied such paper less than their requirements and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to meet their full requirements; and

(d) how much requirement and supply is expected during 1981 and 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The total requirement of controlled paper as notified by Delhi and Gujarat and the allotment made during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Delhi (in tonnes)		Gujarat (in tonnes)	
	Requirement	Allotment	Requirement	Allotment
1978-79	12658	8243	16058	11470
1979-80	10029	6232	17610	10587
1980-81	8682	5011	15120	8570

(c) It has not been possible to meet the full requirement of paper of any State or Union Territory due to the very limited availability of concessional paper. As and when the availability improves, efforts are made to meet the reuirement of States and Union Territories in full.

(d) It is not possible to assess the requirement and supply before hand as these are based on various related factors.

Unemployment Allowance to Handicapped and Blinds

*487. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce unemployment allowance for the physically handicapped and blind persons;

(b) whether Government have collected informations regarding children below 14 years in age who are covered in this category;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give some scholarships or extend some other facilities by giving them some maintenance to improve their future prospects; and

(d) whether Central Government have issued some instructions to the States in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The proposal of giving an employment allowance to the physically handicapped persons, including blinds, has been referred to a working group set up by the Government to consider the question of legislation in this field. The report of the Working Group is awaited. The proposal has also been referred to the State Governments for consideration.

(b) to (d). There has been no comprehensive survey to determine the number of handicapped children be-

low 14 years in age and therefore, this information is not available. Scholarships are provided to the handicapped students under the scheme of Scholarship to the Blind. The Deaf, and the Orthopaedically Handicapped for pursuing academic studies from class IX onwards and for vocational and technical training. For the 1981-82 a budget provision of Rupees 69 lakhs has been made for this scheme. During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rupees 61.08 lakhs was sanctioned to the States for giving scholarships/stipends to about 10,000 students/trainees. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Karnatak, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim; Andaman and Nicobar islands, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa Daman and Diu and Pondicherry have their own schemes of giving scholarships to handicapped students for studying upto Class VIII. The Central Government has requested all the other State Governments to formulate schemes of scholarships for the handicapped students for pursuing studies upto Class VIII.

Economy in Expenditure by Indian Embassies

*488. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure incurred by the Indian Embassies in the foreign countries; and

(b) the steps taken to reduce such expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The total expenditure incurred by the Indian Embassies abroad in the financial year 1980-81 was Rs. 36.65 crores.

(b) Steps taken to reduce expenditure abroad fall broadly into four categories:

(i) continuous review and re-formulation of rules and regulations, financial and administrative, relating to personnel as well as their service conditions, with the objective of eliminating or at least reducing routine work abroad which can be done equally well at Hqrs;

(ii) Staff thus released from the larger missions to be re-deployed in hard-pressed mission in other regions such as the Gulf area and North Africa, thereby saving the expense of providing personnel from Headquarters for these Missions;

(iii) wherever possible, we are purchasing or constructing office as well as residential property abroad, so as to effect substantial reduction in rental bills. Long-term effects of this policy would be full return of cost of property in addition to acquisition of valulable permanent assets by the Government of India;

(iv) prescription of regulated administrative norms, relating to expenditure on hotel bills, ceiling on number of permitted telephone calls from residential telephones of officers, including head of missions, curtailing expenditure on telegrams, transportation and stationery. One important measure is the prescription of a minimum period of stay in Delhi between postings which would yield considerable savings in terms of travelling allowance and foreign allowance payable to personnel posted abroad.

Extra Loading in Jumbo Freight Trains

*489. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that each wogon of the jumbo freight train is loading five extra tonnes of load and that the diesel and electric locos haul trailing loads beyond the technically permissible level;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of loco failures on the various zonal railways as a result thereof during the last one year; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There are no instructions to permit loading of BCX and CRT wagons—which comprise Jumbo freight trains, by extra five tonnes above the carrying capacity. Present instructions permit loading of these wagons upto carrying capacity plus two tonnes only as in the case of all other covered broad gauge wagons. The trains boads are determined by the hauling capacity of individual engines on different sections and they are followed for all trains including 'Jumbo' trains. The name 'Jumbo' is only a distinguishing mark for the staff to identify that the train is carrying a particular type of wagon.

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

Late Running of Trains between Mathura and New Delhi

*490. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact of late running of trains between Mathura and New Delhi.

(b) whether there is any discord among Northern Railway staff for Western Railway trains;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action has been initiated to run the trains according to schedule time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir. However sometimes some trains run late.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The punctuality performance of trains running on Mathura New Delhi section was quite satisfactory (75 per cent to 100 per cent) for the last few months.

The running of trains on Mathura-New Delhi section is being watched at all levels. Avoidable detentions are taken up promptly and remedial measures are taken to improve the running of trains.

Institutions run by Birla Group of Companies

*491. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the institutions of higher education and institutions of engineering and technology run by the Birla Group of Companies;

(b) whether Government or the University Grants Commission provide any financial aid to thoses institutions;

(c) whether any criteria based on merits of candidates have been laid down for admission to the various courses offered by the Birla institutions;

(d) whether Government are aware of complaints that admissions to the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi, are not based on merit of the candidates; and

(e) whether candidates from the above institute are accorded the same recognition as those from Government run institutions in regard to appointments to various services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Birla Group of Companies run the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, which offers courses in Engineering, Sciences, Humanities and Management. Other Institutes run by the Group offering courses in Engineering and Technology are:

(1) Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra (Ranchi) and

(2) The Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani (Haryana).

Information regarding College level institutions offering courses in Arts and Sciences run by the Birla Group is not readily available and is being collected.

(b) No maintenance grant is provided by the Government or the UGC to the above three Institutions for the conduct of undergraduate courses. The Government provides grants for approved postgraduate courses to Mesra (Ranchi) and Bhiwani Institutes on 100 per cent basis. The UGC provides development grant to Pilani Institute for approved schemes as and when required.

(c) The admissions to undergraduate courses in Mesra (Ranchi) and Bhiwani Institutes are made on the basis of separate entrance tests conducted for the purpose by these Institutes. The Pilani Institute makes admission on the basis of marks obtained at 10 plus 2 or equivalent examination.

Some seats have been reserved for SC/ST candidates and a few for the nominees of the management in Ranchi and Bhiwani Institutes. Special consideration is given by the Pilani Institute for admission to SC/ST candidates.

(d) The Federation of University (Service) Teachers Association of Bihar have in a communication to the UGC alleged that candidates even without minimum requisite qualifications and without appearing at the Entrance Examination have been admitted and the admissions in the Institute are based on extraneous considerations rather than merit.

(e) Yes, Sir.

National Railway Catering Consultative Council

*492. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to to lay a statement showing:

(a) the composition of the National Railways Catering Consultative Council State-wise and railway Zone-wise; and

(b) what are the reasons for not giving representations to other States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The composition of the National Railway Catering Consultative Council is as under:

Names

1. Pt. Raghunandan Tiwari, Rail Niwas, New Delhi.

2. Shri Ramesh Jaidka, Janpath, New Delhi.

3. Dr. S. P. Pandey, Jaunpur, U.P.

4. Shri Narendra Pati Tripathi, Gordaribagh, Patna

5. Shri Vidyanand Shukla, West Champaran, Bihar.

6. Shri Vidyanand Pandey, Jamshedpur, Bihar.

7. Shri Ravi Krishna Datta, Ghazipur, U.P.

8. Shri Jawahar Prasad Singh, Sunepur, Saran, Bihar.

9. Shri Hameedshah, Bangalore.

10. Shri Prithi Pal Singh, Meerut Cantt., U.P.

11. Shri Jagdishwar Reddy, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad.

12. Shri Ragunath Pandey, M.L.A., Bihar.

13. Shri Chintamani Upadhyaya, Patna.

14. Shri S. Prakash, Pusal Basthi, Hyderabad.

15. Shri Shambhunath Jha, Rajendra Nagar, Patna.

16. Shri Ravindra Mani Tripathi, Khukhundu, Deoria, U.P.

17. Dr. Harbhajan Singh, Ferozepur, Punjab.

18. Shri Chandan Bagchi, Patna Cantt., Bihar.

19. Dr. Adanan Khan, Siwan, Bihar.

(b) The members have not been drawn on the basis of States of Railway Zones.

कम दूरी की रेलगाड़ियां चलाने पर वित्तीय हानि

*493. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कम दूरी वाली रेलगाड़ियां चलाने पर सरकार को वित्तीय हानि होती है ;

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

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस वित्तीय हानि को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार का विचार कम दूरी वाली रेलगाड़ियों के किराये में वृद्धि करने का है ?

रेल संराज्य में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) वर्तमान लेखा प्रणाली में भिन्न-भिन्न गाड़ियों की आमदनी और खर्च के आंकड़े अलग से नहीं रखे जाते। इसलिए भिन्न-भिन्न गाड़ियों के लाभ या हानि के आंकड़े तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। बहरहाल, नमूना अध्ययन करने पर पता चला है कि कम दूरी की गाड़ियों के संचालन की लागत अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) निवेश की लागत में वृद्धि और संसाधनों को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए रेल किरायों में संशोधन करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

Floating of a Public Limited Co., Madras, to run Hospitals

*494. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Public Limited Company has been floated in Madras to run hospitals with the approval of the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether any Financial Institutions have granted or propose to grant loans for this venture; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) M/s. Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd., Madras has been floated at a Public Limited Company to set up a Hospital-*cum*-Hotel complex in Madras. Central Government's approval for setting up of a hospital is not required.

(b) and (c). The Government have agreed, in principle, to the proposal of this Company for raising equity of Rs. 2.5 crores for the new hospital complex in Madras.

Cargo Vessel Primerose Registered in Panama

*496. SHRI MONORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI BAGUN SUBRUI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cargo vessel named Primerose registered in Panama was agrounded near Sentinel Island, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in the recent past, if so, the details thereof;

(b) details whether the vessel was agrounded on its route or out of the route; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the vessel informed a Singapore Company for salvage arrangement without intimation to the Government of India, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The vessel Primerose of Panamian flag sailed from the Port of Chalna in Bangla Desh on 31-7-1981 at 700 hrs. G.M.T. for Freemantle, Australia. Weather conditions from the time the vessel left Chalna were very unfavourable and it was not possible to establish any position due to colestial objects being obscured. On 2-8-1981 the weather was exceptionaly bad and it was raining continuously. The use of radar did not indicate any presence of land. No position was possible throughout the day. At 1740 hrs. G.M.T. the ship made contact with an unobserved object which was later found to be an island and the ship was grounded on the roof surrounding it. The position as ascertained is that the vessel had grounded at North Sentinal Island of Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands.

The salvage company "Smith International Line (East Asia)" had already signed the LLOYDS Salvage Agreement with the owners of Primerose authorising them the sole right for salvage of the shipt. Aas the Primerose is a wreck within Indian Territorial waters the salvage company/owners asked its agents to contact the Indian Government for permission to salvage. The vessel being abandoned, the wreck has been taken possession of by Harbour Master, Port Blair.

Conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga Line

*496. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI HARINATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps for actual conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga metre gauge line have been taken since the Railway Minister inaugurated the same early this year;

(b) whether survey for conversion of Darbhanga-Jayanagar line was completely before 30th June, 1981; and

(c) if so, details thereabout and actual steps taken for conversion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) An allotment of Rs. 50 lakhs for conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga has been made during 1981-82. The work has been inaugu-

rated on 19-4-1981. Nucleus field staff have been posted and tenders for earthwork, cement godowns & stores have been invited. The field work will commence shortly.

(b) and (c) A preliminary engineering-*cum*-traffic survey for conversion of Darbhanga-Sakri-Jayanagar section from MG to BG (68 kms.) is in progress. The field work for this survey is expected to be completed by 30-6-1982. The report is expected to be compiled and submitted by September 1982. The matter would be examined on receipt of the report and if found viable the project would be undertaken for construction subject to clearance and allotment of funds by the Planning Commission.

Unauthorised Entry of Bangladesh into New Moore Island

*497. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT:

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the action taken by the Government in the context of efforts of the Bangladesh authorities to have unauthorised entry into the New Moore Island?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): There was some increase of Bangladesh naval activity in the vicinity of New Moore Island some time ago. As I had informed the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 774 on August 20, 1981 the two Governments were in touch on this issue through diplomatic channels. We hope to settle this issue by bilateral discussions as agreed between the Bangladesh F.M. and myself in August, 1980 and reiterated during the recently, concluded talks from September 11-13, 1981 at New Delhi. The Joint Press Statement issued at the end of the Bangladesh Foreign Minister's visit states that both countries have agreed to early talks at the level of Foreign Secretaries to examine all available data and report to the Foreign Ministers for further necessary steps to be taken with a view to an early and peaceful resolution of this problem.

Death due to Cholera in Capital

*498. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI LAXMAN MALLICK:

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

(a) whether cholera has claimed many lives of babies and others in Jaiprakash Narain Hospital and other hospitals in the capital;

(b) if so, the number of deaths reported; and

(c) the causes of the epidemic and steps taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). 9 premature babies died in Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan Hospital, in New Delhi between 12th—19th August, 1981 of cholera and other inter-current infections. In addition, 5 deaths took place in September, 1981 in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kingsway Camp out of 416 cases admitted in that hospital on account of gastro-enterities-cholera.

(c) There is no epidemic of cholera in 1981 and the total incidence of cases and deaths upto 31-8-1981 is less than in the corresponding period in the last year. Immediate measures have been taken to control incidence of such infection, specially in the Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan Hospital

Linking Education with development

*499. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) have the Government taken steps to link Education with development and employment for example linking Botany Education in Colleges and Universities with forest conservation, desert reclamation and development schemes relating to crops and fodder;

(b) if so, details of text books, these, projects taken up; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission had initiated a scheme to restructure undergraduate courses with a view to orient them towards field/practical work which has direct bearing and relevance to local or regional requirements.

(b) and (c). Text books and other teaching materials for the restrutured courses are prescribed by the Universities concerned. Similarly, the field/project work has to be determined by each institution depending upon the type of facilities available in the vicinity and the scope for such work in the areas.

Reservation facilities in Delhi

*500. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation facilities in Delhi are insufficient resulting in long queues and excessive waiting;

(b) if so, whether another reservation office in South Delhi preferably in R. K. Puram is proposed with telephone facility; and

(c) whether allotment of few seats on all trains is mooted to the employees of the Ministries

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The existing reservation facilities in Delhi area are adequate to meet the requirement of the present level of traffic. These facilities are reviewed periodically and additional booking/reservation counters and staff are provided whenever warranted by traffic offering. Besides, during rush periods like summer vacations, Puja Holidays, Melas etc. addtional counters are always opened in advance to reduce waiting time and the queues at the counters.

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

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में कुलपति का घेराव

4601. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या **शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति का दिनांक 22 जुलाई, 1981 को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में घेराव किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले से संबंधित ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 60–70 (साठ-सत्तर) छात्रों का एक दल जिसका नेतृत्व जनता विद्यार्थी मोर्चा से संबंधित दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ के पदाधिकारी कर रहे थे, नारे लगाता हुआ पहले कालेज संकायाध्यक्ष के कमरे में और बाद में कुलपति

के कमरे में जबरदस्ती घुस गया । ऐसा करने में दरवाजों, खिडकियों और फर्नीचर की क्षति हुई। उनकी मुख्य मांगें थीं उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं का पुनर्मूल्यांकन, पूर्वी परिसर का निर्माण और कालेजों में स्थानों की संख्या में वृद्धि और ये मांगें पहले से ही विश्वविद्यालय प्राधिकारियों के विचाराधीन थीं। विश्वविद्यालय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई ।

Memorandum regarding supply of Diesel Oil

4602. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the association of the state road transport undertaking have demanded supply of diesel oil for passengers transport on a lower price based on differential pricing formula;

(b) if so, whether in the alternative a memorandum submitted by a delegation of a Chairman of State transport undertakings to the Minister of State for Transport have demanded that excess duty on diesel oil be refunded to the State transport undertakings as is being done in the United Kingdom;

(c) if so, what are the main recommendations made by them in their memorandum;

(d) whether the Government has agreed to their demands; and

(e) if not, the main reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) to (e). The main suggestions pertaining to the relief against the growing increase of cost of operations are as follows:—

(i) Suitable excise and Sales Tax reliefs may be given as incentive for purchase of vehicles for replacement and soft loans be provided for such purchases;

(ii) The diesel oil for passenger transport may be made available on a lower price based on a differential pricing formula or in the alternative, excise duty on diesel oil may be refunded to the State Transport Undertakings.

The suggestions are under examination in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Representtaion from students of short term Medical Course, Kolhapur

4603. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a representation dated 6th May, 1981 from the students of the short term medical course of Kolhapur (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government in the matter; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The representation urges that the short-term medical course started in five centres in Maharashtra should not be abolished. On the contrary, it's duration should be extended from four to $4\frac{1}{2}$ years so as to improve it's status.

The representation has been referred to the Maharashtra Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Upgradation in Engineering Department

4604. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.P.O./E.Rly. vide No. E. 1023/Engg./line/6 dated 21st November, 1979 and E/TPC/70/Scale Pt. IV dated 20th September, 1980 directed all Divisional Authorities of E. Rly. to implement the upgradation in Engineering Deptt. including the workers in Water Filtration Plant;

(b) if so, the reason for not implementing the upgradation in Dhanbad Division, E. Rly. as directed; and

(c) action taken for implementation of the upgradation with retrospective effect and also against the officials responsible for such long delay to implement the order of Railway Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination.

Railway working at Narkhed

4605. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager, Central Railway and the Divisional Manager, Nagpur, have received a representation dated 18th March, 1981 from the Bharatiya Janata Party, Narkhed, in regard to working of Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken by the concerned authorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

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

Representation from Secretary, All India Postal Accounts Postal Services, Nagpur

4606. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director, Government Health Services, New Delhi, has received a written Representation dated 30th October, 1980 from the Secretary, All India Postal Accounts, Postal Services Branch, Nagpur (M.S.), regarding functioning of Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary at Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details of grievances made therein; and

(c) the action taken thereon and if no action taken so far by the Authorities concerned, the reasons for delay and when the decision shall finally be taken on the suggestion made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The representation was about non-supply of medicines by firms, delay in clearing of bills of suppliers and hospital and time lag in payment of reimbursement claims. These have been looked into carefully. Although most of the points of representation have not been found correct, yet suitable remedial steps have been taken where necessary.

Opening of Polytechnics in Maharashtra

4607. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have submitted any proposals for starting the new Polytechnics in backward areas of the State, namely Bead, Chandrapur and Pharbani for technical education for its approval to the All India Council for Technical Education; and when these proposals were submitted;

(b) the number of proposals other than the above proposals for opening the technical institutions submitted by the Government of Maharashtra during the years 1977–78 to so far in 1981-82;

(c) what are the details of the proposals and when these proposals were approved by the Council;

(d) if so, what are the details of its decision and if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposals for the establishment of new Polytechnics at Bead and Pharbani were initially submitted by the State Government of Maharashtra in 1976 and for a new Polytechnic at Chandrapur in 1977. The revised proposal for the establishment of a new Polytechnic at Bead, in accordance with the latest guidelines of All India Council for Technical Education, has been resubmitted by the State Government of Maharashtra to the Western Regional Committee only recently in 1981. The revised proposals for the establishment of new Polytechnics at Chandrapur and Pharbani have yet to be submitted.

(b) Ten.

(c) to (e). A statement giving position about all the proposals is attached.

Statement

Maharashtra State—Proposals Received During 1977-78 *to* 1981-82

S. No.	Proposal	Salient features of the proposal	Present position	When decision likely to be taken
1	2	3	4	5
	1977			
1.	Proposal for the establishment of a New Polytechnic at Nasik.	*For starting courses in 1st Phase* 1. Civil Engg. (Option for Water Management) 2. Civil Engg. (Option for Construction Engg.) 3. Production Engg. 4. Electrical Engg. *2nd Phase* 1. Plant Engg. 2. Instrumentation.	Proposal approved in principle. Detailed project report being examined by the Western Regional Committee in accordance with the latest guidelines.	After the recommendations of the Western Regional Committee are made available.
	1980			
2.	Proposal for starting a New Polytechnic at Chembur, Bombay by Bhavana Trust, Bombay.	*Proposed Courses* 1. Structural Fabrication & Erection Engg. 2. Surface Coating Technology. 3. Chemical Engg.	Proposal approved in principle. Detailed project report being examined by the Western Regional Committee in accordance with the latest guidelines.	After the recommendations of the Western Regional Committee are made available.
3.	Proposal for starting a New Polytechnic in Thana Distt. under the aegis of Tolani Foundation, Bombay.	*Proposed Courses* 1. Construction Tech. 2. Plant & Machinery Maintenance. 3. Petrochemical Tech.	Western Regional Committee has been requested to process the proposal in accordance with the latest guidelines.	After the recommendations of the Western Regional Committee are made available.

1	2	3	4	5
	1981			
4.	Proposal for the establishment of the New Polytechnic at Beed.	Details of revised proposal not received in the Ministry as yet.	The proposal is under consideration of the Western Regional Committee.	After the recommendations of the Western Regional Committee are made available.
5.	Proposal for starting a New Engineering College in Marathwada region.	*Proposed Courses* 1. Sugar Technology. 2. Textile Technology. 3. Electronics. 4. Power System Engg./Plant Engg. 5. Water Management 6. Instrumentation	Proposal approved in principle for the establishment of college at Nanded with degree courses in Electronics and Instrumentation to start with. The detailed project report being examined by the Western Regional Committee in accordance with the latest guidelines.	After the recommendations of the Western Regional Committee are made available.
6.	Proposal for starting a polytechnic at Pravanagar, Loni, Distt. Ahmednagar.	*Proposed Courses* 1. Civil Engg. 2. Pharmacy. 3. Industrial Electronics. 4. Fabrication Engg. 5. Sugar Tech. 6. Paper Tech. 7. Chemical Engg.	Western Regional Committee has been requested to process the proposal in accordance with the latest guidelines.	After the recommendations of the Western Regional Committee are made available.
7.	Proposal for setting up a Technical University in Konkan.	—	Proposal received by the University Grants Commission and is under their examination.	After the recommendations of the Western University Grants Commission are made available.
8.	Proposal for starting new polytechnic in Raigarh Distt.	*Proposed Courses* 1. Fabrication Tech. 2. Chemical Engg. 3. Plastic Engg. 4. Construction Engg. 5. Power Engg. 6. Pharmacy.	The detailed project report has yet to be formulated by the State Govt. The same will be examined by the Western Regional Committee as soon as it is submitted by the State Govt.	After the recommendations of the Western Regional Committee are made available.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Proposal for starting a New Polytechnic at Marathwada.	*Proposed Courses* 1. Leather Tech. 2. Power Engg. 3. Civil Engg 4. Pharmacy.	The detailed project report has yet to be submitted by the State Govt. The same will be examined by the Western Regional Committee as soon as it is submitted by the State Govt.	After the recommendations of the Western Regional Committee are made available.
10.	Proposal for starting a New Polytechnic at Washim.	*Proposed Courses* 1. Civil Engg. 2. Electrical Engg. 3. Production Engg. 4. Plant Engg. 5. Instrumentation.	The detailed project report has yet to be formulated by the State Govt. The same will be examined by the Western Regional Committee as soon as it is submitted by the State Govt.	After the recommendations of the Western Regional Committee are made available.
11.	Proposal for the establishment of a New Engineering College in Konkan.	*Proposed Courses* 1. Chemical Engg. 2. Chemical Tech. 3. Construction Engg. & Management. 4. Plant Engg. 5. Power System Engg. 6. Instrumentation.	The detailed project report has yet to be submitted by the State Govt. The same will be examined by the Western Regional Committee as soon as it is submitted by the State Govt.	After the recommendations of the Western Regional Committee are made available.

Construction of Road of Gali No. 3 Sagarpur West

4608. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently sanctioned some amount for the construction of road of Gali No. 3, Sagarpur West, New Delhi (a road adjoining Sagarpur West and Sagarpur East, New Delhi); and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and by what time the road construction work will be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Book Stall

4609. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway in their letter No. 23AC/179/AH14A dated 24th July, 1981 have allotted the Book stall contract to M/s. M.S. Pankaj & Co. and executed the agreement on 30th July, 1981 for a period of five years;

(b) whether the sole arbitrators Shri Vijay Kumar decided the award in favour of the Railways that the P.F. No. 14A at Delhi Jn. in a new P.F.;

(c) whether as per current agreement executed with the Railways, A.H. Wheeler and Co. is authorised to conduct Bookstall business only on passenger platforms; and

(d) whether it is a fact that as per current agreement A.H. Wheeler and Co. and M. Ghulab Singh and Sons are not all authorised to conduct bookstall business on vacant newly constructed platforms/waiting hall and circulating area; and they have not constructed any bookstall on those places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c and (d). M/s. A.H. Wheeler and Co. and M/s. Ghulab Singh & Sons do not have any right on passenger platforms constructed on and ater 1.1.1976. Those firms continue to enjoy the sole selling right on passenger platforms in existence before 1.1.1976, at such of the stations where they hold the contract and in the concourses, waiting halls etc. where they were already having bookstalls/ trolleys etc.

Representation from Muslims Residing in Arab Countries

4610. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Muslims residing in Arab countries had submitted any representation to the Prime Minister during her visit to U.A.E. in the month of May, 1981; and

(b) if so, details of their memorandum and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Arab India Muslim Association had presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister when she visited Dubai on May 13, 1981.

(b) The main demands made in this Memorandum relate to:

(i) Exemption from Income-Tax on income earned outside India.

(ii) Exemption from Gift Tax and Capital Gains Tax of assets acquired out of foreign exchange remittances.

(iii) Lower rates of customs duties and expeditious clearance of goods at Indian airports.

(iv) Establishment of a separate Unit Trust for non-resident Indians to attract investments in India. The profits and the capital gain on these Units should be exempted from Income-Tax.

(v) Reservation of seats in Central and State colleges catering to professional courses like engineering and medicine.

(vi) A review of the laws/rules relating to emigration, with a view to simplify them.

(vii) Right to exercise franchise while residing abroad.

(viii) Additional facilities for Haj pilgrims.

(ix) Increased courtesies|facilities to Arab tourists visiting India, and

(x) Creation of a separate Ministry to look after the interests of Indians working abroad.

As the demands made in this Memorandum concerned different departments/Ministries of the Government of India, these were referred to them for consideration.

The complex issues raised in the Memorandum are under examination.

Opening of technical Schools/Institutes at Chhotanagpur (Bihar)

4611. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any programme for openning technical schools|institutes in Chhotanagpur in Bihar for training displaced and affected persons consequent upon opening of Industrial and Mining projects in order to rehabilitate them economically; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The Government does not have any programme for opening of technical schools|institutes in Chhotanagpur in Bihar for training of displaced tribal persons only. However, a proposal regarding the establishment of new polytechnic at Adityapur (Jamshedpur) primarily meant for the welfare of the tribal population located in the area is under active consideration of the Ministry.

Besides above, Mini Industrial Training Institutes a Gua and Hazari Bagh are conducting courses in Mining trades for the welfare of the tribal people.

Posts vacant at Dhond Sheds

4612. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7766 on 16th April, 1981 regarding vacancies in sheds at Dhond and state:

(a) what qualifications are required for the posts still vacant at Dhond Sheds (Central Railway, Pune-Solour Line); and

(b) what efforts have been made to fill these vacancies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Policy Regarding Medium of Higher Education . . . . . .

4613. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minster of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government regarding the medium of higher education in the country;

(b) whether there has been any change in the policy of University Grants Commission regarding the role of regional languages as medium of instruction and knowledge;

(c) whether University Grants Commission has proposed to introduce a qualifying English test for all aspiring entrants to Universities; and

(d) what are the details regarding the clarification from the University Grants Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The National Policy on Education, 1968, visualises the adoption of regional languages as the media of education at the university stage. The Government continues to be guided by this policy.

(b and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Fly-over near Serampore Station

4614. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) progress made, so far, about the fly-over near Serampore station on the G. T. Road; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENEARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The proposal for construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of the existing level crossing near Serampore station is still in a preliminary stage. The details of design and alignment of temporary diversion of road are under discussion between the Eastern Railway and the State P.W.D.

Training of Staff in Staff College Baroda

4615. SHRI K. K. GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is customary to train the candidates appearing in the selection for class II posts in advance at Staff College, Baroda;

(b) if so, on Western Railway, how many candidates have been trained for the post of Assistant Personal Officers in Staff College, Baroda, in anticipation of the selection ad how many have not been trained; and

(c) how many regularly selected A. P. O. of Western Railway on waiting for training at Baroda and how many unselected persons have been trained for the post of A.P.O.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of persons who were regularly selected as A.P.Os and who are yet untrained is 10. The number of persons trained but who were not subsequently selected as APOs is 2.

Upgradation of Halt Station

4616. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway Administration has received the de-

mand for the upgrading of certain existing halt stations and other stations of Kangra valley railway to fullfledged stations or category 'B' stations and also for opening a new halt staion at Tripal and Rajpur Palampur agricultural university in 1981-82;

(b) if so, the actio taken by Government i this regard; and

(c) the target date therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). North ern Railway Adminstration has received proposals for opening of halt stations at Tripal and Rajpur, conversion of Barial Himachal, Meghraj Pura, Chamunda Marg and Lunsu halt stations into flag stations and upgradation of Nandpur Bhatauli station into a Crossing station. The proposals for opening of halt stations at Tripal and Rajpur, conversion of Barial Himachal and Meghraj Pura into flag stations and upgradation of Nandpur Bhatauli station into a crossing station have been examined and not found justified. The proposal for conversion of Chamunda Marg and Lunsu halts into flag stations is being examined by Northern Railway.

Basic Grant for Equipment to Univertsities by University Grants Commission

4617. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by University Grants Commission to various Universities as basic grant for equipment under the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether his Ministry has a proposal to send guidelines to the University Grants Commission to sanction additional amount to the Universities situated in backward State; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to supply the equipment required by the Universities situated in the tribal and hilly areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI-SHEILA KAUL): (a) The University Grants Commission has allocated a total grant of Rs. 296.50 lakhs as basic grants to 77 universities. These grants are intended for purchase of equipment urgently required in the Science Departments of these universities pending assessment of the overall requirements, includig equipments, during the Sixth Plan.

(b) No, Sir. However, to the extent resources permit, the Commission has agreed to give special attention to the development of those Universities which are yet to reach a critical stage of growth.

(c) The items of equipment required by various Universities have to be determined and purchased by the universities themselves. There is no proposal under consideration to procure and supply such equipment to the Universities by any Central agency.

Combined Inter-Departmental Seniority of Class I Officers

4618. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that combined interdepartmental seniority list of Class I officers of railways is kept secret from the officers; and

(b) if so, what is the reason of this secrecy and by what date the Ministry propose to publicly notify the list so that the officers who are to secure justice are not frustrated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): a) and (b). While department-wise seniority list of Class I officers in various grades including Level-I is duly notified, the combined list of senior Level-I Heads of Departments belonging to different Railway Services, drawn up from time to time, for the purpose of appointment to higher grade posts of General Managers, Chief Administrative Officers (Railways) etc. has ever been notified from the very beginning in administrative interest. There is no proposal to alter the extent policy.

इटारसी और बिदारिया के बीच 17 अगस्त, 1981 को हावड़ा मेल में मारे गए तथा छुरा घोंपे गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या

4619. **श्री मनी राम बागड़ी**: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इटारसी और बिदारिया रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच डाकुओं द्वारा 17 अगस्त 1981 को हावड़ा मेल में दो व्यक्तियों को मार दिया गया था और कुछ अन्य को छुरा घोंपा गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जन): (क) जी हां। 16-8-1981 को लगभग 21 00 बजे जैसे ही 3 अप हावड़ा बम्बई मेल पिपरिया स्टेशन से चली, एक अज्ञात व्यक्ति गाड़ी के 3 टियर कोच में घुस गया और उसने एक महिला यात्री को, जो अपने पुत्र के साथ जबलपुर से इटारसी जाने वाले डिब्बे में यात्रा कर रही थी, सोने की जंजीर खींचने का प्रयास किया। महिला के पुत्र ने बीच में पड़ने की कोशिश की लेकिन अपराधी ने उसे छुरा घोंप दिया। दो अन्य यात्रियों को भी उसने छुरा घोंप दिया था जिन्होंने अपराधी को पकड़ने की कोशिश की थी इसके बाद अपराधी चलती गाड़ी में से कूद गया। जिन दो यात्रियों ने बीच-बचाव किया था उन में से एक की घटना स्थल पर ही मृत्यु हो गयी जबकि महिला यात्री के पुत्र की मृत्यु अस्पताल में जाने के बाद हुई। जिस दूसरे व्यक्ति को अपराधी ने छुरा घोंपा था उसकी हालत में अस्पताल में सुधार हो रहा है।

(ख) राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस इटारसी ने 17-8-81 को भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 302, 307 के अधीन मामला सं0 825/81 दर्ज कर लिया है। राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के अधिकारी तुरन्त घटना स्थल पर पहुंच गए और उन्होंने जल्दी से घायल व्यक्तियों को अस्पताल पहुंचाया तथा जांच-पड़ताल प्रारम्भ कर दी जो अभी जारी है।

Chairman of Railway Service Commissions

4620. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10177 on 7th May, 1981 regarding transfer of Chairman of Railway Service Commissions and state:

(a) the names of the Chairman of the Railway Service Commissions referred to in the Annexure to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7123 dated 9th April, 1981 which were recommended by the State Governments; and

(b) whether nominations are called for from the State Governments or the names for such appointments are forwarded by them *suo motu* in the latter case, how does it occur to the State Government concerned that there did exist a vacancy of the Chairman, Railway Service Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The names of Shri P. K. Patnaik, Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Calcutta and Shri B. N. Saikia, Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Gauhati were recommended by the State Governments of Orissa and Assam respectively.

(b) The vacanies of Chairman in the Railway Service Commisions are not notified and applicatios are not invited from non-officials. However, when a vacancy in a particular Commission occurs, suggestion if any recevied from various quarters including from State Governments, are also taken into account. The functions of Railway Service Commissions are such as to involve liaison with the respective State Governments and as such the State Governments are aware of the position from time to time.

Political Settlement of Afghan Problem

4621. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Afghanistan Government has announced its willingness to hold tripartite talks with Pakistan and Iran with the participation of UN Secretary General or his representative to arrive at a political settlement of the withdrawal of Soviet troops;

(b) if so, whether any progress has been made in this behalf and its outcome; and

(c) whether India has exercised its good offices to ensure an early political settlement of the Afghan issue within the framework of the international guarantees on excludig interference in Afghanistan's affairs, as urged by Afghan Government being reached and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The definitive reaction of the concerned countries is awaited.

(c) Government have from the beginning emphasised the need for a negotiated political settlement of the Afghaistan issue and has urged direct negotiations among the countries involved. India actively participated in the Non-aligned consensus on the Afghanistan issue reflected in the declaration of the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference of February 1981, which provides possible elements that could constitute a political settlement.

Promotion of Statistical Divestigators and Reasons for not Relieving them

4622. SHRI UTTAM RAO PATIL: Will the Minster of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Stastical Investigators in the D.G.H.S. have recently been promoted as Statisticians against the newly created posts for conducing Health Survey in Orissa, Bihar and Karnataka in the Grade Rs. 700—1300;

(b) whether these newly promoted persons have not as yet been relieved and the work is suffering; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and when they will be relieved and directed to report themselves at their respective places of postings?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes. Three posts of Statistician in the scale of Rs. 700—1300 have been created for Health Information Field Units of CBHI to be located at Regional Offices for Health and Family Welfare at Patna, Bhubaneswar and Bangalore. Pending finalisation of Recruitment Rules for the posts, three of the Investigators (Stat.) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Dte. G.H.S. have been selected for apopintment to these posts on *ad-hoc* basis.

(b) and (c) Appointment orders to the individual selected candidates were issued on 31st August, 1981 with instructions to report immediately to the respective Regional Offices. While one of them has decilned to join an out-station post on personal grounds, one has applied for advances etc. before joining the post and the 3rd has not sent any indication whether he is joining the post or not.

Accident near Gauhati Railway Station

4623. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether five persons including two jawans died and 30 were injured when two bogies of the 7 Up Tinsukia Mail jumped the rails and collided with the Narengi Pandu passenger on a parallel track near Gauhati Railway Station;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was conducted on the accident; and

(c) if not, what were the reasons for the same, and total loss railway suffered and what compensation was provided to the passengers who died in the accident?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Presumably, the reference is to the collision between 7 Up Tinsukia Mail and 6 PGN Shuttle at Gauhati station on 20-8-81. In this accident, 6 persons including 4 army personnel, were killed, 10 sustained gievous injuries and 5 simple injuries.

(b) and (c). The accident has been inquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety. The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 3,31,000. No compensation has been paid so far under Section 82-A of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. It will be paid as decided by the Ad hoc Claims Commissioner. Rs. 10,750 has been paid as ex-gratia to those involved in this accident.

जलारपट्टई स्टेशन पर 19 अगस्त, 1981 को आईलैंड एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का एक खड़ी माल गाड़ी से टकरा जाना

4624. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आईलैण्ड एक्सप्रैस गाड़ी 19 अगस्त, 1981 को जलारपट्टई स्टेशन पर एक खड़ी माल गाड़ी से टकरा गई थी और उसके परिणामस्वरुप इसके इंजन को आग लग गई और अनेक व्यक्ति जख्मी हो गए ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो दुर्घटना के कारण क्या है और इसके लिए कितने व्यक्तियों को दोषी पाया गया तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां। इस दुर्घटना में एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हुई, 3 व्यक्तियों को गंभीर तथा 12 व्यक्तियों को मामूली चोटें आयीं।

(ख) रेल संरक्षा आयुक्त, बेंगलूरु, जिन्होंने इस दुर्घटना की सांविधिक जांच की थी, ने अपनी प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है। उनके अनन्तिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसार दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण हुई थी। बहरहाल, उनकी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Full diplomatic status for Libyan Mission

4625. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Libyan Mission in Delhi enjoys full diplomatic status and privileges on par with other Missions in Delhi;

(b) whether all the officials of the Libyan Mission enjoy similar privileges and immunities as are accorded to other Missions in Delhi;

(c) if not, details of the differences and reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government would consider removal of any such differences in matters of status, privileges and immunities?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Five senior members of the Libyan Bureau (Designated as the "Committee" of the Bureau) are being accorded the privileges and immunities of diplomatic staff in terms of Articles 29—37(1) of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961); the other members of the Mission are treated as administrative and technical staff and their privileges and immunities are governed by Articles 37(2)—37(4) of the said Convention. This differentiation is on grounds of functional requirements and is universally accepted.

(d) Does not arise.

Progress made by Calcutta underground Railway

4626. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress in regard to the construction of underground railway line in Calcutta;

(b) by when it will be completed and opened for traffic;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide underground railway line in other cities also; and

(d) if so, the names of those cities and when the work is likely to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The overall physical progress of construction work is 29 per cent.

(b) Phase I Esplanade to Tollyganj	By March 1985 subject to availability of funds.
Phase II from Dum Dum to Esplanade.	By March 1987 subject to availability of funds.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Thefts and Pilferage in Railways

4627. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether multiplicity of railway authorities also contributes to more thefts and pilferage on the railways; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to entrust the whole job of security, protection and watch and ward to a single agency.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Not at present.

Unhealthy conditions at Platforms

4628. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unhealthy and dirty conditions at Platforms of the Railway junctions are not creating good impression;

(b) whether Government propose to take measures for maintaining good standard of public hygiene and cleanliness at the platforms;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) the details regarding the amount earmarked for this purpose, zone-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a)to (c). Every endeavour is made by the Railway Administration to maintain a high standard of cleanliness in station premises and on platforms and necessary staff have been provided for the purpose. Some of the important measures taken by the railways for maintaining high standard of cleanliness and hygiene at the stations are as follows:—

(i) Sanitary Inspectors with adequate sanitary staff have been posted at all important junctions/stations.

(ii) Their work is inspected regularly by the supervisory staff at the station.

(iii) Surprise inspections are made by the senior officials from the Divisional Headquarters and Zonal Head-Headquarters.

(iv) To motivate the staff for achieving high standard of cleanliness, competitions are arranged and trophies and other prizes are awarded to the best maintained stations for the staff working there.

(v) Washable aprons have been provided on the tracks at important junction stations, terminal stations, etc. to facilitate cleaning and washing of tracks.

(vi) Cooperation of the travelling public is sought in maintaining sanitary conditions at stations by exhorting them to desist from unhygienic habits.

(vii) Notices are displayed requesting passengers not to use toilets in coaches when the train is standing at a station.

(viii) Cleanliness drives are launched from time to time, to ensure proper cleaning and high standard of sanitation at the station.

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

झालावाड़ को रेल लाइन से जोड़ा जाना

4629. **श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में झालावाड़ को रेल लाइन से जोडने के लिए मंत्रालय को बहुत से ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रामगंज मंडी से भोपाल बरास्ता झालावाड़ा तक रेल लाइन बिछाने के बारे में उचित कार्यवाही करने के लिए एक अभ्यावेदन भेजा गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) से (ग) झालावाड़ को रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ने के लिए अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। धन-राशि की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण इस प्रस्ताव को शुरू करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है।

Bhayandar Railway Station

4630. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway authorities have received a memorandum dated 5th February, 1981 from Bhayandar (District Thane) suggesting some additions, alterations and improvements of Bhayandar Railway station of Suburban Section of Western Railway;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions put forward in the said memorandum; and

(c) what action Government have taken/propose to take in connection with each of the said demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A memorandum dated 10-2-1981 from Shri Chitre and others was received.

(b) The demands include provision of additional facilities at the station, provision of additional staff and introduction of additional trains on Borivili-Virar Section.

The provision of an additional booking window on the west side in addition to the extension of waiting hall is in progress.

The work of extension to the existing foot over bridge towards east and providing circulating area has been sanctioned.

One additional up and one additional down service has been provided on Borivili-Virar section from 1-4-1981.

Other works wil be considered in due course taking into account the need and the availability of funds.

Confirmation of Clerks of Moradabad Division

4631. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 621 on 20th August, 1981 regarding confirmation of clerks of Moradabad Division and state:

(a) whether the work of recasting seniority lists of clerks grade Rs. 260—400 in the Office of the DRM, Moradabad has been completed by the targetted date;

(b) if not, the reasons hereof;

(c) how much more time it will take to issue orders for their confirmation as the matter has already been delayed considerably; and

(d) whether he will take up the causes for the delay with the officers concerned and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Seniority list prepared by the Divisional Railway Manager will be circulated to all concerned, inviting objections, if any. After disposal of representations, if any received, the Seniority list will be finalized. Confirmation of staff will follow the finalization of the Seniority list.

(d) Does not arise.

प्रसिद्ध सूर्य मंदिर की खराब हालत

4632. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के झालरापाटन स्थित प्रसिद्ध सूर्य मंदिर (सात सहेली मंदिर) की स्थिति उचित रख-रखाव न होने के कारण काफी खराब है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव इस ऐतिहासिक मंदिर के रख-रखाव को सुरक्षित करने का प्रस्ताव है जिससे कि लोगों में इसे आकर्षण का केन्द्र बनाया जा सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले में झालरा-पाटन स्थित सूर्य मंदिर (सात सहेली मंदिर) केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित स्मारक नहीं है। अत: भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण इसके परिक्षण तथा रख-रखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Smuggling of Coal on Andal Sainthia section of Eastern Railways

4633. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of Coal on Andal Sainthia Section of Eastern Railway has increased during the last few months;

(b) what further steps have been taken to stop or reduce this menace and results if any achieved;

(c) whether it is a fact that official dates of raids are leaked out to the smugglers regularly; and

(d) if so steps taken to stop such, leakage of dates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. However, it is a fact that urchin boys and women from the adjoining areas often carry coal, obtained by them from collieries nearby, in bags by passnger trains in Andal-Sainthia Section.

(b) and (c). Frequent raids are being organised by R.P.F., G.R.P. and ticket checking staff to stop ticketless travelling and transport of unbooked coal in passenger trains. As a result of the 67 raids organised from January to August, 1981 in the Andal-Sainthia Section, unbooked coal worth Rs. 22,256|- could be recovered and 168 persons were arrested.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्र द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश को दी गई सहायता।

4634. **श्री मोहम्मद अस्तार अहमद :** क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश को अब तक कितनी सहायता दी गई है ;

(ख) इस वर्ष इस सहायता से कितने विकलांग लोगों को लाभ पहुंचा और यह सहायता किस रूप में उपलब्ध कराई गई ; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे विकलांग लोगों की जिला-वार संख्या क्या है जिन्हें सहायता प्रदान की गई है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण, जिसमें वांछित जानकारी दी गई है, सलग्न है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग): अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष के संदर्भ में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई राज्यवार सहायता नहीं दी गई है। इसलिए ऐसी सहायता से लाभप्राप्त करने वालों की संख्या का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। फिर भी केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के सामान्य कार्यक्रमों विशेषतया स्वास्थ्य परिवार कल्याण पोषाहार, शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण, ग्रामीण विकास, रोजगार, जल प्रदाय इत्यादि के क्षेत्र में कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत विकलांग व्यक्तियों का कल्याण भी आता है। इसके अतिरिक्त विकलांग व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे विशिष्ट कायक्रम/योजनाएं भी हैं। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों के बारे में स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :—

(1) नेत्रहीन, बधिर और विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए छात्रवृतियों की योजना के अन्तर्गत समस्त भारत में लगभग 10,00 छात्रों को 61.08 लाख रुपये की छात्रवृतियां दी गई थीं। उत्तर प्रदेश में 1980–81 के दौरान 1055 छात्रों को छात्रवृतियां के रूप में 8 लाख रुपए की धनराशि वितरित की गई थी।

(2) विकलांग व्यक्तियों को विभिन्न कामों पर लगाने के लिए इस देश में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए 21 विशेष रोजगार कार्यालय चल रहे हैं। इन में से तीन चालू वर्ष में स्थापित किए गए हैं। इन विशेष रोजगार कार्यालियों ने स्थापित होने से 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 तक 22499 विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार में लगाया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कानपुर में एक ऐसा विशेष रोजगार कार्यालय है, जिसने 821 विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाया है।

(3) इस देश में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए 12 व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चल रहे हैं। इन में से एक उत्तर प्रदेश में कानपुर में स्थित है जिस से 4152 विकलांग व्यक्तियों का मूल्यांकन किया है तथा दिसम्बर, 1980 तक 471 पुनर्वास किया है। वर्ष 1981 के साथ संलग्न 5 व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र मंजूर किए गए हैं। इन 11 केन्द्रों में से 3 केन्द्र उत्तर प्रदेश में मोहल लाल गंज, गोसाई गंज और अकबरपुर में स्थित है।

(4) विकलांग व्यक्तियो के लिए स्वयं सेवी संगठनो को सहायता की योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान समस्त

देश में 114 स्वयंसेवी संगठनो को शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण और पुनर्वास के कार्यक्रमों को चलाने के लिए 1.12 करोड रुपए की धन राशी दी गई थी। वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश मे 16 ऐसे संगठनों को 12.50 लाख रुपए की सहायता मिली। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान अगस्त 1982 के अन्त तक उत्तर प्रदेश मे स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को 6.36 लाख रुपए की धनराशी दी गई जब कि पूरे भारत में 37.73 लाख रुपये की धनराशि वितरित की गई थी।

(5) समेकित शिक्षा की योजना 1 अप्रैल, 1981 से संशोधित की गई है। इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए संशोधित योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार द्वारा 100 प्रतिशत सहायता दी जाती है जब कि पुरानी योजना के अन्तर्गत 50 प्रतिशत सहायता दी जाती थी। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अध्यापकों के वेतन, अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण पर खर्च, परिवहन खर्च, पुस्तकों और लेखन सामग्री पर खर्च, मूल्यांकन खर्च, तथा आरंभिक उपकरणों पर खर्च के लिए सहायता दी जाती है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी राज्य सरकारें केन्द्र से सहायता पाने की पात्र हैं।

(6) वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान शुरु की गई विकलांग व्यक्तियों को सहायक यंत्र और उपकरण खरीदने के लिए सहायता देने की नई योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए 40.74 लाख रुपये की धनराशि दी गई थी। इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए मान्यता प्राप्त केन्द्र कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम, कानपुर को 18 लाख रुपये की धनराशि दी गई थी।

(7) 4 राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों, दृष्टि-बाधितों, अस्थि विकलांगों, श्रवण बाधितों तथा मानसिक रूप से अविकसित व्यक्तियों के लिए एक-एक संस्थान, की प्रशिक्षण, शिक्षा और अनुसंधान के लिए योजना है। दो राष्ट्रीय संस्थान इस समय चल रहे हैं, जिन में से राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि-बाधितार्थ संस्थान नामक एक संस्थान उत्तर प्रदेश में देहरादून में स्थित है।

(8) कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम, कानपुर नामक केवल एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम है जो विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए सहायक यन्त्रों और उपकरणों के निर्माण में लगा हुआ है और वह उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित है।

(9) ब्याज की विभिन्नता दर की योजना के अन्तर्गत विकलांग व्यक्तियों को 5 प्रतिशत ब्याज की दर पर 1500 रुपये की राशि पूंजी ऋण के रूप में तथा 5,000 रुपये की राशि आवधिक ऋण के रूप में दी जाती है। देश के किसी भी भाग से विकलांग व्यक्ति इन ऋणों को पाने के पात्र हैं।

(10) डीजल/पैट्रोल रियायती मूल्य पर दिया जाता है तथा उत्तर प्रदेश समेत देश के विकलांग व्यक्ति इस रियायत को पाने के पात्र हैं।

(11) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र तेल कम्पनियों के 15 प्रतिशत पैट्रोल पम्प आउटलेट/गैस एजेंसियां विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित हैं। विकलांग व्यक्तियों को एजेंसियों का नियतन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक रोस्टर भी निर्धारित किया गया है। देश के किसी भी भाग से विकलांग व्यक्ति पैट्रोल पम्प आउटलेटों/गैस एजेंसियों के नियतन के लिए आवेदन कर सकते हैं, जिनको सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा समय समय पर अधिसूचित किया जाता है।

(12) समस्त भारत में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 1 मई, 1981 तक विकलांग व्यक्तियों को 297 टेलीफोन बूथें दी जा चुकी थीं। इनमें से 8 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन बूथें उत्तर प्रदेश में विकलांग व्यक्तियों को नियत की गई थीं। 31 मार्च, 1982 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में 79 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन बूथें खोलने का लक्ष्य है जबकि अखिल भारतीय लक्ष्य 887 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन बूथों का है।

(13) उत्कृष्ट विकलांग कर्मचारियों, विकलांग व्यक्तियों के सर्वश्रेष्ठ नियोक्ताओं तथा उत्कृष्ट रोजगार अधिकारी को प्रति वर्ष राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार दिए जाते हैं। इसका उद्देश्य विकलांग व्यक्तियों के रोजगार को बढ़ावा देना है। समस्त भारत से विकलांग कर्मचारी/विकलांग व्यक्तियों के नियोक्ता/विशेष रोजगार कार्यालयों में लगे रोजगार अधिकारी इन पुरस्कारों को पाने हेतु विचार किए जाने के लिए पात्र है।

Uttari Railway Employees on Hunger Strike

4635. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whethr Railway employees of Uttari Railway Mazdoor Union, sat on hunger strike from 2nd August, 1978 to 15th August, 1978 at New Delhi Station;

(b) whether same officials working in parcel New Delhi speciallly Secretary have been facing Vigilance Enquiries for last ten years and almost all the cases were found unsubstantiated;

(c) whether same persons were scrutinized for causing heavy claims at Kela siding New Delhi on a complaint by R/B Intelligence Department;

(d) whether Intelligence reports were found false as per M.T. file comml. No. 18/125;

(e) whether Government propose to protect aggrieved Trade Union Officials from further harassment by the Vigilance Intelligence Department and take up Intelligence Officials who submitted false reports to the then Member Transport; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLITMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) On receipt of source information and complaints, inquiries have been conducted by the Vigilance Branch involving Secretary, URMU, Delhi Branch. Cretain irregularities on his part were detected during investigations for which suitable action was taken.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) When complaints containing allegations attracting vigilance angle are found genuine on verification and allegations are specific, investigations are undertaken to verify the allegations. Disciplinary action is taken only when any allegation is substantiated. Question of harassment during investigation by Vigilance does not arise. Question of taking up with intelligence officials also does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

(f) Does not arise.

Facilities for Handicapped

4636. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways has extended facilities for the handicapped persons for free travelling;

(b) if so, what are the criteria adopted by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government allow the attendants of the handicapped persons or children; and

(d) if so, the number of such handicapped persons or children have been benefited by these facilities provided by Railways during last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

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

रेल सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद

4637. **श्री चन्द्र पाल सिंह :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान रेल सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद और इसके अध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत मिली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1981 से पूर्व प्राप्त शिकायतों की जांच-पड़ताल की गयी थी और बहुत से आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हुए थे । 1981 के दौरान प्राप्त शिकायतों की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

Miraj-Bangalore Line

4638. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Technical Survey has recently been ordered in converting the Miraj-Bangalore Railway line into Broad Gauge;

(b) if so, by what time this project would be sanctioned; and

(c) what hindrances are coming in the way to sanction this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, the survey is in progress.

(b) and (c). Further action will be taken only after the survey is completed and the report is examined subject to clearance by the Planning Commission.

Stage Carriage Permits

4639. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1652 on 27th August, 1981 regarding privately owned stage carriages in Delhi and state:

(a) whether there was no other stage carriage, the permit of which had expired except the one given in the answer;

(b) if so, whether a list of all the stage carriages in Delhi, privately owned, standard size with the expiry dates of their permits be furnished together with the date when it was last renewed; and

(c) the details of the benami transaction/deal, if any, and action taken thereon with full facts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration have reported that the stage carriage permit mentioned in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1652 answered on 27th August, 1981 was the only one where the validity had expired and the regular permit was not renewed. The temporary permit was also not granted. Privately owned standard size stage carriages running in Delhi have either the regular permit or the temporary permits. Details of these vehicles alongwith the dates of last renewal of regular permits expiry dates of regular permits and the dates since when some of them have been operating on temporary permits are given in the statement attached.

(c) Only one Permit of Stage Carriages privately held by M/s. Mehram Nagar Harizan Co-op. Transport Society Ltd., Delhi has been weeded out since 30-4-81. The permit was cancelled on 27-5-81 and route was allotted to D.T.C. There was complaint against the Society for having forged the permit granted by S.T.A. and also for having a Benami Deed with Express Tourist Bus Service Co. The matter was also referred to the Registrar Co-operative Societies who had intimated that action under Section 55 of the Delhi Co-operative Society Act against the Society is being initiated. It was reported by the Co-op. Society that the financial position of the Society is unsatisfactory and Society is being wound up.

Statement

List of Privately owned standard size stage carriages in Delhi

S. No.	Permit No.	Last renewed on regular basis	Permanent permit expires
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Misc-6/3	21-2-1980	20-2-1983
2.	Misc-8	8-4-1977	7-4-1980*
3.	Misc-6/2	21-2-1980	20-2-1983
4.	Misc-26	24-8-1977	23-8-1980*
5.	Misc-1	17-12-1979	16-12-1982
6.	Misc-29	21-11-1976	20-11-1979*
7.	C-4	8-2-1981	7-2-1984
8.	M-1	3-9-1980	2-9-1983
9.	Misc-15	8-3-1978	7-3-1981*
10.	L-2 & L-3	17-7-1975	16-7-1978*
11.	Misc-33	7-9-1979	6-9-1982
12.	E-1 to E-3	8-2-1978	7-2-1981*
13.	Misc-2, 3	17-12-1979	16-12-1982

1	2	3	4
14.	Misc-4	17-10-1979	16-10-1982
15.	Misc-23	4-2-1978	3-2-1981*
16.	Misc-7/I	27-2-1980	26-2-1983
17.	C-5	11-4-1975	10-4-1978*
18.	Misc-10A	21-1-1979	20-1-1982*
19.	Misc-14	7-1-1978	6-1-1981*
20.	Misc-4A	3-1-1977	2-1-1980*
21.	N-1A	1-4-1978	31-3-1981*
22.	Z-1	15-12-1979	14-12-1982
23.	Z-2	15-12-1976	14-12-1979*
24.	Misc-30	3-1-1979	31-12-1982*
25.	Misc-9	15-12-1977	14-12-1980*
26.	Y-4	15-12-1977	14-12-1980*
27.	X-1 & X-2	1-10-1978	30-9-1981*
28.	M-19	14-9-1977	13-9-1980*
29.	Misc-6/4	19-11-1980	18-11-1983
30.	Misc-6/5	3-4-1978	2-4-1981*
31.	Misc-13	2-1-1978	1-1-1981*
32.	L-4	5-10-1978	4-10-1981*
33.	Y-3	16-12-1979	15-12-1982
34.	Y-2	16-12-1979	15-12-1982
35.	Y-1	13-12-1979	12-12-1982
36.	Misc-5	16-2-1977	15-2-1980*
37.	Misc-16	2-4-1978	1-4-1981*
38.	Y-5	6-2-1978	5-2-1981*
39.	C-2 & C-3	7-2-1981	6-2-1984
40.	Misc-6/1	21-2-1980	20-2-1983
41.	Misc-10	15-12-1980	14-12-1983
42.	C-1	6-2-1978	5-2-1981*
43.	Misc-24	6-10-1978	5-10-1981
44.	L-1	5-4-1978	4-4-1981*
45.	Misc-32	29-8-1976	28-8-1979*
46.	U-1A & U-2	21-10-1975	20-10-1978*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
47.	Misc-31	1-1-1979	31-12-1982
48.	F-1 & F-2	8-2-1978	7-2-1981*
49.	W-3	29-1-1981	28-1-1984
50.	W-2	16-5-1979	15-5-1982
51.	N-1 to N-8	1-5-1981	30-4-1984
52.	N-9 to N-14	1-5-1981	30-4-1984
53.	N-15	6-7-1977	5-7-1980*
54.	H-1 to H-6	1-4-1981	31-3-1984
55.	I-1 to I-8	1-4-1981	31-3-1984
56.	I-9 to I-15	1-4-1978	31-3-1981
57.	D-1 to D-3	7-2-1978	6-2-1981
58.	DH-1	26-3-1980	25-3-1983
59.	DH-2	4-4-1980	3-4-1983
60.	I-Stage/B	1-1-1977	31-12-1980*
61.	G-1 & G-2	27-2-1981	26-2-1984
62.	B-1 to B-12	1-2-1981	31-1-1984
63.	T-1	21-6-1978	20-6-1981*
64.	T-2	14-6-1978	13-6-1981
65.	P-1 to P-9	1-5-1981	30-4-1984*
66.	A-1	4-6-1975	3-6-1978
67.	Alwar-1	16-12-1979	15-12-1982
68.	Alwar-2	16-12-1979	15-12-1982
69.	S-2	9-4-1979	8-4-1982
70.	S-1	1-5-1978	30-4-1981*
71.	N-16	6-7-1980	5-7-1983
72.	G-5 & G-6	1-5-1978	30-4-1981*
73.	Misc-22	17-8-1978	16-8-1981
74.	Misc-7	20-3-1980	19-3-1983
75.	Misc-13A	14-1-1978	13-1-1981
76.	Misc-20	1-11-1980	30-10-1983
77.	20-A (Misc)	6-4-1980	5-4-1983
78.	G-3 & G-4	1-4-1981	31-3-1984
79.	O-14	23-11-1977	22-11-1980*
80.	O-1 to O-12	1-5-1981	30-4-1984

1	2	3	4
81.	O-13	6-11-1980	5-11-1983
82.	J-1 to J-10	1-4-1981	31-3-1984
83.	J-11 to J-17	1-5-1981	30-4-1984
84.	K-15 to K-18	1-5-1981	30-4-1984
85.	K-1 to K-10	1-4-1981	31-3-1984
86.	K-11	1-4-1978	31-3-1981*
87.	K-12	1-4-1981	31-3-1984
88.	K-13 & K-14	1-4-1981	31-3-1984
89.	SC-I/60/72	2-2-1981	1-2-1984
90.	SCI/59/72	3-2-1981	2-2-1984
91.	R-1 & R-2	1-5-1981	30-4-1984
92.	V-1 & V-2	2-7-1978	1-7-1981*
93.	Q-1	1-5-1981	30-4-1984
94.	Misc-22	17-8-1978	16-8-1981*
95.	D-K1A	10-11-1973	9-11-1976 (now cancelled)
96.	Misc-25	23-11-1973	22-11-1976 (No. Temp. permit granted)
97.	Misc-7	20-3-1980	19-3-1983

TOTAL : 199 permits.

NOTE : The expiry date mentioned in Col. 4 is that of permanent permit. The validity periods of the permits in respect of those cases where permanent permit has expired, are being extended on temporary basis u/s 62 of M.V. Act, pending permanent renewal by STA, except the one at Sl. No. 96. Renewal of this permit at S. No. 96 either on temporary or permanent basis is under STA's consideration. Those cases which are on temporary permit have been star-marked.

Sports Medicine

4640. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a few athletes of international reputation had to retire in their prime only because of slight ailments caused during their practices or competitions;

(b) are Government in possession of facts relating to injuries to two Olympians Suresh Babu and Kumari P. T. Usha and of national record holder Kumari Jhankachi all of Kerala; and

(c) is it a fact htat as yet India has no Doctor who has specialised in Sports Medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Formation of Urdu Academy, Delhi

4641. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to sate:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has formed an Urdu Academy for Delhi;

(b) if so, its members and office bearers;

(c) whether Government have taken care that all sections and Groups of Urdu writer are included in it;

(d) whether it is a fact that outstanding Urdu writers and poets like Ghulam Rabbani Taban, Dr. Mohammad Hassan, Dr. Gammer Rais and Jodgendar Paul are not included in it because they belonged to progressive school; and

(e) whether Government will reconstitute the academy to include all section of Urdu writers and Urdu lovers to make it a representative organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEIL KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Members/office-bearers of the Academy are:—

1. Shri S. L. Khurana, Lt. Governor and Administrator of Delhi—Chairman.
2. Shri Baleshwar Rai, Director of Education (since transferred)—Member.
3. Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, MP—Member.
4. Shri Malik Ram—Member.
5. Shri Kanwar Mohender Singh Bedi—Member.
6. Shri Anwar Ali—Member.
7. Dr. Khaliq Anjum—Member.
8. Shri Saghar Nizami—Member.
9. Dr. Khwaja Ahmed Farooqi—Member.
10. Dr. Gopi Chand Narang—Member.
11. Dr. Siddiqur Rehman Quidwai—Member.
12. Shri Rafat Farosh—Member.
13. Begum Mumtaz Mirza—Member.

Shri S. H. Naqvi, Asstt. Director of Education has been asked to look after the work of the Secretary of the Academy in addition to his own duties.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Since the Academy has been constituted recently, the question of its re-constitution does not arise. Membership of the Academy can however, be extended from existing 13 to 20, if and when considered necessary.

Recognition of Employee's Association of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

4642. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are three different Associations of Employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, their names and since when they have been working;

(c) which of these employees Association has been departmentally recognised by the Sangathan as yet and since when;

(d) whether Government are considering any proposal to departmentally recognise the unrecognised Associations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). At present there are four associations

of different groups of employees of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The names of these Associations and the years in which they were formed are given below:—

Name of the Association	Year in which formed
(i) All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association	1972
(ii) (All India) Kendriya Vidalaya Non-Teaching Staff Association . .	1979
(iii) Kendriya Vidayalaya Principal Forum .	1979
(iv) KVS Staff Association	1980

(c) to (e). None of these four Associations has been granted 'de-jure' recognition because the C.C.S. (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959, are inoperative after having been struck down by the Supreme Court. Nevertheless, these Associations are given due opportufity to discuss the problems of the employees with the authorities of the Songathan.

Unauthorised occupation of vacant Land of AIIMS, New Delhi

4643. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the vacant land belonging to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi adjoining NDSE Part II and Gautam Nagar, has unauthorisedly been occupied by a large number of squatters and some of them have built up pucca houses on Government land, and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to remove these squatters and protect Government land from being occupied in future from unauthorised occupants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes. There are some unauthorised Jhuggis and structures put up particularly in the Masjid Moth and the Gautam Nagar area. But the Institute are not aware of any pucca houses having been built.

(b) Most of the Jhuggis have been removed from the land with the assistance of Police by the Institute authorities. The Dy. Commissioner of Police, South District has been approached by the Institute for providing Police protection during the demolition operation for removing the unauthorised occupants. The Institute has also decided to post one security guard in each shift to ensure that there is no further encroachment on the land.

Starting Few Buses on DTC Bus Route No. 50 from Laxmibai Nagar and INA Colony during peak hours

4644. SHRI RAM KINKER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of commuters residing in 'X', 'Y' 'XY' 'YZ' 'Z' and other adjacent block in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi have to walk 1½—2 kilometres daily in the morning and evening to board buses for different destinations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in order to mitigate the hardships of the residents in Laxmi Bai Nagar, a few buses on route No. 50 (originally starting from Sarojini Nagar Market) also start during peak-hours from Laxmibai Nagar on Brig. Hoshiar Singh Road and INA Colony on Meharuli Road;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Resident Welfare Association of the above blocks had sometime back represented DTC authorities for starting some buses from nearer places and for diversion of buses like buses running on Route No. 560 and 52 through 'B' Avenue, Sarojini Nagar for the convenience of the commuters resiing in the above blocks in Sarojini Nagar; and

(d) if so, when it is proposed to start such buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The bus stop provided near Police Station, Sarojini Nagar is closed to Blocks X, Y, XY, YZ, Z and their residents have not to walk much for getting buses from there.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) DTC has informed that no such representation has been received by them.

(d) Des not arise.

Release of Grants to Aided School in Delhi

4645. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7880 on 20th April, 1981 and state:

(a) the number of aided senior secondary schools who have been released the annual adjustment grants for the year 1978-79 during the last four months;

(b) the efforts proposed to be made to release the grants to rest of the schools;

(c) whether because of the shortage of funds, grants for the last three years have not been released to most of the schools; and

(d) whether Government are aware that most of the aided schools are facing a financial crisis because of non-release of grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Forty five.

(b) The aided schools have been asked to clarify discrepancies in their accounts. Grants would be released on receipt of these clarifications.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Uneconomic Branch Lines

4646. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rail Traffic enquiry committee submitted its report regarding the uneconomic branch lines to the Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee and the terms of reference suggested by the Committee for proposed expert group to study the working of Branch lines;

(c) whether it is a fact that the railway Convention Committee and the National Transport Policy Committee recommended for the closure of uneconomic branch lines;

(d) if so, the views expressed by these committee therefor; and

(e) the reactions of the States in the abolition of the branch lines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee was appointed to examine the fares, freight and other ancillary matters on Indian Railways has, *inter-alia*, made certain recommendations regarding the uneconomic branch lines also.

(b) A statement is attached (statement-A)

(c) Yes.

(d) A statement is attached (Statement-B).

(e) The State Governments have not reacted favourably.

Statement—A

Recommendations numbers 8.28 to to 8.33 of the Final Report of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee on Uneconomic Branch Lines.

8.28. On the basis of special passenger surveys conducted on Darjeeling, New Jalpaiguri and Nilgiri Railways Sections, the R.T.E.C. is of the view that the tourist traffic on these railways is not large enough to warrant heavy costs to the Railways in running these Sections.

8.29. It is futile to expect that the Railways would be able to close down all such lines either on their own or with the concurrence of the State Governments, or secure any further financial relief from the General Exchequer. It is also felt that the net savings from the closure of such lines would be much smaller than the accounting losses calculated. It would be appropriate if a detailed examination is made of each of the large loss-making branch lines by Expert Groups consisting of the representatives from the Railways and the State Governments concerned.

8.30. Where the real operating losses from running specific lines are substantial and where alternative means of transport are or can be made available, thought should be given both by the Central and the State Governments to the possible closure of such lines. If the Central Government is not able to persuade the State Government to agree to the closure, the losses should be borne by the Central Exchequer and such amounts should be considered as a part of the Central assistance to the States concerned with all its implications.

8.31. The Railways may consider in their own interest to provide an incentive in the form of grants, say, equal to ten times the real annual loss to the authorities concerned for providing additional transport facilities or for any other kind of development in the areas likely to be affected by closure of unremunerative lines.

8.32. In respect of lines which, for whatever reasons, cannot be closed down, alternatives suggested by various committees to improve the services should be implemented after these are examined by the Teams of Experts suggested by us so as possible to reduce the losses.

8.33 The Committe is of the opinion that the total burden on the Railway finances of the losses on a large number of minor-loss making lines is too small for much time and energy to be wasted on the question regarding their closure.

The terms of reference suggested by the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee for the proposed expert group to study the working of Uneconomic Branch lines.

Since it is futile to except that the Railways would be able to close down all these lines, either on their own or with the concurrence of the State Governments, or secure any further financial relief from the General Exchequer, the problem may in practice have to be tackled in a different manner. It needs to be realised that the losses that are shown are actually accounting losses. Even if all such branch lines are closed down tomorrow, the net savings would not amount to Rs. 21 crores, which is the extent of the accounting loss as calculated, but would be of a much smaller order. In any case, only those lines which are leading to really large losses need to be taken up for early consideration. It would be appropriate if a detailed examination is made of each of such branch lines by Expert Groups, with representatives from the Railways, and the State Government(s) concerned. They should examine the working of each of these lines and, after a proper and detailed costing analysis, work out the real operating losses, and also the amount which the Railways would actually save in case the line is shut down. If these amounts are not found to be very substantial, the Railways may continue to run these lines and try to reduce the losses by improving operations in the manner suggested by the various Committees. Since an element of cross subsidisation between the different gauges and

streams of traffic as well as commodities already exists, it would perhaps not be too much if the Railways bore marginal losses on some of the branch lines.

However, in those cases where the actual losses so worked out are found to be substantial, and alternative means of transport are or can be available, thought should be given both by the Central and the State Governments to the possible closure of such lines. If, for any special reason, a State Government or the Central Government wishes to continue the operation of such lines, it should be prepared to bear the losses, since the Railways which in the last resort means the other railway users—cannot be expected to continue to run such services indefinitely at a loss. If the Central Government is not able to persuade the State Government to agree to the closure, the losses should be borne by the Central Exchequer, and such amounts should be considered as a part of the Central assistance to the State(s) concerned with all its implications.

Where the Central Government similarly desires for strategic, developmental or any other reason to continue such lines, it should agree that the amount of the loss as calculated by a joint team as suggested above should be met from the Central General Exchequer. These amounts may be recalculated periodically.

By associating representatives of the States and the Central Government in the scrutiny of the financial working of the uneconomic branch lines, the legitimacy of the Railways' point of view would perhaps be better established and thus appreciated by the concerned parties. When after an indpendent examination, it is established that the lines are actually running at a large loss, it is likely that the State/Central Exchequer would not insist on the perpetuation of a circumstances under which Railways have indefinitely to continue to bear losses of such magnitudes.

Of course, wherever there is considerable political difficulty in closing down a highly unremunerative line, special steps may have to be taken by the Central as well as the State Governments to educate public opinion in favour of such closure, and the Railways should in their own interest help this process by providing an incentive in the manner suggested earlier. If the Railways agree to contribute a substantial amount (by way of a capitalisation of the annual loss) equal to, say, the annual loss on the unremunerative line multipled by ten times—for additional transport facilities or any other kind of development in the affected area, it may not be too difficult to persuade the local leadership to agree to a closure of the unremunerative line. As there would be in such a case a definite limit on the future losses to be borne by the Railways on account of such a line, the Railways should have no objection to accepting such a course of action.

On the other hand, wherever it is found that, for one reason or the other—including the difficulty of having adequate alternative means of transport—it is decided that the railway line must be maintained however uneconomic it may be for at least some time to come, the proper approach would be to examine ways and means by which the losses on the line could be minimised. This may not necessarily take the form of cutting down on existing services and avoiding further capital expenditure. It may well be that investing additional capital by strengthening the track, improving the mode of traction or putting on line new locomotives and better rolling stock, improving signalling and telecommunication facilities or other such methods may improve the economics of the line even though there may still be a net loss. If more efficient services can ensure that the extra revenue will more than cover

the extra cost of adding to the services, the losses may well be reduced. All such alternatives should be examined by the Team which we have suggested earlier, and they should come out with specific recommendations on such matters. We assume they will also examine the possibilities like alternative modes of transport for carrying essential traffic (e.g., ropeways or pipelines), and also whether special rates for particular commodities or particular movements are likely to ensure better use of the traffic facilities that would in any case have to maintained.

Statement B

Recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1973.

Recommendation Number	Para No.	
38	4·82	The Committee further note that the Administrative Reforms Commission had also come to a more or less similar conclusion when they observed that the Railway Board should consider the closure of unremunerative lines wherever adequate alternative modes of cheaper transport existed and where such closure could not adversely affect the public interest including any important economic activity of the area. The Commission had emphasised that the question of continuance of unremunerative lines could be continuously reviewed by the Railway Board so as to ensure that as far as practicable, Railway finances were utilised for running of commercially acceptable or potentially profitable lines and wherever running of uneconomic lines was continued in the public interest, the losses may be made good out of the public revenues, State or Central.
39	4·83	The Committee feel that the whole question of continuing the operation of uneconomic branch lines calls for a critical and objective review with reference to the realities of the situation and keeping in view that the Railway finances are utilised in the best interest of the State and how far the existing alternative modes of cheaper transport could replace the uneconomic train services. The Committee also recommend that the Railways should identify the branch lines which are marginally unremunerative and could be made economically viable with minimum investments and take concerted measures in close coordination with the State Governments, trade and industry to improve their financial results.
40	4·84	So far as the other branch lines are concerned, the Committee note that the State Governments are averse to the closure of event those lines which do not serve any purpose. The Committee consider that if such lines are to be continued indefinitely in spite of recurring losses and with no possibility of their becoming viable in the foreseable future, the only alternative is that the authorities, who desire these to be run, should share with the Railways the unavoidable losses.
42	4·86	The Committee would like to point out that 1 per cent of the capital at charge of the Railways as on 31st March, 1964 is paid to the State Governments in lieu of the passenger fare tax. Out of this, a fixed sum of Rs. 16·25 crores is paid annually to the States while the remaining is given as contribution towards States 'Share of Railways' safety works, the total amount paid during the quin-quennium 1969-70 to 1973-74 being of the order of Rs. 90·0 crores. It is only fair and equitable that the State Governments who are averse to closure of unneconomic branch lines, should come forward to meet the losses.

Views of the National Transport Policy Committee.

Orthopaedic Department of Zipmer Hospital, Pondicherry

4647. SHRI R. MUTHUKUMARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Zipmer Hospital, Pondicherry, a General Surgeon is incharge of Orthopaedics for the past ten years;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to put one Orthopaedician as incharge of the Department; and

(c) present procedure regarding admission to Zipmer Hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Any patient needing hospitalisation, based on the nature of the sickness, is admitted in JIPMER Hospital, just as in any other Government Hospital.

Transfer of staff by Rotation

4648. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is considered to be in public interest to rotate officers and staff members of different seats in the Ministry and the Directorate General of Health Services after a specific period;

(b) whether certain staff members have been working in Fellowships Section and other important Sections in C.H.S. and House keeping Divisions for a period of over five years; and

(c) whether all such staff members are proposed to be transferred to technical sections in the Ministry as well as in the Directorate so that staff members working in technical sections get opportunity to work in important sections in the above mentioned Division and if so when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Not always.

(b) Yes.

(c) Officers and staff members who have put in more than 5 years' service in a particular Section/Division, are considered for transfer from time to time within the Ministry/Directorate General of Health Services or from the Ministry to the Directorate General of Health Services and vice-versa, but final decision is taken keeking in view overall administrative convenience.

Diversion of Special D.T.C. Route No. 40.

4649. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that a special DTC route No. 40 was operating from Sujan Singh Park to Regal and of late recently, this bus has been diverted to start from Ravindra Nagar just to suit the convenience of a high official although not more than one or two passengers get into it from that stop, thus causing inconvenience to the passengers of Pandara Park, Kaka Nagar etc.; and

(b) whether steps will be taken to restore the States quo ante?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The trip operating on route No. 40 at 09.40 A.M. from Sujan Singh Park was extended to Bharti Nagar for the convenience of the residents of the said colony. However, on receipt of representations from the commuters parronising this trip the same was restored w.e.f. 8-9-1981 to operate from Sujan Singh Park to Regal.

दिल्ली में अध्यापकों के चयन के लिए साक्षात्कार के अंक

4650. **श्री के० लकप्पा :** क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग ने अध्यापकों के पद पर चयन के लिए पहले अर्हता के लिए 65 अंक, अनुभव के लिए 10 अंक, साक्षात्कार के लिए 20 और विशेष योग्यताओं के लिए 5 अंक निर्धारित कर रखे थे ;

(ख) क्या अब यह मूल्यांकन प्रणाली बदल कर अर्हता के 75 अंक, साक्षात्कार के लिए 20 और अनुभव के लिए 5 अंक कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस परिवर्तन के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) पिछली अंक प्रणाली में विशेष योग्यता के लिए 5 अंक किस किस श्रेणी के अभ्यार्थियों को दिए जाते थे ;

(ङ) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने विशेष श्रेणी के अभ्यार्थियों को अंक देने की प्रणाली समाप्त कर दी है और दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अध्यापकों को 5 अंक देने की प्रणाली पुनः लागू की है ;

(च) यदि हां, तो अंक देने की नयी प्रणाली में जो 5 अंक देने की व्यवस्था की गयी है, वह 5 अंक साक्षात्कार में से कम करके दी गई है ; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी, हां। इसके अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहने वाले उम्मीदवारों तथा जिन्होंने ग्रामीण स्कूल में उच्चतर माध्यमिक / मैट्रिक तक अध्ययन किया हो, को अब जांच अंक दिए जाते हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार अर्हता अंक 65 से बढ़ाकर 75 कर दिए गए हैं और अनुभव अंक 10 से कम करके 5 कर दिए गए हैं ताकि सीधी भर्ती के लिए उम्मीदवारों के मामले में अनुभव प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों के स्थान पर शिक्षा प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों को अधिक महत्व दिया जा सके।

(घ) विशेष वर्ग के उम्मीदवारों के लिए पूर्ववर्ती अंक देने की योजना में 5 अंक उन उम्मीदवारों को दिए जाते थे जिन्होंने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों में अध्ययन किया हो अथवा तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य किया हो अथवा जो 50 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के अध्यापकों के आश्रित, तलाक-शुदा महिलाओं, सैनिक कार्मिकों के आश्रित, राजनैतिक पीड़ित तथा शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग आदि हों।

(ङ) जी, हां। यद्यपि पी०जी०टी० (स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापकों) के अतिरिक्त अध्यापकों की भर्ती के लिए इन वर्गों को 5 अंक देने की प्रणाली को समाप्त कर दिया गया है, अर्हताओं, साक्षात्कार तथा अनुभव के लिए दिए गए अंकों के अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उम्मीदवारों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उनके द्वारा उठाई गई असुविधाओं की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए संशोधित योजना में उनके लिए 5 रियायती अंकों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(च) जी, नहीं। साक्षात्कार के लिए अंकों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है।

(छ) उपरोक्त (च) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Transfer of Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalyas

4651. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) number of various categories of teachers of Kendriya Vidyalyas (category-wise) transferred from one city to another during the years 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) how many of them have been transferred this year so far during the Session 1981-82; and

(c) how many more are likely to be transferred during this session?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The required information is not readily available. Since the requisite information will have to be collected from 11 Regional Offices of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and about 360 Kendriya Vidyalayas spread all over the country, it is felt that the results likely to be achieved may not be commensurate with the efforts involved in the compilation of the information.

Complaints from class IV employees of Lok Nayas Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital

4652. SHRI KESHO RAO PARDHI:
SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:
SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

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

(a) whether Medical Superintendent of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital, New Delhi received certain complaints during the last three years from the Class IV employees of the hospital against their immediate officers;

(b) if so, the number and nature of such complaints alongwith the names of the complainants;

(c) the action taken on these complaints so far;

(d) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what action is being contemplated to bring the erring officers to book for such lapses on their part?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (e). In a large hospital like Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan there will necessarily be complaints by Class IV staff. But no separate statistics have been maintained in the hospital regarding complaints of Class IV employees only. However, whenever a complaint is received, an enquiry is instituted in order to bring the erring employee to book if the allegations against him are proved.

Meerut—Bijnore Lines

4653. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under his consideration to lay a railway line between Meerut and Bijnore via Hastinapur in the near future;

(b) if so, when the project is likely to be taken up and at what cost; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same especially when it is economically viable and much in demand by the populace of the area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to paucity of resources it is not possible to construct this rail link at present.

दिल्ली में नगर निगम द्वारा वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान घटिया दवाइयों की खरीद

4654. **श्री तारिक अनवर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 में फरवरी और मार्च माह के दौरान तथा पिछले 10 महीनों के दौरान दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा कितने मूल्य की दवाइयों की खरीद की गई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उपर्युक्त दो महीनों के दौरान खरीदी गई दवाइयां घटिया किस्म की थीं और कुछ दवाइयों में फफूंद लगी हुई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या दोषपूर्ण औषधियों को संबंधित फर्मों को लौटा दिया गया था ; और

(घ) किस अधिकारी द्वारा इसकी जांच की गई थी और कौन-कौन से अधिकारी दोषी पाए गए थे तथा दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने यह सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने वित्तीय वर्ष 1980-81 में फरवरी तथा मार्च के दौरान 43.53 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की दवाइयां खरीदी थीं । निगम ने इस अवधि से पहले 10 महीनों के दौरान 153.77 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की दवाइयां खरीदी थीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम के अनुसार कोई भी दवाई घटिया किस्म की या फफूंद लगी हुई नहीं थी ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Qualifications of Hindi Teacher in Central Institute of Hindi

4655. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the basic qualifications in Hindi prescribed for the members of teaching staff in the Central Institute of Hindi;

(b) whether there has been any change in the above qualifications and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Hindi qualifications of some teachers of the Institute are lower than the prescribed standard if so, why the relevant conditions were waived in their case;

(d) whether some teachers with insufficient Hindi qualifications have been taking classes, whose standard is higher than the standard attained by the teachers themselves; and

(e) if so, whether such teachers have been directed to improve their qualifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The basic Hindi qualifications operative since 1980 for the various teaching posts in the Central Institute of Hindi are given below:

Professor	Hindi upto the Bachelor's level for those having Master's degree in Education or Linguistics.
Reader	Hindi upto Bachelor's level for those who have Master's degree in Education, Linguistics/Applied Linguistics.
Lecturer	Hindi at least upto Bachelor's level for those having Master's degree in Education, Lingustics/Applied Lingustics.

(b) and (c). The changes have been made in the basic Hindi qualifications prior to 1980 with the approval of the Governing Council as per requirements of the posts/projects for which the recruitment was to be made. There has been only one case of relaxation in respect of Hindi qualifications for the post of lecturer in the past because the Selection Committee was of the view that the lecturer concerned was exceptionally qualified and possessed adequate knowledge of Hindi for performing the duties of the post of a Lecturer. The relaxation was approved by the Governing Council.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Matador Vehicles to Scheduled Castes Drivers

4656. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for Scheduled Caste drivers to give matador vehicle on payment of Rs. 800 at initial stage;

(b) if so, how many matador are on the road and how many persons applied under the said scheme;

(c) whether there is a panel for allotment of some more matador vehicles during the current financial year or after that;

(d) what criteria is adopted by the authority for sanctioning of matador vehicles; and

(e) whether any new scheme is under consideration of the Government for unemployed drivers belonging to Scheduled Caste in near future under Transport Division of Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (e). According to Delhi Administration the information is as under:—

During the year 1980-81 under special component plan a scheme of providing financial assistance to Scheduled Castes candidates for purchase of matador vans was formulated and implemented. The Scheme implemented by Delhi Administration did not stipulate deposit of Rs. 800/- as mentioned in the Question. The scheme envisaged provision of financial assistance to 28 Scheduled Caste candidates for purchase of matador vans @15 per cent of the total cost of the vehicle by Delhi Adminstration and 80 per cent by State Bank of India. Rest of the 5 per cent was borne by the candidates themselves. Applications from all interested were invited from 26th February, 1981 to 7th March, 1981. Only those persons who fulfilled following conditions were eligible for the grant of financial assistance.

(i) Must be resident of Delhi.

(ii) Must possess S.C. Certificate issued by D.M.

(iii) Must possess driving licence valid for LMV/MMV.

(iv) Must not be more than 45 years of age.

(v) Regular family income should not exceed Rs. 4000/- P.A.

The selection Committee interviewed all the eligible persons and selected 28 candidates for grant of assistance. As on 9-9-81, 21 vehicles have come on road and rest are expected to be on road very soon.

The Administration has proposed giving financial assistance to 130 S.C. candidates during the current financial year. During the year financial assistance is proposed to be provided for purchase of 100 three-wheeler auto-ricskaws and 30 matador vans on the approved pattern.

Adulteration in Desi Ghee in Delhi

4657. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of traders are indulging in large scale adulteration in desi ghee with the imported butter oil in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to check the said adulteration during the last two months and how many traders have been arrested during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir. No such case of adulteration has been detected.

(b) Does not arise.

भद्रा-सादुलपुर मीटर गेज लाइन

4658. श्री अशोक गहलोत: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मीटर गेज लाइनों को बदलने की मांग के बारे में दिनांक 3 जून, 1981 के 'प्रताप केसरी' में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि भद्रा-सादुलपुर (उत्तर रेलवे) मीटरगेज लाइन, जो बहुत पुरानी हो गई है, को बदलने की आवश्यकता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस लाइन पर दुर्घटना होने का खतरा लगातार बना रहता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस लाइन को कब तक बदलने का है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) से (ग) जी. नहीं ।

(घ) रेलों की नीति है कि रेल पथ की हालत के आधार पर रेल पथ को बदल दिया जाय । प्राप्त होने वाले यातायात की मात्रा को देखते हुए इस खंड में तत्काल पूरे रेलपथ का नवीकरण करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । फिर भी, सुरक्षा के लिए जो मानक निर्धारित हैं, उन मानकों तक रेलपथ के अनुरक्षण के लिए जो आकस्मिक नवीकरण करने आवश्यक होते थे, वे किये जा रहे हैं ।

Rehabilitation Research Centre in the States

4659. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Dr. P. C. Sethi, Head of the Department of Orthopaedics and Director of the Rehabilitation Research Centre, Sawai Man Singh Medical College and Hospital, Jaipur has been selected to receive the 1981, Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community leadership;

(b) whether it is a fact that Dr. Sethi by applying his surgical genius had devised the artificial leg which is called "Jaipur Foot";

(c) whether it is correct to say that a large number of amputees and disabled persons are leading normal life with artificial limbs designs and manufactured in the workshop attached with rehabilitation research centre of Sawai Mansingh Medical College and Hospital, Jaipur; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide every State with rehabilitation research centre and the workshop on the pattern devised by Dr. P. C. Sethi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Reported Remarks made by Shri Eric Gonsalves

4660. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Malaysian newspapers 'New Straits Times' around May has reported that Shri Eric Gonsalves, Secretary, External Affairs Ministry made some disturbing and thoughtless remarks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Mr. Gonsalves was quoted as saying that those criticize Heng Samrin and the Vietnamese as "bad boys" are driving them straight into the arms of the Soviets. "Now", he continued, ".....everybody says that the Soviets must be kept out of South East Asia, and you do exactly the opposite; and I think the biggest idiots in this are these fools in Peking who, I think, are bringing the Soviets on to their southern Perimeter, sort of willy-nilly"; and

(c) if so, his reaction in regard to the same?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). During a meeting in April, the Editor of the New Straits Times asked Shri Eric Gonsalves informally to brief the diplomatic correspondent of the paper. Shri Gonsalves briefed the diplomatic correspondent of the newspaper over a meal. This was done in an informal and conversational way which was meant to be strictly for background. It is most unfortunate that the correspondent of the paper published a report of the conversation as if it was a verbatin interview.

The views of the government of India on the situation in South East Asia and on the question of great power presence and rivalry in that, as in any other region, are well-known.

B. R. Singh Railway Hospital, Calcutta.

4661. SHRI S. CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal has requested him to instruct the Railway Administration to cooperate with the Government of West Bengal to take steps against criminal and unlawful activities irrespective of the political affiliation of persons involved following the incidents in B. R. Singh Hospital, Calcutta on 13th April, 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): While the Chief Minister, West Bengal, has drawn attention to certain incidents of alleged undesirable activities on the part of an individual employee of Eastern Railway and the Railway have and will take action as is appropriate on merits of each case, the maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the State Government.

Member of Parliament Assaulted by Railway Staff at Planpur Railway Station

4662. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Member of Parliament, Dr. Mahipal Mehta, accompanied by a newly elected Member of Rajya Sabha, Mr. Kishore Mehta and an MLA were assaulted by Railway Staff at Palanpur Railway Station on or about 21st July, 1981 when they went to inquire about their reservation for a Delhi-bound train;

(b) whether according to the passengers, Dr. Mehta was allegedly given a punch just below his right eye and other persons accompanying him were also beaten by the staff sitting in the Ticket Collector's office;

(c) whether it is a fact that the man who was aggressive ran away and hid himself after the turmoil;

(d) whether it is a fact that the entire staff of the Palanpur Railway Station tendered their apology; and

(e) if so, steps taken against the defaulters in the interest of Railway administration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). On 19.7.81, Dr. Mahipal Mehta, MP alongwith three others approached Ticket Collector's Office, Palanpur to enquire about their reservation and running of trains. Not being satisfied with their reply and on hearing sarcastic remarks, Dr. Mehta got enraged and slapped a Ticket Collector who retaliated by hitting him on his face.

(d) and (e).The two Ticket Collectors involved in the incident tendered apology to the satisfaction of Dr. Mehta. The Railway Administration also in a letter to Dr. Mehta regretted for the unpleasant incident assuring him of suitable disciplinary action against the staff concerned. In reply, Dr. Mehta advised that the matter should be treated as closed from his side, in view of the apology tendered by the staff. Despite this, the Ticket Collector who assaulted Dr. Mehta has been placed under suspension. Disciplinary action for major penalty has been initiated against the two Ticket Collectors involved in the incident.

Setting of Arms to China by U.S.A.

4663. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI R. R. BHOLE:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appeared in 'The Times of India' dated June 8, 1981, to the effect that the U.S. Administration has decided to sell to China Sophisticated F-16 engines and advance technology tanks of the series;

(b) whether Government's attention has also drawn to the recent visit of the Under Secretary of State Mr. Alexander Haig to Peking; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government have seen press reports to the effect that the U.S. Administration has decided to sell a large number of sophisticated F-16 engines and advance technology tanks to China. However, there is no information to confirm these reports.

(b) Government are aware of Secretary of State Mr. Alexander Haig's recent visit to China during which U.S.A. has reportedly agreed to supply arms to China on a case by case basis. Further, China has now been qualified as a 'friendly' country entitled to make applications for purchase of lethal weapons.

(c) Government keep all developments relevant to India's security under constant review.

Victimisation of Workers for Trade Union Activities

4664. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some trade union leaders of Western Railway had submitted a memorandum to General Manager of Western Railway at Bombay in July, August, 1981;

(b) whether it contains two memoranda to the Administration, one relating to 10 point charter of demands for forwarding the same to the Railway Minister and Second relating to deterioration in industrial relations on Western Railway due to delay in taking decisions not holding P.N.M. informal and other meetings in time regularly resorting to victimisation of workers for their trade activities;

(c) if so, the details thereof of both the memorandum; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The main issue in the memorandum addressed to the Minister for Railways relates to the 10 point charter of demands of All India Railwaymen's Federation.

The memorandum addressed to the General Manager, Western Railway, contains local issues like unsatisfactory functioning of P.N.M. Machinery, promotions and transfers of staff etc. etc.

(d) The 10point Charter of Demands referred to by the Western Railway Employees Union in their memorandum addressed to Minister for Railways has been discussed by the All India Railwaymen's Federation, to whom the Western Railway Employees Union is affiliated, with the Minister for Railways on 22-8-81 and the position was suitably explained to them.

With regard to the local issues, the General Manager of the Railway concerned has already taken necessary action to alleviate the staff grievances wherever found justified.

Education on Population in School

4665. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce education on population in the curricula of schools to create more awareness of the need to check increase in the country's population; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Realising the potential of education in tackling the problems of growing rate of population and to create in the younger generation an adequate awareness of country's population problems, a national population education programme was launched with effect from April, 1980.

अधिकारियों द्वारा बिना टिकट यात्रा

4666. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

श्री हरिहर शोरन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 29 मई, 1981 के 'टाइम्स आफ इंडिया'

में 'टिकटलेस ट्रेवल बाई आफीसियल्ज' शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने रंगे हाथों पकड़े गए अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कानूनी कार्यवाही की है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ग) दण्ड के रूप में उनसे कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) बिना टिकट यात्रा के विरुद्ध एक विशेष अभियान के दौरान 25 मई, 1981 को आबकारी विभाग के एक अधीक्षक (प्रेस में मिली रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक नहीं), एक पुलिस निरीक्षक (सतर्कता) और एक अपर मुन्सिफ को 8 डाउन तूफान एक्सप्रेस में बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए पकड़ा गया था। उन्हें वरिष्ठ न्यायिक रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट, पटना के समक्ष पेश किया गया, जिन्होंने उन पर मुकदमा दायर किया। उन्होंने रेलवे की बकाया राशि का भुगतान कर दिया था। आगे की आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाने के लिए सम्बन्धित सक्षम प्राधिकारियों को इन मामलों की रिपोर्ट की जा रही है।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

त्रिपुरा राज्य के विद्यार्थियों के लिए आरक्षित स्थान

4667. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरोजनी नायडू मैडिकल कालेज, आगरा में 1977-78 में त्रिपुरा के विद्यार्थियों के लिए दो स्थान आरक्षित थे ;

(ख) क्या उक्त सत्र में प्रिंसिपल ने इन दो आरक्षित स्थानों के लिए त्रिपुरा के विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश नहीं दिया यद्यपि इन विद्यार्थियों ने 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक अंक प्राप्त किये थे और क्या इसके स्थान पर दो अन्य विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश दे दिया गया जबकि इनमें से एक ने 50 प्रतिशत से भी कम अंक प्राप्त किए थे; और

(ग) क्या एक संबंधित अधिकारी ने 10 मार्च, 1981 को कालेज के प्रिंसिपल से लिखित रूप में यह अनुरोध किया था कि इन विद्यार्थियों के प्रवेश रद्द कर दें और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उनके प्रवेश रद्द करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं और यदि सरकार उनके प्रवेश रद्द करना नहीं चाहती तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) 1977-78 के शैक्षिक वर्ष में त्रिपुरा सरकार को वहां के छात्रों के लिये एस० एन० मैडिकल कालेज, आगरा में एम० बी० बी० एस० की दो सीटें दी गई थीं।

(ख) त्रिपुरा सरकार द्वारा नामित दोनों उम्मीदवार सामान्य-वर्ग के थे और उन उम्मीदवारों ने अर्हक परीक्षा में क्रमशः 56.61 प्रतिशत और 60.92 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त किये थे। एक न्यायालय व्यादेश के कारण उन्हें उस कालेज में प्रवेश नहीं दिया गया। उक्त कारण से जो सीटें रिक्त हुई थीं, उन पर प्रवेश देने के लिये दो अन्य उम्मीदवारों को इस शर्त पर प्रवेश दिया गया कि वे प्रवेश की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करते हों और प्रवेश से पहले उनके प्रमाणपत्रों की जांच-पड़ताल हो जाए। बाद में उन दोनों उम्मीदवारों का नामांकन रद्द कर दिया गया, क्योंकि वे

केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिये आरक्षित इन सीटों पर नामांकन के पात्र नहीं पाये गये। इन दोनों छात्रों ने इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में याचिकायें दायर कर दीं और न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गये स्थगन-आदेश के कारण वे कालेज में पढ़ते रहे। न्यायालय ने हाल ही में उनके प्रवेश को रद्द करने संबंधी पहले आदेशों को मंसूख कर दिया है।

(ग) चूंकि, उच्च न्यायालय ने उनके प्रवेश को रद्द करने के पिछले आदेशों को मंसूख कर दिया है, इसलिए कालेज के प्रधानाचार्य को उन उम्मीदवारों का प्रवेश रद्द करने के आदेश देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

नशाबन्दी कार्यक्रम का असफल होना

4668. **श्री बद्धि चन्द जैन:** क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के अधिकांश भागों में नशाबन्दी कार्यक्रम असफल हो गया और, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल): मद निषेध कार्यक्रम की सफलता या असफलता का निर्धारण करने के लिए कोई विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। शराब पीने जैसी सामाजिक बुराई को दूर करना लम्बा और दुस्कर कार्य है। लोगों को इस बुराई से हटाने के लिए लगातार शैक्षिक प्रचार और प्रयत्न करने होंगे। ऐसे प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

Introduction of Mining Engineering Course at Rourkela Engineering College, Orissa

4669. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Government of Orissa for introducing Mining Engineering course at Rourkela Engineering College, Orissa;

(b) if so, progress made so far in this reagrd; and

(c) the details about the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The request received from the Government of Orissa for introducing a degree course in Mining Engineering at the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela was referred to the Joint Board on Mining Engineering Education and Training and the Board at its meeting held on the 25th February, 1981 approved the introduction of Mining Engineering Course at the Rourkela College with an intake of 25 students. The College was informed accordingly.

(c) In fact, the course has already been introduced at the Rourkela College from the session 1979-80. However, a Visiting Committee has been appointed to make an assessment of the facilities required to run the course on the proper lines and submit its Report. The Committee is likely to visit the College shortly.

Assistance to State Government for Development of Non-Formal Education

4670. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are providing financial assistance to State Governments for the development and expansion of non-formal education;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, for the last three financial years; and

(c) the steps taken to keep a watch over this programme being implemented by State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) A National Committee on Elementary Education has been set up and on its recommendations the nine educationally backward States have been asked to set up Task Forces on Elementary Education.

Statement

A Centrally Sponsored Sector Scheme for Non-Formal part-time education for elementary age-group children was put into operation in the last quarter of 1979-80. Details relating to special Central assistance given to the educationally backward States during 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as under:—

(in Rupees)

State	Year	
	1979-80	1980-81
1. Andhra Pradesh	37,84,190	8,73,500
2. Assam	4,12,500	Nil
3. Bihar	43,47,485	Nil
4. Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil
5. Madhya Pradesh	31,75,100	8,66,800
6. Orissa	13,25,000	Nil
7. Rajasthan	11,01,600	4,54,400
8. Uttar Pradesh	36,61,600	39,43,700
9. West Bengal	21,68,600	Nil
Total :	1,99,75,973	61,38,400

Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Muzaffarpur

4671. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4392 on 18th December, 1980 regarding Railway Service Commission, Muzaffarpur and state:—

(a) whether the charges of corruption against the then Chairman of Railway Service Commission, Muzaffarpur, have since been established and Government are contemplating on the extent of punishment to be awarded to the said officer;

(b) if so, whether Government have awarded any punishment to the said corrupt officer; and

(c) what were the allegations against the said officer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). There were 13 allegations against the then Chairman, Railway Service Commis-

sion, Muzaffarpur. None of them related to receipt of any illegal gratification.

After due investigation it has been established that there was no case with respect to 7 allegations.

The remaining 6 allegations are seen to be minor irregularities involving administrative lapses, on which the Central Vigilance Commission has recommended initiation of action for minor penalty and the advice has been accepted. The nature of irregularities was arbitrary removal of Group C and D staff from service misuse of Group D staff and non-payment of charges for occupation of the Rest House and the bungalow at Muzaffarpur.

Universities Degree Colleges and Institutions in country

4672. SHRI SHIBU SORAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many universities, degree colleges and research institutions are functioning in this country, State-wise;

(b) amount of money spent last year on these institutions;

(c) why the percentage of literacy is not making desired progress; and

(d) how much time, it will take to remove illiteracy from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Based on the latest figures available from the State Governments for the year 1976-77, statements showing statewise number of Universities, Degree Colleges (for general education only), research institutions and the expenditure incurred on these institutions are attached (Statement-I and II).

(c) and (d). The percentage of literacy has increased from 16.67 to 36.17 during the period 1951 to 1981. The main reasons for the percentage of literacy not making desired progress are inadequacy of finances to meet the targets of the universaliation of elementary education, a very high percentage of drop-out at the Primary stage of school education, non enrolment of school going age group children due to various economic reasons and a rapid increase of total population. No targets have been laid down for removal of illiteracy in the 6th Plan. The plan documents however, mentions that endeavours would be made to cover all illiterate persons in the age group 15—35 by 1990. This however, will be subject to availability of adequate funds for the programmes of universalisation of elementary education and Adult Education Programme.

Statement—I

State-wise Number of Universities, Degree Colleges and Research Institutions in the country, 1976-77

State/Union Territory	Universities*	Research Institutions	Colleges (General Education) Degree and above Standard
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	9	—	235
2. Assam	8	—	118
3. Bihar	9	5	226
4. Gujarat	8	12	202
5. Haryana	3	—	99
6. Himachal Pradesh	1	1	25

1	2	3	4
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	23
8. Karnataka	5	2	237
9. Kerala	4	—	104
10. Madhya Pradesh	10	—	235
11. Maharashtra	11	17	390
12. Manipur	—	—	16
13. Meghalaya	1	—	13
14. Nagaland	—	—	7
15. Orissa	4	—	83
16. Punjab	3	—	158
17. Rajasthan	4	—	102
18. Sikkim	—	—	
19. Tamil Nadu	5	1	183
20. Tripura	—	—	
21. Uttar Pradesh	20	2	351
22. West Bengal	8	5	241
23. A. & N. Islands	—	—	1
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1
25. Chandigarh	1	—	9
26. Dadra & Ngr. Haveli	—	—	—
27. Delhi	4	2	52
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	9
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	—	—	4
31. Pondicherry	—	—	8
INDIA	115	47	3,139

*Includes deemed to be Universities.

Statement II

Statement showing Expenditure on Institutions for the year 1976-77

State/Union Territory	Universities*	Research Institutions	Colleges (General Education) Degree & above Standard
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Andhra Pradesh	8,38,13,512	—	19,69,91,449
2. Assam	4,31,25,831	—	5,34,50,902
3. Bihar	17,38,64,212	17,04,541	14,21,63,344
4. Gujarat	6,76,83,411	2,98,68,811	11,38,63,955
5. Haryana	4,20,99,440	—	5,47,03,207
6. Himachal Pradesh	1,31,81,233	—	1,21,04,189
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1,42,07,413	—	1,48,76,695
8. Karnataka	9,02,82,328	35,67,063	11,65,06,482
9. Kerala	8,72,55,482	—	13,45,98,072
10. Madhya Pradesh	8,00,30,445	—	8,89,41,945
11. Maharashtra	6,48,60,163	1,39,52,126	27,17,88,225
12. Manipur	—	—	1,31,97,660
13. Meghalaya	1,12,41,020	—	1,01,80,168
14. Nagaland	—	—	36,64,114
15. Orissa	2,99,73,371	—	6,97,05,448
16. Punjab	5,41,82,880	—	9,01,40,750
17. Rajasthan	7,34,62,016	—	7,71,17,776
18. Sikkim	—	—	8,67,000
19. Tamil Nadu	6,15,58,668	5,35,163	20,67,17,064
20. Tripura	60,736	—	70,36,565
21. Uttar Pradesh	31,15,17,814	73,10,622	24,18,07,286
22. West Bengal	11,35,30,716	1,64,48,390	13,48,76,334
23. A. & N. Islands	—	—	17,14,208
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	21,39,401
25. Chandigarh	4,65,62,359	—	1,26,21,862
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
27. Delhi	15,45,15,761	3,48,18,285	10,78,37,915
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	14,15,523	—	63,12,767
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	—	—	26,25,545
31. Pondicherry	—	—	82,53,197
INDIA :	1,61,84,24,334	10,82,05,001	2,19,68,03,525

*Includes deemed to be Universities.

Central School, Gangtok

4673. SHRI P. M. SUBBA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the details of admissions made by the principal in Central School, Gangtok;

(b) if so, whether the accommodation in that school is sufficient; and

(c) if not, what action is being taken to accommodate these students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The number of students admitted to various classes in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gangtok, during the academic session 1981-82 is as follows:

Class I	.. 70
Class II	.. 16
Class III	.. 13
Class IV	.. 12
Class V	.. 15
Class VI	.. 18
Class VII	.. 5
Class VIII	.. 8
Class IX	.. 6
Class X	.. 1
Class XI	.. 9

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Palace on Wheels for Foreign Tourists

4674. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to launch a Palace on Wheels for foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the full details in this regard; and

(c) from when this train will start running?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFARS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Yes. The special train "Palace on Wheels" comprising of erstwhile princely saloons which are presently not in commercial use will run on a fixed circuit between Delhi-Jodhpur-Jaisalmer-Udaipur - Chittor - Jaipur-Bhatpur-Agra-Delhi. The project is being launched in collaboration with the Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation which will provide all the house-keeping services, catering facilities on board and road transport arrangements for sight-seeing at the tourist spots. The special train is likely to be introduced on an experimental basis from November, 1981.

Setting up of Hospitals and Medical Services by Businessmen and Industrialists.

4675. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:
SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that wealthy businessmen and industrialists are willing to set up hospitals and medical services in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the facilities proposed to be provided by the Government, such as loans at concessional rates and land at concessional prices, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Enrolment of Children and Percentage of Drop-outs in Primary Schools

4676. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate of enrolment of children in the primary schools, year-wise during the last three years;

(b) whether there was a high percentage of drop-outs of the children from the primary schools after one or two years of schooling during the last three years;

(c) if so, the percentage of the same; and

(d) the steps taken to check the dropping-out of children from the primary schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to the latest information collected from the States the enrolment figures are as under:

1976-77 . . .	690·61	lakhs
1977-78 . . .	673·61	lakhs
1978-79 . . .	686·02	lakhs

(b) and (c). The drop-out percentages are as under:

Year	End of Class I	End of Class II
1976-77 . . .	28·9	43·3
1977-78 . . .	30·7	44·6
1978-79 . . .	25·6	44·0

(d) A statement is attached.

Statement

In the context of the programme of Universalisation of Elementary Education, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were advised to take, among others, the following measures in particular to arrest the drop-out rates:

(i) Opening of primary and middle schools within easy walking distance covering the needs of all habitations.

(ii) Conversion of single-teacher schools into two-teacher schools.

(iii) Improvement of physical facilities of primary and middle schools.

(iv) Appointment of woman-teachers on a larger scale and provision of creches/pre-schools as adjuncts to primary and middle schools.

(v) Improvement of teacher competence through application of better standards of educational qualification and inservice training.

(vi) Special attention to girls and to target groups like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless labourers and slum-dwellers.

(vii) Adequate provision of incentives like free text-books and stationery, free uniforms particularly for girls, attendance scholarships particularly for girls and mid-day meals.

(viii) Improvement of quality of education through decentralisation of curricula making them relevant to the needs, life-situations and environments of children in diverse social, economic, cultural and geographical conditions.

(ix) Introduction of ungraded schools system and elimination of stagnation so that every child shall complete one class each year and will be promoted to the next higher class till he completes class VIII, but with adequate safeguards by way of periodical assessment and evaluation on a continuing basis.

(x) Provision of multiple-point entry into any class in the elementary stage.

(xi) Providing non-formal part-time education on an extensive scale.

(xii) Concentrated efforts in the nine educationally backward States, augmented by special Central assistance for non-formal programme and in backward areas/pockets in each State.

(xiii) Central Paper assistance to all States|Union Territories for the production of teaching and learning materials for non-formal education programmes for elementary age-group children.

(xiv) Monitoring of attendance in primary and middle schools.

(xv) Strengthening of the supervisory machinery and decentralisation of administration of Elementary Education down to the block level.

(xvi) Parental education to overcome their apathy towards the education of children especially girls and setting up of school committees in all schools particularly in the rural and backward areas.

(xvii) Greater use of mass media for elementary education including teacher training.

(xviii) Setting up of State Task Forces for Elementary Education in the nine educationally backward States.

दिल्ली में कला शिक्षकों के वेतनमान

4671. **श्री बी० डी० सिंह :**
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के कनिष्ठ कला शिक्षकों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन 1978 में किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वेतनमानों में संशोधन के कारण वरिष्ठ शिक्षकों को वेतन निर्धारण में नुकसान उठाना पड़ा था ;

(ग) इन असंगतियों को दूर करने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा मंत्रालय को जो सिफारिशें की गयी हैं उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) उन सिफारिशों पर मंत्रालय की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल): जी, हां। 27-7-1978 से ग्रेड III के ड्राइंग अध्यापकों के वेतनमान बढ़ाकर ग्रेड-II के ड्राइंग अध्यापकों के स्तर के कर दिये गये थे।

(ख) से (घ) 27-7-1978 से ग्रेड III ड्राइंग अध्यापकों के पद को ग्रेड-II में स्तरोन्नत करने से दो कठिनाइयां सामने आईं। एक पारस्परिक वरीयता निर्धारित करना। एक कठिनाई को सारे भूतपूर्व ग्रेड-III के अध्यापकों को 27-7-78 से सब से जूनियर ग्रेड II के ड्राइंग अध्यापक से जूनियर रख कर हल कर दिया गया है। वेतन निर्धारित करने के संबंध में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने वेतन निर्धारण से संबंधित मूल नियमावली में छूट देने की सिफारिश की है, और इसकी जांच की जा रही है।

Opening of Branches by Affiliated Colleges in Different Cities

4678. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is permissible for the affiliated colleges to open its branches in different cities; and

(b) if not, whether Government will issue a directive to close all such branches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The University Grants Commission does not recognise branches of any college in the same city or elsewhere. The Commission has advised all universities that if any existing college has to be divided into two or more units, all the units, including the parent institution, will have to be treated as new colleges for the purposes of the UGC Act, 1956. Recognition of new colleges will be subject to the fulfilment of the conditions prescribed in the regulations framed under section 2(f) and the rules under Section 12A of the UGC Act.

(b) No such proposal is under Government's consideration.

Circular Tour Ticket

4679. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Commercial Superintendent, Southern Railway, Tiruchirapalli, has allowed refund of the entire amount of fare on Travelling Ticket Examiner's Excess Fare Ticket Nos. 132219 and 133300 dated the 5th October, 1978 issued on Circular Tour Ticket Nos. 5094-95 ex Delhi Junction to Delhi Junction vide his letter dated 23rd May, 1980;

(b) if so, whether the amount has been refunded to the passengers; if not, the reasons therefor and amount to be refunded;

(c) whether it is obligatory for passengers concerned to return Excess Fare Tickets in original to the Chief Commercial Superintendent before he actually makes refunds;

(d) if so, how it is possible when those tickets are collected by Ticket Collector at Exit Gate of the Railway Station where journey is terminated; and

(e) what steps Government propose to waive this impracticable condition and provide the refund to passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Refund has not yet been arranged since the party has neither submitted the original Excess Fare Tickets nor a certificate to the effect that the same have been deposited at the destination station. The amount refundable is Rs. 107.90 P. only.

(c) and (d). Either the Excess Fare Ticket in original has to be submitted or a certificate to the effect that the same has been deposited with the Ticket Collector at the destination station, is required.

(e) Does not arise.

No Light at Steamer Service, Mahendru Ghat

4680. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was pitch dark at Mahendrughat, Patna at the time of the departure of 8.50 p.m. steamer service from Mahendrughat to Pahlezaghat on 6th June, 1981;

(b) whether there was pitch dark again on the steamer itself and also at Pahlezaghat when it reached there;

(c) what is the name of the steamer, the year of its make and the amenities that are available to different classes of passengers for their travel; and what is the capacity of the steamer and how many passengers were huddled into it;

(d) whether it is also a fact that when the connecting train for Narkatiaganj reached Sonepur, there was again pitch dark; and

(e) if so, the reason for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (e). Yes. There was failure of power supply from the local supply Authority.

(b) No.

(c) The steamer-St. Mrigal was built in 1957 by M/s. Garden Reach Workshop Ltd., Calcutta. Its passenger Flat was built in 1958 by M/s People's Engg. Motor Works, Howrah. The amenities provided in passenger flat are sofa sets for 1st class sitting accommodation of 50 passengers, wooden benches for second class accommodation of 500 passengers and standing arrangements for 1200 passengers. Sufficient number of toilets are provided for 1st and 2nd Class passengers. Total capacity of steamer is 1750 passengers. Approximate 1000 passengers including 5 first class passengers were booked in this trip.

(d) No.

Pilgrimage to Kailash and Mansarovar from Ladakh side

4681. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that first batch of 15 Kailash pilgrims is to leave India for Tibet on the 8th September, 1981 via Lipu-LA crossing over 17,000 ft. above sea level pass from Uttar Pradesh side followed by two more batches;

(b) whether it is also a fact that reaching Kailash and Mansarovar is much easier from Ladakh side in view of absence of any pass and tedious approaches; and

(c) if so, whether the Government of India will request the Chinese Government to allow such pilgrims from Ladakh side also in view of less hazardous road, lower altitude and non-existence of any pass and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes. The first batch of 18 pilgrims left for Kailash and Mansarover on 9th September, 1981 *via* Lipulekh Pass. Two more batches are scheduled to follow.

(b) While there is an approach via Ladakh the distance to Kailash and Mansarovar by that route is much greater. The route *via* Lipulekh Pass is the traditional pilgrimage route and the pass is the closest point for crossing to Kailash and Mansarovar.

(c) Specific arrangements for the pilgrimages next year and thereafter will be discussed with the Chinese Government in due course.

Overbridge at Jangirpur Railway Station

4682. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minster of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct over-bridge at the Jangirpur Railway Station in the Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The work of construction of foot-over-bridge connecting Up and Down platforms at Jangipur Railway Station is already in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1981.

Non-Gazetted Recruitment and Promotion Rules

4683. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Director General of RDSO every day changes the Recruitment and Promotion rules of non-gazetted staff;

(b) whether the Director General of RDSO is holding selection from all RDSO employees when the Posts of SRA (M) are meant for being filled up from among the JRAs in the Research Mechanical Wing;

(c) whether any of the employees filed a writ in this connection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reason as to why the selection is being hurried through in face of the matter being sub judice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No.

(c) and (d). A few Junior Research Assistants and RDSO Karamchari Sangh, an unrecognised body, have filed a writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow, to declare alternate Class III technical posts as non-selection posts, which also includes the post of Senior Research Assistant (Mechanical). In the interim orders passed on 27-2-1980 and 18-8-1980, the Court has 'inter-alia' held that selections may be held, and that the results may be declared clarifying in the orders of promotion/appointment that the orders so made will be subject to the final result of the writ petition.

National Award to Authors

4684. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the failure in announcing the results of the works submitted under the Ministry's scheme of National Awards to Authors of Original Standard works in Indian Languages; 1973;

(b) the reasons for this failure; and

(c) when the anxious and long waiting of the candidates will come to an end, and the awards announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Authors whose works have qualified for awards under the scheme have already been informed.

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

Seat cornering at starting points on Central and Western Railway in Bombay

4685. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some anti-social elements indulge in seat cornering and seat grabbing at the starting points at Bombay V.T. Dadar on Central Railway and at Bombay Central on Western Railway in Bombay;

(b) if so, whether it is true that genuine passengers face great inconvenience and have to pay money to these people to get seats;

(c) if so, what action is being taken by the Railway authorities to prevent these anti-social elements from indulging in such activities; and

(d) the details therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Some cases of anti-social elements cornering seats and thereby causing inconvenience to bonafide passengers in Bombay have come to notice.

(c) and (d). The following measures have been taken to prevent cornering of unreserved seats by anti-social elements:—

(i) Before the rakes are berthed on platforms, Railway Protection Force personnel are deputed to escort the rakes of vulnerable trains from the yard to the platform.

(ii) Surprise checks are conducted at the platform at the time of berthing of rakes. As a result of surprise checks by the Railway Protection Force, Government Railway Police and ticket checking staff, 634 persons were prosecuted during the last six months.

(iii) A new system of regulating entry of passengers into unreserved compartments of vulnerable trains has been introduced whereby passengers are made to queue up and allowed entries into the unreserved compartments one by one in turn after their tickets are checked. This has greatly helped in discouraging unauthorised persons from cornering seats.

Poor quality of food served in Black Diamond Express

4686. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the poor quality of food being served for the past few days in Black Diamond Express;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the normal catering service on this train had deteriorated since 15th August, 1981 when the original kitchen car was withdrawn and an old coach which has not stove fitted to it, is being used as the kitchen-cum-dining car;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the Government are also aware that the Railway employees working in the kitchen car of the train, complained that some-times passengers misbehaved with them when they were dissatisfied with the food and it was not possible to serve quality food without proper cooking arrangements in the kitchen car; and

(e) if so, steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of food with proper cooking arrangements in the kitchen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). No dining car was attached with Black Diamond Express on 15-8-1981 and 18-8-1981 only as the regular dining car was sent for periodical overhaul and the other car got mechanically damaged. In absence of the regular dining car a substitute dining car is running regularly from 19-8-1981. The gratings of cast iron ovens of this dining car got damaged on the run on 21-8-1981 and two portable ovens have, therefore, been provided. The service is being maintained satisfactorily. This dining car will be replaced shortly.

Bag containing used Ticket Seized at Bhagalpur Railway Station Booking counter

4687. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bag containing used tickets worth about Rs. 65,000 was seized at the Bhagalpur Railway Station Booking counter by the Railway Police a few weeks ago;

(b) whether Government have received complaints of the re-sale of used tickets at Bhagalpur Railway Stations and also at Sahibganj and Manda Hill stations of the Eastern Railway;

(c) whether these complaints relate to any specific individual;

(d) what is the nature of these complaints; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. However, on 27-7-81, the Chief Booking Clerk, Bhagalpur noticed that new tickets valued at about Rs. 65,000 were missing from the ticket tube of counter No. 3 of Bhagalpur Railway station. He lodged a complaint with the Government Railway Police, Bhagalpur who registered a case No. 00/33 dated 28-7-1981 under section 409/468 against the Assistant Booking Clerk Shri B. P. Singh of Bhagalpur. The Clerk has been placed under suspension.

(b) No.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Reservation Quota on Western Railway

4688. SHRI FATEHBHAN SINGH CHOUHAN:
SHRI B. R. NAHATA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules and principles laid down in fixing reservation Quota for different classes of passengers on Western Railway;

(b) whether these rules and principles are followed in fixing the reservation quotas or not and whether the reservation quotas fixed on Western Railway are in consonance with the rules and principles;

(c) whether some seats (sleeper and sitting) were reserved for Mandsaur Railway Station in Minaxi Express initially; and

(d) if so, what were the reasons for cancelling the quota?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Quotas of reserved accommodation are allotted after taking into consideration the accommodation available in a train, demands for reservation at train originating station as well as at intermediate stations from where the traffic is regular and sizeable.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). A quota of 2 second class sleeper berths and 2 seats was allotted to Mandsaur station by 69 Up Ajmer-Kacheguda Bi-weekly Express but was withdrawn by Western Railway due to poor utilisation. The matter has been reviewed and it has been decided to restore these quotas for a period of six months on an experimental basis with effect from 1-11-1981.

Female Harassed by Male Employees at New Delhi Station

4689. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any complaint from the women employees in the railways in New Delhi railway station about their constant harassment by male workers including their superiors;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the miscreants;

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether he proposes to make an inquiry about the constant harassment which still continues against the lady employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) An article alleging intimidation, harassment and molestation of lady reservation clerks by supervisory officials appeared in the "Statesman" on 12-6-81. The allegations made therein were investigated by the Railway's Intelligence Department which revealed that much of the publicity was on account of the rivalry between two groups of employees functioning on the Northern Railway. No other cases of intimidation, harassment etc. of lady employees of New Delhi Station have been received.

(b) To clean up the atmosphere at New Delhi station, large-scale transfers of concerned staff of New Delhi Reservation office have been made.

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

Bargachia-Champadanga Line

4690. SHRI RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to construct Broad Gauge line between Bargachia and Champadanga and Bargachia and Amta (in place of closed Martine Railway); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Construction of a Broad Gauge electrified line from Howrah to Amta via Santragachi and Bargachia with a branch line from Bargachia to Champadanga (total length 73.53 kms.) is an approved work. Work is now progressing on the section Santragachi to Bargachia and the cumulative progress upto the end of July 1981 is about 65 per cent for this first phase. Work on this section is targeted to be completed in 1982-83 subject to availability of adequate funds. The remaining section will be taken up thereafter.

Report of High Power Committee Appointed to Examine Working of AIIMS, New Delhi and P.G.I., Chandigarh

4691. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high powered committee was appointed to go into the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh;

(b) whether the report of the committee has since been received; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the recommendations of the committee and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government have set up an Empowered Committee to examine the Report of the Review Committee.

Railway Staff involved in the Affairs of Lootmar in Trains

4692. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the news item appearing in 'Indian Express' of 15th June, 1981 under the heading 'Ram Rajya—in Delhi Diary' and state:

(a) whether the railway staff actively involved in the affairs of 'Lootmar' and if not how is it that the trains stop and go and then stop to enable robberies to take place; and

(b) what does the armed policemen on duty do in the trains, are they merely silent spectator and whiling away their duty time unmindful of their duties towards the public safety and interests of the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLIKARJUN): (a) No case of involvement of railway staff in the 'Lootmar' in trains, as alleged in the news item, has come to light so far in Hoshangabad-Bhopal Section. However, it is a fact that nuisance of wood-cutters exists in Itarsi-Bhopal Section. Wood-cutters load logs on the buffers of coaches in the Ghat Section between Budni and Berkhera where trains are stopping for operational reasons. The wood-cutters are unloading the logs at the place of their choice after stopping the train by pulling alarm-chain. This problem being connected with the law and order, Railway authorities have brought the matter to the notice of the officers of the Forest Department and the Madhya Pradesh Government. In order to curb this nuisance, Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police have organised 5 raids during the current year and recovered wood worth about Rs. 21,000/-. Besides, in a speical drive conducted in Itarsi-Bhopal Section during the month of July, 347 persons found travelling on the buffer of the coaches were arrested and prosecuted under Section 118, Indian Railways Act. To improve matters further, watch is being kept on the activities of wood-cutters and known criminals operating in the area.

(b) In regard to 'lootmar' and robberies against passengers, whenever indifference on the part of Policemen escorting the train has come to notice, action is taken against them by the appropriate authorities.

Peaceful Agitation of Birbhum Railway Passengers' Association

4693. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of his Ministry that the Birbhum Railway Passengers' Association organised peaceful agitation Rail Rokho movement very recently in protest against the attitude of neglect towards the long standing demands;

(b) if so, what are the demands; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Repair of Wagons and Coaches

4694. SHRI KUSUM KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of wagons and coaches on the sick list has been increasing due to want of adequate repair facilities;

(b) the total number of wagons and coaches, year-wise, during last three years which have remained sick and unrepaired; and

(c) steps taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The percentage of coaches and wagons that have been ineffective for repairs over the last three years has been around 13.5 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. The total number of such coaches has fluctuated over the last 3 years, increasing slightly till 1-4-81 but has then shown a downward trend. Total number of wagons has

shown an increase. Actual numbers are:

	1-4-80	1-4-81	1-7-81
Coaches .	3753	3984	3695
Wagons .	21686	26377	29005

Restricted repair capacity has contributed largely to this increase. Railways have been unable to build up sufficient capacity in the past due to paucity of funds and the tight ways and means position. However, the Railways are now in the process of expanding existing Workshops at Jagadhari, New Bongaigaon, Jhansi and Kota and are setting up new Workshops at Rayanapadu, Bhubaneshwar, Tirupati and Bhopal. Capacity is also being expanded in transportation sheds and depots.

पालीघाट के पास चम्बल नदी पर पुल

4695. श्री बाबूलाल सोलंकी : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुरैना जिले के शिवपुर तहसील में पालीघाट के निकट (शिवपुर-सवाई माधोपुर रोड पर) चम्बल नदी पर मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मिलकर एक पुल बनाए जाने के एक प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब स्वीकृति दी गई है और क्या उसके लिए खाका और प्राक्कलन तैयार कर लिए गए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कितना परिव्यय रखा गया है और इसका निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुटा सिंह) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस पुल के निर्माण के लिए 293.89 लाख रुपये की स्वीकृत लागत की तुलना में 280 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता मंजूर की है (147.50 लाख रुपये राजस्थान सरकार को और 132.50 लाख रुपये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को)। 280 लाख रुपये से अधिक की धनराशि राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारें अपने संसाधनों से पूरी कर रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस पुल का विस्तृत अनुमान भी स्वीकृत कर दिया है। राजस्थान सरकार वास्तविक निर्माण कार्य कर रही है। उनके अनुसार इस पुल का निर्माण कार्य राजस्थान राज्य पुल निर्माण निगम के जरिए करवाया जाना है। मिट्टी की जांच का काम हो रहा है और श्रम कार्यों के लिए निविदाएं मांगी गई हैं।

Persisting Agitation of Junior Doctors

4696. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the persisting agitations of the junior doctors all over the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to have dialogue with their representatives; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Government have set up a Medical Education Review Committee which is *inter-alia* required to review the working of the Residency Scheme along with the

Housemanship programme and to make recommendations regarding a uniform pattern of post-graduate training.

Kadur-Hassan Line

4697. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether his Ministry has received representations for starting rail link between Kadur-Chikmagalur-Hassan;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) action contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Several representations for construction of a railway line from Kadur-Chikmagalur-Mudigere/Belur - Saklespur-Hassan have been received. Saklespur and Hassan are already linked with MG line. There is no proposal to take up construction of the balance suggested line at present due to paucity of resources.

Effect of multistoryed buildings in N.D.M.C. area on Jantar Mantar

4698. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high-rising multistoreyed city centre of the New Delhi Municipal Committee is casting a shadow on the remarkable historical building Jantar-Mantar making astronimical circulation impossible; and

(b) whether the Archaeological Survey of India had requested the Prime Minister to intervene to prevent the city centre from being constructed any further; and

(c) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken to save this rare and important structure from being overshadowed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The multistoreyed city centre of the NDMC casts its shadow on the Jantar Mantar monuments after 5 p.m. in the months of June and July.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The building casts shadow on the protected monument only after 5 p.m. during the months of June and July. The Archaeological Survey of India has requested the Urban Arts Commission not to permit high rise buildings on the north-east, east and south-east sites of the monuments which may cast shadows on it.

Springdale Public School, New Delhi

4699. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Springdales Public School in Delhi, New Delhi is registered and recognised institution;

(b) if so, the extent to which Government exercise control on the administration of this school organisation;

(c) whether the administration of the school charges capitation fee of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 per child for admission;

(d) whether the bus service facility is given to all the students desirous of the same;

(e) if not, the reasons why the facility of school bus service has been put at the disposal of the Administrative Officer of the school as a result of which certain students are not getting the bus service; and

(f) whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry in this kind of mismanagement of this school in order to set the things right and also to save the students from the harassment of not getting bus service facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, Springdales School is an un-aided recognised private school. The Delhi Administration exercises control over this school under the provisions of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 and rules made thereunder. There is no provision for registration of schools in the said Act and Rules.

(c) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration the School is not charging capitation fee from students.

(d) to (f). While provision of bus service facility is not a condition subject to which recognition was granted to the school, it has been ascertained that Springdales School provides bus service facility to students desirous of availing such facilities and residing in localities served by routes fixed by the Management of the school. It is for the school to entrust the management of this facility to such employee as it considers convenient. In view of the foregoing, no enquiry is called for.

Miyabhai Tribunal

4700. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Miyabhai Tribunal" was appointed by Railway to examine the Working Hours of their Employees;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations;

(c) whether its recommendations have been accepted and implemented; and

(d) if so, details thereof Department-wise, Category-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Yes.

(d) Orders are of a general nature covering different departments and several categories.

Statement

Subject of recommendations made by the 'Miyabhai Tribunal' regarding hours of work of Railway employees.

1. Hours of employment shall be those during which an employee is at the disposal of his employer at the latter's instance.

2. Normally the daily and weekly hours of employment of 'Continuous' and 'Essentially Intermittent' workers should be 8 a day and 48 a week.

3. Daily and weekly hours of employment of Essentially Intermittent workers may be increased by such number of hours as may be necessary subject to the limits laid down by the Tribunal.

4. Time required for preparatory and/or complementary work which includes taking over and making over charge should be determined and included in the roster.

5. Averaging should be done in regard to (i) running staff; (ii) operating staff; (iii) shift workers and (iv) those workers whose work is bound up with the work of workers comprised in the above three categories. Cases falling in category (iv) should be determined.

6. Overtime should be paid at 1½ times the ordinary rate for work done beyond rostered hours upto statutory limits and twice the ordinary rate beyond the statutory limits.

7. Time spent for travelling spare on duty should be considered as part of duty except (i) when crew van facility has been provided; and (ii) when the worker does not travel on any day beyond 8 Kms.

8. Class 'C' Gatemen, Saloon Attendents, Caretakers of Rest Houses and Reservoirs etc. and Bungalow Peons should be reclassified as 'Essentially Intermittent'.

Increase in Delhi Transport Corporation bus fares

4701. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state how many times Delhi Transport Corporation bus fare has been increased in Delhi during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The Delhi Transport Corporation bus fare has been increased in Delhi only once during the last five years.

रेलवे में डीजल की खपत

4702. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा में बचत करने की दृष्टि से रेलवे द्वारा डीजल की खपत में कटौती करने के लिये कोई उपाय किये जाने प्रस्तावित हैं;

(ख) डीजल के स्थान पर कोयले का प्रयोग कर हर वर्ष कितने डीजल की बचत की जा सकती है ;

(ग) क्या रेल इंजनों की आवश्यकता के लिये काफी मात्रा में कोयला उपलब्ध है ; और

(घ) डीजल की कमी की दृष्टि से कोयला-चालित इंजिनों का निर्माण और प्रयोग कम करने का औचित्य क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) रेलों पर हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल की खपत में बचत को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है । मण्डल तथा मुख्यालय दोनों स्तरों पर इसकी खपत पर निगरानी रखी जाती है । हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल की खपत पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिये डीजल इंजनों के अनुरक्षण पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है ।

(ख) से (घ) चूंकि स्टीम इंजन कर्षण का एक अकुशल साधन है इसलिए यातायात की तेजी से बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को उससे पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता । इसलिए स्टीम रेल इंजनों का निर्माण 1971 से बन्द कर दिया गया है। रेलें स्टीम इंजनों का विस्तार नहीं कर सकतीं । गाड़ियों का डीजलीकरण और विद्युतीकरण करना कुशल कर्षण की एकमात्र वैकल्पिक साधन है । देश में स्टीम कोयले की उपलब्धता इतनी पर्याप्त नहीं है कि रेलों और उद्योगों की सम्मिलित आवश्यकताएं पूरी की जा सकें ।

Chinese methods of incentives and disincentives for family welfare Programme

4703. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the Chinese method of incentives and disincentives in the family welfare programme;

(b) if so, which of these can be emulated in the Indian scene; and

(c) which added incentives have been envisaged in the programme to counter act the phenomenal growth of population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Information as available from publications and reports on the methods adopted in China for promotion of their population control programme has been seen. However, in view of the vastly different social situation and system of Government in India, the Chinese example cannot be applied to this country. As regards the incentives for promoting the population control programme in India, these are reviewed from time to time and additionalities/modifications incorporated as and when necessary.

Declaration of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh and other states

4704. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what was the kilometrage of National Highways in each State in 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1979-80; and

(b) what were the demands from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and other States for declaring National Highways and how much National Highways has been declared to each State in the Sixth Five Year Plan and what were the causes of not acceding to the requests of the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement I is attached.

(b) A statement-II indicating the total number of demands received from all States, including Madhya Pradesh for declaring as National Highways as well as the number of proposals approved by the Government of India is attached.

Keeping in view the availability of resources and other priority considerations, six roads have been declared as National Highways under the 1980—85 Plan all of which are in the North Eastern Region. In addition, N.H. No. 12 was etxended from Bhopal to Jaipur. Due to financial constraints and other priority considerations, Government are unable to take over any other road as National Highway at present.

Statement I

Statement Showing Statewise Length of National Highways in Kilometres During 1960-61, 1970-71 *and* 1979-80

S. No.	Name of State	Length during 1960-61	Length during 1970-71	Length during 1979-80	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2299	2299	2299	
2.	Assam	1011	1190	1468	
3.	Bihar	1867	1867	2117	
4.	Chandigarh	—	—	24	
5.	Delhi	72	72	72	
6.	Goa	—	—	229	
7.	Gujarat	1082	1082	1398	
8.	Haryana	681	681	681	

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	398	398	630
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	541	541	648
11.	Karnataka	1306	1306	1996
12.	Kerala	416	416	784
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2670	2670	2670
14.	Maharashtra	2379	2379	2861
15.	Manipur	211	211	211
16.	Meghalaya	161	161	345
17.	Nagaland	110	110	113
18.	Orissa	1363	1363	1649
19.	Punjab	496	496	913
20.	Rajasthan	1251	1251	2157
21.	Sikkim	62	62	62
22.	Tamil Nadu	1698	1698	1749
23.	Tripura	—	—	200
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2328	2328	2328
25.	West Bengal	1367	1419	1419
	TOTAL :	23769	24000	29023

Statement II

Statement indicating in the number of proposals received from States (including Madhya Pradesh) and the proposal approved by the Govt of India duaing the Sixth Plan (1980-81)

Sl. No.	State	No. of proposals received from the States during Sixth Plan	No. of proposals approved by the Govt of India during the Sixth Five Year Plan so far
1	2	3	4
(1)	Andhra Pradesh	8	—
(2)	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
(3)	Assam	2	2
(4)	Bihar	6	—
(5)	Gujarat	4	—

1	2	3	4
(6)	Himachal Pradesh	2	—
(7)	Karnataka	11	—
(8)	Madhya Pradesh	23	1*
(9)	Maharashtra	13	—
(10)	Manipur	1	1
(11)	Meghalaya	1	1
(12)	Mizoram	1	1
(13)	Orissa	1	—
(14)	Pondicherry	1	—
(15)	Punjab	2	—
(16)	Rajasthan	1	1*
(17)	Tamil Nadu	2	—
(18)	Tripura	1	—
(19)	Uttar Pradesh	13	—
		94	7*

*Extension of H. N. 12 Biaora to Jaipur reckoned as one proposal.

Supply of Cement for National Highways in Kerala

4705. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on National Highways in Kerala has suffered on account of short supply of cement;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has sent proposal of requirement of cement for the Highways; and

(c) if so, the details of proposals and the allocation made by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The shortage of cement has to some extent affected National Highway works all over the country including Kerala.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details of proposals and the allocation made by Centre during the current year 1981 is as under:—

Quarter	Proposals received from Kerala	Allocation made by Centre
	M. Tonne	M. Tonne
1st Quarter 1981 (January-March, 1981)	3,008	1,400
2nd Quarter, 1981 (April-June, 1981)	3,985	3,500
3rd Quarter, 1981 (July-September, 1981)	4,025	3,190

रेलगाड़ियों के प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों में भेड़ और बकरियों को लाने की अनुमति न दिये जाने के कारण

4706. **श्री सलीमुद्दीन** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पालतु कुत्तों को उनके मालिकों के साथ प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों में लाने की अनुमति है ;

(ख) क्या कुत्तों के सम्बन्ध में अनुमति है और भेड़ और बकरियों के लिये अनुमति नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) बातानुकूल तथा पहले दर्जे के यात्रियों को सह-यात्रियों की सहमति से अपने डिब्बे में ही कुत्ते ले जाये जाने की अनुमति है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) भेड़ें तथा बकरियां सह-यात्रियों को असुविधा पहुंचा सकती हैं, इसलिए उनको यात्री डिब्बों में ले जाय जाने की अनुमति नहीं है ।

Refusal for extending stay of Indians in Pakistan

4707. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news item published in the Times of India, Delhi dated 18th August, 1981 captioned 'Indians won't be allowed to extend stay in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have sought clarification from the Government of Pakistan and their reply is awaited.

Persons suffering by conjuctivities State-wise

4708. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:

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

(a) whether viral conjunctivitis sweeping the country since June, 1981 has shown no signs of abating; and

(b) number of persons affected in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) the epidemic of viral conjunctivitis is now subsiding and number of cases reported are much less than before.

(b) The necessary information is being collected from the States/Union Territories concerned.

Evaluation pattern in law, chemistry etc. in Delhi University ..

4709. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a whether in the Law, Chemistry, Anthropology etc., students of Delhi University have voiced their grievances that the modified evaluation pattern is discriminatory:

(b) if so, whether Government have gone into their grievances; and

(c) if so, what are the findings and the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to the information received from the University of Delhi, the students of the Departments of Chemistry and Anthropology have made a representation to the University against the equivalence tables notified by the University for equating grade point averages with numerical marks consequent upon the re-introduction of numerical system of evaluation from 1980-81.

No such representation has been made by law students.

(b) and (c). The representations are under consideration of the Academic Council of the University.

Educational consultancy firm

4710. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal of setting up an educational consultancy firm with a view to providing suitable infrastructure for the educational and training programme in developing countries;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) when this firm is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Educational Consultancy Company would offer educational consultancy service to a number of agencies such as Governments and educational institutions of developing countries, funding organisations like the World Bank/Asian Development Bank, International agencies like the UNESCO and ESCAP as well as to Government of India in the context of its technical assistance/economic cooperation programmes. Education in this context would cover the entire spectrum of general as well as professional education and training.

(c) The firm was registered and incorporated in Delhi on June 17, 1981 in the name of "EDUCATIONAL CONSULTANTS INDIA LIMITED". Further action is being taken to complete various other formalities, after which the firm will start functioning.

Indo-U.K. Bilateral Talks

4711. SHRI MANGALRAM PREMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Great Britain have recently held talks during 1st anuary, 1981 to 31st July, 1981 on many bilateral issues and economic cooperation;

(b) if so, the details of the agreements signed; and

(c) what action have been taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). During the visit

of the British Prime Minister to India in April 1981 as many as five Memoranda of Understanding were signed on:

(i) Cooperation in certain industries and in trade;

(ii) Collaboration in space activities;

(iii) Cooperation in science and technology;

(iv) The development of the Indian power generation sector;

(v) Cooperation in the development of the Indian Coal Industry.

Letters were also exchanged on two economic cooperation agreements on the Thal Fertilizer Project and on Local Costs Grants for 1981. A Convention on Advocates of Double Taxaction was also signed which will facilitate further commercial and economic activities between the two countries.

(c) The Convention on the Avoidance of Double Taxation will come into operation after the necessary approval by the Parliaments of India and U.K. This process is under way.

The Thal Agreement on Fertilizers and the agreement on the Local Costs Grants for 1981 are being implemented. The idea underlying the MOUs was to facilitate Indo-British Collaboration in specified commercial fields. These are to be pursued by the relevant British and Indian counterparts.

संसद् सदस्यों से प्राप्त शिकायतों का निपटान

4712. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980 और 1981 में संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा पूरे देश में रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कितनी शिकायतें की गई ;

(ख) कितनी शिकायतों को निपटा दिया गया है और कितनी अभी विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) इन शिकायतों को निपटाने में इस प्रकार की देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) सूचना क्षेत्रीय रेलों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Football Matches of Asian Games

4713. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to arrange football matches of Asian Games to be played outside Delhi upto the quarter final level; and

(b) if so, whether Calcutta will be selected as venue for those pre-quarter final football matches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Special Organising Committee for Asian Games 1982.

Appointment of French Lecturers in Delhi University

4714. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi University had advertised for Evening classes in Diploma courses in French and accordingly students were admitted;

(b) whether number of posts of Lecturer in French are lying vacant and nobody is there to teach the students;

(c) whether many students have cancelled their admission at other Centre because it was being started at this University in evening; and

(d) whether Government propose to appoint Lecturers in French so that students may not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Only one out of the three posts of teachers is vacant and is expected to be filled shortly.

(c) The University has no such information.

(d) No, Sir. It is for the University to appoint teaching staff.

गोंडा-गोरखपुर लूप लाइन

4715. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में गोंडा से गोरखपुर तक की लूप लाइन भी मीटर गे ज लाइन है और क्या इसे बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो कब तक गोंडा गोरखपुर लूप लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदल दिया जायेगा , और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग). बलरामपुर आदि के रास्ते गोंडा से गोरखपुर तक लूप लाईन एक मीटर आमान लाइन है । इस लाइन को मीटर आमान से बड़े आमान में बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Audit Objection on Purchase of Office Furniture in Hyderabad Centre of Central Institute of Hindi

4716. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Institute of Hindi has received serious audit objections with regard to the purchase of office furniture in Hyderabad Centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Two audit objections pertaining to Hyderabad Centre of Kendriya Hindi Sansthan for the year 1979-80 were received. The objections related to the purchase of chairs for Rs. 1,260 without the sanction of the competent authority and excess payment of Rs. 310 over the tendered rate for purchase of two tables.

New Drug Application and New Drug introduced

4717. SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new drugs applications received and approved during the last four years i.e. 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the number of new drugs introduced during the period year-wise; and

(c) particulars such as number of applicants and number of drugs approved for each applicant year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The number of New Drugs Applications received and approved by the Drugs Controller (India) is given below:—

Year	Numberx of new applications received	Number of new drugs approved
1977-78 .	49	11
1978-79 .	43	19
1979-80 . .	39	14
1980-81 . .	24	13

(b) and (c). The information relating to these parts is not readily available.

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र-अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि की आंगनबाड़ी योजना का कार्यान्वयन

4718. **श्री कल्पनाथ सोनकर :** क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि की आंगनबाड़ी योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और इस योजना में कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के लिये क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ग) दिल्ली में यह योजना किन स्थानों पर कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ; और

(घ) क्या इस योजना को दिल्ली में उन स्थानों पर भी आरम्भ करने का विचार है जिन को छोड़ दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही समेकित बाल विकास सेवा योजना का उद्देश्य 3 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों तथा गर्भवती/दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं को पूरक पोषाहार, रोग-प्रतिरोधन, स्वास्थ्य जांच, निर्देशक सेवाएं पोषाहार और स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा अनौपचारिक शिक्षा इत्यादि सेवाएं प्रदान करना, आंगनबाड़ी को केन्द्र बिन्दु मान कर कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । यूनीसेफ सहायता, परामर्श, प्रशिक्षण, पूर्ति, यंत्र, प्रबोधन और मूल्यांकन तक सीमित है ।

बाल विकास परियोजना अधिकारी परियोजना का पूर्णकार्यभारी होता है । उसे ग्रामीण, शहरी और जन जातीय क्षेत्रों की परियोजनाओं में क्रमश: पांच-चार और तीन मुख्य सेविकाओं द्वारा सहयोग प्रदान किया जाता है । इन सेवाओं का केन्द्र बिन्दु ग्रामीण/स्थानीय स्तर पर आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र है । देहली प्रशासन द्वारा बाल विकास परियोजना अधिकारी और मुख्य सेविकाओं के पदों पर पर नियुक्ति, 50 प्रतिशत सीधी भर्ती द्वारा और 50 प्रतिशत पदोन्नति द्वारा (पदोन्नति का आधार न होने पर 50 प्रतिशत सीधी भर्ती द्वारा) की जाती है । आंगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्ता 18 से 44 वर्ष की अवैतनिक महिला कार्यकर्ता हैं ।

परियोजना क्षेत्र की निवासी जरूरतमंद महिला/लड़कियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ।

(ग) दिल्ली की निम्नलिखित गंदी बस्तियों में कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है :—

समेकित बाल विकास परियोजना

1. **जामा मस्जिद**—जामा मस्जिद, मटिया महल, तुर्कमान गेट और अजमेरी गेट ।

2. **मंगोल पुरी**—मंगोलपुरी और सुल्तानपुरी पुनर्वास कालोनियां ।

3. **नन्द नगरी**—नन्द नगरी, गोकलपुरी, जाफराबाद, ब्रह्म- पुरी मौजपुर गौंडा और इसके साथ का क्षेत्र ।

4. **त्रिलोकपुरी**—त्रिलोकपुरी, हिम्मतपुरी, खिचड़ीपुर और कल्याणपुरी पुनर्वास कोलोनियां ।

5. **जहांगीरपुरी**—जहांगीरपुरी, मजलिस पार्क, अजादपुर और वजीरपुरी जे० जे० कोलोनी ।

6. **सीमापुरी**—सीमापुरी (पुरानी और नयी) सीलमपुर-फेज—1, 2, 3 और 4 पुराना सीलम-पुर, धर्मपुरा, उस्मान पुर, नया गांव, गौतमपुरा, अजीत नगर, और रघुबीर पुरा की शहरी गंदी बस्तियां ।

इसके अतिरिक्त केन्द्र शासित दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा स्व-धनराशि द्वारा निम्न-लिखित दो परियोजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं :—

समेकित बाल विकास परियोजना सम्मिलित क्षेत्र

1. **खानपुर**—खानपुर, दक्षिणपुरी, जे० जे० कोलोनी मदनगीर गांव और टिगरी जे० जे० कोलोनी, उसके साथ का क्षेत्र ।

2. **शकरपुर**—शकरपुर, मादीपुर, ख्याला, छाखान्दी, रघुबीर नगर, जे० जे० कोलोनी, तिलक नगर की हरिजन कोलोनी ।

(घ) 1981–82 के दौरान, दिल्ली में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर दो और नई परियोजनाएं चलाकर, कार्यक्रम का विस्तार किया जा रहा है :

समेकित बाल विकास सेवा परियोजना सम्मिलित करने वाले क्षेत्र

1. **आनन्दपर्वत**—आनंद पर्वत, बापा नगर, रैंगरपुरा, सत नगर, ट्रंक रोड, चंद्रशेखर नगर और पदम नगर ।

2. **इन्द्रपुरी**—इन्द्रपुरी जे० जे० कोलोनी, प्रेम नगर, बलजीत नगर, जे० जे० कोलोनी, पानदेव नगर, बलजीत नगर ।

छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के बचे हुए वर्षों में कुछ और परियोजनाएं शुरू करने का विचार है ।

Filling up of Posts of Lecturers in Management Studies, Delhi University

4719. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of lecturers in Management Studies at University of Delhi have been filled up as a result of interviews held in July 1981 and the reasons for non-fulfilment of any of these posts so far;

(b) whether some members of executive council; Delhi University have objected to some parts of the recommendation of the said selection committee alleging selection of ineligible candidates and failure to invite eligible candidates to interviews;

(c) whether any representations from some teachers and their elected representatives have been received by the Vice-Chancellor in this regard and if so, the nature of these irregularities alleged; and

(d) what action Delhi University Executive Council are taking for examining these allegations and redressal of grivances and whether the teachers concerned have made any representation to the visitor of the Delhi University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Out of the 8 posts of Lecturers in the Faculty of Management Studies of the University of Delhi, for which interviews were held in July 1981, 2 posts have been filled up so far. Another 3 posts have been offered to selected candidates of whom two have asked for extension, while the third has yet to respond.

After considering the recommendation of the Selection Committee for the 2 posts of Lecturers in Management Studies in Operational Research and Cost and Works Accounting respectively, the Executive Council decided that the posts be re-advertised. With regard to the eighth post of Lecturer in Management Studies in Marketing Research, the recommendation of the Selection Committee is under consideration of the Executive Council.

(b) to (d). There were objections from some members of the Exeutive Council and also representations to the Vice-Chancellor with regard to appointment to the post of Lecturer in Management Studies in Marketing Research. It was also alleged that many eligible candidates were not called for interview. The University has, however, stated that all the eligible candidates were called for interview. The recommendation of the Selection Committee for this post is under consideration of the Executive Council pending clarification of certain points raised by some members of the Executive Council. No representation addressed to the Visitor has been received so far.

Repair of Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri

4720. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased state:

(a) whether the temple of Lord Jagannath at Puri, Orissa, being a very ancient monument requires extensive works of repair and renovation; and

(b) if so, amounts allotted for the renovation and steps taken by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-

MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amounts of Rs. 99,883 for 1979-80, Rs. 1,86,176 for 1980-81 and Rs. 1, 99,982 for 1981-82 have been allotted for archaeological preservation and maintenance of the temple. Following the recommendations of the Expert Committee, de-plastring of the temple, stabilization of its exposed damaged masonry and chemical treatment of stones are in progress.

Electrification from Kharagpur to Asansol

4721. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Ministe of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Railway Minisiry for extention of electrification from Kharagpur to Asansol and from Kharagpur to Jhargram with two frequencies each in the morning and evening between Howrah and Jhargram;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry received any suggestion about the above mentioned proposal; and

(d) if so, action taken by him in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Kharagpur-Jhargram section is already electrified. There is no proposal to electrify Kharagpur-Adra portion of Kharagpur-Asansol route, rest of which is already electrified. Two pairs of conventional passenger trains in the morning and two pairs in the evening are available between Jhargram and Kharagpur connecting Kharagpur-Howrah EMU services.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Dalai Lama's Reurn to Tibet

4722. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMED KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news papers reports that the Dalai Lama is considering a return to Tibet;

(b) whether the Buddhist leader had hinted the possible date about his return; and

(c) what are Government reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Government are aware that the Dalai Lama has mentioned the possibility of his return to Tibet at some of his recent press conferences. He has, however, not indicated any specific time for his return but has said in a general way that it may be possible in 5 to 10 years. The question of any reaction does not arise at this stage.

Education to Tribals in Their Mother Tongue

4723 SHRI MAN MOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to send guidelines to various States for imparting education to tribals in their mother tongue;

(b) whether the proposal of providing education at least in primary school level in their own language has been introduced in some States on experimental basis;

(c) if so, the name of those States who had taken interest on the matter; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for imparting education to tribals in their own language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Based on the recommendation made by the Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes, 1980—85 Plan, such guidelines have been sent to States/ Unitn Territories.

(b) and (c). Precise information is not available.

(d) Two steps have already been taken. Firstly, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, has been engaged in the promotion and development of tribal languages to help their use in school education. The Institute has developed a bi-lingual education programme for the tribal language-speaking children under which initial education is given in tribal language with a gradual transfer to the medium of regional or State language. Work so far has been with 40 tribal and border languages, developing and publishing phonetic readers, grammars, school primers, dictionaries, etc. Secondly, the National Council of Educational Research and Training has set up a Committee on Curriculum Development for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Council has also prepared a modified curriculum for the Saora tribe of Orissa, based on the bi-lingual transfer model of the CIIL, Mysore.

Expansion of Cargo Handling Capacities of Ports

4724. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to expand cargo handling capacity at certain Ports in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such Ports and the details of their expansion; and

(c) when and at what cost the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement furnishing information about major schemes aimed at increasing Port capacities during the Sixth Plan which have already been sanctioned by Government is attached.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Port/Details of Schemes	Estimated cost	Expected date of completion
(1)	(2)	(3)
SCHEMES SANCTIONED PRIOR TO APRIL, 1980.		
Bombay		
4th Oil Berth at Butcher Island	24·48	October, 1983
New Mangalore		
Kudremukh Iron-Ore Port facilities . . .	38·53	Iron-ore berth operational from 15-8-1980.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Visakhapatnam		
Installation of 3rd wagon tippler . . .	7·02	March, 1982
Paradip		
Modification of Iron-ore handling Plant . .	8·08	February, 1982
Construction of 2nd general cargo berth . .	7·26	May, 1982
Calcutta (Haldia)		
Fertilizer Handling Plant (at Haldia) . . .	4·24	October, 1981
SCHEMES SANCTIONED SUBSEQUENT TO APRIL, 1980.		
Kandla		
6th General Cargo Berth	17·49	July, 1983
New Oil Jetty	6·02	December, 1982
Bombay		
Container Handling Equipment . . .	7·60	Orders for import of 3 transtainers have been placed. Procurement of a gantry crane is under consideration.
Cochin		
Integrated Scheme of development including construction of oil and fertilizer berths	35·86	July, 1983
New Mangalore		
Construction of an additional general cargo berth .	7·28	December, 1983
Madras		
Container Handling equipment	4·22	Orders for import of 2 transtainers have been placed. Procurement of a gantry crane is under consideration.
Container terminal	22·60	End 1985
Expansion of Jawahar Docks	11·67	March, 1985
Visakhapatnam		
Construction of General-cum-bulkcargo berth .	8·50	May, 1984
Tuticorin		
Construction of 2 additional berths . . .	11·33	May, 1985
Paradip		
Construction of 3rd General-Cargo berth . . .	7·12	July, 1984

Private Buses under DTC Operation

4725. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private buses on road under the DTC operation and since when;

(b) when the operation contract will terminate;

(c) whether Government propose to extend the operation contract for further period; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). As on 4-9-81, the number of Private buses engaged by DTC is 492. The DTC has been operating private buses since 1964. These are engaged on contract on year to year basis. The system of engaging private operators' buses is being continued since the DTC is not in a position to meet the ever growing needs of the commuting public by its own buses alone.

Comprehensive Scheme for the uplift of Women during Sixth Plan

4726. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a comprehensive scheme for the upliftment of women in the country during the Sixth Plan Period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan includes for the first time a separate chapter on "Women and Development". It lays down comprehensively the strategies, priorities and programmes to be taken up in the sectors of education, health, and family welfare, employment and training, legislation and social welfare. Specific action programmes and schemes have been taken up and others are being identified which would improve the living conditions of women, increase their access to and control over material and social resources and to remove legal, social and other constraints to enable women to make use of the rights and new opportunities becoming available to them.

Schemes already being implemented include the following:

1. Functional Literacy for Adult Women in Integrated Child Development Services Blocks.

2. Central Scheme of Working Women's Hostels alongwith Day-Care Centres for children of Working Women.

3. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for setting up Women's Training Centres/Institutes for Rehabilitation of Women in Distress.

4. Socio-economic Programme of Central Social Welfare Btard.

5. Condensed Courses and Vocational Training programmes.

6. Training of Rural Women in Public Cooperation.

7. Creches for Children for Working and ailing mothers implemented by Central Social Welfare Board.

8. Grant-in-Aid programme of Central Social Welfare Board through Voluntary Welfare Organisations providing services of:

(i) Short-Stay Homes for women in difficulties.

(ii) Family Counselling including pre-marital and Marriages Counselling Services.

(iii) Maternity Centres in Backward Border and hill areas.

(iv) Training in Arts and Crafts activities and institutions conducting classes for training in other crafts.

(v) Home Help Services.

(vi) Family Welfare Services.

(vii) Recreational Services and Libraries for Women.

9. Training of traditional birth attendents (Dais).

Linking of New Delhi Railway Station with Delhi Cantonment by Train

4727. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to link New Delhi Railway Station with Delhi Cantt. Railway Station either by diverting the existing 'Parikarma' train or by starting another train; and

(b) if so, by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation of Loco Staff in Northern Railway

4728. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the then Manager, Divisional Personnel Officer and Assistant Personnel Officer of the Northern Railway, Allahabad had reverted him Assistant Loco Foremen to posts of drivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether stay order was passed by Allahabad High Court on 4th April, 1981;

(d) if so, whether it is a fact that in spite of the stay order, they were reverted;

(e) if so, the full details; and

(f) the steps being taken against the officers for flouting the High Cturt order?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The following five Assistant Loco Foremen working on *ad-hoc* basis, who failed in written examination, were replaced by selected staff:

1. Shri N. George.

2. Shri B M. Lal.

3. Shri Tilak Dhari Ram.

4. Shri Prabhu Dayal.

5. Shri Mohd. Yusaf.

(c) The stay order was given by High Court Allahabad after they had physically reverted.

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

Unelectrified Stations between Bikaner and Suratgarh Junctions

4729. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those Railway Stations between Bikaner and Suratgarh Junction (Rajasthan) near which electricity is available but the Railway stations have not been electrified so far;

(b) the reasons for not providing electricity to these stations; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to provide electricity to these railway stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Malkisar, Mahajan, Arjansar, Dhirera.

(b) These stations could not be electrified earlier as the electricity was not available nearby.

(c) The work for electrification of Malkisar, Mahajan and Arjansar stations has been apprtved in Works Programme 1981-82. These stations are expected to be electrified by August, 1982 subject to service connection being made available by Rajasthan State Electricity Board Dhirera station is being proposed for electrification in the Works Programme 82-83.

मान्यता प्राप्त मजदूर संघ

4730. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेल कर्मचारियों के मान्यता प्राप्त मजदूर संघों को अनिश्चित काल के लिये मान्यता दी गई है, यदि हां, तो इसके आधार क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय रेल कर्मचारियों के मजदूर संघ क्षेत्रीय या अखिल भारतीय सदस्यता के आधार पर मान्यता प्राप्त है या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई और मानदंड अपनाया गया है, यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) मजदूर संघों के सदस्य बनने के लिये हकदार कुल रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और मान्यता प्राप्त केन्द्रीय मजदूर फैडरेशनों के कुल सदस्यों की संख्या क्या है ;

(घ) पश्चिमी रेलवे की उन चार मजदूर संघों में प्रत्येक में कुल सदस्यता कितनी है जो केन्द्रीय मजदूर फेडरेशन से सम्बद्ध है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) श्रेणी III और श्रेणी 4 के सभी कर्मचारी जिनकी कुल संख्या क्रमश: 704,053 और 326,702 है, सम्बन्धित रेल प्रशासनों पर काम कर रही अपनी पसन्द की श्रमिक यूनियन के सदस्य बनने के हकदार हैं। आल इण्डिया रेलवेमैन फैडरेशन और नेशनल फैडरेशन आफ इण्डियन रेलवेमैन दो मान्यताप्राप्त अखिल भारतीय रेलवे श्रमिक फैडरेशन हैं। आल इण्डिया रेलवेमैन फैडरेशन और नेशनल फैडरेशन आफ इण्डियन रेलवेमैन से सम्बद्ध मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों की कुल सदस्य संख्या क्रमश: 677,230 तथा 610,313 है।

(घ) पश्चिम रेलवे पर दो मान्यता प्राप्त श्रमिक युनियनें हैं, जिनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

यूनियन का नाम	केंद्रीय श्रमिक फैडरेशन जिससे सम्बद्ध है	सदस्यता
1. वैस्टर्न रेलवे एम्पलाइज यूनियन	आल इंडिया रेलवेमैन फैडरेशन	106,110
2. वैस्टर्न रेलवे मजदूर संघ	नैशनल फैडरेशन आफ इंडियन रेलवेमैन	83,010

विवरण

मोटे तौर पर नीचे कुछ अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण शर्तें दी गयी हैं जिनकी अधीनता में क्षेत्रीय रेलों के महाप्रबन्धक किसी यूनियन को मान्यता प्रदान कर सकते हैं :

(1) इसमें विशेष श्रेणी के कर्मचारी (अर्थात् अराजपत्रित) शामिल होने चाहिए और इसका गठन किसी जाति, जनजाति अथवा धार्मिक सम्प्रदाय अथवा किसी दल या ऐसी जाति, जनजाति अथवा धार्मिक सम्प्रदाय के वर्ग से न हुआ हो।

(2) उस श्रेणी के सभी रेल कर्मचारी सदस्यता के पात्र होने चाहिए ।

(3) भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन अधिनियम के अधीन उसे पंजीकृत होना चाहिए।

(4) उसकी सदस्य संख्या सम्बन्धित रेलवे नियोजित कुल अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के 15 प्रतिशत से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

(5) यह किसी खण्ड विशेष पर नहीं होनी चाहिए । एक कोटि अथवा कर्मचारियों की सीमित कोटि से गठित यूनियनों को मान्यता नहीं दी जानी चाहिए ।

(6) रेल प्रशासन की राय में विनाश की किसी कार्रवाई में इसके ग्रस्त होने की संभावना नहीं होनी चाहिए।

2. प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय रेलवे पर उन दो यूनियनों को मान्यता दी गयी है जिन्होंने उपर्युक्त शर्तों को पूरा किया है । मान्यता उस समय तक जारी रही है जब तक उपर्युक्त शर्तें पूरी की जाती है । इन शर्तों को पूरा किया जाना बन्द होने पर प्रशासन को मान्यता रद्द करने का अधिकार है । अतएव, अनिश्चित काल के लिए मान्यता देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Mobile Medical Vans Lying Idel

4731. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Mobile Medical Vans acquired during 1979 by Government are lying idle;

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

(c) the reasons for not putting them in use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid tn the table of the House.

Expansion work of Rural Health Centres/Dispensaries/Medical Centres in Orissa

4732. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the districts of Orissa where expansion work of the rural health centres/dispensaries/ medical centres have been taken up with the British;

(b) the total number of Rural Health Centres or hospitals which have been expanded in those districts so far;

(c) the total amount of financial aid which had been given by the U.K. Government for the implementation of above rural health centres expansion programme; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Five districts of Orissa viz. Cuttack, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Phulban and Puri have been taken up for expansion of Health and Family Welfare facilities with partial assistance from the British Government.

(b) to (d). The Government have evolved a scheme for strengthening Health and Family Welfare services in five selected districts of Orissa at a total estimated Project cost of Rs. 29.54 crores against which an assistance of Rs. 18.27 crores is likely to be

received from U.K. Government over a period of 5 years. The Project is designed to increase and strengthen in about five years, facilities and manpower for delivery of Health and Family Welfare Services in an integrated manner to reach level that, over a longer period will ultimately be reached in the entire country. The Project lays special emphasis on the development of infrastructure in rural areas and improvement of institutional and administrative facilities including construction of additional sub-centres, upgrading of Primary Health Centres, improvements to Sub-divisional/Taluk Hospitals etc. The expansion of hese facilities is under progress.

Sleeper Coach for J. J. Express between Hyderabad and Mangalore.

4733. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Railways has received any representation from the residents of Hyderabad requesting introduction of a II sleeper coach between Hyderabad and Mangalore to be hauled by 131/132 J. J. Expresses; and

(b) if so, wnether any action has been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Representotions for introduction of through coach between Hyderabad and Mangalore have been received.

(b) Introduction of such a coach is not desirable for want of traffic justification and of room on connecting trains.

Extnsion of Kanannore Cochin Day Express to Trivandrum

4734. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govrenment has a proposal under consideration to extend the Kanannore-Cochin Day Express from Mangalapuram to Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, The proposal to extend 49/50 Cochin-Cannanore Express upto Trivandrum on one side and Mangalore on the other-side in lieu of some existing Passenger trains has been examined but not found feasible for want of reuisite resources.

Bishrampur-Barawadhi line

4735. SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the outcome of the proposed Dishrampur to Barawadhi Railway line survey conducted during 1978-79;

(b) whether the proposed line is likely to be included in the Sixth Plan for construction; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of the proposed line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The field work of the survey for a new line from Barwadih to Bishrampur *via* Ambikapur has been completed by the South Eastern Railway and the

report is under finalisation. On receipt of the report a decision will be taken on the project with due regard to technical feasibility, financial viability and availability of funds.

(c) The estimated cost of the suggested new line will be known only when the survey report is ready.

Fly over at Old Rohtak Road

4736. SHRI TRILOK CHAND: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plan to construct a fly-over at old Rohtak road (between Kishan Ganj and Azad Market) which is the main link betwene North and West Delhi has been shelved;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the alternative plan if any, evolved by the Government to tatckle the heavy traffic rush at the above crossing; and

(c) if answer to (a) above be in the negative, the period by which the plan is likely to be executed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). A tentative plan for this fly-over has been proposed by the Delhi Development Authority and discussed by them with Railways, M.C.D., Delhi Administration and other concerned agencies. This plan is, however, yet to be finalised. No alternative has yet been proposed as indicated by D.D.A.

UGC grant to provide Arts and Science Colleges

4737. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance proposed to be given to private Arts and Science Colleges through U.G.C., during the year 1981-82; and

(b) total amount so far released and the reasons for delay in releasing the balance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) During the Sixth Plan period, the University Grants Commission proposes to provide Rs. 70.00 crores as development assistance to colleges. No specific allocation has been made for private colleges as such.

(b) The revised guidelines for providing assistance to colleges were finalised and circulated to universitites on July 28, 1981. The colleges have to formulate their proposals on the basis of these guidelines and submit them to the Commission for consideration through the universities concerned. The quantum of grants to be paid in 1981-82 and subsequent years of the Sixth Plan will depend on the proposals approvd by the Commission and the availability of provision in the annual budget.

विकलांग व्यक्तियों को नि:शुल्क यात्रा सुविधा

4738. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या **शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों को नि:शुल्क यात्रा करने की सुविधा देने का निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख) सभी वर्गों के विकलांग व्यक्तियों को नि:शुल्क यात्रा की सुविधा

प्रदान करने के लिए कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है। इस देश में विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है तथा इस प्रकार की रियायत के वित्तीय तात्पर्य होंगे और ऐसे निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने में अनेक व्यावहारिक समस्याएं आएंगी। फिर भी कुछ वर्गों के विकलांग व्यक्तियों को यात्रा रियायत उपलब्ध है। दृष्टि-हीन और अस्थि विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रेल किराए में 75 प्रतिशत रियायत दी जाती है। इण्डियन एयर-लाइन्स कार्पोरेशन भी देश के भीतर की अपनी सभी फलाइट्स में दृष्टिहीनों को किराए में 50 प्रतिशत रियायत देती है। कुछ राज्य सरकारें/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश कुछ वर्गों के विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रियायती किराए पर यात्रा की सुविधा प्रदान करती है।

गत दो वर्षों के दौरान नसबंदी कराने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्रोत्साहन

4739. **श्री राम अवध :**

श्री जो० वाई० कृष्णन् :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान जिलेवार कितने व्यक्तियों की नसबन्दी की गई ; और

(ख) नसबन्दी करवाने के लिए उन्हें क्या प्रोत्साहन दिया गया और इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) राज्य/संघ राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और जैसे ही इनसे सूचना मिल जाएगी सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Memorandum by a group of Bio-medical Scientists for supply of untested Cholera vaccine in Calcutta by drug manufacturers

4740. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in their memorandum, a group of bio-medical scientists belonging to the Scientists Association of the National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, had urged to take action against all those involved in alleged application of a drug manufactured by the multinational pharmaceutical concern and an untested and un-standardised cholera vaccine on slum dwellers in east Calcutta in gross violation of the International regulations some years ago;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the decision, if any, taken by Government in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) In its Memorandum dated 5th June, 1981, the Scientists Association of National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Calcutta alleged as under:—

(a) deliberate violations of the specific provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act of India.

(b) deliberate violations of the biomedical ethics for human experiments as codified in the 'Helsinki Declaration'.

(c) vindictive actions against and harassment of conscientious scientists who protested against these experiments to the extent that

(i) the senior most scientist has been dismissed and

(ii) Five senior scientists have been forced to give up their research careers and leave the Institute.

(c) A High level Committee was constituted by the Government to look into all the aspects of the two controlled field trials whose findings established that the trials had been carried out by the Institutte with the necessary care and precaution.

School hours for Moral Education

4741. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some States and Union Territories have allotted some School hours for Moral Education and have worked out syllabi;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The following ten States and one Union Territory have made formal provision for moral education in the school curriculum:—

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Pondicherry.

In these States, one to three periods per week are assigned to moral education. They have also developed syllabi in moral education.

(c) The Government is of the view that cultivation of moral and social values in pupils should be encouraged through curricular and extra-curricular activities.

Report of enquiry against security officer, JNU

4742. SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the contents of Report that looked into the allegations against Security Officer of Jawaharlal Nehru University; and

(b) what action University have taken against the erring Officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) At the meeting of the Academic Council of the Jawaharlal Nehru University held on 29th March, 1981 an allegation was made that a former student, who had been declared out of bounds by the acting Vice-Chancellor, had been making frequent visits to a Security Officer of the University but the latter did not report the matter to the University authorities. The University set up a Committee to inquire into the allegation but, in the absence of any evidence, the Committee came to the conclusion that there was no ground to substantiate the charge.

(b) In view of the findings of the Committee, the question of taking action against any officer does not arise.

Leaking roof of Howrah Station

4743. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the roof of the Howrah station is leaking at many places;

(b) whether Government have received complaints in this regard;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to plug the breaches forthwith; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes; there are leakages at isolated locations, mainly in the con-course and on platforms.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). The leakages are attended to from time to time.

Total road mileage of National High ways in each State

4744. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total road mileage of National Highway in each State; and

(b) what steps are taken to do justice to all areas to have proportionate road mileage of National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Roads are declared as National Highways not on any area or regional basis but keeping the all-India concept in view. The question on providing the National Highway length on a proportionate basis of any region vis-a-vis its area does not therefore arise. Moreover declaration of a road as National Highway is dependent on a number of factors e.g. the extent to which a road satisfies the criteria laid down for the declaration of a road as a National Highway, *inter-se* priority on an All-India basis and the availability of resources and as such each proposal has to be examined on its own merit on this basis and proportionate provision of N.H. length does not arise on these considerations also.

Statement

Statement indicating length of Existing National Highways in Kilometres

S. No.	Name of State	Length in Kms.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2299
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	330
3.	Assam	2278
4.	Bihar	2111
5.	Chandigarh	24
6.	Delhi	72
7.	Goa	229
8.	Gujarat	1398
9.	Haryana	681
10.	Himachal Pradesh	630
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	648
12.	Karnataka	1996
13.	Kerala	784
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2736
15.	Maharashtra	2861
16.	Manipur	431
17.	Meghalaya	472
18.	Mizoram	240
19.	Nagaland	113
20.	Orissa	1649
21.	Punjab	913
22.	Rajasthan	2557
23.	Sikkim	62
24.	Tamil Nadu	1749
25.	Tripura	200
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2328
27.	West Bengal	1561
	TOTAL	31358

Indian ship building capacity

4745. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many ships are or being built in India every year;

(b) how much amount is spent on ship building and purchasing;

(c) whether Indian shipyards are not utilising its capacities and having labour troubles;

(d) whether Cochin Shipyard has orders upto 1989; and

(e) whether there is any programme to expand its work?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VIRENDRA PATIL): (a) During the Sixth Plan period the Indian Shipyards are expected to build about 0.7 million GRT. The number of vessels built every year depends on the size and type of vessels ordered as well as productivity of the shipyards.

(b) The total cost of additional tonnage proposed to be acquired during the Six Plan—both indigenously and from abroad—is estimated at Rs. 1904 crores.

(c) Some shipyards have not utilised full capacity and no major labour trouble has been reported.

(d) Orders presently on hand will keep the Yard engaged till 1985-86.

(e) The question of expansion of the Shipyard will be examined after the present sanctioned project has been completed.

जमुना पार रेलवे हाल्ट

4746. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने जमुना पार सटल रेल गाड़ियों के लिए रेलवे हाल्ट की मंजूरी दे दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि शकरपुर, निर्माण बिहार, प्रीत बिहार, पटपड़गंज और मण्डावली घनी आबादी वाली बस्तियों की उपेक्षा कर के रेलवे कर्मचारी कालोनी में रेलवे हाल्ट बनाने की सहमति दी गई है, हालांकि यह कालोनी उपरोक्त कालोनियों से कई किलोमीटर दूर है ;

(ग) लाखों सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार मंडावली पावर हाउस पर एक हाल्ट मंजूर करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) यमुना-पार क्षेत्र में तिलक ब्रिज तथा साहिबाबाद स्टेशनों के बीच मंडावली, पटपड़गंज, शकरपुर और दिल्ली गाजीपुर समपार पर हाल्ट खोलने के प्रस्तावों की जांच की गयी थी, परन्तु उन्हें परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया था । आनन्द विहार में एक हाल्ट स्टेशन खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक पाया गया था और इसे खोला जा चुका है ।

Introduction of a train between Kerala and Howrah

4747. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that 400000 or so Malayalees living in and around Calcutta are now facing great inconvenience of travelling to and from Kerala;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to introduce a through train from Howrah to Kerala;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Introduction of a through train service from Howrah to Kerala is not feasible at present due to paucity of rolling stock and also operational constraints en route.

However, through traffic between Howrah and Trivandrum/Mangalore is cleared by the following two through coach services—

(i) One II sleeper between Howrah and Trivandrum by 3 UP Howrah-Madras Mail/19 Dn Madras-Trivandrum Mail and 20 Up Trivandrum-Madras Mail/4 Dn Madras-Howrah Mail; and

(ii) One II sleeper between Howrah and Mangalore by 3 Up Howrah-Madras Mail/27 Dn Madras-Mangalore West Coast Express and 28 Up Mangalore-Madras Express/4 Dn Madras-Howrah Mail.

Metalic road at Satragachi Railway station

4748. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the inordinate delay in construction and completion of metalic road at Satragachi Railway Station, Howrah causing hardship to the commuters; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to expedite the construction of the said road?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). There has been a demand for a motorable approach road to the down platform from the north side at Santragachi. The work will be taken up after the present monsoon. In the meanwhile a 500 feet stretch of the same road is being provided with moorum topping so that pedestrians can avail of the already existing approach road.

Coach Repair Factory at Tirrupathi

4749. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work of setting up a coach repair factory at Tirupathi has commenced; and

(b) if so, the money allotted this year for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) An amount of Rs. 52 lakhs has been spent upto end of 1980-81. For 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 1.15 crores has been provided for this work.

Expenditure of construction of Asiad 82

4750. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenses made up to 31st July, 1981 on the construction of stadia for ASIAD, 82 in Delhi and around;

(b) the total expenses likely to be made on these games and other arrangements including construction of stadia etc; and

(c) whether it is possible for Government to hold these games as scheduled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The total expenditure incurred upto 31st July, 1981 by the Ministry of Education, on the construction of stadia for Asiad, 1982 is Rs. 13.27 crores.

(b) The total expenditure on these Games to be met from the budget of the Ministry of Education is at present estimated at Rs. 54.83 crores.

(c) These Games will be held as scheduled by the Special Organisation Committee on behalf of the Indian Olympic Association.

Merger of Clearing and Forwarding Workers with Dock Labour Board in Madras Port

4751. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to merge the clearing and forwarding workers of Madras Port Trust with the Dock Labour Board;

(b) if so, when it will be done;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Bombay Award will be implemented by the Madras Port Trust?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). A decasualisation scheme for bringing clearing and forwarding workers, presently employed by Clearing and Forwarding Agents at Madras Port, under the Madras Dock Labour Board is being examined in the light of criteria evolved by Government for considering demands for decasualisation of additional categories of workers.

(d) The Award referred to by the Hon'ble Member relates to payment of interim relief to clearing and forwarding workers in Bombay Dock only. However, the demand for payment of interim relief to the clearing and forwarding workers at Madras Port is under adjudication.

Fast Express Train between New Jalpaiguri and Calcutta

4752. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations for running a fast express train, in addition to Darjeeling Mail, from New Jalpaiguri to Calcutta; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government has taken so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Introduction of additional train between New Jalpaiguri and Calcutta is not feasible on account of shortage of broad gauge coaching stock, saturated line capacity on Chamagram-New Jalpaiguri section and inadequate term in all facilities both at New Jalpaiguri and Sealdah|Howrah.

ब्रिटिश शब्दकोष

4753. **श्री तारिक अन्वर :** क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान ब्रिटेन में प्रकाशित उन शब्दकोषों की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें काश्मीर को एक राष्ट्र/देश दिखाया गया है तथा काश्मीरी वहां की भाषा बताई गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि ऐसे शब्दकोष दिल्ली के बाजारों में खुले रूप से बिक रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

[ ] विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) और (ख) ऐसा कोई शब्दकोष अभी तक सरकार के देखने में नहीं आया है ।

(ग) तथ्यों को गलत ढंग से प्रस्तुत करने के ऐसे मामलों पर सरकार बराबर निगाह रखती है और जब कभी ऐसा कोई मामला हमारी जानकारी में आता है, तो हम उसे तत्काल संशोधन के लिए सम्बद्ध सरकार के साथ उठाते हैं । हमने ब्रिटेन स्थित अपने हाई कमीशन से कहा है कि वह एक बार फिर यह देखे कि क्या ऐसे कोई शब्दकोष प्रकाशित हुए हैं और अगर हुए हों तो उनकी ओर ब्रिटिश सरकार का ध्यान समुचित कार्यवाही के लिए आकर्षित करे ।

Raising of Security force by University

4754. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision of the Aligarh Muslim University to raise its own security force will encourage other Central Universities also to raise their own security force which will be a dangerous trend; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the University Authorities, the Aligarh Muslim University has not decided to have a separate security force. The question of other Central Universities being encourage to raise their own security force does not, therefore, arise.

Constuction of Warehouses

4755. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has authorised the construction of two warehouses for fertilizer at Visakhapatnam with a storage capacity of 15,000 tonnes each, for improving turn-round time of vessels;

(b) if so, the details of the same as well as to when these warehouses will come into operation; and

(c) whether such warehouses are proposed to be built at other ports also?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). This Ministry has sanctioned in May 1981 construction of two warehouses, each with a storage capacity of 15,000 tonnes, at Visakhapatnam Port for handling import and export cargo (it may include fertilizers). Their creation may help in improving the turnround time of vesssels. These warehouses are estimated to cost Rs. 2.12 crores and are expected to be ready within two years.

(c) The Department of Agriculure have already constructed warehouses for storage of imported fertilizers at the folowing ports;

	tonnes
(a) Visakhapatnam . .	10,000
(b) Madras . .	26,000
(c) Bombay . . .	6,000
(d) Tuticorin . . .	5,000

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to construct warehouses of the capacity of 15,000 tonnes at Kandla for storage of bagged fertilizers.

Foreign Nationals engaged in Village Development Projects

4756. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of foreign nationals engaged in village development projects in India during 1980, state-wise; and

(b) what is the criteria for approving these rural projects?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) In regard to 24 State Governments Union territories, which have supplied information so far, 54 foreign nationals were engaged in village development projects during 1980 in the following numbers, in the following States:—

Orissa	6
Uttar Pradesh	8
Pondicherry	3
Madhya Pradesh	12
Himachal Pradesh	11
Karnataka	1
Andhra Pradesh	13

(b) The criteria applied for approving these projects have been, *inter alia*, welfare of the weaker sections and the poor by way of running schools, nutrition centres, adult education, vocational training and health programmes etc.

International treaty for equal rights to women

4757. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an international treaty has been recently ratified embodying the principles of equality of men and women and elimination of all forms of discrimination against women;

(b) if so, the names of countries which have acceded to it;

(c) whether the treaty commits the Nations to ensure women the same rights as men in the matter of employment, family benefits, bank loans and equal rights in marriage; and

(d) if so, whether Government of India have taken the steps for implementation of these principles and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) The U. N. General Assembly by resolution No. 34/180 on 18 December, 1979 adopted the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

(b) As on 29 May, 1981, 84 countries had signed of which 16 have ratified and one acceded to the Convention. Those who have ratified the Convention are: Barbados. Byelorussia, China, Cuba, Dominica, GDR,; Guyana, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Sweden; Ukraine and USSR. The only country which has acceded is Cape Verde.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India have already taken steps for implementation of these principles of equality of rights of women with men in the matter of employment, family benefits, bank loans and equal rights in marriage. The Constitution of India guarantees equality between men and women with regard to employment opportunities. The Directive Principles contained in the Constitution provide for equal pay for equal work for men and women. This principle has been followed by the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, which makes it incumbent on employers to pay the same wages to both men and women doing the same work or work of a similar nature.

Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 and the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 provide for maternity benefit. These Acts also provide that a women employee shall not be dismissed or discharged during the period of maternity leave. The Central Civil Female Government employees are also entitled to the grant of maternity leave. Further marriage, pregnancy or having a child does not constitute a ground for dismissal of female employee from Government service.

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides equality of marital status both to husband and wife and include the principle of monogamy.

As regards bank loans, the banks make no distinction amongst their clients on the basis of sex.

Local Problems of Dhanbad division

4758. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Ministry has been drawn to the news published in the Hiraval, Dhanbad based weekly dated 6th June, 1981 regarding various local problems including some matters concerning the Railwaymen of Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway; and

(b) action taken by the Railway Ministry thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestions made are under active consideration of the Government.

Memorandum from Office Bearers of Marathwada Tanata Vikas Parished

4759. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the office bearers of Marathawada Tanata Vikas Parishad, Aurangabad (Maharashtra) have submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister in the month of April, 1981;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made therein; and

(c) the acion Government have taken or propose to take on each of the demands made therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Pak Bridge over Jhelum with Chinese Help

4760. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in the "Times of India" dated 27th April, 1981 under the caption "Pak bridge over Jehelum with Cinese aid;

(b) if so, the expected dangers of Pak infiltrators intruding into Kashmir as a result of completion of the Bridge;

(c) whether the attention of Chinese Government has been drawn towards it when talks for friendship and improvement of relations between the two countries are going on; and

(d) if so, the details of reacion of Chinese Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. However, Government have no information to corroborate the report that the bridge over river Jhelum is being constructed with Chinese help.

(b) Such a bridge would provide an alternative route between Domel and Tithwal.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of answer to 'a' above.

Dilapidation of Bajirao Samadhi in Madhya Pradesh

4761. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Samadhi of the great Maratha Warrior-Statesman Bajirao I at Rawarkhedi in Madhya Pradesh is in a very dilapidated condition;

(b) whether Samadhi will be submerged in the Narmada waters after the construction of Nawagaon Dam in Gujarat;

(c) whether in that event Government have any contingent plants to re-allocate and re-construct the Samadhi as original and at the alternate site; and

(d) when the proposed re-construction of the Samadhi would be started and how much time will be required to complete the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The village Rawarkhedi is stated to be situated at a higher elevation than the proposed maximum reservoir level of Nawagaon Dam. There is every possibility that village Rawarkhedi will not be submerged by the construction of the proposed dam. The project authority will however carry out survey of the area in which the village is situated.

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

Train Examiners

4762. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6130 on 2nd April, 1981 regarding Train Examiners and state:

(a) wheher the said case is between two train examiners of Delhi Division to decide their *inter-se-se* niority only;

(b) whether no stay order has been issued by any court restraining the Administration to issue the seniority list;

(c) if so, how the issue of seniority list of train examiners is Sub-judice;

(d) wheher the decision in the said case of Delhi High Court is going to affect the seniority of train examiners posted in 1968 or after;

(e) if not, reasons why the seniority of train examininer posted in 1968 and after in Delhi Division is not being issued;

(f) whether by not issuing the seniority list even after 13 years of service, rightful persons are likely to be denied their promotion; and

(g) what remedial measures are proposed to be taken by the administration to avoid this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Not exactly so, because the writ petition also challenges the very basis of assigning seniority.

(b) and (c). Even though no stay order has been passed on the issue of any seniority list, the matter is subjudice in the Writ Petition No. 891 of 1978.

(d) to (g). The matter is under examination.

Inter-Island Passenger Service in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4763. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the inadequate irregular inter-island passenger service prevailing in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, if so, what action Government contemplates to take; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the suggestion of procuring second hand passenger vessels from abroad immediately and what is the Government's decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Inter-island passenger services are being operated to cater to the needs of the people. However, with a view to meeting the increased requirement of both passenger and cargo traffic in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Government have sanctioned on 30-8-80 acquisition of two passenger-cum-cargo vessels. The first vessel is expected to be delivered by April 1982 and the 2nd vessel by November 1982 by Mazagon Dock Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking.

(b) The A & N Administration had recently proposed the purchase of a second-hand vessel for inter-island service. They have been asked to have a second look on the need to have an additional vessel keeping in view the early availability of the two vessels mentioned in part (a).

Appropriation as Assistant Station Masters

4764. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 121 persons had been formally and duly selected for appointment as Assistant Station Masters on 30th Sepember 1980 for the North Eastern Railway by the Railway Service Commission, Muzaffarpur;

(b) whether they have been appointed and joined their posts, if, so, details thereabout, and if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether the later batch selected in 1981 for the same post has already been appointed and is undergoing training, if so, reasons and responsibility for this discrimination; and

(d) whether steps are being taken to appoint those selected in 1980 before any later batch?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet. Offer of appointment will be issued after assessing the vacancies.

(c) Candidates selected in 1981 were recommended to the Eastern Railway for appointment to cater to that Railways' urgent demand and not to the North Eastern Railway. The question of any discrimination does not arise.

(d) The N.E. Railway are assessing the vacancy position and offers of appointment will be issued according to availability of vacancies.

Representation regarding Railway Crossing

4765. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Divisional Railway Manager, Nagpur has received a representation dated 25th March, 1981 from Bhandara (Maharashtra) regarding the railway crossing;

(b) if so, action taken thereon; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons of delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A representation dated 25-3-81 from Shri M. B. Shivankar, M.L.A. regarding provision of a canal crossing between Amgaon and Gudma stations was received by the South Eastern Railway Administration. The work has already been completed in May, 1981.

Reservation Quota of Sleeper Berths for Karad Railway Station

4766. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Commercial Superintendent/Divisional Railway Manager, South Central Railway, Hubli/Secunderabad have received the representation from the merchants of Karad, District Satara (Maharashtra) regarding the allocation of more quota for three-tier sleeper coach berth reservation in 304 Up Mahalaxmi Express and 83 Up Maharashtra Express for Karad Railway Station;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the authorities concerned; and

(c) if no, action has so far been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Karad station has been provided with a quota of 10 second class sleeper berths by 83 Up Maharashtra Express from 15-7-1981 and 6 berths in place of 4 berths in second class sleeper by 304 Up Mahalaxmi Express from 15-8-1981.

Grievances of Chopan Loco Staff

4767. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Ministry has been drawn to the news published under the caption "Chopan Ma Loco Mechanical Majdoor ka Sangram" in the Hirawal, a Dhanbad-based weekly dated 21st April, 1981;

(b) if so, what are the grievances of the Loco Staff, Chopan; and

(c) action taken by the administration to redress the grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Life Insurance Corporation benefit to Gangman and Khalasis

4768. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the poor Gangmen and Khalasis in Engineering Department who have acquired the temporary status of Railway Employees, have been deprived of Life Insurance benefit;

(b) the reasons and legal authority to stop the deduction of the premia from the salary of the Khalasis of T.O. W/Patratu, Eastern Railway who have acquired the temporary status; and

(c) action taken by his Ministry to eliminate the discrimination and ensure the social justice to these poor Railwaymen who have acquired temporary status after serving years as Casual labourers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The Railway Employees Insurance Scheme was introduced with effect from 1-7-1977 on the basis of the recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission and the orders issued by the Ministry of Finance in this connection. The question of extending the benefit of Insurance Scheme to casual labourers including those who have acquired temporary status has been examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance who have not considered it feasible to extend the benefit of the scheme to this group of employees.

Fake Matriculation Certificates

4769. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 10085 on 7th May, 1981 regarding appointment of Assistant Station Masters and state:

(a) the details of cases of fake Matriculation Certificates detected upto July, 1981 in Dhanbad and other Divisions of Eastern Railway and the action taken against such serious offences and gross misconduct;

(b) whether Switchmen and Levermen having the qualification upto Matric standard or Class VIII standard have been given promotion as Assistant Station Masters in Danapur, Asansol, Howrah and Sealdah Division;

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Ministry in the matter; and

(d) the reasons for not referring such serious offences of fraud of Matriculation certificates and gross misconduct of the Railway employees to the C.B.I. to underneath the racket behind these frauds and appointments on fake certificates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) As indicated in reply to Part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 10085 on 7-5-1981, 12 certificates purported to have been issued by the Bihar Secondary School Board, Patna, have been declared fake by the authorities of the aforesaid Board. All the 12 cases pertain to Dhanbad division and no such case has been detected on any other division of Eastern Railway. Disciplinary action has been initiated against the 12 staff.

(b) the minimum academic qualification required for promotion as Assistant Station Master is matriculation. No case of any Switchman or Leverman being promoted as Assistant Station Master without having requisite academic qualification has been detected in Danapur, Asansol, Howrah and Sealdah Divisions.

(c) Does not arise

(d) As replied to in Para (c) of Unstarred Question No. 10085 on 7-5-1981, the matter was discussed with Superintendent of Police C.B.I., Patna, by officials of Eastern Railway on 18-11-1980 and C.B.I. was requested to take up the matter. But it was advised by C.B.I. that the same may be dealt departmentally.

Per Capita Expenditure on Health care programme

4770. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita expenditure incurred by the Centre and the State Governments on the Health Care Programme during last two years and the results achieved so far;

(b) the per capita expenditure incurred by the Central and State Government during the last one year as against the allocations made;

(c) the reasons for the low per capita expenditure on the Health Care Programme; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government in this reagrd?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The per capita expenditure on Health Care Programme during the last two years has not yet been worked out.

(c) and (d). Within the over-all national constraint of resources the maximum possible allocations for the Health sector are being secured.

Train Examination of through goods trains

4771. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that train examination of through goods trains at intermediate point has been eliminated to ensure end to end running; and

(b) has it resulted in any improvement in efficiency of operation without adversely affecting safety?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. End-to-end running of trains consisting of modern design wagons like BOX, BCX & CRT wagons is now being done. These wagons embody improved features like Centre Buffer Coupler, Roller bearing axle boxes, solid wheel, improved suspension gear, slack adjuster, empty load box etc. In order to take advantage of these improvements, rakes comprising of BOX, BCX & CRT wagons were formed and have been set aside for end-to-end running without any intermediate examination en route. These trains are being given intensive examination at originating points. Trains originating from stations where full facilities for intensive examination are not available are stopped and given intensive examination and repairs at the next immediate train examination station where the required facilities including vacuum exhauster are available. However axle box feeling is being done at engine changing and traction changing points to detect hot/warm boxes in time.

(b) The improvements in operational efficiency achieved by end-to-end running are:—

(i) Better running of goods trains.

(ii) More loading.

(iii) Better utilisation of wagons and locomotives.

(iv) Elimination of bottle-necks and augmentation of through-puts.

The performance of end-to-end running is being watched to assess its effect on safety in operation. Special examination of roller bearing axle boxes of overdue Periodical Overhaul/Running Overhaul wagons is undertaken in yards to avoid hot boxes. Any further measures considered necessary in the light of experience will be undertaken in due course.

New box type wagon

4772. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research, Design and Standard Organisation, Lucknow designed a new type of BOX wagon;

(b) if so, what are its operational advantages and at what speed has it been cleared to run without any change in signalling; and

(c) whether these new types of Box wagons will be equally useful to mechanical and manual loaders and unloaders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The operational advantages expected of the new type of BOX wagon include:

(i) Increase in the trailing loads of the trains within the existing loop capacity.

(ii) Increased reliability on run.

(iii) Reduction in maintenance cost.

(iv) It will enable the Indian Railways to enter the era of heavy freight trains, which the major systems in the world adopted long ago to reduce investment for other infrastructure required to increase the through put of the Railway systems.

Oscillation tests to determine the speed potential of BOXN wagons on various categories of track are in hand. The maximum speed upto which it can be allowed to run is yet to be decided.

(c) BOXN wagons have been designed primarily for unit train operation which will normally involve mechanical loading/unloading. However, BOXN wagon is more or less identical to the existing BOX wagon in respect of manual loading. Doors have also been provided on both sides of the wagon for manual unloading.

Intensification of NAEP through Voluntary Agencies

4773. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme of adult education through the help of voluntary agencies, which was intensified during the Janata regime has received a serious set back in the present regime; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken to ensure the reintensification of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The National Adult Education Programme launched on October 2, 1978 came up for wide-spread criticism. The Government, therefore, constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari to review the programme in all its aspects and suggest modifications in its implementation. The report submitted by the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

Pending consideration of the recommendations of the Review Committee, it was decided not to give financial assistance to voluntary agencies for extension or expansion of ongoing projects or taking up new projects. However, for projects already sanctioned before March 1980, grants have been given to the voluntary agencies on fulfilment of conditions for release of instalments.

Holiday specials for Pooja Rush

4774. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the ensuing Pooja Holiday traffic rush, Railway have geared themselves to carry the heavy passenger load from Calcutta to the North, South and West;

(b) if so, how many Holiday specials are proposed to be run both upwards and downwards to meet the rush; and

(c) what steps have been or are being taken to prevent bogus reservations and the tickets being sold by unsocial elements at a premium during the Pooja Holiday rush at Howrah Station and other metropolitian cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) A total of 64 pairs of special trains from Calcutta to various stations and back, 13 pairs between Dhanbad and Mughalsarai and one pair between Hatia/Ranchi and Patna are proposed to be run.

(c) Continuous joint checks have been launched by Railways and State Government in order to prevent bogus reservation and tickets being sold by unsocial elements at premium. Surprise checks are conducted to ensure bonafide of reservation on the basis of requisition slips by way of door to door checks wherever doubt arises. Instructions have also been issued to give vide publicity through various media that adequate accommodation will be provided to the travelling public, in case of sufficient traffic offering, by way of running additional trains and by augmenting the loads of existing passenger carrying trains. Public has also been warned against purchase of tickets from unauthorised sources.

Calcutta Suburban Train

4775. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has entrusted RITES with the job of preparing a techno-economic feasibility report after studying the scope of suburban disposal by rail between Dum Dum and Princep Ghat;

(b) if so, whether the RITES has taken up this job and if so, how long will it take submit its report;

(c) whether the cost of the Metro Railway Project has considerably risen owing to all-round inflation; if so, what is the present estimated cost; and

(d) what action is being taken to expedite this project and whether any dead-line has been set down in this behalf?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes. The final report is expected to be submitted to the West Bengal Government by the end of March, 1982.

(c) The project for construction of underground Railway from Dum Dum to Tollyganj (16.43 kms) for Calcutta was initially sanctioned in 1972 at an estimated cost of Rs. 140 crores. The cost of this project is likely to be of the order of Rs. 550 crores at 1980 price level due to heavy escalation in prices of all commodities and increase in wages of labour as also due to some changes in the Scope of work needed as a result of later experience.

(d) The project will be completed in phases as under:—

Phase I Esplanade to Tollyganj.	—	By March, 1985 subject to availability of requisite resources.
Phase II From Dum Dum to Esplanade.	—	By March, 1987 subject to availability of requisite resources.

The following steps have been initiated to expedite completion of this project:

For ensuring that the Project is expeditiously pushed through and various hurdles technical and others are removed, constant monitoring is being done both at Metro Railway's level as well as Railway Board's level and wherever the Progress is found wanting, suitable remedial measures are taken such as—

(i) Keeping close liaison with all the various agencies concerned, e.g. State Government, Planning Commission, BHEL & NGEF; and

(ii) By constant review of the performance of Contractors.

Railway Services Clarification Control and Appeal Rules

4776. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Railway Services Classification Control and Appeal Rules or under any executive order on the Northern Railway any time-limit has been prescribed during which an appeal submitted by a class III Railway servant in the following cases should be disposed off;

(i) Appeal to the General Manager against adverse entry made in the Confidential Report;

(ii) Appeal to the Additional Divisional Railway Manager/Railway Manager against the punishment imposed by the D.P.O./ Sr. D.P.O.;

(b) if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the normal time taken on the Northern Railway in the disposal of such appeals; and

(d) whether at present it takes pretty long time to dispose of such appeals and justice delayed is justice denied; if so, the action proposed to be taken to improve matters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1968 which correspond to CCS (CCA) Rules, 1966 do not prescribe any time-limit for disposal of appeals submitted by railway servants against adverse entries made in their Confidential Reports or against punishment imposed by the Competent Authority in a disciplinary case.

In accordance with the general instructions issued to the zonal railwsya, a time limit of 3 months has been laid down for disposal of appeals made against adverse entries in Confidential Reports of railway employees. General instructions have also been issued to the zonal railways to ensure that the disciplinary proceedings against railway servants should be concluded within a period of 202 days.

(c) and (d). All efforts are made by the Northern Railway to dispose of the appeals preferred by railway employees within as short a time as possible. In exceptional cases disposal of appeals take somewhat longer time.

Institution of Engineers (India) Calcutta

4777. SHRI UTTAM RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institution of Engineers (India) Calcutta has been granted the status of 'Institution deemed to be University under the University Grants Commission Act for the purpose of awarding Associate Membership of Institution of Engineers (AMIE) which is considered as equivalent of B.E. Degree;

(b) if so, whether he would lay on the Table a copy of the relevant Notification issued in this behalf;

(c) if not, whether Government will consider the desirability of issuing such a Notification according to the University Status to the Institution of Engineers (India); and

(d) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Under Section 3 of the UGC Act, the Central Government can, on the advice of the UGC, notify

that an Institution for higher education shall be deemed to be a University. The Institution of Engineers is primarily a professional body, and the Membership examination conducted by it is recognised for purpose of recruitment to superior posts under the Central Government.

Allahabad Division Train Examiners

4778. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the seniority of about 11 Train Examiners of Allahabad division of Northern Railway was wrongly fixed above so many other trains examiners;

(b) whether in an informal meeting with union officials decision to revise the seniority of these 11 persons was taken to ensure that these persons are not given undue benefit;

(c) if so, whether the seniority of these persons has since been revised;

(d) if not, the reason thereof;

(e) by what time the same is likely to be implemented;

(f) whether there is any hitch to implement the same; and

(g) what remedial measures are being taken by the administration to avoid the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The seniority of Train Examiners of Allahabad Division is under challenge in a writ petition at Allahabad High Court and the case is still pending.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (g). The matter is under examination.

Seniority of Train Examiners of Lucknow

4779. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the seniority of persons recruited directly among themselves is reckoned on the basis of the merit they obtain in the training period they undergo before being posted on working posts as train examiners;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that some of the train examiners posted on Lucknow division in the year 1958 after training have not been assigned their due seniority vis-a-vis their batch-mates in other divisions, though they were having better merit positions;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) what remedial measures are proposed to be taken by the administration of Northern Railway to correct the seniority and by what time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Assistant for Publication of Marathi Dictionary

4780. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4719 on 23rd March, 1981, regarding assistance for publication of Marathi Dictionary and state:

(a) whether the processing of the case has been concluded and put up to the grants Committee;

(b) if so, what is the report of the Grants Committee; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in processing this case and when the same is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Grants Committee approved the project in principle and recognised the significance and value of the work. However, since the financial implications of the project are too vast to be considered under the scheme, it was suggested that the project should be recommended to the Sahitya Academy since they have already brought out similar dictionaries in other langugaes. According ing the project has been referred to the Sahitya Academy for consideration on 26-6-81.

(c) Does not arise.

Opening of Central School in P&T Colony, Patna

4781. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal in the past to open a Central School up to the middle standard in the P&T Colony at Patna;

(b) whether the P.& T. Department was willing to spare a suitable building and other infrastructure; and

(c) if so, why the above proposal has not been materialised so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

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

Opening of more Central Schools at Patna

4782. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government staff stationed at Patna Urban Agglomeration and Dinapore Cantt;

(b) the number of wards of such employees who could not be admitted to Central Schools due to limited number of seats;

(c) total number of Central Government employees' wards reading in such schools vis-a-vis the total of seats available in such schools;

(d) whether a large number of them have been refused of admission; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to open more Central Schools in Patna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are meant primarily to cater to the educational needs of children/wards of those Central Government employees who are liable to frequent transfers, including transfers from one linguistic region to another, in the country in the exigencies of service. The exact number of Central Government employees stationed at Patna Urban Agglomeration and Dinapore Cantt. is not readily available. It is, however, true that the Kendriya Vidyalayas are not able to admit children of all the Central Government employees.

(c) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Allocation of Money to Karnataka for Preservation of Monuments

4783. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced certain schemes for the preservation of old monuments in various States;

(b) if so, what is the amount allocated to Karnataka under this scheme during 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) what are the main preservation works taken up in Karnataka so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Preservation and maintenance of the centrally protected monuments are the essential activities of the Archaeological Survey and are a continuing process.

(b) For the centrally protected monuments in Karnataka the amounts of Rs. 24,18,000 for 1980-81 and Rs. 22,56,000 for 1981-82 have been allotted, for preservation and maintenance.

(c) The main preservation works taken up are: structural repairs to consolidate the fabrics of the monuments, watertightening of roof tops, underpinning masonry etc. chemical treatment of building materials and application of preservative on monuments wherever necessary and development of areas around important monuments by landscaping. The monuments so attended are: at Sravanbelagola, Hampi, Somnathpur, Bangalore, Lakkundi, Badami Pattadkal, Belur, Halebid and several others.

Supply of Controlled Paper to Karnataka

4784. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement and actual supply of controlled paper to Karnataka State during the last five years; and

(b) what action Government propose to take to meet the full requirements of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The total requirement as notified by the State Government and the allotment of controlled paper to Karnataka during the last five years is as follows:

Year	Requirement	Allotment
		(in tonnes)
1976-77	4900	4500
1977-78	10750	6010
1978-79	10275	6335
1979-80	20278	9576
1980-81	19598	10445

(b) It has not been possible to meet the full requirement of paper of any State due to the very limited availability of concessional paper. As and when the availability improves, efforts will be made to meet the requirements of the States in full.

Unmanned Gates in Karnataka

4785. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of unmanned gates and level crossing in Karnataka;

(b) whether Government are considering to employ some people to look after the unmanned gates to avoid railway accidents at such gates; and

(c) what is the number and details of accidents on these unmanned railway crossing during 1980-81?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) As on 31-3-81, there were 1162 unmanned gates/level crossing in Karnataka State.

(b) The Railway undertake periodical census of road and rail traffic at unmanned level crossings to re-

view the need for their manning, taking into account various factors such as density of traffic, visibility accident-proneness, etc. Based on such reviews, a certain number of level crossings is manned every year in consultation with the State Governments and suitably trained, medically examined regular railway employees are posted as gateman.

There is no proposal to employ people other than regular Railway employees to look after unmanned gates.

(c) During the year 1980-81, only one accident occurred at an unmanned level crossing in Karnataka State. On 17-12-80, Passenger Train No. 1109 dashed against a lorry at an unmanned level crossing between Nanjangud Town and Kadakola Stations on Mysore-Chamraja nagar branch line section of Mysore Division. It resulted in the death of two persons and injuries to ten.

Scheme to provide Jobs to Handicapped persons on priority Basis

4786. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme to provide jobs to handicapped persons on priority basis;

(b) whether any instruction has been sent to all the departments in this connection; and

(c) if so, the action taken and the number of persons benefitted during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). 3 per cent posts in Group C and D in the Central Government have been reserved for Blind, Deaf and Arthopaedically Handicapped persons. The executive orders in this regard were issued to all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India on 4th Novmber, 1977.

(c) Information regarding the number of persons benefited during the last six months is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Supervision and Control on Public Sector units Functioning under Ministry

4787. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the nature of supervision and control exercised by the Ministry on the functioning of the public sector units functioning under it;

(b) whether Ministry receives monthly or quarterly performance reports from these units;

(c) the details regarding the practice followed to prepare a budget for the ensuing year and if so, whether it is also a fact that some cases deficit budgets are prepared and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Ministry in cases where actual results vary from budget figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) There are two public sector units under the Ministry, namely, M/s Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum and the Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., Ranikhet. In so far as the Indian Medicine Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd., Ranikhet is concerned it has not yet gone into production nor has it engaged any paid employees so far. A proposal for the revision of the cost of the project is under consideration.

As regards the Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum, the supervision and control exercised by the Ministry is generally limited to securing adherence to the general instructions/guidelines issued by the Govt. on the subject of efficient functioning of the public sector undertakings, in the overall context of Govt. policies. Periodical review of the company's functioning is also conducted by the Ministry.

(b) Yes, from Hindustan Latex Ltd.

(c) The undertaking prepares its annual budget estimates on the basis of expected turnover every year and gets it approved by the Board of Directors. Ministry does not exercised any control on the preparation of the Budget Estimates.

(d) The Board of Directors examines all such cases and if necessary, revises the budget estimates of the public undertakings.

Number of Doctors went Abroad.

4788. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of medical doctors who graduated during 1979-80;

(b) how many out of them went abroad, country-wise, for higher studies and for service; and

(c) the number of doctors sent by Government of India by giving them financial assistance for higher studies in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) As per information available with the Medical Council of India, 13,429 medical graduates passed out during 1979-80.

(b) The information is not available.

(c) This Ministry does not have any Scheme under which financial assistance is given to medical doctors for higher studies in foreign countries.

Experiment of Drugs Developed Abroad in Indian Hospital

4789. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that experimental drugs developed abroad are sometimes tested on unsuspecting human beings in Indian hospitals and medical research institutions;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider enacting a legislation to control and regulate such tests on human beings; and

(c) whether Government propose to consult the World Health Organisation in such matters and follow international norms for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The import into and manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country are regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules thereunder. Under the provisions of these Rules, no experimental drugs developed abroad can be imported into the country for carrying out tests on human beings without the prior approval of the Drugs Controller (India). Such approval is not granted unless adequate evidence based on the results of studies carried out abroad on animals and human beings with the experimental drug is submitted by the intending importer to show that the drug is safe for use by human beings.

(c) No; many countries in the World including India have their own national regulations to control and regulate trials with experimental drugs on human beings so as to ensure that the drugs being tried are safe for use.

Conversion of Sangli-Miraj Line

4790. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Minstry has completed the scrutiny of the estimate of the Railway scheme of changing MG rail line between Sangli and Miraj, (Maharashtra) into a BG one;

(b) if so, the final estimate of the scheme;

(c) whether the Railway Administration has taken up the Scheme for immediate implementation and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if scrutiny of estimate, so far has not been completed the reasons of delay therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The precent estimated cost of the restoration of the 7.77 kms. Miraj-Sangli rail link to broad gauge is Rs. 137 lakhs. There is no conversion involved. The estimate will be scrutinised and sanctioned after the project is cleared by the Planning Commission for execution.

Kolhapur Engineering Association

4791. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kolhapur Engineering Association, Kolhapur (Maharashtra), has represented a number of times about the difficulties regarding the reweighment and other matters incidental to the Railway functioning the Goods Yard, to the Regional Railway Office, Hubli and local authorities during the period of last two years;

(b) if so, the details of the representations made;

(c) what actions the concerned authorities have taken in regard to demands made in the representations, so made; and

(d) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons of delays therefor and when the action thereon shall be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). No. A representation dated 18-6-81 has been received from the Kolhapur City Passenger Association on behalf of four Associations including Kolhapur Engineering Association. Except for complaints of non-acceptance of requests for rewighment of Coke wagons no other item regarding functioning of goods yard has been referred to in this representation. Reweighment of consignment is granted on merits in each case.

Tamil Nadu Government Control over Schools of Central Board of Secondary Education

4792. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu had ever submitted any request to the Central Government to permit it to exercise supervision and control over Schools of Central Board of Secondary Education; and

(b) if so, the nature of the request and the response of Government thereto it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b).

No formal communication has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu to permit it to exercise supervision and control over schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education. This matter was however, raised in a meeting of Education Ministers of the Southern region held at New Delhi on June 19, 1981. It was clarified in the meeting that the rules of the Central Board of Secondary Education already provide for inspection of such schools by State Government authorities in case the State Education Department considered it necessary. Moreover, the State Government authorities are also associated very often with the inspection of these school for grant of affiliation by the Central Board.

Imported Goods Uncleared/Abandoned during 1979—81 in Tuticorin Port.

4793. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any imported goods remained uncleared or abondoned during the years 1979—81 in the Tuticorin Major Port;

(b) if so, what is the total value of such goods;

(c) whether these goods were auctioned;

(d) the details of the parties in whose name the goods were imported; and

(e) the particulars of the parties who had purchased the goods?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The goods in question were shipped on vessel "MMP WEALTH from Bombay Port for export and the cargo was to be discharged at the port of Doha (Qatar) but due to operational problems, the vessel could not reach destination and instead called at Tuticorin Port on 27-10-80. The cargo was unloaded at Tuticorin Port for reshipment by another vessel or taking delivery by the owners.

(b) The value of the uncleared goods is approximately Rs. 50,000.00.

(c) The goods were proposed to be auctioned but the proposal was kept in abeyance at the instance of Ministry of Commerce to give a chance to the owners of the goods to make arrangements for clearance of the goods from the port.

(d) The uncleared goods belong to the following parties:—

(1) M/s. Shri Ram Refrigeration Industries Ltd., Madras.

(2) M/s. Shandos Metal Industries, Bombay.

(3) M/s. Maritime (India) Service, Madras.

(e) As the goods have not been sold/auctioned, there is no question of any purchaser.

Restructing of Railway Zones

4794. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM:
SHRI MADHAVAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert committee has been set up to study the feasibility of re-structing Railway Zones and Division; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference and the mode of work of the committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A High Power Expert

Committee called 'Railways Reforms Committee' has been set up to examine and report on various aspects of railway working. The Committee will, *inter alia* examine the need for re-organization of the Zonal Railways and creation of additional Zones/ Divisions.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are furnished in the statement attached. As regards mode of work, the Committee may frame its own rules of procedure, may get research projects and studies in various specialised aspects done by expert bodies, and set-up working groups as necessary.

Statement ..

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF RAILWAY REFORMS COMMITTEE

(i) To examine the existing methods of finding resources for investments on Railways and to suggest improvement in them or alternative methods for raising the required financial resources of a massive order for investments in new lines, strengthening, upgrading and modernising the existing facilities and creating additional facilities;

(ii) To examine the organisational structure of the management at various levels, including the apex body of the Railway Board, and to suggest changes as necessary;

(iii) To examine the comparative advantages of the Indian Railways being continued as a departmental undertaking or being converted as a Corporation and to recommend the best system suitable for the genius of the country;

(iv) To examine and suggest broad changes that may be necessary in the Acts governing the functioning of the Indian Railways;

(v) To examine the need for reorganisation of the Zonal Railways, creation of additional Zones or Divisions, keeping in view the various demands therefor and on the basis of an acceptable methodology of assessing the workload of various management units;

(vi) To examine the principles and procedures relating to Security on Railways, including the functioning of the Railway Protection Force and Railways Protection Special Force, and sharing of costs in respect of Government Railway Police, keeping in view the relevant provisions in the Constitution of India;

(vii) To examine and suggest improvements to and modernisation in handling and hauling operations, operating techniques, planning and monitoring processes and technological inputs necessary for safe and smooth running of trains;

(viii) To examine the working of the Railways and to make suggestions for achieving improvedp roductivity and financial viability;

(ix) To examine the working of the Railway Medical Service and to make suggestions for improving its work;

(x) To recommend any other measures which the Committee consider relevant to the working of the Railways.

Visit of Director C.G.H.S. to Allahabad and irregularities found there

4795. SHRI D.S.A. SHIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director, C.G.H.S., New Delhi visited Allahabad on January 1st this year; and

(b) did he find any irregularities in the working of the scheme there including improper maintenance of records identing medicines unnecessrily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FA-

MILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Endorsing passports as not valid for Israel

4796. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider endorsing passports as not valid for travel to Israel;

(b) whether the passports used to be so marked some time back, and, if so, when was his practice changed; and

(c) steps taken by the Government in the direction suggested in (a) above and if no such steps have been taken, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The policy of liberalised endorsement in regard to issuance of passports was introduced in July, 1977. Government would consider the need to undertake a review of the existing arrangements in due course.

Unsatisfactory emergency service in CGHS Dispensaries

4797. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the emergency service in the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries in the capital is not satisfactory;

(b) whether any surprise visits have been paid by the higher authorities as dispensary gates are kept closed at night and not opened despite calling loudly and are not opened even in the day on holidays in the event of dire need for emergency medical help;

(c) whether Government have noticed that in several cases without examining the patients the doctors on duty simply direct the patient to the hospital concerned or some times patient have to wait for long as the doctor on duty are found absent; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) Regular visits are made by Assistant Director Generals/Deputy Assistant Directors of Central Government Health Scheme during day time and three such visits were made during night time. No such instance has come to notice.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Per capita expenditure and student teacher ratio in Jawaharlal Nehru University

4798. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the per capita expenditure per student in Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) what is the present student-teacher ratio in J.N.U.;

(c) what is student teacher ratio in other Central Universities;

(d) what is the per capita expenditure per student in other Central Universities; and

(e) whether Government will take steps to rationalise per capita expenditure and student-teacher ratit in Jawaharlal Nehru University in a better balanced way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the per-capita expenditure in the Jawaharlal Nehru University during th year 1979-80 was Rs. 8261.76, while the student-teacher ratio was 13:1.

(c) The student teacher ratio in other Central Universities during 1979-80 was as follows:—

Aligarh Muslim University	13:1
Banaras Hindu University	10:1
Delhi University	18:1
Hyderabad University	4:1
North-Eastern Hill University	7:1
Visva-Bharati	4:1

(d) The per-capita expenditure in other Central Universities, based on the figures of recurring expenditure during 1979-80 was as follows:—

University	Per-capita Cost in rupees
Aligarh Muslim University	6018·76
Banaras Hindu University	8070·93
Delhi University	5963·01
Hyderabad University	22581·91
North-Eastern Hill University	10881·90
Visva-Bharati	16321·03

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration. The quantum of per capita expenditure and the student-teacher ratio largely depends upon the stage of development of the University or the nature and level of courses provided by it. The per-capita expenditure also varies on account of the University being residential and/or affiliating. Any comparison of per-capita expenditure between various Central Universities will not, therefore, be realistic.

The Jawaharlal Nehru University mainly conducts post-graduate and research programmes which are different from other Central Universities, which also provide for under-graduate courses. Those courses are lecture-oriented and do not call for close personal contact. In the case of research degrees like M.Phil/Ph.D. at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the students have to be guided by a Professor in their research work on a close personal contact basis. Moreover Jawaharlal Nehru University has adopted credit/grading systems based on semester system under which the performance of a student is continuously assessed during the semester as against a single final examination under the traditional system. This is also an important determining factor for student-teacher ratio and per-capita expenditure.

Developing of historical Monuments in R. K. Puram

4799. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there are certain historical monuments in Section IV, V etc. in R. K. Puram as well as in Mohammedpur village near R. K. Puram, New Delhi and the environmental condition of them is very bad. and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to improve their surroundings and make them look nice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The urban development that has taken

place around the pre-existing national monuments under reference in R. K. Puram, has been kept environmentally satisfactory to a feasible degree. The Archaeological Survey of India is, besides, carrying out landscaping of the archaeological areas, to further improve the surroundings of monuments.

Shooting clubs in Nagaland

4800. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that two shooting clubs were allowed to be opened in Nagaland, one in Mokok Chung and other in Dimapur during the last three years through National Rifle Association of India;

(b) how much of arms and ammunition is supplied to them of different bores every year; and

(c) are these clubs still running and are maintaining records if so, the names of the office bearers and if not, where have all the weapons gone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

According to the information furnished by the National Rifle Association of India, the position is as under:—

(a) the following two Rifle Clubs in Nagaland were affiliated to the National Rifle Association of India in August, 1979.

(i) Dimapur Rifle Club

(ii) Mokok-chung Club

(b) (i) The National Rifle Association of India issued ten .22 BRNO rifles to the Dimapur Club on 26.12.79. Since the Stock ledgers and connected cash memos of the National Rifle Association are at present in the custody of local police, the National Rifle Association is not in a position to give details of ammunition issued to it.

(ii) No arms or ammuntion were issued by the National Rifle Association of India to Mokokchung Riflle Club.

(c) (i) The Dimapur Rifle Club has paid the affiliation fee to the National Rifle Association of India upto 1980-81 and the fee for 1981-82 is due. The Club is presumbly functioning.

(ii) The Mokokchung Rifle Club paid the affiliation fee for 1979-80 only and the National Rifle Association of India has not received any communication from this Club after January 1980.

(iii) About maintenance of records by these clubs the information is being obtained from the State Government and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(iv) The names of the office bearers of these clubs as known to the National Rifle Association of India are as under:—

Dimapur Rifle Club :	
President :	Shri Kariba Ao ML
Vice President :	1. Shri Z. Obed 2. Shri Sabu Meru n
Secretary	Shri H.R. Rattan
Jt. Secretary	Shri Nungshi Ao
Treasurer	Shri Krishan Lal
Mokokochung Rifle Club :	
President:	Shri S.C. Jamir
Hon. Secretary	Shri K.P. Ghai

12.00 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received notice of a Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers under rule 198 from Shri Samar Mukherjee, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Shri Chitta Basu and Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhari. The Motion, as slightly edited, reads as follows:

"This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

May I request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to this Motion to rise in their places? I notice that more than 50 Members are supporting it. Leave is granted. May I ask the Government as to when this motion might be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Government is prepared. Right now you can take it up.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Sir, I want to make a submission before this matter is taken up. The Prime Minister should be present in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: She will reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: She is responsible.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I am not making a new demand. Not on one occasion, but on many occasions the House has demaded the presence of the Leader of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you trying to waste the time of the House on unnecesseary thing? The Prime Minister is here, she is not out of India. She will come.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I will tell you, the Prime Minister will come we will take up this issue. There is no question of any demand. You fix up time for this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Immediately after this.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Mr. Speaker Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked him to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): .. One moment. You are the Head of this House and I believe you have a conscience. For the last three days it seems that nobody is concerned with the Jamshedpur riots. I have been asking for a discussion repeatedly.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You must know the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please order. What are you trying to do? Let us know the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

AN HON. MEMBER: We are trying to draw your attention...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you trying to decide it here? What do you mean by saying it? Please sit down. You must realise that there are certain rules. Until and unless a Commission Report is laid on the table of this House we cannot discuss any report.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : दूसरे हाउस में डिसकशन हो रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: No, that is not the report. I am not trying to cut any discussion. But it has to take some other form. It can be taken up, but not as it is. We can discuss that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are they trying to disturb this?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down?

(*Interruptions*)

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD. NEYVELI (TAMIL NADU) AND A STATEMENT) RULES, 1981.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli (Tamil Nadu) for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corpoartion Limited, Neyveli (Tamil Nadu) for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2835/81].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF VISVA-BHARTI SANTINIKETAN FOR 1979-80(AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER TIBETAN STUDIES, VARANASI FOR 1979-80, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUM, CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUM, CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80, STATEMENT FOR DELAY, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF SAHITYA AKADEMI, NEW DELHI, 1980 ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1979-80.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2836/81].

(2) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, for the year 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2837/81].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

(4) A copy of the Consolidated Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon.

(5) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council of Science Mu-

seums, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2838/81].

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80. mentioned at (3) and (4) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2838/81].

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1980 together with Accounts for the year 1979-80 and Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1980.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2839/81].

(8) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon.

(9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Accounts of the University of Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2840/81].

(10) A copy of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 59 of the Children Act, 1960.

(i) The Lakshadweep Children Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 1/27/72-Genl. in Lakshadweep Gazette dated the 1st August, 1981.

(ii) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Children (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi versions)@ published in Notification No. ADM/LAW/242(26)/80 in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1981.

(iii) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Children Rules, 1979 (Hindi version@@ published in Notification No. ADM/LAW/242(39)/79 in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1981.

(11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) and (iii) of item (10) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2841/81].

(12) A copy of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956:—

(i) The Lakshadweep Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Rules 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 1/40/79-Genl. in Lakshadweep Gazette, dated the 20th July, 1981.

(i) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. ADM / ALW / SIT / 193 / (II) / (5) / 81 in Gazette of India, dated the 6th June, 1981.

@English versions of the Notification was laid on the Table on the 23rd December, 1980.

@@English version of the Notification was laid on the Table on the 27th March, 1980.

(iii) The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Rules, 1980 (Hindi versions) published in Notification No. 115|1980|21-1-76-80-Home in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 20th August, 1980.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2842/81].

(13) Two statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) and (ii) of item (12) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1842/81].

(14) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, for the year 1979-80 together with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2843/81].

(15) A copy of the Annual Account (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1979-80 and the Audit Report thereon.

(16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above documents. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2844/81]

(17) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1979-80, mentioned at (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2845/81].

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-2845/81).

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (SIXTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 710(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 22nd December, 1980 together with a Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 444 in Gazette of India, dated the 2nd May, 1981, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2846/81].

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS (FIRST AMENDMENT RULES, 1981.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK OREON): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraphs (First Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 388(E) in Gazette of India, dated 9th June, 1981, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2848/81].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ANNUAL WELFARE BOARD, MADRAS FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras, for the year 1978-79 together with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras, for the year 1978-79.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) and (2) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2848/81].

@English version of the Notificatitn was laid on the Table on the 23rd December, 1980.

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1980 AND (STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890:—

(i) The Railway Red Tariff (Amendment) Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 419 in Gazette of India, dated the 18th April, 1981.

(ii) The Railway Passengers (Cancellation of Tickets and Refund of Fares) Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S.O. 2123 in Gazette of India, dated the 1st August, 1981.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above notifications.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2849/81].

ANNUAL ACCONTS OF EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2850/81].

12.05 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. 5) Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th September, 1981, 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) '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 Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th September, 1981, 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.'

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held today, the 16th September, 1981, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978, be extended up to the last day of the Hundred and Twentieth session of the Rajya Sabha."'

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Sir, I want to make a submission. A serious turn has taken place in Tamil Nadu....

MR. SPEAKER: No please; please sit down.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : क्या आप ने तय किया है कि कितने घन्टे बहस चलेगी ?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. C. Sethi.

12.06 hrs.

OIL INDUSTRY (DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P C. SETHI: I introduce** the Bill.

12.07 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS— *Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Vajpayee is asking about the allotment of time.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall see.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that in the last session a motion of No-Confidence was brought, but our Party did not sponsor that No-Confidence motion on the reason that at that time the Prime Minister was away. We wanted that she should remain present and listen to all the debates and reply on behalf of the Government. So, people may ask why again we have brought this No-Confidance motion only within this short space of time.

We know the fate of a No-Confidence motion here. This is nothing unknown. But the developments taking place inside the country are of such a nature which agitate the entire people of India and those issues require full discussion in the House when the House is in the sesion. As representatives of the people, though we are in the Opposition, we feel it our bounden duty to voice the feelings of the people inside the House and demand discussion so that some solution may be found out. But, unfortunately, we have seen the way the Opposition has been prevented from raising the issues here and having full discussions. We had no other alternative but to take recourse to this No-Confidence motion so that we can have some full debate.

Sir, through you, I will request all members to cooperate in having a serious discussion here in this House. They may differ from us. We know it. But let different views be placed here in a free atmosphere where we can place our point of view. Certainly, we will criticise the Government and, it may be, sometimes criticisms may be very bitter. But democracy demands that at least they should give a hearing to what we say. We feel the need to bring a No-Confidence motion because between 8th May when the earlier No-Confidence debate took place and today, the developments inside the country have taken such a direction which indicates that the country is heading towards further crisis and chaos.

(*Interruptions*)

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 17-9-1981.

**Introduced with the recommenda tion of the President.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

Sir, in the economic field, prices have further increased. I think that our friends cannot deny that. That is admitted. It is the admission of the Finance Minister that in the system that is now functioning, prices cannot be controlled. That is an honest admission. I can give quotations but what does it show? It shows that the system is incapable of bringing down the prices and guaranteeing supplies of essential commodities for the poorer sections at a cheaper price. So, if this happens, if prices go on rising continuously what do you expect from the people? Will they give you support because you have a great leader and she has some charisma? What should be our duty? We claim to represent at least a larger section of the people. So we are to defend their interests. That is why, we are to raise the demand that prices should be brought down, that people should be given guaranteed supply of all essential commodities. Is it a fault? Is it a crime? But merely raising a demand will not produce any result. That is why we are to have some organised protest either through demonstrations or Bandhs. In a parliamentary democracy, this is allowed as a fundamental right of the people under the Constitution. When prices are rising, it is most natural for the workers in the factories, for the employees with fixed incomes to raise the demand for wage revision, for payment of bonus and for other compensations because of the rapid erosion of the value of money and the purchasing power. We work among the workers. Most of us work among the workers as trade unionists. We generally organise some form of protest action when all other avenues are exhausted. We have made it clear that strikes are the last resort to put pressure on the Government. But a stage has come when the isolated protest action of the workers in factories or in a particular industry cannot produce any result. Therefore, from experience they have learnt that we will have to unite throughout the country and unless the entire policy of the Government is changed, there is no future for the teeming millions of our country because prices will go on rising and rising. Who is benefited by the rising prices? Who is benefited by inflation? Everybody knows it Inflation means shifting of the income from the pockets of the poor to the big traders, to the monopolists and to the richer sections. That means the economy which you are pursuing is making the rich richer and the poor poorer. This is the logic of your economy. Your capitalist system is functioning on this basis. This is the basic law of capitalism. You cannot go out of it. That is why the whole economy is now faced with a terrible crisis. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt.

The policy of the Government is to give more concessions to those who are earning more money, earning huge profits through inflation, through deficit financing and through cornering of the whole essential commodities artificially raising the prices in the market.

The primary responsibility of a Government which claims to represent the people should be not to the black-money-holders or the monopolists, but to the poor common man. And what is the way-out? First, the guarantee must be created so that the poor people can get their essential commodities at cheaper prices. To create that guarantee, it requires that the Government should be in physical possession of the essential commodities and arrange public distribution. That means, you will have to ban wholesale private trading of essential commodities. This is the change of policy which is necessary. We have raised this demand repeatedly on the floor of the House. For several years we have been saying this. But why it is not happening? That reply, you must have to give. It is not happening because the entire administration is now under the domination and control of those vested interests,

monopolists and black-money-holders. You admit that a parallel economy is functioning. What is meant by parallel economy? They are now so much powerful that they can corner all the commodities, even if there is more production, surplus production; they can corner all the stocks under their own control in secret godowns. But godowns cannot remain secret. 'Secret' means that law is not applied in their case, because those who are in the administration of law have already been purchased. That is why, artificially they raise the prices, and it is they who—I do not want to use a strong term—dictate the policy and the performance of the Government. That is why, the whole country is heading towards a serious crisis.

What are the Directive Principles mentioned in our Constitution? Everybody knows what these are. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan also it has been mentioned that our national policies should be guided by those Directive Principles. Now, what are those Principles? One of them is that the disparity between the rich and the poor should be reduced. But what has been the result of these 34 years of Congress regime minus two and a half years of Janata regime? You can add that period also because we accused the Janata Party also, we supported the no-confidence motion against Janata also; we told them that they would meet with this fate because they were pursuing the same policy which was being pursued by the Congress Government. Mr. Stephen knows that; he praised my speech....

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): For once, I am a witness for a Marxist.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The result is the direct violation of the Directive Principles of the Constitution. The rich is becoming richer and the poor is becoming poorer Mr. Speaker Your Honour made one speech in Bhubaneshwar; you have public said that, in our country, the rich is becoming richer and the poor is becoming poorer....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The Rashtrapati also has said.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The Rashtrapati also has said. Last time in my no-confidence speech I have mentioned it. Can you deny this reality that the rich is becoming richer and the poor is becoming poorer? The entire policy and the State machinery are serving the rich, and if we use these words, you get angry. It is not a personal attack against any individual. It is the class policy that you are pursuing that is leading to this result. You are strengthening capitalism. Capitalism has some basic laws. Capitalists become bigger and ultimately monopolists. When a capitalist becomes a monopolist, his power to purchase becomes so powerful that all the Ministers, MPs and the administration can be purchased and pocketed. This is the logic of Capitalism.... You cannot escape it. If there is any honest officer or any honest Minister he cannot have any place in this company. This is also our bitter experience now coming before us.

Our main concern, apart from this, is this advancing, intensified economic crisis which is leading to a serious political crisis and the country is heading towards chaos. What is happening? I can gife some examples. What is happening? Now take this Antulay issue..

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. You can refer to it in a general way.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We will have to refer to that issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to debar you from saying anything. I only want to say that it will not be within the Rules. Please remain within the Rules....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Antulay issue I am not taking as a simply personal issue. Having a high potation how State machinery is being used by him to acquire control over huge amount of wealth....(*Interruptions*) This shows your outlook. It is a question of high national morality. You think in terms of national morality. Persons occuping high positions, if they are involved in this type of action and they are protected and defended and I should say, shamelessly defended on the floor of this very House, what will be the future of our young generations? From whom will they learn the examples of sacrifice, honesty and idealism?

AN HON. MEMBER: West Bengal Government.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Don't talk. This is an issue which concerns the whole country, the whole nation. Other Congress (I) Chief Ministers are also in the list. You know one or two names are coming. Gundu Rao and then the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't do it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, he cannot refer to any person who is not here to defend himself.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not done.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: He has done that, Sir.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am not referring to any individual. I simply said that the names are coming.....(*Interruptions*) This is a national issue. My friends are asking about West Bengal Government. I am telling.....Listen, I am telling. Because the outgoing Governor, T. N. Singh certified that this is the most honest government and a government of high integrity, that governor has been removed.

Sir, that is why the situation is very seriously drifting towards chaos. Now, what are the combinations—the persons in top position in Government, in the administration, and the anti-social elements, smugglers and monopolists are the combinations. They are now creating the conditions which are virtually suffocating. A day will come when people will feel totally suffocated and will be forced to revolt. You are leading the whole country towards that, you are taking steps so that the people cannot protest. That is why, these black bills are being brought. Under the National Security Act a person who is organising some demonstration is being arrested. What is the threat to the security of the nation? But, still, he will be arrested under the National Security Act. What was the assurance given here? It is only when the nation is threatened by the attack by any outside power, the aggressive power, that this Act would be used. But, immediately, after the act was enacted, it is the political elements, the Opposition forces, who have been arrested and detained under the National Security Act as also the locomen and our trade union leaders. Why? Is it an isolated thing? No. That is because the people's discontent is growing. An extreme thing came only day before yesterday when the Maintenance of Essential Services Bill was passed here. How draconian are the provisions in this Bill? I do not want to go into that again because a full debate had taken place on that. You have challenged the entire working-class and the entire people of the country. For whom? At the behest of the monopoly houses. Because, now, the working class and the common people are very much discontented and very much frustrated. You want them to be kept quiet. They cannot. It is also clear from this. You are now seeking loans from the International Monetary Fund, they have imposed conditions. So, to prove your *bonafide*, you brought that Ordinance. There was no urgency for it. That has been proved by facts. The strikes have gone down; the lockouts have increased; the pro-

duction has increased. But, still, this Ordinance. What is the compulsion for this? The compulsion is surrender to the International Monetary Fund. One of the condition is devaluation of our rupee.

Now, Sir, this devaluation will create another very serious crisis. Our Finance Minister has denied this. He said that there was question of devaluation. But, the Finance Minister of West Bengal Government has told in a statement that from 9th of April when the negotiations started surruptitiously devaluation started. I am giving you the figures.

On 9th April Rs. 100 equal to 12.780 dollars.

On 4th May Rs. 100 equal to 12.135 dollars.

On 9th June Rs. 100 equal to 11.520 dollars.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Who is this gentleman?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is the Reserve Bank of India's figures. Mr. Stephen, you may verify that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Who is to verify it?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You verify it. It has come out in the press.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): He was a former Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: On 8th July Rs. 100 equal to 11.500 dollars. On 8th September Rs. 100 equal to 10.368 dollars.

So, more than 14 per cent devaluation has already taken place since your negotiations started.

Sir, another serious point I am going to discuss. That is about the threat to our Parliamentary Democracy. The actions of the Government have virtually made the Parliament irrelevant and it is made a cypher because Ordinances are issued just on the eve of the Parliament Session.

Our task only is to endorse the Government action. So, Parliament is only turning to be a rubber stamp. You are increasing prices of petrol and diesel without the consent of the House and without any discussion before the House. Now, the Finance Minister has made a statement here that any agreement with the IMF he can divulge before the Parliament only after the agreement is reached. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, during the last Session you made strictures that this is not proper when Parliament is in Session. We call Parliament a sovereign body. Who is sovereign? After agreement with the IMF this would be placed here for discussion to give rubber stamp. Sir, the Sixth Five Year Plan is already implementation and after one and a half years and after much pressure it has come on the agenda. So, the policies are determined not inside Parliament or through the process of Parliamentary debate and discussion but formulated outside. That is why you must keep in mind that in our country when capitalism has reached a stage monopoly capitalism we are tied with the foreign capitalist Imperialist countries in our economic relationship and we are now being forced to import inflation. The terms of agreement for loan are that Indian money should be devalued, subsidies given for food and other essential commodities be removed and the institutions accepting loans should be made liable to follow their guide lines. The other day Mr. Dandavate asked the Railway Minister regarding the agreement between the World Bank and Railway Board. Eighteen conditions have been given by the World Bank and have demanded that rail-

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

way fares and freights to be increased. Now, the Raiway Minister admitted that these are the conditions. Sir, what will happen when railway fares and freight rates are further increased. The same will get shifted to the price of the commodities and that is why, I say, more hard days are coming in future in relation to the price and other things. Sir, yesterday's Business Standard has published a report on the conditions of IMF. There it is categorically written—IMF harps on devaluation. I quote:

> "Lower real exchange rates in a number of these countries", the report says, "would enhance their efforts at raising their capacity for supplying exports and thus to alleviate their adjustment problems".

So, they want devaluation. This is their condition. They want we should remain an agricultural country and serve as their market. We should supply them raw material at lower rates. It is another form of colonialism. This new form of colonialism is coming and we are accepting all these conditions. So, how can people keep confidence in you and the Council of Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you will conclude in another ten minutes.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: These are many serious things. We consider this to be very serious.

Sir, Mr. Antullay is one of the consistent champions for introduction of Presidential form of Government by abolishing present parliamentary democracy. Why is he so much interested? Because, resentment among the people is growing and it is bound to grow. And if there is normal democratic process then there is no chance of the present ruling party getting the majority support from the people even if they get by rigging or by manipulation or by booth capturing. (*Interruptions*) There is danger that discontent may develop to such an extent that there may be big defections from the ruling party and No-confidence Motion may get passed here. Out of that fear in 1975 very hurriedly Internal Emergency was declared. It was quite clear to all. You did that to avoid that fate. But what happened? That fate overtook you in 1977 when all the opposition parties united. Now, if there is Presidential System the Ministers will not be responsible to the Parliament. The President will be supreme. He or she as President will nominate the Cabinet outside the purview of the people's control or intervention and the ruling power may remain safe. Now Executive is being made the supreme authority. That is why they are trying to subvert the judiciary. That process has started. And it is a consistnt and continued drive, though public opinion is not in favour; rather against it That is why our Prime Minister is denying it openly saying, we have no such idea. Even our Law Minister has told in the House, we have no such idea. But after that also Mr. Antulay has issued statement that he will pursue those things.

Another dangerous feature is the linking of the Administration and the persons of the ruling party with the anti-socials. I am giving some instances. Some very serious facts have come in the Press. I will not go into so many other details.

One fact appeared in the Press. "Congress-I hand in Muttalib's escape." Muttalib who has since 1978 a trusted . . .

MR. SPEAKER : It is not based on facts.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Muttalib who has since 1978 been a trusted leader of a gang inciting communal roits in the city.

MR. SPEAKER: It has not been accepted.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:****

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right Mr. Mukherjee. It will not form part of the record. Until and unless I get the facts I cannot allow.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Linking between anti-socials....

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Without getting facts I cannot allow. It will not form part of record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? Please sit down. That is my job. Without getting facts I cannot allow it. It will not form part of the record. Please sit down. I will see that. If there is anything against rules I will expunge it; so simple it is.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: On the 1st September, Home Minister visited Tihar Jail.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sum up Mr. Mukherjee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Home Minister, Mr. Zail Singh, unnoticed, visited—Tihar Jail. He received serious complaints about the situation inside the Tihar Jail and he went there unnoticed. It has come in the Press. Even he has been offered liquor. You have read all these things. My point is I am not accusing anybody. My point is this.

This is a very dangerous thing. This linking between administration and the anti-socials is a very dangerous thing. In Karnataka there was one report about Mr. F. M. Khan. It is also an issue of public discussion today. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, nothing doing. You cannot do that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You expunge it.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you do it? Be within the bounds.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am within the bounds. I am not interested in accusing any individual. My interest is to show the link as to how it is growing and developing.

MR. SPEAKER: Some people can say something about that. But you don't do it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Now, Mr. Yashpal Kapoor's son-in-law....

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, these are public things. These are not secret things.

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am giving another example, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a law and order problem. Please sit down. Mr. Tewary, I know my rules. You don't teach me. I have already done it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Last time when the no confidence motion was discussed in this House, I spoke and I read out one telegram which I received from Shri Robin Sen, ex-MP. There it was mentioned that the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Yogendra Makwana visited hospital in Bidhan Nagar to see some injured persons.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it that you are quoting?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, he is a Member of this House. (*Interruptions*).

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see if there is anything against the rule I will expunge it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Now, the hon. Member, Shri Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay, has been elected as the President of the West Bengal Congress-I Party... (*Interruptions*) He alongwith Mr. Makwana visited the hospital. He is here. He will reply to my point. He visited some of the persons injured in Bidhan Nagar Hospital. Suddenly one day I saw Mr. Makwana, most probably at about 8.45 P.M. or so. He started abusing the CPI(M) people in the House as responsible for the injuries of these people. I did not expect such kind of expressions and I protested. Then I heard the speech of Mr. A. K. Sen's no confidence speech. Before that I read that telegram. Subsequently I forwarded a copy of the telegram to our Prime Minister drawing her attention that those who were injured were anti-socials preparing bombs to be used against CPI(M) cadres but the bombs burst and they were injured. They have been admitted in the hospital. Mr. Makwana who met them in the Hospital might not know the fact that they are anti-socials. He had been briefed that they were Congress-I workers. So, I wrote to the Prime Minister. She gave a reply after enquiring from Mr. Makwana. I will now read out the reply.

"You wrote to me some time ago taking exception to the visit of Minister of State, Shri Yogendra Makwana, to the Bidhan Nagar Hospital, Durgapur.

I understand from Shri Makwana that he visited Congress-I workers in the hospital who had been attacked and injured by CPI(M) and other leftist workers, and not anti-social elements, as you have alleged."

Sir, I sent this letter to Mr. Robin Sen—he was an ex-MP—saying that the Prime Minister has denied that this complaint has no basis. So, he sent a certified copy of the court order showing that they were wanted people, they were not people of Asansol area. (*Interruptions*). If my friend, Shri Anand Gopal Mukhopadhyay wants a copy of it, I will give. They are from Bolpur. They have been brought there to do gangsterism. (*Interruptions*) Sir, this is the court order a copy of which I can submit here. I want to draw the attention of the Prime Minister that you were supporting those elements, who are anti-social; they are wanted by the Court, they are absconders, they are being used to attack us. But unfortunately, while preparing bomb, it burst and they were injured. So these are the elements and I am pointing out that this combination is leading to a serious and dangerous situation.

Now, toppling of the Governors. Is it an isolated thing?

(*Interruptions*)

Removal, removal. Yes, removal of the Governors as a preparation to topple the Governments. This is not an isolated fact. The discrimination is being made against the left Governments. One is the example of removal of T. N. Singh. You read T. N. Singh's statement. He has given the highest certificate to the West Bengal Government and that is his fault and that is why he had to pay the penalty.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: The cat is out of the bag.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is how discriminations are beng made. This is one of the aspects of erosion of democratic values.

In the Bombay Assembly on 9th September, Mr. Antulay made a statement that the supply of commercial alcohol to West Bengal has been stopped because they are siding with Goenka.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Any how he is referring to statement, nothing derogatory.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Supply of alcohol has been stopped. I have brought the quotation of that speech in the Bombay Assembly. He has told: Because West Bengal Government is supporting Goenka; that is why commercial alcohol should not be given. A number of factories have been closed and are suffering because of the stoppage of alcohol. This is one example how West Bengal and Kerala are being discriminated against.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I would like to clarify that the industrial alcohol requirement of West Bengal has been met from U.P. Not only that, we are importing industrial alcohol to give to West Bengal Government.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes, yes. Madhu Dandavate raised the issue here.

Sir, there is one form for recruitment in the Defence Electronics Limited. Here is one clause: Which State do you belong to? Whether you have stayed in Kerala or West Bengal for more than a year? Sir, here a man who has stayed for more than a year in Kerala and West Bengal is supposed to be a sympathiser of CPM or the Leftists. So, he should not be recruited. These are very dangerous things and this requires serious consideration.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: What is hapenning to these people? Why cannot you control them?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The situation is heading towards a full-scale emergency. Now it is a prelude to emergency conditions and that is why we think it is our bounden and moral duty to voice our protest here. And we know that only by united intervention of the people outside and our coordinated fight inside, we will defeat you and prevent you from that path.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please order. The Motion has been moved. Now we have to see how much time we require for this. I think we will have no lunch break and that we should continue it for six hours.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It should be for ten hours.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कर रहे हैं आप लोग ? आप बैठिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा निवेदन है कि गैर सरकारी काम तक इस बहस को चलना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पिछली दफा इस पर बहस हो चुकी है । और कितनी बहस करेंगे ? We have to be realistic. I will have to fix the time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमें इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं गम्भीरता से ही कर रहा हूं । I have to be reasonable. I have to decide.

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : 6 घंटे बहस होनी चाहिए क्योंकि जो सवालात हैं, जैसे महंगाई का सवाल है

उस पर चर्चा की गई है, शांति और व्यवस्था का जो सवाल है उस पर भी चर्चा की गई है । इस प्रकार से काफी विवाद हो चुका है । अब मेरा सुझाव है कि 6 घंटे का टाइम फिक्स किया जाए, यह काफी पर्याप्त समय होगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर 6 घंटे की बहस होगी तो मुझे बोलने के लिए 6 मिनट मिलेंगे । अब अगर यह सदन समझता है और सरकारी पक्ष समझता है कि मैं 6 मिनट में अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के साथ न्याय कर सकता हूं तो मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है और तब इस विवाद का कोई मतलब ही नहीं है ।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : : अगर आपका दल छोटा है तो इसमें मेरा क्या कसूर है ? मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: At no time has a No Confidence Motion been completed in six hours. (*Interruptions*) of course, six months will be required. Therefore, we cannot accept six hours. The list of misdeeds as so lengthy.

MR. SPEAKER: We have gone through this exercise before.

6 घंटे और 27 मिनट में भी यह डिबेट हुई है ।

Now it is six minutes to 1 p.m. We shall carry on till 7 p.m., without lunch-break, and after that, when the house finishes up with this subject, I would like to have one Statutory Resolution and the small Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Don't foist the decision on us. Look at the manner in which the Essential Services Maintenance Bill was debated.

MR. SPEAKER: I have alreay gone through this eyercise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There are matters like Antulay's ..... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: All right, then, eight hours. I have fixed the time. Now Shri A. K. Sen.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North West): While I rise to oppose this Motion, I cannot but welcome the introduction of this faint-hearted Motion towards the end of this session. It is repetitive of what happened towards the end of the last session. I cannot but welcome the way in which this Motion has been introduced, and the faint-hearted, weak advocacy and the frail peg on which it has been hung. I thought there would be more serious charges brought—whether they are established or not—and this Motion would not be moved on such a week ground. It does not matter really because after all the Reporters will take it down for the posterity to read. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is your professional colleague. You help him.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): It is totally ridiculous that Mr. Sen thinks that his speech will be read by the posterity, It is a very tall illusion.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Sometimes habits die hard, and this is the forse of habits. But I remember when I went back to the Bar after long years from here, Sometimes I used to say, Sir and I was told in the same way that this was not Parliament, this was a court.

Now, let us come to the more important aspect of the matter. Towards the end of the last session, we had discussed our performance in the shape of a No-Confidence Motion. The hon. Prime Minister was absent. We saw how futile and groundless the motion was, and it was voted not because we had a majority but because none of the points could be made good.

Today, when I was thinking of speaking on the No-Confidence Motion I thought Mr. Samar Mukherjee, who is capable of putting a very powerful advocacy for a good cause, failed miserably to put forward any case at all. It is said and it is tried saying that a weak case always produces a good advocate and I think this has been proved this time. What are the charges brought? I have written them down one after another, and I dubbed my eyes several times to find out whether it could even impress the people sitting behind him in the opposition. Supporters also feel very humble for such a week advocacy. It is said that there is a price r'sse. We had heard about it on the last occasion. Now, I have got the figures. (*Interruptitns*). If the hon. Members do not have the patience to hear the figures, I cannot help them. I have got the figures which I hope will not be rebutted and these figures speak loudly how the price rise has been checked since the last government had gone out of power. (*Interruptions*) Let us hear the figured (*Interruptions*). On First January 1980 when the last government was still in power, the price rise in one year was 22 per cent compared to the index of 1970-71. This is the official figures on the basis of which dearness allowances had been demanded by trade unions.

12.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

It was 22 per cent in one year. The following year it came down roughly to 16 per cent. and this year, upto the present period, in 1981-82, the wholesale parise index shows an annual rise of 10.3 per cent and with regard to the current financial year, it will possibly come down even below 10.3 per cent. You can check them up. Now the difficulty is that when the figures are placed before the House and they are uncomfortable, there is not willingness to listen to the figures. Now, therefore, is it a bad performance compared to what we had on First January, 1980? Will it impress anyone that there had been a price rise which is adverse compared to the record of the last government? I don't think this Government has any reason to be ashamed of what has been done during the last two years in spite of the fact that the international prices have gone up so much, in spite of the fact that all prices have a hike beyond imagination and one forgets. Any economist should tell us and it is almost really an elementary matter of know ledge, so far as economics is concerned, that domestic prices today cannot possibly be insulated from international prices. That was proved, I was reading the other day a very important article about the Swiss economy, one of the soundest economies in the world. They were not involved in the last war, they were not fighting any war and their industry was very healthy, their agriculture was as healthy as can be and their other trade was absolutely normal and yet, because of the rise in international prices during the War their prices spiralled up. This is the thing which is forgotten, that this country with its widespread international connections cannot remain insulated so far as economic factors are concerned and yet the amount of insulation that is possible is being done and I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister the way he has been tackling this matter and the imaginative measures which he has been able to introduce which have really halted the spiralling of prices which he saw at a very steep rate before he came to office.

13.00 hrs.

The next argument is about the question of how production and industry have suffered. Let us again take the figures. Industrial production in 1980-81 has gone up by 4.1 per cent, compared to a negative figures of minus 1.7 per cent the previous year. This year, up to the present, before 1980-81 it was a negative figure of minus 1.4 per cent. This year the production on the whole has marked an increase of roughly 11 per cent in some sectors and 7 per cent in other sectors and agriculture has achieved a production higher than in any year in the past. I think any Finance Minister could be proud of

such a record of two years, and I am very envious of my friend Mr. Venkataraman that he has been able to achieve it so quickly.

Now, Sir, all that is expected is to come out with some progress and he has not failed and he has not really betrayed our expectations and we wish him well again in the years to come for raising production in every field, in halting inflation in an effective manner and in harnessing the black money market for more productive purposes. Therefore, so far as finance is concerned, there is no question that we have now started on a helthy mood and the economy is on the rails again. It is said that, look at this, the dollar-rupee ratio has been showing a rather depressing trend for the rupee. Well, I would ask my friends to go and consult the dollar-pound ratio during the relevant time; dollar-franc ratio during the relevant time; dollar-mark ratio during the relevant time. You will find that the trend is the same. The trend is the same, because the dollar has been going up in the international market, because interest rate offered for petro-dollars and other dollars was 20 per cent for the last two years. Twenty per cent! If you invest in America today you get 20 per cent more. That is why the franc was devalued, that is why the pound went down, the mark went down and even the yen went down.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about . . . . ?

SHRI A. K. SEN: I do not know. You can consult others. Therefore, this is an isolated picture which the hon. Member has really gaged himself in. Because, he should have consulted the trend of the dollar in relation to the other prices. But what does it matter? The rises and falls in the international market are a part of international economy. In olden days, I remember, there was a theory, called the purchasing power parity theory; which was propounded for the purpose of explaining how the currencies reflect each other's value in the international market. That theory underwent certain modifications and amendments. But nevertheless it remains a most important factor to be considered, namely, that there are two factors which are responsible for the value of a currency —its purchasing power in the international market and secondly, its power to attract money from outside. These two factors, therefore, are responsible for the determination of the value of any currency. So far as the rupee is concerned, it is much stronger today. We have a better balance of trade. We have bettter reserve. The fall in the value of the rupee compared to the dollar has been at a much lesser rate than the fall of the Mark or the Pound. The pound was equal to 2.48 dollars a year ago. Today it has reached the level of 1.72 dollars. That does not mean that Britain has collapsed. It only means that more money has flown into the dollar area.

Talking about inflation, why is this Polish movement so strong today? They have a planned ectnomy. They don't have a capitalist economy. They are very much linked to the international market and yet, the rate of inflation is so high and the scarcity of essential commodities is so acute that we have this Solidarity Movement and millions of Polish workers are protesting against the Government. I do not think we have that spectacle yet in this country. This country has surplus of food and we have exported food last year.

AN HON. MEMBER: Now you are importing foodgrains!

SHRI A. K. SEN: Every country imports. Even America imports. Russia imports. Today I find from the papers that Russia will be importing several million tons of wheat from America. That does not mean that the Russian economy is bad. It is a false economy for anyone to pursue if one thinks that one can build Chinese walls all around. International economy is an integrated economy and we cannot build Chinese walls all around.

The next point he raised is again a very weak point. It is about threat to parliamentary democracy. What are the grounds for putting forward such an argument? The first is that ordinances are promulgated on the eve of the session. I have asked for a list of all the ordinances which have been promulgated in the past before the sessions had started. If there is an important measure to be pursued or an important thing to be promulgated, it has to be promulgated. That is why the ordinance making power is there. The only thing is that the ordinance has to be approved by Parliament immediately after the Parliament sits. Coming to the Essential Srvices Maintenance Bill, take for example, power. If Mr. Vapayee goes to Calcutta out of 24 hours, for 22 hours he will be in darkness.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then bring an ordinance for Calcutta.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I have been told by their own men belonging to Mr. Samar Mukherjee's party—I would not name them because they are not members here—they have told me, what can we do? These workers never work. They never clean the machines. The boilers get rusted and suddently they burst. Out of the 4 or 5 power stations at Santaldih, only one or two function. Let them introduce some measures by which there will be discipline in the essential services.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The union is led by your party!

SHRI A. K. SEN: Any party; it does not matter. Essential services have to be maintained. You have not maintained them. Your electricity performance is bad. Your other performances are bad. Now the whole of West Bengal is sick. Why? Because of the power crisis. I do not say that there are no other States which have power crisis. In other States also, it is the same thing. So far as maintenance of essential services is concerned, constant labour indiscipline has been the bane of our society. Otherwise, this country could have progressed much more. In Japan, there are no strikes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Who told you?

SHRI A. K. SEN: I am telling you. In the essential services, there is no strike. You can find out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have found it out long ago.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not reply to him.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You are misleading the House.

SHRI A. K. SEN: There are no industrial strikes in essential services. If the country is to progress—power is a very vital factor of any industry or of any country—power has to be given to the industrial sector. And in order to achieve that, we must stop all industrial unrest. Well, I do not say that the workers should not get their proper share. We have the industrial tribunal machinery. We have the othere machinery for the purpose of ensuring a better return tt the worker. If they produce more, they will get more bouns. If they work more, they will get more wages in that industry. But the difficulty is that some people think that the workers will only go and drink tea. I wish I had the 'Anand Bazar Patrika' report with me. There a man who went to Santhaldih said: This is the record of Santhaldih. The workers are supposed to come at 9 o'clock. They do not come before 10 o'clock. After they come, they have the tea session. Tea session takes half-an-hour. After the tea, here and there, everywhere you will find them loitering about. It is only when the overtime starts that they are found coming to work (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you get up for everything? You must

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

have some toleration. It is not correct. (*Interruptions*)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): If they interrupt like this, then we will not allow to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not follow a bad example.

SHRI A. K. SEN: It has to be.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Your performance in the court is much better than here.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Your performance in the factory is better than here.

I saw the IJMA's last report. It has mentioned that the fall in the production of jute has been largely due to power shortage. I am not saying of any party; whoever runs the power machinery in any State whether it is West Bengal or UP or elsewhere. In UP it is dismal. It is 30 to 40 per cent. The other day, somebody from UP told me that at Renukoot where the aluminium company had got its own captive generating station, it was producing 105 per cent of its capacity whereas in the rest of UP it was producing 30 per cent of its capacity. When I asked the Chairman of the Electricity Board on one occasion, he said: What can I do? It is impossible: nobody listens to us. Therefore, this country must see and Parliament must ensure that the essential services in the country are properly maintained and whatever laws are necessary, they will be passed. At the same time, the workers must get their proper share; they must get their proper bonus.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Are they getting?

SHRI A. K. SEN: They are getting much more. You find out the pay of a clerk in the LIC. They earn much more than what you earn as a Member of Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

Therefore, this attack on the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance is purely a political attack and there is no merit behind this agitation which has been mounted against the Ordinance. It has been a very ntcessary measure and it is well timed.

About threat to parliamentary democracy on the ground that Mr. Antulay has threatened some presidential form of government, well, this country believes in freedom of speech and freedom of expression.

Shri Antulay, being a citizen, is entitled to express his own view. I have expressed my own views, quite to the contrary of Shri Antulay, because I have my own freedom of expression. But how the freedom of expression of any individual endangers democracy, I have not been able to follow.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: While Shri Antulay counts, you do not count.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I do count. You can read my article in the lawyers magazines. Therefore, if somebody airs his views, he is entitled to air it, either to be accepted or not to be accepted. But how it poses a danger to democracy, I have not been able to follow.

The next argument was that the IMF loan is going to endanger this country's economy. We have been taking IMF loans ever since 1952 or, I forget ever since IMF was born. Our repayment have been very very punctual. Shri Venkataraman will tell you that of all the third world countries, India's repayment has always been exemplary. We have never defaulted. Yet we have taken very little compared to some other countries. I re-

member the massive loans that Germany and Japan took after the war and built their economy. Of course, by their merit and talent those two countries built their economies on such solid foundation that is the envy of the rest of the world today.

Loans are a necessity. When your capital is deficient, loans generate funds .... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

SHRI A. K. SEN: You may not agree; that does not matter. Therefore, credit is the essence of any economy. The domestic economy cannot run without credit oiling their wheels. The banks are there, the credit institutions ar there so that capital is made, to generate more capital. This is the very essence of any economy which progresses, which is not static. Similarly, any State which has no present capital necessary for its purpose will have to borrow, either domestically or outside.

Our Sixth Plan is of the order of Rs. 96,000 crores.

AN HON. MEMBER: Rs. 97,000 crores.

SHRI A. K. SEN: So, it is over Rs. 96,000/-. That is why we have to attract capital both within the domestic market as well as outside. I do not see how we shall be failing in our duty if we attract some capital from outside for the purpose of meeting our foreign exchange requirements. All these loans are more or less captive loans. They are more or less tied to some projects. They are not free loans; in that sense they are tied to some development project, or certain essential social service project Perhaps, the IMF loans are not tied to any social service projects; they are tied to development project.

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Even if they are not, it does not matter. They are all tied to some proect or other; no free loans are taken. Take, for instance, the Kudremukh project, which was started in Karnataka. The Iranian Government, under the Shah at that time, had given loans on a captive project on the condition that a very large percentage of its products should be taken over by the Iranian Government. Therefore, the whole development was tied up to that loan. If you can take it from Iran, you can take it from others, provided you do it with honour and you do not do it with a beggar's bowl. I remember Shri Venkataraman said the other day that we are not going round with a begging bowl. We are dealing with the international world, with the international banking community, with our heads high and our honour unsullied. Up till now, there has not been a single instance, right from the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru up till now, when this country has borrowed after sullying its honour. It has never done so. There is the borrowing of Antonio from Shylock the Jew.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Our head was high; we only rent our knees.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Some knees were weak, I know. But our knees were never weak; they were very sturdy. I remember Shri Hiren Mukherjee, his own party man, paying a compliment to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at that time. He is a great scholar, we all love him and we have all affection for him After the death of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru I remember standing there he said, 'There was a man who strode like a colossus and he had no Achilles' heel. That means, Achilles had a bad heel.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But he had a fall.

SHRI A. K. SEN: No, there is no fall. Fall was there in your time and not for him.

This country has not bartered away its honour at any time and the Congress Party has never bartered away the honour of this country at any time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sen, don't talk to Mr. Madhu Dandavate about fall.

SHRI A. K. SEN: He is a very sober man and he never falls. He may make mistakes, but he never falls.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, he never fell down.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Therefore, I have not really been able to understand his argument about IMF loan at all. I remember I have got the statement of Mr. Venkataraman last time. On the floor of this House he said, this country's honour will not be sullied. That is how he said and I have no doubt that he means every word that he said, and if our honour is betrayed, we shall oppose it, the Congress Party will oppose it and this side will oppose it. This side will never allow our honour to be sullied for any transaction.

The next idea was about the law and order situation. It is a very weak plea. Coming as it does from him from West Bengal where we are riding with death every day. All the four horses of Apollo are running amuck on the soil of West Bengal today. That is why his attack on the law and order problems was a very feeble attack because he knew that much of the law and order problem comes from that corner of the country and not here. Which country has not a law and order problem? I remember some time back one could not walk in the evening in the streets of Delhi without being afraid of attack.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): It is even today.

SHRI A. K. SEN: How do you say? He says even today, but he is hale and hearty and he is walking in the streets shouting at the top of his voice, nobody attacked him. Therefore, I have no doubt that there are problems everywhere. Everywhere there is a looting of the bank. I read in the paper today that 1.8 million dollars looted on the Highway in England. In this morning's paper it is reported that in England some robbers stopped a security van and looted about 1.8 million dollars. Therefore, Mrs. Thatcher must go, the British Home Office must go.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It does not happen here?

SHRI A. K. SEN: The less said, the better. You go to Poland today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not reply to him. Then they will put so many questions.

SHRI A. K. SEN: We always heard that there will be no hunger march in those socialist countries, but Poland has given a lie to that. There are hunger marches in their country every day. Therefore, let us not attack countries, they are our friends and they have their own problems. But then they give a soft twist to the law and order problem. The socialist countries have their own methods of dealing with those whom they do not like. And when I wanted to see the dead body when I wanted to see the dead body of Stalin along with Mr. Lenin's, I was told that nobody knew where it was and yet in his life-time he was worshipped and this country has a different tradition. I will tell you why. When Ram was banished for 12 years...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 14 years. Because I am Lakshmana I know that.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I am sorry for the lapse, Sir. I apologise to the House for this lapse, I should not have been guilty of it.

Bharat was crowned as the king according to the wish of his mother and Dasaratha. He never sat on the throne. We went and got a pair of wooden sandals from the elder brother and put them on the throne. When Valmiki was asked, "How is that, a man who is banished, no wealth, no power, no resource, his sandals are put by the successor on the throne?", Valmiki said, "Only Ram knows it." In other words, this country's traditional philosophy knows it. Because we do not worship power, we worship principles and higher spiritual values. That is why we say, *Ram Jane*. It is enshrined in Tulsidas's Ramcharit. This is the answer he gave.

When I saw Stalin's body not being there, I remembered this lession, that he should not have been banished from the portals of kingdom. So, I said, less said the better, because socialist countries deal with opponents in a different manner.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee was there when we were in Moscow, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee's late lamanted father, a great lawyer and a parliamentarian. He asked Mr. Khrushchev in my presence—I was leading the delegation—"How is it, we feel very disturbed about it, that immediately after several intellectuals were accused of anti State activities, before their trial had commenced. *Pravda* came out with articles that these criminals should be shot? In our country, the paper would have held for contempt because the trial cannot be prejudiced by expression of reports on the trial outside." Mr. Chrushchev was an intelligent man, he thought for a couple of minutes. He gave the answer, "This was in the time of Stalin, not in our time any more." Therefore, the freedom of expression there is not what we enjoy here, the personal freedom there is not we enjoy here. We have our courts, we have the Opposition, everybody here....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You describe Emergency days in the same manner.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Even then, the courts functioned very well. When you were released, I was proud of it. During Emergency, the laws functioned as well as before. One Court judge of England Lord Atkin said during the War, trying one of the preventive detention cases—during the War, England introduced preventive detention law—"Law is not silent in times of War; it speaks the same language in War as in peace." The law of our country speaks the same language in war as well in peace, in Emergency or in normal times. This is the rule of law. It still prevails. That underlines all State actions, as the Supreme Court has said. Even the Prime Minister is subjected to law, the Home Minister is subjected to law. When he goes to the court, he bows before the court. That is the law of our country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What about Parliament? Here is a No-Confidence motion.

SHRI A. K. SEN: We are proud of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: During Emergency the proceedings of Parliament were not allowed to be published in the papers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You forget all those things.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The record will speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Still you are remembering it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Very much, Sir. As you are intervening from the Chair, I have to point out this to you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You must look forward, not backward.

SHRI A. K. SEN: It is our proud privilege that we believe in the rule of law as everybodyelse does. This country believes in the constitutional fabric which has been set up after years of struggle and no presidential

[Shri A. K. Sen]

form of government advocated by any individual will ever endanger that fabric.

As regards toppling of Governors, I do not know what it means. The matter came up once in the court.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You change your words. It is toppling of Governments only.

SHRI A. K. SEN: It is toppling of Governments only. It is a prerogative of the Government that it is accountable to this House and this House will call the Government to account for such behaviour and ultimately this House is the guardian of our democracy and the Members on the Treasury Benches who sit here are only the servants of the House. They remain in power so long as this House wants. They go, the moment this House goes against them.

When England started war, the Conservative Government was so heavily entrenched that it could not, be removed. After the debacle in Norway, Mr. Chamberlain had to go and the whole Parliament had to go. Therefore, that was the last attack. As I said at the very beginning, this time the attack is very very feeble and is based on very frail arguments. (*Interruptions*)

13.32 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER: No direct talking.

SHRI A. K. SEN: The hon. Member is very anxious. These are matters which have been thrashed out so many times on the floor of this House.

This Government's record has been extremely creditable and all the loopholes which have been sought to be pointed out are not really loopholes but legacies of the past which are sought to be really made good.

With these words I oppose this Motion whole-hertedly.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. George Fernandes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Railway accidents.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): You are one of my biggest accidents. Why do you forget your own history?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। प्रस्ताव को पेश करते समय प्रस्तावक ने कहा है कि उन्हें यह मालूम है कि इस प्रस्ताव का क्या होना है, प्रस्ताव गिर जायेगा, क्योंकि बहुमत उस तरफ है। मगर एक बात तो मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा शुरू में ही, कि इतने विश्वास से इस दल के बारे में अब नहीं बोलना चाहिए, क्योंकि एक ऐसा दल आज सरकार चला रहा है, जिस दल को खुद पर विश्वास है, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है।

चाहे जितने उदाहरण लिए जा सकते हैं। चैन्ना रेड्डी से शुरू करूं, या पहाड़िया से शुरू करूं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: कहीं से शुरू करो, पर अन्त अन्तुले पर करना है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस: विश्वास आपको अपने ऊपर कितना है, इसका सबूत चाहिए तो चाहे बिहार चलें या मध्य प्रदेश चलें। जितने भी राज्यों में आज आपकी सरकारें चल रही हैं, क्योंकि ये भूल जाते हैं कि इन तमाम राज्यों से प्रधान मंत्री के पास, जो इनके अधिकार का एकमात्र स्रोत है, और कुछ है ही नहीं, और ये लोग तो स्वीकार कर लेते हैं, जिस अन्तुले की चर्चा है, उन्होंने तो कहा था कि

"I am pround of being a sycophant".

यहां कल-परसों जब इस सवाल को किसी और संदर्भ में मैंने छेड़ा था मंत्री के बाद मंत्री बोले कि हमें इस बात पर गर्व है कि उन्हीं की बदौलत हम यहां पर हैं।

जब ऐसी स्थिति है, तो दल को अपने ऊपर विश्वास होने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं उठता है। एक राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी हैसियत को यहां तक बताया है कि हम तो कुछ नहीं हैं, हम सिर्फ इन्दिरा गांधी कृपा-पोषित नाटक-मंडली के मैनेजर हैं। क्या ये लोग भूल गए हैं गुंडूराव को?

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी (बक्सर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ कह रहे हैं, वह आथेन्टिक नहीं है। अगर किसी अखबार में कोई बात छपती है, तो उसके आधार पर इस हाउस में कोई बात नहीं कही जा सकती। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आपकी बारी आये, तो आप अपनी बात कह लीजिएगा।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : मैं अपने मित्र श्री समर मुखर्जी, से कहूंगा कि वह इतने विश्वास से न कहें कि यह सरकार कोई बहुत ज्यादा दिन तक चल सकती है, या उनका बहुमत उनको हर समय बचा सकता है, क्योंकि बहुमत में रहने के बावजूद राज्यों में अपनी सरकारों को हटाने का काम वे लोग बड़े काबिल ढंग से कर रहे हैं।

मैं एक और सरकार की चर्चा करूंगा, जो, जहां तक हम लोग समझ रहे हैं, अपना आखिरी श्वास ले रही है। हमें खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री इस बहस का जवाब देंगी, क्योंकि पिछले कई दिनों से महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों को लेकर, जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री के नाम को उन्होंने जोड़ा है, देश भर में चर्चा चल रही है और सवाल पूछे जा रहे हैं, इस सदन में चर्चा चल रही है और सवाल पूछे गए हैं, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री ने अभी तक अपना मुंह नहीं खोला है।

यह बात मैं सिर्फ इस सन्दर्भ में नहीं कह रहा हूं कि सारी सरकार को चलाने की, और देश में कानून ठीक ढंग से चल रहे हैं, उसकी देख-रेख करने की उनकी जिम्मेदारी है, बल्कि मैं इस प्रश्न को इस लिए भी उठा रहा हूं कि श्री अन्तुले एक ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं, जिन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री के प्रति इतनी निष्ठा व्यक्त की है, जितनी इन सब लोगों ने मिलकर भी नहीं की होगी। उस व्यक्ति ने क्या नहीं किया? अगर राष्ट्रपति शासन की प्रणाली को लाना है, तो अन्तुले के जरिए बहस छेड़ी गई—वह सामने आए। महाराष्ट्र में सरकार में और दलों में जो भी तोड़-फोड़ करनी थी, अन्तुले ने उस में भी पूरा योगदान दिया। अगर प्रधान मंत्री के पक्ष में और लोगों को उठाना है, अगर उनके पक्ष में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय माहौल बनाना है, तो उसमें भी उन्होंने हर प्रकार से योगदान दिया। वह अरब देशों में गए और खूब प्रचार कर के आए। विलायत में गए। कहा गया कि शिवाजी की तलवार लेने के लिए गए हैं, लेकिन गए थे कुछ और काम से। किसी भी मामले में उस व्यक्ति ने प्रधान मंत्री के प्रति अविश्वास व्यक्त नहीं किया। जितनी भी श्रद्धा प्रकट की जा सकती है, वह उसने प्रकट की।

पिछले तीन चार सप्ताहों से श्री अन्तुले पर चौतरफा हमला हो रहा है। उन्हीं के अपने दल के, अपने मंत्रि-मंडल के, लोगों द्वारा उनके खिलाफ हल्ला होने

[श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज]

लगा है। देश भर में लोगों ने अन्तुले का नाम ले कर कोई भी बात कहनी बाकी नहीं रखी है। तो हम को आश्चर्य होता है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने एक साथी, अपने दल के एक प्रमुख सदस्य और अपने एक प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के बचाव में एक आवाज भी उठाने का काम नहीं किया। मैं यह सवाल इसलिये नहीं छेड़ रहा हूं कि कहीं सरकारी दल के सदस्य इस गलतफहमी में न रह जायें कि जो दाव उस पर कुछ नमक मिर्च लगाने का काम मैं कर रहा हूं, मैं सिर्फ इसलिए यह छेड़ रहा हूं कि जिनके प्रति इतनी श्रद्धा व्यक्त करते हैं, जिनके हाथ में नेतृत्व है अगर वह अपने साथ रहने वाले लोगों के बारे में साधारण निष्ठा भी दिखाने का काम न करे तो इस का क्या अर्थ हो सकता है? अगर अन्तुले ने गलत काम किया है तो ठीक है जो उन को सजा देनी है वह दीजिए या और जो सजा देने का काम है वह जनता सजा देने का काम करती रहती है, देश में प्रजातंत्र है तो जनता अपने निर्णय लेने का काम करती है लेकिन जब आप का एक दल एक सरकार चला रहा है, एक व्यक्ति पर इतने बड़े पैमाने पर आप लोग निर्भर हैं कि खुद आप लोग आपस में चर्चा करते समय बोलते हैं कि आज यदि वह व्यक्ति न रहे तो पता नहीं हमारा क्या हो जायेगा क्या उस व्यक्ति की यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि अपने साथी, अपने दल के लोगों और अपने मुख्य मंत्री खुद ही चुन कर जिन-जिन लोगों को जिन जगहों में बैठाया है अगर उन पर हल्ला होता है तो उसके बारे में निर्णय करे, अगर गलत हो गलत कह कर कह दे और सही हो तो देश के प्रधान मंत्री के नाते जो कार्यदाही उस पर करनी चाहिए वह कार्यवाही करे। हम नहीं जाते कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य इस मसले पर सोचते हैं या नहीं सोचते हैं क्योंकि यह एक दल का मामला नहीं है। एक दल के भीतर और वह भी एक ऐसा दल जिस का इस सदन में दो तिहाई बहुमत है, जिस का देश के करीब-करीब तमाम राज्यों में आज तमाम राज्यों में आज अपना शासन है, उस दल के भीतर अगर आज जहां चरित्र का मामला है वहां व्यक्ति के समाप्त होने जैसी स्थिति निर्माण हो जाती है, वैसी हालत में उस व्यक्ति को बनाए रख कर और तमाम लोगों को समाप्त करने का अगर काम हो जाता है तो उसका असर समूचे देश के चरित्र पर, देश के भविष्य पर क्या पड़ना है, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस दल के लोग इस ात पर कुछ गौर कर के सोचें...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई सवाल इस अन्तुले के मामले से हम लोगों के सामने उठते हैं। नम्बर (1) में उस कानून की ओर आज ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं इस सदन का जिस का नाम है:

The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use.) Act.

इस कानून के सेक्शन तीन को देखें। जिन व्यक्तियों के या जिन संस्थाओं के नाम शैड्यूल में दिए गए हैं उनके बारे में सेक्शन 3 यह कहता है:

without the previous permission of the Central Government or of such officer of the Government as may be authorised in this behalf by the Central Government.

अमुक अमुक व्यक्तियों के नाम का इस्तेमाल किसी भी संस्था के जरिए नहीं किया जाएगा। उस के अन्दर शैड्यूल 9(ए) में है—

The name or pictorial representation of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawahar-

lal Nehru, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj or the Prime Minister of India.

Sec. 5: Any person who contravenes the provisions of Sec. 3 shall be punnishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 500.

खर, मुझे इतना फाइन और क्या सजा लोगों को देनी है उस की चर्चा नहीं करनी है, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कानून का अमल करने की जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार के किस विभाग पर है? और जब पिछले साल के अक्तूबर महीने से प्रधान मंत्री के नाम का इस्तेमाल होने लगा, इन्दिरा गांधी प्रतिभा प्रतिष्ठान ने जन्म लिया तो हम जानना चाहेंगे कि यह विभाग जिसके ऊपर इस कानून पर अमल करने की जिम्मेदारी है, उसकी ओर से क्या कोई कार्यवाही की गई उन लोगों के विरोध में जिन्होंने कि प्रधान मंत्री के नाम का इस्तेमाल किया और इस कानून को तोड़ना अपना कर्त्तव्य समझ लिया?

इसमें दो संस्थायें आती हैं और दो व्यक्ति आते हैं। एक व्यक्ति तो महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री अन्तुले हैं और दूसरे व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने इस सोसायटी को रजिस्टर करने का काम किया यानी रजिस्ट्रार आफ सोसायटीज। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट जानना चाहूंगा क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बम्बई में श्री अन्तुले के साथ बैठ कर जिस दस्तावेज पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे उस दस्तावेज को, इन्दिरा गांधी प्रतिभा प्रतिष्ठान संस्था को रजिस्टर करने के लिए, जो रजिस्ट्रार थे उनके हाथों में पहुंचाने का काम हुआ और क्या वह दस्तावेज रजिस्ट्रार के पास नहीं है? क्या रजिस्ट्रार ने इन्दिरा गांधी प्रतिभा प्रतिष्ठान को कभी भी रजिस्टर नहीं किया। प्रधान मंत्री की सहमति का वह पत्र जिसके शब्दों को लेकर आज सदन में और सदन के बाहर अन्तुले के तमाम कारनामों का बचाव करने का प्रयास हो रहा है, क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि अन्तुले ने प्रधान मंत्री से कहा कि तभी आपके नाम से यह संस्था रजिस्टर हो सकती है जबकि इस दस्तावेज पर आपके हस्ताक्षर हो जायेंगे? हमको अफसोस है और हम प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह बात जानना चाहते हैं.... (व्यवधान)

हमारे पास जितना समय है उसका दो-तिहाई समय इनके पास है, ये हमारी बातों का जवाब दे सकेंगे। मैं सीधे प्रधान मंत्री जी से सवाल पूछता हूं। आपको मालूम है कि एक पत्र श्री अन्तुले ने यहां वित्त मंत्री के पास भेजा और वह पत्र आपके पास भी पहुंचाने का काम किया गया। उस पत्र में श्री अन्तुले ने बहुत मजेदार बात कही है। उस पत्र को मैं पढ़ देना चाहूंगा। यह 5 सितम्बर का पत्र है:

"During my last visit to Delhi I had told you that the Prime Minister did not inaugurate the Maharashtra Pratibha Pratishthan. What happened on 11th October, 1980 was that I went to Raj Bhavan to meet the Prime Minister and get her blessings for the Maharashtra Pratibha Pratishthan and presented her the document. She was kind enough to sign the same and give it to me. There was no one else there except the Prime Minister, myself and a few photographer. I have htnded over to you the original document signed by the Prime Minister for your use in Parliamentary debate."

यह वही दस्तावेज हैं, जिसकी मैंने चर्चा छेड़ी। इस पत्र में कहते हैं कि हम आशीर्वाद मांगने गए थे, मगर आशीर्वाद नहीं था। जो दस्तावेज आपके हाथ में आया, उसमें आशीर्वाद की बात नहीं थी। उसमें तो प्रतिभा प्रतिष्ठान महाराष्ट्र बरोबर सहभागी होनियास माला अतिशय आनन्द होते आहे—जिसका अंग्रजी अनुवाद अगर कोई मराठी को-पार्टनर है तो शायद उसको भी स्वीकार न करे.... (व्यवधान)....

MR. SPEAKER: About the translation I have already told you. If there is something else you may refer.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : तकलीफ में होने की बात नहीं है। मैं वही बात कहने वाला था। पता नहीं ये लोग इतने क्यों परेशान हो जाते हैं, वह तो आपके ही पक्ष में बोल रहे हैं। जरा सुन लोगे तो आपको कोई तकलीफ नहीं हो जाएगी। अध्यक्ष जी, इस अंग्रेजी दस्तावेज की बात आपने कही, जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था

"I am indeed very happy to associate myself with the Pratibha Pratishthan."

और वही दस्तावेज पर रजिस्ट्रार से हस्ताक्षर हो गया और उसी के आधार पर इन्दिरा गांधी प्रतिभा प्रतिष्ठान करके..... (व्यवधान)....

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी (सीतापुर) : माननीय सदस्य गलत बयानी कह रहे हैं। .... (व्यवधान)....

MR. SPEAKER: I over-rule. Please sit down. I know.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : अध्यक्ष जी, वही दस्तावेज यहां पर कई निर्णयों का आधार बना है। उस दस्तावेज में श्री अन्तुले ने दो बातें कही हैं। पहली--श्री अन्तुले ने कहा है कि दस्तावेज में आशीर्वाद की बात है। आशीर्वाद इज ब्लेसिंग्स। यहां पर ब्लेसिंग्स और एसोसिएशन का सवाल रहा है। असोसिएशन और आशीर्वाद के अर्थ आप स्वीकार करते हैं, हमें बड़ी खुशी है। दूसरा--जो कि एक अति महत्वपूर्ण बात है, वह यह है कि मुख्य मंत्री कहते हैं कि :

"Apart from myself there was no else except the Prime Minister and a few photographers."

दूसरे दिन देश के सारे अखबारों ने इस बात को छापा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने नाम से इंदिरा गांधी प्रतिभा प्रतिष्ठान चलाने के लिए मुख्य मंत्री को इजाजत देने का काम किया है। लेकिन इस बात को आप छोड़िए..... (व्यवधान)....सारे देश के अखबार गलत हैं, आपका रेडियो गलत है, आपके प्रचार के साधन गलत हैं और यह आप लोक राज्य जहां मुख्य मंत्री लिख कर देते हैं और सदन में इस्तेमाल करने के लिए दस्तावेज आपके दफ्तर में आ जाता है। उसमें वे कहते हैं कि मैं, प्रधान मंत्री और तस्वीर खींचने वाले लोगों को छोड़ कर और कोई वहां पर मौजूद नहीं था और अपने ही लोक राज्य में छाप देते हैं कि इंदिरा गांधी प्रतिभा प्रतिष्ठान बनाने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री ने इजाजत देते हुए निकले हुए चित्र और लिखा हुआ है

"The Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi has affixed her signatures on a document which said that she was happy to associate hereself."

MR. SPEAKER: You should not refer to translation. Please conclude now.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह बात इसलिए छेड़ रहा हूं कि किस तरह से सरकार को, सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं को, उन पर जो भी लोगों का विश्वास होना चाहिए वह नहीं है और अखबारों से विश्वास को मिटा रहे हो, आप रेडियो से विश्वास को मिटा रहे हो, आप सरकार के अखबारों से विश्वास मिटा रहे हो, आपके खुद के चित्रों से विश्वास मिटा रहे हो, लेकिन उनको छोड़ दीजिए, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनके पास पत्र आया है कि श्री अन्तुले के मंत्रिमंडल के एक मंत्री का? श्रीमती शालिनीताई पाटिल, जिनको कि अभी कुछ दिनों पहले निकाल दिया गया है। क्या उस पत्र में श्रीमती शालिनीताई पाटिल ने मुख्यमंत्री पर सीधे-सीधे दो ठोस आरोप नहीं लगाए हैं?.... (व्यवधान)....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने क्या आपको उसकी कापी भेजी है?

श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी : अखबारों में आया है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : आपको जो कापियां चाहिये, ये लोग पहुंचाने का काम करते हैं। इसीलिये मैंने कहा है कि इनको खुद में विश्वास नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या वह हकशफी का दावा कर रहे हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : ये लोग पहुंचाने का काम करते हैं, जब इनको पहुंचाना होता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप जल्दी खत्म कीजिये।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : मैं तो अभी खड़ा हुआ हूं ये लोग इतना टाइम ले रहे हैं..

The two cases cited by her were that the Chief Minister is alleged to have sought Rs. 12.5 lakhs from the State Farming Corporation, The Corporation which is under the administrative control of the Revenue Department, is registered under the Companies' Act. according to Mrs. Patil.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I am on a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Does the Minister know that we can also raise Point of order? We have also got the right. I can also raise point of order.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is an extraordinary Minister.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: There should be some norms.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order? He is quoting from a letter. You can rebutt it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is not the point, Sir. I am raising this under rule 351. Sub-rule 5.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Rule 351. Sub-rule 5.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, the points of order I am raising are two-fold. One, the matter now under discussion is the No-Confidence Motion against the Government of India. It is not against the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. It is not the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is directed against the Prime Minister.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: For any attack against this Government, they are entitled to do it, they can do anything, we can reply to it. But allegations against a Chief Minister or any Chief Minister are governed by certain rules. Let me quote the rule. The first one is the relevancy. Allegations against a Chief Minister are not allowed for the purpose of a discussion of the No-confidence Motion here. Number two. It is this:

A Member while speaking shall not reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms. (*Interruptions*).

I have to complete it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you. I am telling him now. I have heard your objection.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: One sentence more. I will complete my statement. For example, if there is an allegation against the Chief Minister of West Bengal it can be objected to. The Chief Minister under our Constitution is a person of high authority, whose conduct can be challenged, only on a substantive motion in the concerned Legislative Assembly. Here also Chief Minister's conduct can come in if they move a proper Motion. It should under a proper Resolution. They could move a Motion here and they could have attacked the Chief Minister on that basis.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

On a substantive motion they can attack. Otherwise they cannot do it. A Chief Minister cannot be attacked on the floor of this House.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : मैं मुख्य मंत्री से नहीं कह रहा हूं मैं प्रधान मंत्री से जवाब चाहता हूं।

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I rise on a point of order. I would like to have your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: Under which rule?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Under any rule (*Interruptions*) 376. I want to know from you on a matter of procedure. Suppose a member has to bring home to the House and to the country that the Prime Minister has collaborated in the crime of a Chief Minister may I know whether the Member concerned has a right and the authority and privilege to express himself freely or not in this House? I would like to know your specific ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, he is already making his submission.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER :I am giving my ruling. There is nothing new about it.

14.00 hrs.

The Prime Minister is here. He is referring to the objections and he is levelling criticisms. But the only thing is that the person is not here whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion. Only that thing I am barring and nothing else.

SHRI K. P. UNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): The hon. Member, Mr. George Fernandes, was referring to a report that somebody had said that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra was trying to violate the Companies Act which has been passed by this House because the State-owned Corporation of Maharashtra is an entity created under the Companies Act and collecting funds . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: That can be brought on a substantive motion there. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): That was not incorporated under the Companies Act. What does he know about it? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा जो सवाल है. . . . (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं क्या हो रहा है? (व्यवधान) आप बैठिए (व्यवधान) बाहर जाकर करिए। (व्यवधान) अरे भई किसी की बात सुनने दिया करो। (व्यवधान)

MR. RAMVATAR SASTARI, don't get excited. You will get heart attack. Please sit down.

देखिए मेरी बात सुनिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए देखिए बैठ जाइये। सिट डाउन।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भद्र पुरुषों बात सुनों। इससे तो मेरे ख्याल से बाहर वाले आदमी अच्छी बात करते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

*Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई सुनने तो दे, आप सुनना ही नहीं चाहते, जो मैं सुनाना चाहता हूं। सिट डाउन।

You are making much more noise than what he has done. I am not going to spare him, nor you.

मैं सभी सदस्यों से कह रहा हूं कि आप अपना-अपना वैलिड प्वाइंट भद्रता से रख दीजिए और कोई प्वाइंट नियम के हिसाब से नहीं आ सकता तो उसको छोड़ दीजिए। आप जो कहना चाहते हैं कहिए, इतना समय आपने जाया कर दिया। चलिए मिस्टर जाज।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): Sir, I don't mind any number of points of order. But the Minister should not make an indecent gesture.

MR. SPEAKER: No gesture is allowed. Please sit down and no Mallayudh.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Both gestures ruled out—my gesture ruled out, his gesture ruled out.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चलिए जल्दी कीजिए जार्ज साहब।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे थोड़ा सा समय दीजिए। इतनी बड़ी देश की सरकार पर अविश्वास प्रस्ताव है, इतनी बड़ी सरकार है, मजबूत सरकार है, इसको तोड़ना कोई मामूली बात नहीं है... (व्यवधान)

लेकिन हम तोड़ेंगे आप फिक्र मत कीजिए पहले भी तोड़ा था, अब फिर तोड़ेंगे। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कर रहे हैं आप। बैठ जाइये। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां बोलिए जार्ज साहब।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं कोई श्री अन्तुले पर आरोप नहीं लगा रहा, मैं तो प्रधान मंत्री से जवाब चाहूंगा कि क्या उनके पास श्री अंतुले के मंत्री मंडल की एक मंत्री शालिनी ताई पाटिल का पत्र है, जिस में उन्होंने दो ठोस आरोप लगाए हैं, बाकी आरोपों की चर्चा मैं नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन इन दो आरोपों का मैं इस अविश्वास प्रस्तावों के उत्तर में जवाब चाहूंगा। पहला आरोप तो मैं पढ़ चुका हूं जिस पर इतना हंगामा हुआ, उसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। दूसरा जो आरोप लगाया गया है वह यह है कि जो सांगली कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिल है...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जनरली कह दीजिए।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : जिसकी ओर से 21 लाख रुपया दिया गया था, उस संस्था ने जब अल्कोहल मांगा तब मुख्य मंत्री ने एक कांग्रेस के सदस्य के माध्यम से उनको कहा कि अल्कोहल एक लाख लीटर तब मिलेगा जब 3 रुपया प्रति लीटर....।

MR. SPEAKER: It will not go. Hearsay I would not allow.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not saying hearsay. I am asking a specific question. Has the Prime Minister received a letter from Shalini Tai Patil. It is that letter which says, among other things, (1) that she needed three lakh letres of alcohol for the Sangli Cooperative Sugar Mill which had already paid Rs. 21.5 lakhs to the Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan. And the society that needs that alcohol ...

[श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस]

उनको यह कहा गया कि आप कांग्रेस के सदस्य से मिलो। उस सदस्य ने उनसे कहा कि 3 रुपये प्रति लीटर के हिसाब से दो तब आपको अल्कोहल मिलेगा। क्या यह बात पत्र में लिखी है, इसका जवाब हम चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आगे बढ़िए।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय तीसरी जो महत्वपूर्ण बात मैं इस संदर्भ में उठाना चाहता हूं वह है फाउंडेशस के संबंध में। कई फाउंडेशंस की बात चल रही है, जिस में से एक फाउंडेशन—"सेठिया फाउंडेशन"। कौन है यह सेठिया, कौन है इस सेठिया का राजधानी में कर्ताधर्ता या दलाल? मैं प्रधान मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि यह जो सेठिया है, जिसके नाम से श्री अंतुले ने एक ट्रस्ट बनाने का काम किया, जिसका बचाव किया गया, असेंबली की बात मैं नहीं कहूंगा ....। लेकिन सार्वजनिक तौर पर यह कहा गया कि सेठिया एक ऐसे आदमी हैं जिसने विदेश में बहुत पैसा बनाया है और इस देश की भलाई के लिए पैसा देना चाहते हैं। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि यह जो सेठिया है इस ने हिन्दुस्तान में 1960 और 1965 के बीच में बड़े पैमाने पर तस्करी की थी और श्री अबदुल बहाब गलाधारी की जो गिरफ्तारी हुई थी, वह तस्करी को ले कर हुई थी? उनको बेल पर छोड़ा गया था और बेल रहते हुए हिन्दुस्तान से वह पाकिस्तान भाग गया था? तीन बन्धु हैं, अबदुल रहीम गलाधारी, अबदुल वहाब गलाधारी और अबदुल लतीफ गलाधारी। इस राजधानी में भी दलाली करने वाले लोग इन में से एक हैं और क्या यह सही नहीं है कि यह वह व्यक्ति है जिन्होंने इस राजधानी में सन आफ इंडिया एग्जीबीशन लगाने का काम किया, जिन्होंने कुछ ही महीने पहले मई महीने में जब प्रधान मंत्री अरब देशों के दौरे पर गई थीं तो वहां पर उसी सन आफ इंडिया की एग्जीबीशन को लगाया था और प्रधान मंत्री के हाथों से उसका उद्घाटन कराया था? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि इन तीन बंधुओं ने प्रधान मंत्री के साथ तसवीरें खिचवाई थीं और यह सारी चीज कराने में श्री अबदुल रहमान अंतुले का हाथ रहा है? क्या यह सही नहीं है, इसका उत्तर मैं प्रधान मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं।

गलाधारी बंधुओं पर हिन्दुस्तान में आने पर जहां रोक थी, उन पर इस रोक को समाप्त कर के अभी इसी महीने के पहले सप्ताह में इन में से एक गलाधारी बन्धु जिन का नाम अबदुल लतीफ है क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वह दिल्ली आए थे पाकिस्तान से होते हुए और दिल्ली में ताज के रूम नम्बर 901 में ठहरे थे, इसी सदन के सदस्यों से मिले थे, और इसी सदन के एक सदस्य ने उन के लिए अपने घर में प्रीतिभोज दिया था और अन्त में वह प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान पर पहुंचे और प्रधान मंत्री के साथ और प्रधान मंत्री के पुत्र के साथ क्या उनकी मुलाकात नहीं हुई? इस सब का मैं स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : मुझे बोलने ही नहीं दे रहे हैं। मुझे और बीस मिनट दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot give you all the time. I have given you more than enough. You have now taken.... I will cut down ten minutes, for the interruptions. I will give you another five minutes. Then I will stop. Now it is 2.15. I will give you time till 2.20.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : यहां पर इसी सदन में वित्त मंत्री ने एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए कहा था और मुख्य मंत्री का बचाव करते हुए कहा था जब सीमेंट की चर्चा हो रही थी, कि 462 में से सिर्फ बारह लोगों से पैसा उन्होंने लिया है। मैं चुनौती देता हूं सरकार को इसके बारे में।

I challenge this Government to produce the names of those 462; and I shall prove that almost all the 462 are benami or nami firms of the twelve people who gave the money. I challenge this Government to produce that list.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Can you deny that you did not... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : अंतुले साहब को मैं यह कह कर समाप्त करता हूं कि जो ठोस सवाल मैंने रखे हैं, उनका मैं जवाब चाहूंगा। जो कानून तोड़े गए हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के, देश की सुरक्षा को जो धोखे में डालने का काम हुआ उस सारे कांड में यह सेठिया को लेकर और उसके साथियों को लेकर हमारा सरकार पर आरोप है कि सरकार ने देश की सुरक्षा, कानून और पूरी व्यवस्था को बताने में अपनी क्षमता का प्रदर्शन इस अंतुले के हर कांड में किया है। कई और इस सरकार पर आरोप हैं, हमारे मित्र श्री समर मुखर्जी ने कई बातों को यहां पर रखा है, लेकिन एक आखिरी बात मैं रखना चाहता हूं कि जो सरकार ने लोगों के सामने वायदे किए थे, किसानों और मजदूरों को किए हुए वायदे, देश के गरीबों को किए हुए वायदे, उन का क्या हुआ? आज कौन से वायदे को सरकार पूरा करने में समर्थ है या कर रही है, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं?

दामों की बात मैं दोबारा नहीं कर रहा हूं, मजदूरों पर होने वाले हमलों, किसानों को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है, खाद के दाम पिछले 12 महीने में 60 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिए गए, पंजाब और हरियाणा में बिजली न मिलने के कारण क्या वहां पर किसानों की हालत हो रही है, इसे अध्यक्ष जी आप अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। देश में आज अकाल की स्थिति है। इस प्रकार आप देखेंगे कि हर क्षेत्र में सरकार नाकामयाब रही है ....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): Don't tell us. This is the legacy of the Janata Government. *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is a Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not like it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You should expel this man from the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You properly behave. This is not proper for you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already pulled him up.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय हम तो यह कहेंगे कि अगर और किसी काम को लेना हो तो इस प्रकार के मंत्रियों के वास्ते ही इस सरकार को जाना चाहिए। सदन के नियमों का इनको पता नहीं है। आपके साथ इस प्रकार का अपमान हो, यह उचित नहीं है। आप उन से माफी मंगवाइए।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already rebuked him.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In your mind.

[श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस]

मैं कह रहा था कि हर क्षेत्र में लोगों के साथ धोखा, किसानों और मजदूरों के साथ तथा दामों के साथ जो धोखा है उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए हमारा सरकार पर आरोप है कि यह सरकार लोगों की किसी भी समस्या को हल करने में समर्थ नहीं है। यही नहीं अभी माननीय अशोक सेन ने अपने भाषण में खुद की और सरकार की तारीफ की, विदेश में जाकर 5,000 करोड़ ६० की भीख मांग कर ला रहे हैं। कुछ ही महीने पहले वित्त मंत्री ने बहस छेड़ी, हम को शर्म है कि यह सरकार खष्ट्रीय शर्म की सरकार है, यह सरकार राष्ट्र के साथ धोखा करने वाली सरकार है और इसलिए समय रहते हुए यह सरकार हट जाए, यही बात आपके सामने रख कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, आज हम लोग इंटरनेशनल सिचुएशन पर बहस करने वाले हैं, हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने आज मोशन रखा था कि इंटरनेशनल स्थिति पर बहस हो और छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर भी अध्यक्ष जी, बहस होने वाली थी। दोनों बातें बहुत जरुरी थीं, लेकिन विपक्ष का अधिकार है कि वह नो कांफीडेंस मोशन लाये, सो वह ले आये। उस पर कोई वैधानिक आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती कि वह क्यो लाये ?

मैं यह कह रहा था कि आज हम इंटरनेशनल सिचुएशन और सिक्सथ फाइव ईअर प्लान पर डिस्कशन करने वाले थे, लेकिन विपक्ष वाले नो-कांफीडेंस मोशन ले आये। यह इनका अधिकार है, इस में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

आज श्री नरसिंह राव इंटरनेशनल सिचुएशन पर मोशन ला रहे थे, लेकिन ये लोग नो-कांफीडेन्स मोशन ले आये, इसके पीछे क्या बात है? जो कुछ इन्होंने कहा है, मैं उसको लेकर बात करता हूं। श्री समर मुखर्जी हमारे पार्लियामेंट के पुराने मेम्बर हैं, बहुत योग्य हैं, बहुत अच्छा बोलते हैं, उन्होंने एक बात कही कि हमारा काम है कि हम हाउस में कोई चीज होती है, तो लायें। We have been prevented from discussing things in the House. और इसीलिए हम लाये हैं और नई चीजें होती हैं तो हमारी ड्यूटी है कि हाउस के सामने लायें। रीजन उन्होंने यह दी है।

मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जितनी बातें उन्होंने समर मुखर्जी साहब ने कहीं हैं, उन में से कोई भी एक नई बात उन्होंने कही, जो पहले हाउस में नहीं लाये हों। उन्होंने प्राइस सिचुएशन के बारे में चर्चा की, और बातें छोड़ दीजिए, उन पर और तरीकों से बहस हुई, लेकिन प्राइस सिचुएशन पर itself there was a comprehensive debate in this House. कोई नई बात नहीं कहीं । आई० एम० एफ० वाली बात वह पहले ला चुके थे , फिर वही लाये। जितनी बातें उन्होंने कही, मने सारी उनकी नोट की हैं कोई एक भी नई बात नहीं थी जो अब वह लाये हों या कह सकते हों कि पहले नहीं लाये।

14.22 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*).

प्रैजीडैशल फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट की बात लाये कि अंतुले साहब ने इसको

एडवोकेट किया। यह बात भी पहले भी कई बार कही जा चुकी है। मैं तो प्रैजीडेंशल फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट को एडवोकेट नहीं करता, लेकिन इसकी चर्चा पहले कई बार इधर-उधर हुई है। इस में भी कोई नई बात नहीं है। हालांकि एक बात मैं जरुर कहूंगा कि कुछ विरोधी दल के सदस्य बात पर कर रहे थे कि तुम प्रैजीडेंशल फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट चाहते हो, हमने कहा कि हम तो खिलाफ हैं। हमने कब कहा कि हम हक में हैं? लेकिन मैंने पूछा कि क्या बात है, आप क्यों खिलाफ हैं? उन्होंने कहा कि मुसीबत तो बनी रहेगी क्योंकि अगर प्रैजीडेंट भी हिन्दुस्तान में चुना गया तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जिसको अधिक वोट मिलेंगीं वही होगा और वह इंदिरा गांधी ही चुनी जायेंगी, उनके मुकाबले में दूसरा कोई नहीं है। मैं उसको एडवोकेट नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन मैं कह रहा हूं कि प्रैजीडैंशल फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट का भी चर्चा हो चुका है। इसलिए इस में भी कोई नई बात निकली नहीं।

हमारे जार्ज फर्नान्डीस साहब बाहर चले गए हैं, उन्होंने एक नई बात निकाली। उन्होंने कहा कि समर मुखर्जी साहब ने कहा है कि इसको तो हम जानते हैं, इस में कुछ होने वाला नहीं है, लेकिन जार्ज फर्नान्डीस साहब ज्यादा होशियार हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि भाई इसलिए लाये हैं कि इनका अपने ऊपर विश्वास नहीं हैं। बताइए, हमारा अपने ऊपर विश्वास न रहे और नो-कांफीडैंस मोशन लायें जार्ज फर्नान्डीस।

चैन्ना रेड्डी या पहाड़िया कोई नई बात है। जितनी बातें उन्होंने कहीं—मध्य प्रदेश में यह हो रहा है, वहां यह हो रहा है, राज्य सरकारों में झगड़ा हो रहा है, फलां हो रहा है। अन्तुले का जिक्र किया। तो आज की तारीख में जितनी बातें आनरेबल मेम्बर फर्नान्डीस ने कहीं हैं, उन में से कोई एक नई बात है क्या?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस ने श्री अन्तुले का चर्चा किया। इस बारे में भी उन्होंने कोई नई बात नहीं कहीं। वह किसी तरीके से उन बातों को फिर ले आए, जो पहले ही हाउस में उठाई जा चुकी हैं—वही बातें, वही दलीलें, वही तस्वीर जिनके बारे में स्पीकर साहब अपनी रुलिंग दे चुके हैं। स्वयं श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस कहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कोई कानसेन्ट लेटर नहीं दिया, उनके मैसेज को महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट में इस्तेमाल किया गया। उन्होंने कहा कि एम्बलम एक्ट में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। ये सब बातें पहले कही जा चुकी हैं।

जहां तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है, फिनांस मिनिस्टर ने इस हाउस में और दूसरे हाउस में सारी पोजीशन साफ कर दी है। श्री अन्तुले के मामले में जो भी इस्यूज रेज की गईं, स्पीकर साहब बड़े साफ तरीके से उन्हें डिसपोज आफ कर चुके हैं। एक भी नई बात, एक भी नया सबूत नहीं लाया गया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किसी प्रतिष्ठान या किसी संस्था को अपनी गुड विशिज भेज दीं, अगर इस क्राइटेरियन को ले कर हम कुछ कहने लगें, तो मेरे ख्याल में हिन्दुस्तान का शायद कोई भी नेता बच नहीं सकेगा। हम लोग सवेरे-शाम किसी न किसी को गुड विशिज भेजते रहते हैं और उस में कई तरह की बातें होती रहती हैं।

असली बात तो यह है कि हम श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस को जानते हैं। उनका

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

काम है देश में गड़बड़ करना, केओस क्रीएट करने की कोशिश करना, एलीगेशन्ज को फैब्रिकेट करना, फाल्स एलीगेशन्ज लगाना, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ इन सीजन एंड आउट आफ सीजन बोलना, ऐसी झूठी और गलत बातें कहना, जिनके बारे में वह जानते हैं कि वे सबस्टेंशिएट नहीं हो सकतीं। अखबारों में कुछ छपा और उन्होंने गलाधारी अदर्श की कहानी सुना दी इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में कुछ छपा और उन्होंने बिना उसको वेरिफाई किए कह दिया कि वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर्ज हाउस में गए, उनके पुत्र से मिले। ये सारी झूठी और बेसलैस बातें हैं, जिनको मैं दावे से कह सकता हूं, श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस ने खुद भी वेरिफाई नहीं किया होगा। पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर को यहां पर जिम्मेदारी के साथ बोलना चाहिए, उसको यह समझ कर बोलना चाहिए कि उसे सैटिसफैक्शन है या नहीं।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर चन्द दिनों में विदेश जा रही हैं। आपको याद होगा कि पिछली दफा जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर बाहर गई हुई थी तो उनके पीछे ये नान-कान्फिडेंस मोशन ले आए थे। इन्हें बड़ी खुशी हुई थी कि इससे इन्दिरा गांधी को बड़ी परेशानी, बड़ी एमबेरेसमेंट होगी। प्रधान मंत्री आ गईं और उस नान-कान्फिडेंस मोशन पर बहस के दौरान व सारी बातें कही गई थीं, जो आज कही जा रही हैं—अन्तुले की बात छोड़ दीजिए, यह तो बाद में आप अप हुई। श्री उमर मुखर्जी ने कहा कि तुम्हारा वक्त आ गया है, तुम खत्म होने वाले हो। उसके बाद हमारे देश में प्रैस के अनुसार एक मिनि जेनेरल इलैक्शन हुआ और उसमें कांग्रस पार्टी ने ओवरव्हेल्मिंगली विन किया। इनके मन में एक परवर्स सेन्स आफ हैपिनेस आ जाती है कि प्रधान मंत्री बाहर जाने वाली हैं, कुछ कह दें, कुछ नाटक और तमाशा कर दें। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि दिस पार्लियामेंट हैज़ बिकम एरैलिवेंट।

श्री समर मुखर्जी ने कहा कि रुपये का डीवैल्यूएशन हो रहा है। यह भी कोई नई बात नहीं है। फिनांस मिनिस्टर उसका जवाब दे चुके हैं। मैं दुख के साथ एक बात कहना चाहता हूं, लेकिन वह मैं आपोजीशन की इज्जत के लिए कह रहा हूं। एक माने में आपोजीशन का स्टेटस या स्टेचर गवर्नमेंट से कम नहीं होता। पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम में गवर्नमेंट भी एक इम्पार्टेन्ट भाग है और आपोजीशन भी एक इम्पार्टेन्ट भाग है—दोनों इम्पार्टेन्ट भाग हैं। अगर इनमें से किसी भाग का डीवैल्यूएशन होता है, तो वह डेमोक्रेसी का डीवैल्यूएशन हो जाता है। और चीजों का डीवैल्यूएशन तो हुआ कि नहीं हुआ, मुझे बहुत दुख से कहना पड़ता है—

I am very pained to say that the opposition in this country today has been devalued. And most shockingly, it is devaluing itself every day by day adopting such petty, cheap gimmick and tactics.

One thing is clear that the financial situation is difficult. The Finance Minister has said that they are free to bring forward proposals good or bad. Today Mr. A. K. Sen gave the figures to show what the real siuation is. Today I do not want to say anything on this because it has already been discussed in this House. My regret is that the opposition is devaluing itself. I am not taunting them. Everyday, they are getting divided. We want to see them united because it is better to deal with a united opposition. But the more divided they are, the more desperate they become. They devalued themselves when they were in power. Now they are devaluing themselves when they

are in the opposition. It is a great tragedy that the opposition which is required to be a healthy opposition and which should bring a no-confidence motion on very sober, solid and strong grounds, is devaluing itself. What is the ground that they have brought for this no-confidence motion? I read in the newspapers that after the Speaker had rejected their privilege motions, they decided to bring in a no-confidence motion. That is all. If there is a mention of Yashpal Kapur's son-in-law somewhere, they want to bring in a no-confidence motion for that.

Mr. George Fernandes is telling us about morality. Well, I do not believe in making personal allegations. But everybody knows that Mr. George Fernandes is a hot faviurite of certain forces in the world which are not friendly to India. He goes abroad too often, has too many jaunts, meets them and has contacts. We feel that he is an instrument in the hands of forces of de-stabilisation, who want to weaken the present Government and weaken our country. Who has forgotten the siemens' achievements? Who has forgotten his self-admitted attempts to derail trains? If anybody else had said that he had derailed trains, he would have been called self-confessed criminal. It is he who got the car rally stoned. He has admitted it. Now, he is talking of drought and food shortages. Is it not he and his Party, who led a campaign asking the farmers not to part with foodgrains to the Government as they are trying to sabotage the procurement?

I am asking him another thing. He was a Minister in the Government. Yesterday, I mentioned about the gold scandal in the House. Let me hope that he has become wiser now. The matter was put before the Government and it was rejected. After that the whole thing went on. And Mr. George Fernandes—I do not want to provoke others; I did say about them yesterday—where were you? Did you say anything about the gold auction? We know that your talks and pretentions about morality are absolutely baseless and calculated to deceive the people. Nobody is going to be deceived. You will let down the rail employees, your colleagues who are in the union. Therefore, do not teach us morality.

I do not believe in throwing dust on anybody. In the year 1979-80, in the returns to the Income-tax authority, the Kisan Sammelan show Rs. 6 lakhs and odd in the Trust. When they came to power, Mr. Charan Singh himself had said that Rs. 77 lakhs had been collected. Did it come because he was in power? Mr. Charan Singh got Rs. 77 lakhs when he became the Minister in the Central Government. Mr. Fernandes should know about it. And he is telling us about morality.

I am sorry, Mr. Vajpayee is not sitting here. I want to put a pointed question to him. Everybody knows that RSS collects funds as *gurudakshina*. Crores of rupees are collected in the name of *gurudakshina*. Mr. Vajpayee, Mr. L. K. Advani and their other leaders are on record—when the controversy arose in the Janata Party constituents whether RSS was a political party or not—they made declaration after declaration that the RSS is not a political organisation, not a political party. If it is not a political party, it cannot be exempt from income-tax under the Income-tax Act. All the same, when they go to the income-tax department, they say "we are a sort of political party". I know Shri Venkataraman is not here, but I would demand of him to go into this question.

Could there be a more glaring instance of admitted lack of political morality? Either you become a political party, or a political organisation and claim income-tax exemption, or you say "we are not a political party, we do not claim exemption". But, no; you want to say "we are not a political party, and yet we are a sort

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

of political party; give us income-tax concession". Therefore, do not teach us political morality.

I am glad that Shri Vajpayee has come now. He knows my point. They say that RSS is not a political party. At the same time, they want to claim income-tax exemption.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): It is a motion against the Government and not against the RSS.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Shri Vajpayee wants to talk of morality and standards for the Government, not for himself.

SHRI ATAL BIHAR VAJPAYEE: I have not spoken yet.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I know you will.

I am talking of political morality. Have I to remind them of the Vaidyalingam Commission. Shri Charan Singh calls Shri Morarji Desai corrupt and Shri Morarji Desai says that Shri Charan Singh is corrupt. Have I to remind you of what Shri George Fernandes has said? Well, I do not want to rub Shri Vajpayee, because he is a representative of Delhi in Parliament, like me. So, when you teach us morality, this and that, one is really shocked.

Shri Samar Mukherjee said: look, we are prevented from having our say in the House. If you calculate the allotment of time, Mr. Deputy-Speaker—you know much better—now the practice is to call one member from each side, even though we are more than two-thirds of the House. This is the convention which is being followed. I would not call it a conspiracy between the Ministers and the opposition parties, but somehow a convention has come to stay that whenever some debate takes place in the House, either the Minister is reported much more or the opposition leaders are reported much more, but we are always in the background. Sometimes I feel that in order to get publicity, one should either be a Minister or be in the opposition, because unfortunately that is the position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You try to become a Minister.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Similarly, in the morning during the zero hour, when we all test your patience and you try to accommodate us all—you try to do your best, I feel like that—some of us want to control the situation, but when we all shout, perhaps they shout more and because they belong to the opposition you also begin from that side, rather than from this side. So, they are the favoured children in this House. They consume more time of the House. They raise so many things under so many devices which are there in a parliamentary democracy and I do not grudge it. But here Shri Samar Mukherjee says "look, we are prevented from talking; so, we have brought in this No-Confidence Motion". I would say that there is nothing more absurd than this. I think the time of this House is being utilized more by the opposition than by others.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A father is always kind to a turbulant child.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: If anything new has happened, not new today but during the last 4-5 days, it is the publication of the Jamshedpur riot Enquiry Commission report. That was also mentioned. I do not wish to raise it. What I am saying is this. I wanted to take this No-Condence Motion seriously.

Now, they say 'Well, you are going, you are getting finished" and the whole thing is there. They said this, as I said, in the last No-Confidence motion. We won overwhelmingly, many general elections. Sir, I read an article by Shri Giri Lal Jain, editor of the *Times of India*. He has criticised our Government, he has given lots of suggestions, he has given lots of advice, critical suggestions, to

Mrs. Gandhi, and in the end he also says: "Well, Mrs. Gandhi will be able to lead her party again back to power in 1985." "She will win again in 1985", Mr. Giri Lal Jain writes in his fresh article criticising her very strongly and giving suggestions that the Government is moving slowly, it must move fast, it must do this and that and so on. But he said "Hopelessly there is no Opposition." This is where they stand and as I said, we want the Opposition to be united, become strong, we can deal with them and so on. Now, my friend said, it is easier to say. He used very strong expressions, and Mr. George Fernandes said finally, 'I do not want to say that, and yet what is happening to the farmers, to the workers, to the peasants etc.?' The idea is to capture the headlines in the press and as I said, either the Ministers are reported extensively—Sir, I spoke yesterday for quite a long time on the gold auctions scandal which I described as a scandal of the century on which all these friends sitting there, as Ministers sat tight and I have been given two lines in the press, but there is not perhaps even a line just a mention in the All India Radio and T.V. Who are to be blamed? (*Interruptions*). What I am saying is this that this Government is blamed even unnecessarily on that account, (*Interruptions*). I have every right to ask this. (*Interruptions*) What I am saying is this. (*Interruptions*). I am concluding, Sir.

Sir, Mr. Samar Mukherjee and others said that there is chaos in the country. No. 1 is, is that chaos there really? This is Number one. It is true that some attempts to create chaos are there? Whether they are in Assam, whether they are in Punjab, whether they are in the shape of an attempt to sabotage procurement, whether there are attempts to paralyse key industries, whether there are attempts to fan communalism, casteism, troubles here and troubles there, the position is that unfortunately some of them at least have developed a vested interest in chaos. They talk of chaos. Outside they feel happy. They say, 'Well, drought conditions are there now. Let us see how much Mrs. Gandhi will be able to deal with them.' So, what I am saying is that some of the Opposition Members have developed a vested interest in creating conditions for chaos, one of our friends said, the IMF is puting this condition, that condition, I do not know. The Prime Minister can tell that. (*Interruptions*). And lastly, I am summing up, the financial situation in the country is difficult, it has shown some signs of improvement, but it is high time that every patriotic Indian, whether he is in this party or that party or no party, I mean, we have all to girdle up our loins and be prepared to tighten our belts, be prepared to sacrifice to meet that situation so that we can overcome the crisis. Mrs. Gandhi is there, I feel embarrassed and she might also feel embarrassed, but I would say she has risen to the most difficult situation and challenges of the time. This No-Confidence motion is frivolous, meaningless, and non-serious. It is only a gimmick. I am sure Mrs. Gandhi will be able to meet the situation in the country and the country will progress. I have no doubt about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Jethmalani. Your party has been allotted 13 minutes. (*Interruptions*) Order please. He will ask for some bonus time. Therefore, don't interrupt him.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have just heared a somewhat longish speech made by my very distinguished friend who with his usual lungpower made a charge against all members of the Opposition that on the eve of the Prime Minister's departure from this country, we are interested in creating what he called *tamasha*, only to embarrass her.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I have given several arguments.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I think that the charge is too frivolous and absured to deserve any serious attention. But since it has been made, at least I wish to clear myself of any such intention.

I do not know whether the Prime Minister herself, her colleagues and distinguished members, including Mr. Bhagat, will be willing to believe that if there is one intellectual and moral conviction which I have entertained all my life, which I continue to entertain and, I hope, will continue to entertain hereafter, it is that if there is some dishonest Indian, every Indian must hang down his head in shame and in a remote but still in significant sense, he is vicariously responsible for the actions of that dishonest person. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He did not name you.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am surprised at the ignorance of my friends here. They do not even know what I am going to say and, in obedience of some inner law of their beings, they must jump up in their seats before they have heard what I have to say.

I wish to read to this House a letter which I wrote to the Prime Minister long before the Antulay storm broke out in public. The contents of the letter would at least dispel any notion that I wanted publicity in this kind for this sordid affair or that I wanted to make political capital out of it. The date of the letter is July 25. I quote:

"Madam Prime Minister,

Somewhat reluctantly, I have decided to bring to your notice the latest antic of your Chief Minister in Maharashtra. With perfect justification, the *Indian Express* calls it an exercise in inhumanity. It brings back to one's mind instances from unsavoury past. In a sense, I have no right to question your choice of the Chief Minister. But when things get too bad, as a voter from Maharashtra...."

—mark the words "as a voter from Maharashtra"—

"....my action may be justified. I would like to tell you a lot about what has happened"

Mr. Bhagat will mark the words which follow:

"Provided you are not allergic to meeting me in some privacy"—not where publicity exists. "Perhaps you will recall that our last meeting was quite pleasant."

The Prime Minister in her wisdom decided that a meeting between me and her was not politically desirable. I was asked to call upon her Private Secretary. Consistently with my dignity and the disaster which she was courting and which I wanted to save her from, I decided not to call upon her Private Secretary. I wrote to her Private Secretary that I am sorry, in spite of all the respect which I have for the Private Secretary about whom I have heard quite a few good things, I would not in this instance call upon him when I desired to call upon her.

The storm broke out while I was out of this country. When things have already become public and are within public knowledge, I think, it is my duty that I add to the knowledge which I wanted to then impart to the Prime Minister and her colleagues which for some reason or other, best known to her, she refused to receive. At least my friends would do me one honour and give me one credit, that I desired to discuss this matter with their leader in private, before the matter had become public.

It is true that this is a no-confidence motion against the present Government of India. It is, in a sense, a motion of no-confidence against the Prime Minister and her colleagues. I am conscious of the

fact that it is not a Motion of No Confidence against Mr. Antulay and I am prepared to go further and impose a further limitation upon myself. Mrs. Gandhi and her Party won the elections of January, 1980 with a thumping majority. Whatever my political differences with her before that election, whatever according to me though denied by her, and her party people, were her misdeeds before, that election result puts a political and a moral estoppel on us not to dilate upon those things of the past. I was prepared and I am prepared to make those things remain a matter of the past, not to be unearthed again. Let by-gones be by-gones. I am willing to accept the limitation that the No-Confidence Motion today must be based on solid evidence of the misconduct, presented by Mrs. Gandhi's Government, after January, 1980, when she assumed reins of office again, in accordance with the political verdict of the people which we respect, however much we may dislike it.

To some extent I shall depart from this because a reference to some other events prior to January, 1980 is relevant only to this House.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Mahajan, you are a lawyer. Please. At least you know how to behave.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: You are casting an aspersion on others.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I will refer to a few things which happened in the past. But I shall refer to them only for one purpose, only for the purpose of showing the kind of light which they throw upon the problem which we are discussing this morning or this afternoon.

My charge against the present Government is two-fold. This is a charge primarily against the Prime Minister and the charge is that with full knowledge—I claim and I shall prove that she had full knowledge of those facts—of the character, the antecedents, the ** operations of her Chief Minister in Maharashtra, she not only appointed him, she shielded him, she continued with him, she shut her eyes and ears to anything said against him and stubbornly continued to cling on to him in defiance of all decent opinion to the contrary and in defiance of overhelming evidence of that man's ** guilt.

(*Interruptions*)

Even if you were to do that in private, you would have failed to do these things.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Excuse me for my intervention. Is it proper to deal with Mr. Antulay in this manner when he is not present here?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The Speaker has ruled upon that before. You were not here.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: You claim to be a very senior Parliamentarian.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, only keep in mind the time of interruptions. You should not debit it to me.

We are going back to the night of 5th June, 1973. An incident which happened in Maharashtra at a junction of two important roads Wadkal-Naka where the police and the Customs posted themselves, vigilantly with a view to intercept contraband gold which was supposed to be transported across Alibagh into that area. A little after mid-night—I do not go into disputed facts; any fact which is denied I will not use; I use only facts which Mr. Antulay admitted in his

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

(Shri Ram Jethmalani)

statements which he made at that time both on the floor of the Assembly, to the public, and to a Committee which was eventually appointed—at about 12.30 in the night, a car passed which was intercepted by the Customs officers who were waiting in search of gold....

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): On a point of order.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): On a point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Rule 353 reads:

> "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...."

He is making charges now. I want to know whether he has given notice to the Speaker....

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am mentioning admitted facts....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is not making any allegation.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I want to know whether the Speaker has received the notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jethmalani, please avoid any accusation.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, he has not made any accusation. *(Interruptions)* He has not made any allegation.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Please listen to me for a moment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not made any allegation so far. We will watch.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: What has happened here in the last ten days except discussing Antualy affair... *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, I seek your permission to make a small submission. Allegations have been made by the hon. Members of the Opposition. They have not submitted anything in writing... *(Interruptions)* I want your ruling on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not made any allegation.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : इस तरह से उनका नाम ले कर बोलने की क्या इनको इजाजत दी जा सकती है ? अगर... (इंटरप्शन)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not made any allegation so far. We shall see. Mr. Jethmalani knows the rules. He is a great advocate.

आचार्य भगवान देव : अगर ये इस तरह से नाम ले कर बोलेंगे तो हम भी इनकी पोल खोलेंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not made any allegation.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The officers of the customs... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Order, please.

आचार्य भगवान देव : इनकी गति विधियां क्या रही हैं, देश के विरुद्ध इन्होंने कैसी कैसी गद्दारी की है, सारी चीज हम पेश करेंगे ।

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: One piece of advice which I wish to tender to them is to cleanse the Party of this kind of people.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please address the Chair...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You please restore order.

The Customs decided to search every car. At 12.30 passed a car which they wanted to search... *(Interruptions)* I will appear even for you even though you are worse than**....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't reply to him.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The car was stopped and out came the Chief Minister of Maharashtra—Barrister cum Minister in those days. It is an admitted position. Mr. Antulay says that because the Customs officers found him in the car, the car was not searched...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It happened long ago. Is he going to refer to these things?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please avoid names. If you mention the name of Antulay, it becomes an allegation. Therefore, don't mention the name...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: In a no-confidence motion we want to show that these facts are in the knowledge of the whole Cabinet. Why do you prevent us mentioning the name of Antulay?...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't mention and you carry on...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): The Rules are very clear. He has said that Mr. Antulay has admitted in the Maharashtra Assembly. You please go through Rule 354 which says:

> "No speech made in the Council shall be quoted in the House unless it is a definite statement of policy by a Minister:
>
> Provided that the Speaker may, on a request, being made to him in advance, give permission to a member to quote a speech or make reference to the proceedings in the Council, if the Speaker thinks that such a course is necessary in order to enable the member to develop a point of privilege or procedure."

My submission is that anything made by any Member in any Assembly or in any other House cannot be referred to here and he has referred to a statement of Mr. Antulay. He cannot do that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: This is what *Kaul and Shakdher* say in their book:

> "It was against the rules of parliamentary debate and decorum to make defamatory statements or allegations of incriminatory nature against any person and the position was rather worse if such allegations were made against persons who were not in a position to defend themselves on the floor of the House. The House should not be made a forum—this House should not be made a forum—where the conduct and character of persons should be brought into disrepute, as the person against whom allegations were made had no remedy against a speech made on the floor of the House which was privileged. In order to safeguard the honour of the people, generally it was imperative that the Members applied voluntary restraint — he should apply voluntary restraint—and resorted to make allegations in

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

(Shri Janardhana Poojary)

cases of extreme necessity where there was an element of public interest. Even in such cases it was necessary that a reasonable opportunity should be given to the Minister concerned to investigate into the matter and to produce, if necessary, defence on behalf of the person concerned."

Now, Sir, he must obey the Rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The last sentence he said is voluntary restraint. I think Mr. Jethmalani will stick to it. Mr. Jethmalani knows the rules and I hope he will stick to the Rules.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The first car was followed by another car in which there was the official body-guard of the Minister. The Customs Officers wanted to search that car. His body-guard got out of the car.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is there any connection with regard to the No-confidence Motion against the Council of Ministers?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I will tell you in a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has it got any relationship with the No-Confidence Motion against the Council of Ministers?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Has it anything to do with the No-Confidence Motion against the Council of Ministers?

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Customs officials are involved. I shall show you the connection.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: That night the cars could not be searched. A custom officer was arrested by the police at the instance of** a body-guard and a puzzleman resulting in the confusion and in that, the third car passed through. These are admitted...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What has it got to do with the No-Confidence Motion against the Council of Ministers?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am coming to that. These facts of 1973 were fully publicised; they were not only fully publicised but there was a discussion also which took place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any name mentioned will be expunged.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: This is a subject matter of enquiry. Sir, any person who is honest enough in the sense in which he was—not in the sense in which somebody appeared in any criminal court—or anybody in that position would have got out of the car and said that since you are for a laudable.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:: Having referred to the ruling given in the House the hon. Member, in this manner, is continuing to refer to the conduct of a man who is not present in the House to defend himself. It is not proper.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: That is the conduct of you people which we are discussing to-day.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Let him speak about us but not about the man who is not in the House.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Now, Sir, in 1973 this conduct was perfectly known to every member of the Congress Party including the Prime Minister. Then, Sir, comes the period of emergency. During the period of emergency, this gentleman...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What has the No-Confidence Motion got to do with emergency?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Please listen to me.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the subject proper. From 1980 onwards this Government is in power. Why do you go back to these things. It is not proper. Mr. Jethmalani, I am to teach you? This Government is in power from 1980 onwards. There is no no-confidence against the Council of Ministers from 1980 onwards. Already one no-confidence motion had been moved. Therefore, now, I would even say that this no-confidence motion starts from last May. Please do not go back. Please help me. I am not as learned person as you are. I am a very humble worker. Therefore, please help me.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Leave the past history. Now listen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the no-confidence motion whether any Central Minister is involved or is the Prime Minister involved in that. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down. Come to the subject of the no-confidence motion.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You will not allow me to refer to 1977 to 1978.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am telling you this. I am making the position clear. Shri Jethmalani does not require advice from me.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I shall come to the present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the present always. Don't look backwards. Always look forward.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Here is the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. After the January 1980 election—we forget his pre-January 1980 actions or misdeeds....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the subject.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Everyone goes about in Fiat or Ambassador cars. This gentleman goes about in Toyota car costing Rs. 7½ lakhs. Even the Prime Minister uses a Fiat or Ambassador Car.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any mention of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra will not go on record. Come to the subject. They are not here to reply to you. This is not the way. Please come to the subject proper.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: But the Chief Minister of Maharashtra....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any allegation against the Chief Minister will not go on record. Don't record. Please expunge.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I want half-a-minute to draw an inference. That if a man can play ducks and drakes with public money the presumption is that he is not honest; the presumption is that the Prime Minister who keeps him in the Office acquiesces in that dishonesty and is determined to encourage those misdeeds. The line of argument is that you know his misdeeds and those misdeeds.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, why is he defending the smugglers?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I have said before and I wish to repeat. I have defended a large number of smugglers. I continue to defend them in the court but today my practice has become one-tenth because ninety per cent of my clients have joined that party.

Sir, let me tell you another secret. If you go to the houses of the active smugglers of these days you will find there the portrait of the Prime Minister which they worship like Kali or Durga. She has become a goddess for them now. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Why does not the Prime Minister stop these youngmen from shouting?

Sir, my next point is that with the knowledge of the Prime Minister and

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

the Government this gentleman with a slight minor ailment of a minor mild irritation in his alimentary canal crosses the Suez Canal and gets himself admitted in a London clinic. Does not the Prime Minister know that no honest Chief Minister can afford that on his own expense. How is it that the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not proper. Anything derogatory or defamatory will not go on record. I will take care of it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Does the Prime Minister or Finance Minister not know of this trip? If they know of this trip then they must make enquiries. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a platform speech and not for Parliament.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Why are you anxious to prevent? You go on interfering at every stage because they just want you to. Now, I want to ask a question. Does the Government know that this man was admitted to a London clinic? Have they cared to make enquiries as to who paid for this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You come to the subject.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: What do you mean? Is this not a subject? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I am to guide the House. You need not guide the House.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: There is something like Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. (*Interruptions*) I charge this Government of having failed to do its legal and constitutional duty for not enquiring about the widespread breaches of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. This man goes or the hospitality of those very persons....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these things are not against the Council of Ministers. That is what I am telling you. It is not against the Council of Ministers. About Antulay he is talking.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Of course I am talking about Antulay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What has it got to do with the No-Confidence Motion against the Council of Ministers? That is what I am asking.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Why can't you understand a very simple thing, Mr. Deputy Speaker?

Our charge is that the Chief Minister is committing offence against the Central laws and this Government is taking no action; they are hand-in-glove; they ought to have sacked him; but they are continuing him in office. And secondly, what I wish to say is this....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a point. But you are going to hospital and so on.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The public must know. The people must know.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. Please go to your next point.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have spoken about 1973-80; I have travelled to the London clinic. Now I am taking you to Paris.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. You will have to conclude now.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I will conclude for you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With all these interruptions you have taken 30 minutes.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: On the second trip this man lives in Paris in the most expensive hotels on the French Riviera. I want the Finance

Minister who is worried about foreign exchange to make enquiries: Who paid for these Paris hotels? Who paid for the French Riviera? If this is not corruption, then what is corruption? If you shield corruption, then you are corrupt yourself. And my charge is that you are corrupt yourself. Therefore you are unable to take any action against this** Chief Minister of yours.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, may I ask him one question? Why did you not put any single question on this? Why did you not write a single letter to me on this? How could you now make these allegations?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Here is a letter to your Prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is replying to Mr. Venkataraman.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I want to go to the top, to the head of your Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Finance Minister is the proper person you should have addressed.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Under the rules if any such offence is committed and if the opposition has information on this, why should not the opposition put a question? Why did he not write to me? Why did he not take any other action? Why did they wait till the last minute to come on this, something like a Jack-in-the box?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please go to the next point. You have to conclude now.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: There are two instances which are known to the Prime Minister herself. These are known to the Finance Minister. These are known to every Minister in this Cabinet. Therefore they are guilty. That is my accusation number one.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: **

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Order, order.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: A builder who had constructed premises wanted to let it out at a fancy price, to Indo-Suez Bank. Under the law he is expected to seek a no-objection certificate from the Government. Mr. Antulay keeps that portfolio to himself and when this man goes in, he is asked**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making an allegation. It will not go on record.

You have to make that allegation in the Maharashtra Assembly.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rule is very clear. I will read it. Mr. Jethmalani please sit down.

I will read the rule now. It says 'Rules to be observed while speaking' Please sit down, Mr. Jethmalani. No member can do this. That is, 'reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms, There should not be anything of allegatory nature against anybody who is not a Member of this House. I will not allow this. Now, you can carry on.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am making allegations against these persons.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any allegations made will not go on record.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, before you give ruling on the point of order, you please hear me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. I have already given the ruling. Now, under what rule you are raising your point of order?

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SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am not raising a point of order. Somebody-else has raised a point of order. You are allowing it without hearing me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have any other matter against the Council of Ministers, you please speak.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: This is my allegation against the Council of Ministers that with full knowledge corruption is going on....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these things will not go on record. Any allegation or anything of that sort will not go on record. Come to the no-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers. These are all personal allegations. I will not tolerate it. I will not allow it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir for a Chief Minister to take a bribe is a personal allegation. I think it is a distortion of rule. I am sorry that you are distorting the rules. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is the business of the Maharashtra Government. You become a Member of that Assembly and then put it there. Mr. Antulay is answerable to the Maharashtra Assembly. You please ask your party friends to raise it there. He is not a Member of this House.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: No State Minister is responsible to the State Legislature. Everybody has said that they are responsible to the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know that you are a good lawyer, Mr. Jethmalani.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, how much time you have given him?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Interruptions are there. I have given him the 'bonus time'.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Let us come to the conduct of this Ministry which is directly under the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not dealt with it. You have yourself accepted that.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Not at all. *(Interruptions)* Now, I do not wish to go into the disputed question whether the Prime Minister gave her consent to her name being used in connection with this particular Trust or not. I do not wish to go into that question. *(Interruptions)* But the Prime Minister has admitted through the Finance Minister, at least one thing. So far she has not spoken personally, but she has spoken through her accredited representatives and her agents. She has confessed that at least she blessed the objects of this Trust. I say this and I charge that she understood the objects of this Trust. The object of this Trust.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the point. Please conclude.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: This is my last point. Now, Sir, I charge this that any person who leads the instrument of that Trust and the objects which are mentioned in that Trust, will come to one conclusion and one conclusion alone in the context of the politics of this country, and that conclusion is that this Trust was created for **purposes and the Prime Minister of this country has blessed those**

Now, those are.... *(Interruptions)* Now, I charge that the main purpose of this Trust which the Prime Minister has associated herself by signing that document, whatever the contents of the document, is to collect political funds, for the purpose of bribing and buying off inconvenient intellectuals in this

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country and for the purpose of beating down the Opposition. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: For every sentence you are going on giving by advice.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Sir, he used the word ††. That should not go on record. (*Interruptions*)

आचार्य भगवान देव : ये खाकी निक्कर वाले, इनकी गुरु-दक्षिणा का कोई हिसाब किताब नहीं है। गुरु-दक्षिणा का कोई ट्रस्ट नहीं है, कोई रसीद नहीं निकालते हैं...

(व्यवधान)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If the intellectuals and the people of talent to be rewarded with the funds of this trust are to be selected by Mr. Antulay or by any person of the intellect and moral calibre of Mr. Antulay, it is not the intellectuals who are going to be rewarded but it is those who allow their intellect to be prostituted for the immoral political purposes who are alone going to be rewarded by this Trust. Therefore, if the Prime Minister has given her blessings to this Trust, I think it is the misconduct of this Government and misconduct of the Prime Minister (Interruptions). Sir, the very fact that the Prime Minister at least at this stage did come to the conclusion that she should withdraw her name from this Trust is a public confession that at least in June 1981 he realised that it is the †† Trust with which the Prime Minister's name should not be associated. And therefore either the Prime Minister should have the moral courage to say that this is a good Trust and "I shall continue my association with the Trust under all circumstances" or she should have publicly confessed "I was wrong in the beginning and I am now succumbing to the public pressure."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Immoral purpose does not cease to be immoral because it is shared by two judges of the High Court. It is shared by some other big persons who are associated with the Working of the Trust.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I will take only five minutes. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed him five minutes more. He has asked me five minutes more. I have allowed him. I am not to follow your advocacy. I do not know why somebody else should intervene. Please sit down.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The Law Minister is present here and I want to ask him one question. (*Interruptions*) On the facts about the operation of this Trust just now come to knowledge, I want to ask the Law Minister: do or do not these facts constitute an offence under sections 161 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 5(2) of Prevention of Corruption Act? I want further to ask the Law Minister if the Prime Minister is right that she never allowed her name to be associated with this trust, how is it that the Chief Miniter who knowing the full facts and knowing that persistently, according to him, she refused to lend her name for it to be associated with this trust, still he represented to people that her name was associated, with her consent? I want to ask: is Mr. Antulay not guilty under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code? The Law Minister has to answer whether the trustees of this trust are guilty of offence of conspiracy to commit offences under section 161 and 165 of IPC, under

††Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

Section 5(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, and of cheating punishable under section 420 of the IPC? And the Law Minister has done nothing publicly to make the two Judges of the High Court dissociate themselves from the daily commission of these offences under the Indian Penal Code. I hope the Law Minister is aware of the rulings of the Madras High Court and the rulings of the Bombay High Court that a bribe does not become lawful merely because the bribe-taker says 'I will use the bribe amount for a charitable trust which my wife is going to administer.'

I want the Prime Minister to address her mind to the following questions which are posed: first of all, the arrogance and impudence with which these offence are being paraded throughout the country: are they, or are they not strongly suggestive that the offenders believe that they have the patronage, protection and the full backing of the Prime Minister? Otherwise, how will any Chief Minister do these offences with this amount of bravado?

Second: I hope the Prime Minister does understand, and she will tell me whether she does or does not, that a day-light robbery is no less a robbery because it is committed during day-light. Payment made by cheques are no less bribes—just because they are made by cheques. Payments by cheques represent only a small fraction of the iceberg of corruption, 99 per cent of which lies concealed and submerged and which has to be investigated; and I want to ask the Prime Minister and her Cabinet what steps they are taking to unearth, to investigate this submerged iceberg of corrupt one which lies hidden from public eye and which I want to bring to public eye, and which this Cabinet will not allow to be brought out.

Third: was the name of this trust decided, or was it not, before 11th October 1980?

Fourth: does the Prime Minister believe that a large number of people connected with the formation of this trust entered into a conspiracy....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So much of repetition. Please conclude.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You had just said that you were not a lawyer. And yet you presume.... These hundreds and thousands of persons who, before 11th October 1980, decided that this trust shall be called after her name, they all entered into a conspiracy to conceal this name from her, on the 11th October, 1980. If she has been so convinced, why she has been tardy, why she has been negligent, why she has been dilly-dallying the question of dealing with this man who in his own way has cheated** the people all over Maharatastra and managed to corner crores of rupees. This is my charge against the Government.

I am not going into the question of failure of this Government on the economic front. My distinguished friends had talked about it. I have one thing to say and that is my belief that the price of corruption is inevitably added to the price of commodities and inflation will continue to grow in this country so long as your corruption continues to grow; and unless you decide like what some of the Republicans did in the United States—they voted with the Democrats—the corruption will grow, the inflation will grow, suffering will grow and you shall disappear from the scene of the history much earlier than you think. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard the hon. members who spoke from the Opposition and given my very earnest thought to

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

what they had said. But I must say at the outset that Mr. Jethmalani, who was speaking just now, for whom I have a great respect as a very senior advocate, today has demonstrated a well-known saying that the weaker the case the louder is the argument. I must also confess that most of the things which he had stated are not relevant to the issue we are debating.

May I bring to your kind notice that most of the time had been taken by the speakers in trying to convince the House by merely levelling allegations; and I must remind my friends on the opposite side who has gone away without trying to listen to me, that allegations and suspicions howsoever grave do not amount to proof. Now our whole difficulty has been that, in spite of the facts which have been placed before the House by the hon. Finance Minister and on some of the facts the Presiding Officers of both the Houses have pronounced their decision but the Opposition members are still persisting and arguing against the ruling given by the Speaker in this House and by the Chairman in the other House. (*Interruptions*) I would very much request the hon. members not to interrupt because I never interrupt.

I would, therefore, beg of the hon. Members this courtesy which I always show to them. But probabaly my friend, Mr. Jethmalani was trying to say that the objects of the Trust are all immoral. I am surprised at this statement. There has to be a limit to perversity also. Shall I read the objects which are given in the Trust deed?

> 'To give encouragement, recognition, promotion and assistance to a maximum number of talented people of each group in the fields of literature, fine arts in the State of Maharashtra, to help talented people of the State, to give training incentive and financial aid to budding talents, to start promotional activities with a view to give the talented people gainful employment, to aid and assist the talented people from the weaker sections and bring their talents to the notice and recognition of society, to organise festivals, programmes, providing medical treatment to the sick and disabled among the talented people of the State.'

And may I also bring to his notice what Shri Raja Ram Bapu Patil, the President of the Maharashtra Janata Party, has said? He says:

> 'Indira Gandhi Pratisthan Trust is created to support he artists, writers and such other persons who need financial help and there is nothing wrong in giving or taking donations for a trust of this nature.'

This is the President of the Janata Party who has said so. (*Interruptions*) Now, my friends....

AN HON. MEMBER: You have no Pratistha now!

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: Now, may I again mention that it is not open to the Members—any Member of this House—to challenge the ruling of the Speaker? The Speaker has ruled only yesterday, that Shrimati Gandhi never gave her consent to her name being used in his Praitishthan. It is a ruling given by he hon. Speaker and his ruling is binding on everybody. Now, my friends.... (*Interrutpions*). May I again bring to the kind notice of the House that there were documents, particularly one document on the basis of which the whole argument is raised by the other side and that document has been interpreted by the Speaker as well as by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and it has been ruled that the word 'associate' does not mean that 'I have given my concent to my name being used.' So. I just want to know why they are flogging a dead horse. May I again say, that it has been ruled, and once a document has been interpreted by the presiding officer of this august house that ruling is binding?

[Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal]

Now, I will again come to the argument of my friend when he was trying to say about Mr. Antulay, in 1973 this happened, that happened, I am told by a member from Bombay, that the incident regarding which Mr. Jethmalani was speaking, was enquired into by a committe which was set up there and the incident was found be totally untrue.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You have not read the report; I have got it here. ..

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I am not going to enter into a discussion on that. (*Interruptions*). It has been stated by the hon. Finance Minister again and again that not a single allegation has been made till today that any amount collected through these Pratishthans has been misappropriated by anybody. It is very easy to go on levelling all sorts of allegations against a person who is not here to defend himself. It is an elementary principle of parliamentary democracy that we are not to level allegations against a person who is not in a position to defend himself.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: He is present through each one of you.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: It is no use levelling allegations resorting to character assassination and mud-slinging. I thought we were debating the failings of this Government. Regarding the failings, neither Mr. George Fernandes nor Mr. Jethmalani has tried to throw any light on the shortcomings of this Government. I always thought that a motion of no confidence which is brought against a duly elected Government is with a purpose. Unfortunately in this case, the purpose which has been stated by the mover of the motion is this. I was amused to hear it. He said, the purpose why we have brought this motion is that the opposition has been prevented from ventilating their grievances in this House. I just do not understand this. On the other hand—I am nobody to make that comment and with the utmost humility I say it—the opposition here is bent upon breaking all rules framed by this House. The rules are framed by us. The Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker day in and day out ask them, "I have to conduct this house according to the rules which we have framed. Don't you want the rules to be observed?" Whenever the Speaker wants the opposition to observe the rules, the opposition feels that they are prevented . prevented from what? Prevented from breaking the rules of this House? If that is so, certainly they will be prevented from breaking the rules of this House. It devolves on all of us to observe the rules and to conduct the debates in a manner which is befitting us. But the opposition feels irritated only because the Speaker is trying to bring discipline and enforce the rules of this House and they feel, "All right. Why not bring a motion of no confidence against the Government?" It is in that cavalier fashion that this motion of no confidence has been brought.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No confidence motion also is based on the rules only.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: With all respect, may I say this is an abuse of this particular privilege which is granted for a laudable object. The allegation of the opposition is that the Government has not been able to achieve all that they had promised. But what has been the role of the opposition? They take the earliest opportunity to vitiate the atmosphere prevailing in the country. They take the first opportunity to incite communalism, to break law and order and not to permit the developmental activities to go on.

May I bring to the notice of the House what this Government has

achieved. When the Congress Government was out-voted, they left a vibrant economy to them. So far as the industrial growth was concerned, the growth rate at that time was 9.4 per cent and when they got regions of the Government, they brought down the growth rate to 1.04 per cent. They had not only dwindled the growth rate but also brought it to minus. What does it mean? I am not an economist. But as a layman I understand one thing that if you demolish the structure completely and bring the structure to a debris, then how much time does it require to re-build the structure? Should this Government not be congratulated that now the growth rate is 12 per cent? The plan which we have formulated envisages a growth rate of 8 per cent per year and again I must say with all humility—the opposition should cooperate; but in any case, they should not try to put spokes in the wheel of progress.

When my learned friend, Mr. George Fernandes, talks of character and national character, what can be more amusing than this? Do we not know each other? Mr. Fernandes was the Minister of Industry. Did he think of nationalising any industry? No. The object is not to go towards socialism. The object is—people say so, I will not say so—to blackmail the people. At least, we should not preach from a pulpit on which we have no right to stand.

Shall I again say that the unfortunate situation which has been brought about by our friends on the opposite side is one where the worker has not only been made indifferent to the national interest—I can imagine what harm even indifference in any worker can bring about—but also forced to adopt a negative attitude. If the coal is lying at the pithead, the worker refuses to lift it. If the coal is lying at the railway station, the worker refuses to load it. And our friends now tell us as to why we are bringing Essential Services Maintenance Bill. Any Government which has been charged for ruling this country for five year, has to discharge its duty towards the people. Their duty is, first of all, to see that production does not go down.

(*Interruptions*)

What I say is this. The opposition say they have no faith in what we say. They have a right to say so. But do they know what we think about them? We do not take them seriously at all in any of the issues.... (*Interruptions*) and the reason is this. A critic is a legless person who wants to run very fast. They know it will not be possible for them to come back. They know they just cannot come back and they have very little chance of ruling this country. The only thing left with them is to try to undermine the democratic process. On the other hand, they cry very loud that we are trying to demolish democracy. They forget that it is due to the democratic born instinct that Mrs. Gandhi ordered the elections.... (*Interruptions*) Can we forget that when the electorate out voted us we were in power, we did not use the governmental machinery for remaining in power, when we were in power, we called for elections one year earlier than the then extended term of the Lok Sabha. The electorate was annoyed with us and said "sorry" to us. We were voted out of power. Now, later on, it is the same democratic process which has given the reins of the country to this party to rule. I would therefore, with all humility, submit that this is a loud cry, there is no substance or vitality in any of the arguments raised by the opposition.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the credit of the Non-Confidence Motion that has been tabled in this House by the opposition solely goes to this great Government that has failed on almost all the fronts the credit goes to their insensitivity and unresponsiveness to people's hopes and aspirations.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

In the course of the last few months, a number of important burning problems came up, and we tried to discuss and debate issues on the floor of this house in the hope that all will participate in this discussion. Since Mrs. Gandhi is not merely the Prime Minister of the country, but also thte Leader of the House, we hoped that she will participate in these meaningful discussions and debates in the House, she will try to communicate the view-point of the Government and her own approach and attitude to the various burning problems. But, unfortunately, our tragic experience for the last one year has been that we rarely find the Prime Minister in this House, we rarely find the Leader of the House in the House ... (*Interruptions*) I am very careful in weighing my words. I say that this aberration has developed especially in the last one year; initially she was coming to the House. I deliberately referred to this term, because I have not forgotten that earlier term of office.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, I wish to draw the attention of this House to the fact that when late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the leader of this House, he used to make it a point to see that almost every day he was here in this House, from Eleven to One. A journalist asked Panditji a question: 'Why do you spend your time in Parliament right from Eleven to One every day.' And Panditji in his unique way, in his characteristic way gave the reply: "I spend this much time in this sovereign Parliament because I want to feel the pulse of the Parliament and through it, the pulse of the people in this country." That is the reply that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had given. That is what we appreciate. (*Interruptions*). The hon. Minister may please listen to me. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, that was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Leader of the House. From father to daughter what a tremendous change, the change of attitude and change of approach!

There are some important problems which are arising. The recent controversy, the storm that is going on, there are a number of issues. If only the Prime Minister was present in the House and clarified a number of issues, I am sure the issues could have been settled one way or the other in this very House. But we could not get the opportunity of discussing and debating the problems with the Leader of the House in this Parliament. Unfortunately, if you go through the records of Parliament you will find that only when questions on Defence are discussed in this House during the Question Hour, either the Leader of the House is present on that day or in the alternative when somebody dies, to offer obituary, the Leader of the House is present. Sometimes, Madam Prime Minster, when you just rush to the House I always feel frightened that somebody must have died, that is why you have come to the House.

That is the position in the House. The Leader of the House is absent most of the time and that is why on many problems she is not able to gauge the feeling of this House and that is what exactly is happening in Parliament.

Sir, there are numerous failures of the Government, but the most important failure of his Government is on the front of corruption. Unfortunately corruption in high places has gone to a tremendous extent. Look at the Antulay affair not only from the point of view of the aberration of an individual, and I am the last man who would like to cast aspersions on an individual—Sir, the politics is not worth having if one has to live in politics only at the cost of the character assasination of individuals. We are least interested in that. But the question is, the Antulay affair represents... (*Interruptions*). Please have a little more patience, Mr. Tytler.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: All right, if you say something which does not make sense, you want us to

have patience to listen to you? You are making all the accusations. You have not set up any high standard. You remember, you sold the gold and you are a party to it. This is what I say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the best parliamentary traditions I yeilded in the hope that he has some question to put to me. But since he has no question, Sir, I can proceed further.

Sir, what I was to point out is that the entire Antulay affairs is an epitome of the institutionalisation of corruption. That is the tragedy of this country and unfortunately in the entire system of corruption, the Prime Minister s name has been utilised as a raw material to build up the entire edifice of corruption in the country and that is the most important aspect that we would like to stress and not only the few aberrations of a few individuals. We are concerned about clean political life in this country and therefore, from that angle and from that perspective we would like to raise the issue.

Sir, it is said when Rome was burning Nero was fiddling, but our Nero, the Prime Minister of the country, does not even fiddle She remains a silent spectator and probably when the flames of corruption are going out and the entire country's political life and public life is being consumed, we find that in a sadistic way probably she enjoys all the scandals that are going on in the country. She has nothing to say about it. That is the entire tragedy.

There are various aspects and stages in the development of a very important matter that was discussed by a number of my colleagues on the Opposition side. I would like to know from the Prime Minister, because in this entire episode which is described as Antulay affair, it is the Prime Minister of the country who has to clarify certain issues, because her name has been connected with the Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratisthan. I take it for granted that Shrimati Indira Gandhi in the Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratisthan is the same Indira Gandhi who is sitting here as the leader of the House in Parliament. That is why I would like to raise certain issues here.

On 11th October, 1980, there was a small function at Raj Bhavan in Bombay.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Again, this Hous is becoming a Maharashtra Assembly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It does not matter. If the mal-practices take place in Maharashtra, they will come from Maharashtra; if they take place in Bihar, they will come from Bihar.

On 11th October, 1980, when the function was held, the photographs were taken. I am here raising the issue connected with the Prime Minister of the country. Is not the Prime Minister part and parcel of the Council of Ministers? I do not know what is the Council of Ministers without the Prime Minister. There is nothing like that.

As far as the Prime Minister is concerned, she was present in that small function. Next day, not only the Bombay newspapers and the newspapers in different parts of the country but the official publication of the Maharashtra Government, *Lok Rajya* came out with certain photographs. That photograph had a certain caption and that caption was not devised by the correspondences of various newspapers. The Directorate of Information of the Maharashtra Government had sent a photograph and also put the caption. The official version was given and the official version says: The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi is offering her consent for the formation of the Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratisthan and keenly watching by her side is Mr. A. R. Antulay, the Chief Minister of

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Maharashtra. That was the caption officially released along with the phograph by the Information Directorate of the Maharashtra Government which was published in 12th October in all the newspapers. But more than that— I am not concerned with what appeared in the general fuss—on 16th October, 1980, the same news appeared in the official publication of the Maharashtra Government, *Lok Rajya* which is being described by the Finance Minster of Maharashtra after the controversy as *Moorkh Rajya*. It is not my description, It is the description given by the Maharashtra Government.

I would like to know from the Prime Minister because she is the only person who can give authentic version. We have come to learn that on 11th October,, a meeting of the Congress (I) MLAs was held. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was present, the Prime Minister of the country was present; the Chief Minister was present and, in that meeting, the Chief Minister announced, on 11th October, in the meeting of the Congress (I) MLAs that Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the beloved Prime Minister of India, had given her con sent for the establishment of the Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratisthan. And that was followed by a tremendous applause. That happened on 11th October, 1980. But she does not know that. If she knows, she does not remember and if she remembers, she would not like to confirm that. That was the first instance.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are repeating it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is something new. The information about the meeting of Congress (I) MLAs has not appeared. They are brilliant youngmen, I have not got their originality. I will go according to my competence.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED *in the Chair*]

16.09 hrs.

There is another aspect and it is a leading aspect. My friend and colleague Mr. George Fernandes has referred to that

MR CHAIRMAN: Why do you want to repat then?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because I would like to put another construction on that. I would like to do that. It is the Charity Commission of Bombay that registered this Trust and even now if you check the records of the Charity Commission of Bombay, there is no registration of Pratibha Pratishan in Maharashtra at all. There is only one Pratisthan and that is Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratisthan. That is the registration that is made by the Charity Commission of Bombay. When has this been registered?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Were these facts discussed in the ruling?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not at all. I had discussed the matter with the Speaker before the No-Confidence Motion and he said "provided you don't challenge the Speaker's ruling, you are perfectly within your right to discuss even the entire problem". That was exactly what was told to us by the Speaker and in terms of the directions and the interpretation given by the Speaker of the House I am raising all these points here. I will not at all go beyond the limitations.

(Interruptions)

I am coming to that. The privilege issue was related to the Finance Minister's behaviour, whether he deliberately and consociously misled the House, whether it constituted contempt of the House and, to that exent, whethr it consituted breach of privilege. That was the aspect.

THE MINISER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Point of order. Speaker has given a ruling. The Hon. Member is giving a different version to that ruling. I would request you

to read that ruling again for the benefit of all the Members and then, rule out if what the Hon. Member is saying is incorrect. Then it should be expunged from the preceedings because as we heard the ruling, the ruling dealt with all the points which the Hon. Member is making and they were denied by the Finance Minister and Speaker ruled that so far as Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratisthan is concerned, she never gave her consent. If this is correct, then whatever the Hon. Member said should be expunged from the proceedings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you any ruling?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have discussed this matter with the Speaker. So long as I do not challenge the ruling, I have a right to a question about the Prime Minister of, the country, who is the Leader of, the House and I am right and I will continue to do it.

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी (सीतापुर) सभापति जी, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि यहां महाराष्ट्र के चीफ-मिनिस्टर के ऊपर बहस हो रही है या नो-कान्फिडेन्स पर

(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): On a point of order. My respected friend is referring to certain documents to come to the conclusion that the Prime Minsiter is involved in this. This is the way.

(*Interruptions*)

My own position is in support of what Mr. Mahajan has said. This is the ruling of the Speaker : As far as mention of Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratisthan is concerned, the versions published in the newspapers—all the documents to which he is referring have been referred to by the Speaker-as far as Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratisthan and the versions published in the newspapers or in Maharashtra Government publications or, even in letters written by some officials of Maharashtra Government or office-bearers of the Trust or accounts maintained by the banks or issue of cheques or subsequent meetings with the Authorities etc. are concerned, these cannot be taken as evidence of the allegation that the Prime Minister agreed to the trust being called Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratisthan. In the absence of any direct evidence of the documents signed by the Prime Minister and within the knowledge of the Finance Minister, when he made the observation, the charge cannot be sustained. All the documents he is referring to were referred to in this ruling and he has come to the conclusions that out of these papers, this conclusion does not arise. Any attempt to make out that this conclusion does arise is a repudiation of the ruling of the Speaker.

"Members cannot criticise, directly or indirectly, inside or outside the House, any ruling given or opinion expressed or statement made by the Speaker."

Again it has been stated :

"His rulings constitute precedents. The Speaker's rulings cannot be questioned except on a substantive motion.'

"The Speaker represents the House. He represents the dignity of the House, the freedom of the House, and because the House represents the nation in a particular way, the Speaker becomes the symbol of the nation's freedom and liberty.'

This is a statement by the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—to whom he has referred—and it was sustained by the Speaker then sitting in the House.

Therefore, we must understand that this was the position taken. A contention was raised; the arguments were heard. He has stated, "I have heard them; I have seen the papers", and he

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

comes to a conclusion. On a contention raised, after hearing everything, the Speaker comes to a conclusion that, on the basis of these, this inference does not arise at all. Any attempt to make out a position contra to this is a challenge of the ruling of the Speaker, a statement made by the Speaker, which is denied under Parliamentary procedure. Any attempt made that way is a contempt of the House and a challenge of the opinion of the Speaker of the House.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, I also want to speak on the point of order. I am supporting what Mr. Stephen has said. There is a very clear support for that from the rules. I am referring to rule 352. Rule 352 (iv) reads:

"A member while speaking shall not—

(iv) reflect on any determination of the House except on a motion for rescinding it."

The decision of the Speaker has been given on a question of privilege. The Speaker is the custodian of the powers of the House. He has the final power to determine a question of privilege, and he has determined that. Therefore, all the arguments which the hon. Member is using are a direct reflection on the decision of the Speaker which, under the rules, cannot be done at all. Otherwise, the whole thing will becomes absolutely ridiculous. All these arguments have been gone into by the Speaker and disposed of, whether it was Pratibha Pratisthan or anything else. Prof. Madhu Dandavate is clearly contravening the rules and conventions. He is raising arguments on a matter which has been determined by the Speaker, which has been decided by the Speaker. What Mr. Stephen has said has a clear support in this rule. Therefore, Prof. Madhu Dandavate should not be allowed to say all this. This is absolutely against the rules (*Interruptions*) It should be expunged. It is a serious reflection on the ruling of the Speaker. It is a very important matter I would expect a ruling from you on this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it your contention that the Prime Minister's name is unparliamentary and, therefore, it should be expunged?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I am on the issues which you are raising and which have already been decided by the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Madhu Dandavate. You speak only on the point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will speak on the point of order. The issue is very clear. In support of my point of view and in opposition to the point of order raised by Mr. Stephen, I would quote he comments of hon. Speaker himself from the Chair. On more than one occasion the Speaker has made the comments that the scope of the privilege motion is very restricted. 'My hands are tied. I am not expected to go into the probelm whether the Maharashtra Government has given a wrong impression or someone else has given a wrong impression regarding the consent given by Shrimati Indira Gandhi to the establishment of Indira Gandhi Pratishthan. I am only concerned whether deliberately and consciously the Finance Minister tried to mislead the House'. Through mistake he said 'maliciously'. I said 'That is not my allegation'. Then he said 'I am withdrawing it'.... (*Interruptions*) Hon. Law Minister, have a little patience. He is on records having said that even if you established that consent was given, 'I am only concerned whether the Finance Minister deliberately and consciously tried to mislead the House and to that extent whether he has committed a contempt of the House and, therefore, whether it is a breach of privilege'. Again when he called us in the Chamber, here again he repeated this. He went a step further, 'These are your political fights. You can carry on. I am not concerned with it. I do not come into the picture at all. I only come into the picture about the privilege

issue—whether deliberately the Finance Minister misled'. Therefore, the Speaker in the morning has allowed all the members right from Mr. George Fernandes onwards to make reference to the various documents. Mr. George Fernandes has quoted in this very House that this was the photograph that was actually sent to the Press. He showed it. He showed it to the Speaker. He showed it to the House and Speaker did not take any objection. All these documents were allowed to be quoted. Mr. George Fernandes was allowed to quote the documents. The Speaker did not rule it out. The Speaker did not restrain. What I have been saying is the correct interpretation and in terms of the hon. Speaker's own interpretation and his own ruling, I am perfectly within my right to use any material to establish and ask the question of the Prime Minister whether it is true that she was a party to the consent and whether she was present at a Board meeting where this consent was taken...

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: He has not challenged the relevance and application of the rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I ask you one thing? Were all these documents brought to the notice of the Speaker or not? Just give a reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please listen to me. When we submitted all these documents, the Speaker is on record and he told us in his Chamber and also in the House....

(Interruptions)

A number of documents were produced and he said when I insisted that these documents should be laid on the Table of the House... (*Interruptions*). Please listen to me. When I insisted that I would like to lay them on the Table of the House after authenticating them—you see his remarks—he said 'Since you are not in the Call Attention, if you get an opportunity to speak, while speaking only you can be allowed, after examination. His ruling was..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He made it clear. "In respect of those documents which are not relevant from my point of view and for my ruling—they are not related to the privilege issue at all—you can use them in any way you like. They are not at all a basis for my ruling." He made it clear because they are related to only whether the consent was given. The question of privilege was whether the Finance Minister has misled the House. They are separate issues. Therefore, he said that we can make use of them....

Sir, before giving the ruling, please consult the Speaker. I do not want any clash between your interpretation and the Speaker's interpretation....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you a chance, Mr. Niren Ghosh. I will give you a chance. Why do you worry about it?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have only one point to make The House is bound by the ruling of the Chair... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I am on a point of order. I was called at about 12 O' clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I shall allow you.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, I must be heard. I went to the Speaker this morning. Shri Unnikrishnan and another person were present. It was discussed there. I substantiate what Prof. Dandavate says. I corroborate that. They are uttering falsehoods and untruths.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am not disputing what Prof. Dandavate says. This House is concerned only with the ruling of the Chair—any statement by the Speaker becomes a ruling only when he announced it from the Chair—not otherwise. Whatever he says elsewhere is not binding on the House and it is irrelevant to the House.

16.25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, I have to give you the background

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Prof. Dandem?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Prof. Dandavate was basing on a number of documents here and going on quoting and arguing also on the basis of that. And he was coming to a conclusion that the Prime Minister had given her consent in agreeing to her name. I raised a point of order that anything that is stated against the ruling of the Chair is not permissible. I read out this part of your ruling and I said that here is the mention of Indira Pratibha Pratisthan in a caption published in a newspaper or in a Maharashtra Government publication or even letters written by some officials of the Maharashtra Government or the office-bearers of the trust or the accounts maintained in the bank or issue of cheques or other names made to the authorities of the trust concerned. These canot be a conclusive evidence to come to the conclusion as the Prime Minister's agreeing to the trust being called as Indira Pratibha Pratisthan.

MR. SPEAKER Is this a finding?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is the finding. My argument was this. The question before you was whether the Finance Minister deliberately made a statement. You can come to a conclusion on two basis—either you can come to a finding that she had not given her consent at all and, therefore, it cannot be presumed that he knew about it or, you can come to a conclusion saying that the matter is irrelevant.

All I need you to consider is whether the Finance Minister knew it and deliberately stated it. You took the first course of going to the question as to whether there was evidence to come to a conclusion that she gave the permission to the name. On that finding, the second statement—it is very clear—is that in the absence of any direct evidence that the document signed by the Prime Minister was within the knowledge of the Finance Minister—2nd October 1981—when he made the observation about the charge against the Finance Minister that he deliberately misled the House, cannot be sustained for coming to the conclusion that the Prime Minister did give her consent to his. Therefore, Sir, the question of giving the consent was within his knowledge does not arise and, naturally, he had no knowledge at all because this was not a fact. Once it is stated—I read out the rulings about the binding nature of the rulings—that the Speaker's rulings cannot be questioned except on a substantive motion.

> 'Members cannot criticise directly or indirectly, inside or outside the House, any ruling given, opinion expressed or, statement made by the Speaker....

MR. SPEAKER: What do you object to?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Therefore, I am objecting that he cannot argue out and state that the Prime Minister had given her consent to this document and he cannot for that purpose...

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think he has done it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is what he is doing. He cannot for that purpose bring to the House the documents that were presented to you and argue on that basis. That is repudiation of the ruling... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, in your absence I tried to interpret your ruling in your own words and I request you to stand by your own words.

MR. SPEAKER: I never budge from that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I ony say that I interpreted your ruling in your own words. Here you said the other day:

"I am not at all concerned with other political issues. I am not concerned with other documents which prove that the consent was given or not given. The question is whether deliberately or consciously the Finance Minister tried to misguide the House. That is the limited question before me." When I met you in the Chamber to remind you, you also said, "As far as other issues are concerned there are various other methods you can debate and discuss. I won't come in the way at all. I am concerned with the limited question whether the Finance Minister tried to misguide the House. That is why you rightly permitted George Fernandes to refer to certain documents and refer to the question of consent. Therefore, I referred to the Prime Minister—without casting any aspesion—and I think I am perfectly within my right.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, in your absence when Mr. Stephen raised this matter I quoted a rule in support of the ruling. It is rule 352(iv). I quote:

"352. A member while speaking shall not—

(iv) reflect on any determination of the House except on a motion for rescinding it;"

Now, Sir, the Speaker determines a matter finally. You came to the conclusion and there are two parts of your conclusion. Certain facts are raised and the foundations of the Privilege motion are based on those facts. Then you go into those facts and you see whether those facts are correct or not correct. Then on that you come to a conclusion. I say, Sir, this matter of privilege together with certain facts on which that had to be founded has been gone into and you have given a ruling. Now, Mr. Dandavate is challenging those facts and, therefore, I am saying that I support the ruling. Kindly see the record.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat now. I have made it amply clear in the House time and again that what I was concerned with was mainly to educate myself and rule on a specific point, namely, whether the Finance Minister had deliberately, knowingly and willfully misled the House. This was the simple thing. I went into the pros and cons of everything. I got the original documents and they convinced me beyond any doubt —and I made it quite clear4 about that—that Madam had not given her consent to that.

So simple it is. Let me say this.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: He is challenging your ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What I mean to say is this. Only that pertains to this. Whatever other matter I have given,—that evidence or publications of any Government or anything,—that does not come under this; I am not concerned with that. I am only concerned with what the Finance Minister did. I only got educated on that point and that was very clear. I am not going to budge an inch from that. So simple it is.

Now, I would request you also to be relevent and to the point and try to conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I never speak any irrelevant things.

MR. SPEAKER: If anything goes wrong I will have it expunged.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If anything goes wrong you will correct it, but if Government goes wrong, please set it right. Sir, I have just begun, for your information.

MR. SPEAKER: Pleased go ahead.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am thankful to you for the correct interpretation you have given about your ruling.

I want to ask one specific question for answer from the Prime Minister. On the 11th of October there were reports that a meeting was held in the Raj Bhavan.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is only one authority—that is the Presiding Officer. There is no other extra-constitutional authority here.

MR. SPEAKER: Please go ahead.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to put to the Prime Minister a specific question. It is this: I want to know whether she was present at that meeting on the 11th of October where the Chief Minister categorically said that Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the beloved Prime Minister of India, has given her consent to the establishment of this particular trust and there was a big applause. I would like to know whether she will confirm it or not.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing wrong about it. I have given my ruling that that is clear. My ruling is clear. Please sit down.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Why you are asking us to sit down?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I now refer to the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) 1950 Act.

The 1950 Act clearly says that if a dignitary *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: Twice you have said.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After all those of us who are speaking are not speaking irrelevant things.

It is not irrelevant.

MR. SPEAKER: Repetition.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Just I want to know categorically what is the legal interpretation—whether the Act puts an obligation on the part of the Government or not see...

MR. SPEAKER: That has come on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Therefore, there was some sort of consent given by the Prime Minister or on her behalf by some authority.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not come into it. Over-ruled.

No, no. Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is another point not referred to by other hon. Members, other speakers, so far. You may say, Lok Rajya publication cannot be relied upon. Some announcements in the Press cannot be relied upon. But in our democratic set up the Budget presented to the Legislature has got a certain amount of sanctity about it. On the 9th of October 1981 the Finance Minister of Maharashtra presented a Budget in the Maharashtra Assembly in which he said that there is an establishment of Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratisthan.

MR. SPEAKER: That is there on record. What is there about it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: and it was given a grant of Rs. 1 crore, 90 lakhs.

I would like to know this, whether the Finance Minister of any State has got the guts to use the name of the Prime Minister of the country by violating this particular Act of 1950.

I would like to know the Government interpretation on the floor of the House. Why I am raising all these issues is this..

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Just a minute. I have just begun.

Half the debate was on Points of order. The next question that I would like to put is this. It is very relevant.

I raised the question of the Prime Minister's silence over this issue for a long time. Atleast in this No-confidence debate I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister: Will she be prepared to end her silence on the issue? Take the House into confidence through the debate. I have said in one open letter to her that truth is not always outraged merely by falsehood, but it is very often outraged by conspired silence; and I would like to know from the leader of the House, the Prime Minister of the country, whether she will be prepared to end this conspired silence and give an authentice version as to what will happen as far as this particular case is concerned.

Sir, there has been a total collapse of law and order in the country. When the question of law and order was raised here, the Home Minister said: "As far as the aspect of law is concerned, the Union Law Minister will take care of it; and as far as the order is concerned, it is always Madam Prime Minister who brings the order. I am only concerned with the Home Affairs" That is what the Home Minister said. As a result of this cynical attitude of the Home Minister, he has split up law and order into two components and handed them over to different Ministers and said he has nothing left for Home and that is why Law and order situation has deteriorated.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you have been trying to preach decentralisation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is not a process of decentralisation. This is the process of centralisation in which more and more powers are being left in the hands of the Prime Minister. Therefore, I would like to point out to you that one of the reasons why we brought this No-confidence Motion is that law and order in the country, and particularly in the capital of the country, Delhi, has completely collapsed. The capital of the country has become the capital of criminals and it has become the capital of crimes. I want this particular state of affairs to be ended.

Now look at the statistics the Government has given. The atrocities on women and weaker sections...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please don't obstruct like that. You have given adequate time to everyone. Half of my time has been taken on points of order. Therefore, let me complete. Various points have been raised. I have moved from Antulay Affair to other affairs. Let me complete those affairs.

I would like to know from the Hon. Prime Minister how long will we have Moradabad; how long will we have Biharshaif; how long will we have Hyderabad; how long will we have Indore? These are the replica of Jamshedpur and we do not want this communal situation to deteriorate. It has completely deteriorated and we would like the situation to improve.

(*Interruptions*)

Sir, in 1952, in the very first Lok Sabha, while speaking on the President's Address, Comrade A. K. Gopalan said:

> "This is the war on the people declared in this country and we are going to meet this war."

In our country a 'democracy war' has been declared. Essential Services Maintenance Act has been passed in spite of the fact that in 1979 the number of man-days lost were 40.85 million and in 1980 they come down to 21.93 million. Even then we have the Essential Services Act, National Security Act. There is suppression of free judiciary so that the Union

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Law Minister has temerity to send a circular to Chief Ministers asking them to take the consent of the Judges so that there is a committed judiciary. Then the Judiciary will have to be committed and it will be omitted. That is their attitude. They are trying to intimidate the Election Commission; and one of the Cabinet Ministers said that if Gharwal pool had been ordered, we will try to see whether we should give you the powers and jurisdiction of the Election Commission. They want to tamper with our mail. They are toying with the idea of Presidential form of Government. This is all challenge to democracy. And in this No Confidence Motion we declare our resolve. It is a charter to fight the atrocities of this Government so that we shall be able to throw out the Government lock, stock and barrel.

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया (उदयपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रोफेसर दण्डवते जी को बहुत अरसे के बाद प्रधान मंत्री के सामने बोलने का मौका मिला तो उन्होंने सोचा कि सभी बात अपनी कह लूं तो अच्छा है। इसलिए उन्होंने सारी बातें चाहे रेलीवेंट थीं या नहीं थीं कहना इस मौके पर अच्छा समझा। मैं समझता हूं कि शायद यह पार्लियामेंट के इतिहास के अन्दर पहला मौका होगा कि जब एक विषय को लेकर के, इंदिरा गांधी प्रतिभा प्रतिष्ठान के नाम को ले कर लगातार किसी न किसी रूप में इस सदन के अन्दर चर्चा करने की कोशिश की गई। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह केवल नाम का प्रश्न नहीं है जिसकी वजह से विरोधी पक्ष या कुछ दूसरे लोग इतनी ज्यादा दिलचस्पी रखने लग गए हैं कि आया प्रधान मंत्री जी का नाम इस के अन्दर था या नहीं था। सच बात तो यह है कि पिछले करीब पौने दो वर्ष के अन्दर जो हालात देश के अन्दर खराब हुए थे उनके ऊपर काबू पाया जा रहा था, उनको ठीक करने की कोशिश की जा रही थी तो लोगों के ध्यान को इस तरफ से हटा कर किसी तरह से हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री और कांग्रेस पार्टी की इमेज पर धक्का पहुंचाया जा सके इस ख्याल से इन सारी चीजों को किया जा रहा है। नहरू के पीछे कोई नाम वाला प्रश्न उतना है।

मैं निवेदन करूं कि जिस प्रतिष्ठान को कायम किया गया जो उसके उद्देश्य है, अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी यह कह भी देतीं कि मैंने अपने नाम के लिए स्वीकृति दी तो प्रतिष्ठान के अन्दर क्या बुराई थी कि जिस की वजह से यह कहने का मौका होता कि क्यों नाम दे दिया? कहा जा सकता है, कोई भी देने के लिए नाम दे सकता था। जो कुछ उसके आब्जेक्टिव है उन के साथ कोई दो राय नहीं रख कर चल सकता कि आब्जेक्टिव ठीक नहीं थे। इसलिए कहने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री अगर कह देतीं कि हां, मैंने नाम दिया था तो उसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं थी। लेकिन साथ-साथ यह भी स्पष्ट है कि 23 जून को प्रधान मंत्री ने लिख करके भेजा जिसका जिक्र राज्य सभा के सभापति महोदय ने अपने प्रिविलेज मोशन के जवाब के अन्दर दिया है कि प्रधान मंत्री के असिस्टेंट सेक्रेटरी श्री धवन ने लिख कर भेजा कि उनके नाम को इस लेट स्टेज के ऊपर भी इससे अलग कर दिया जाय। जेठमलानी जी ने अभी कहा कि मैंने 25 जुलाई को लिख कर के भेजा। अखबारों के अन्दर चर्चा अगस्त से चली। इसलिए कोई अगर यह कहे कि अखबारों में चर्चा चलने लगी इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री ने ऐसा कह दिया तो यह समझना गलत है क्योंकि उन्होंने तो पहले ही कह दिया था और मैंने जैसा कहा अगर उद्देश्यों को देखते हुए वह हां भी कह देतीं तो उसे नां कहने का प्रान नहीं उठता था। हमें इस बात के लिए कम से कम इतना शिष्टाचार तो ले कर चलना होगा कि जब प्रधान मंत्री यह कहें कि मैंने इसके लिए स्वीकृति नहीं दी, केवल एसोशिएट करने वाली बात पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं तो फिर उस के ऊपर इतना

तूफान क्यों ? निश्चित तौर से इसके पीछे जो कुछ दिखता है वह बात नहीं है। उसके पीछे छिपी हुई कुछ और बड़ी बातें मालूम होती हैं कि जिनको लेकर लगातार एक पत्र के द्वारा यह प्रचार किया जा रहा है, विरोध पक्ष के द्वारा किया जा रहा है और खास तौर से विरोध पक्ष के कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा इन चीजों को उठाया जा रहा है।

अभी यहां पर कहा गया कि कुछ जरूरी चीजों पर क्योंकि सदन में बहस नहीं की जा सकी इसलिए यह प्रस्ताव आया लेकिन अभी इस सदन में जो बहस चली उसमें सिवाय समर मुखर्जी के और दूसरे जो माननीय सदस्य बोले वे अन्तुले की बात बोलने लगे। हम कोई यहां पर अन्तुले के बारे में चर्चा करने के लिए नहीं बैठे। मैं निश्चित तौर से यह मान कर चलता हूं और कोई भी निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति गहराई से सोचेगा तो मानेगा कि अन्तुले के अन्दर अति उत्साह हो सकता है, गलतफहमी में हो सकता है या और किसी कारण से हो सकता है लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने निश्चित तौर से स्वीकृति नहीं दी, यह बात साफ तौर से जाहिर होती है। जो 11 अक्तूबर के कागज को पेश किया गया है वही तो एक डाक्यूमेंट है, बाकी किसी अखबार में क्या निकला, कहां क्या भाषण दिया, क्या दूसरी चीजें हुईं उसका कोई महत्व नहीं है। फिर उसके बाद 23 जून वाली बात का जिक्र क्यों नहीं करते ? 23 जून को किसने लिख कर भेजा था ? 23 जून को क्या लिख कर भेजा गया और किसने लिख कर भेजा ? क्यों लिख कर भेजा ? कि यह नाम काम में लाया जा रहा है तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस स्टेज पर भी मेरे नाम को अलग कर दीजिए। मैं और अधिक इस विवाद में पड़ना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि यह महाराष्ट्र की विधान सभा का क्षेत्र है जिसके अन्दर इन चीजों पर चर्चा की जानी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुखाड़िया जी, मैं आपका एक मिनट लूंगा। मैं सदन से प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि जो बड़ी बातें थीं वह आ गई हैं, अब रेपिटीशन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अब मैं हर एक मैम्बर को हिसाब से ही टाइम दूंगा और 8 बजे इसको खत्म करूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, प्रधान मंत्री और अन्तुले जी के बीच में जो पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है उसको सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाए। (व्यवधान)

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : इस सदन में प्राइसेज के सवाल पर डिस्कशन हो चुका है, दूसरी चीजों पर भी डिस्कशन हो चुका है। अक्सर देश में जो साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हो जाते हैं उनके बारे में गहराई के साथ विचार करने की जरूरत है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करूं कि जो रिपोर्ट जमशेदपुर के बारे में आई है उसमें साफ तौर पर जो लिखा गया है उसमें थोड़ा सा पढ़कर मैं यहां पर सुनाना चाहूंगा :

"Enumerating the sequence of events, the Commission says that the holding of RSS camp and Shakha on March 21, and April 1, 1979 and the speech made by Shri Balasaheb Deoras at 4.30 p.m. on April 1, just five days before the Rama Navami festival, were the beginning of the painful and sad communal frenzy in the Steel City."

इसमें इसके आगे इस बारे में और भी बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। क्या आज कहीं पर कोई नाम कैसे आ गया, इसी बात पर हम चर्चा करेंगे या जहां पर एक इंक्वायरी कमीशन ने निश्चित तौर पर इस्टेबलिश किया है कि आर एस एस का साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में हाथ था, उस पर भी यहां चर्चा होगी। (व्यवधान)

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Please read the whole report, and then speak.

श्री मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया : इस सिलसिले में एक एम० एल० ए० को सस्पेंड करके लोगों की आंख में धूल डालने का काम किया गया है जिस से कि लोग यह समझें कि आर० एस० एस० और देवरस का नाम नहीं आया। यह रिपोर्ट जो मेरे सामने है, इस तरह की घटनायें इस देश को जला सकती हैं, इस देश के टुकड़े कर सकती हैं और देश को बरबाद कर सकती हैं। अगर यहां पर इन चीजों पर चर्चा की जाती तो देश का कुछ भला हो सकता था। नाम कब लिखा गया और कब हटाया गया--इस बात को लेकर एक महीने से जमीन और आसमान को एक किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष जी, आपने एक बार सदन में कहा था कि किसानों से चुनकर सभी आते हैं। मैं निवेदन करूं कि इस सदन में जब सूखे के ऊपर चर्चा हुई तब केवल 8 आदमी यहां मौजूद थे। इस प्रकार के प्रश्न जिनका इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों से सम्बन्ध हो या कहीं कम्युनल राइटस का प्रश्न हो--उन प्रश्नों पर अगर हम चर्चा नहीं करेंगे तब किस बात पर चर्चा करेंगे ?

कहा गया कि इस देश में जुडीशियरी खतरे में है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जब जनता पार्टी का राज आया और जार्ज फर्नान्डीस के खिलाफ बड़ौदा डायनामाइट केस चल रहा था, उसके सिलसिले में क्यों कोर्ट की स्पेशल बठक बुलाई गई और सरकार की ओर से शपथ दिलाकर केस को विदड्रा किया गया ? उस वक्त जुडीशियरी कहां चली गई थी ? आज कहा जा रहा है कि जुडीशियरी खतरे में है, लोकतंत्र खतरे में है। लेकिन एक बात मानकर आप चलिए कि कांग्रेस के रहते देश में लोकतन्त्र खतरे में पड़ने वाला नहीं है। दुनिया में कई जगह लोकतंत्र चला गया, लेकिन इस देश में आज लोकतंत्र कायम है। दुनिया यह समझती थी कि इमरजेंसी लागू करने के बाद चुनाव नहीं होंगे, लेकिन हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने देश में चुनाव कराये और लोकतंत्र को स्थापित किय, इस बात से आप इन्कार करके नहीं चल सकते हैं। लोकतंत्र की बात पर आप कहते हैं कि हम लोकतंत्र नहीं मानते। कौन लोकतंत्र को नहीं मानता, ऊपर से लोकतंत्र के लिए दुहाई देना आसान बात है, लेकिन लोकतंत्र को मानने वाले कितने हैं, यह आप जानते हैं। कांग्रेस (आई) को कहा जाता है कि फासिस्ट है और आर० एस० एस० डैमोक्रेटिक है.. (व्यवधान).. कहा जाता है कि हम डैमोक्रेसी को कायम रखना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूं..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काले बाल वाले तो करते हैं, लेकिन सफेद बाल वाले भी।

श्री मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया : इस बात को लेकर एक बार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कह दिया, तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसको समाप्त कर देना चाहिए था। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कह दिया सदन में कि कोई चीज गलत है, तो हम मान लेते हैं, लेकिन जब उनकी तरफ से फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया, स्पष्टीकरण हो गया, तब भी लगातार उसकी चर्चा की जा रही है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि उसके पीछे कोई गहरी साजिश है, उस साजिश को समझने की जरूरत है। यह कहते हुए मैं अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the No-Confidence Motion tabled by our friends. This is the second exercise within 3 months' time. I think this should be the final exercise also. Towards the end of last session, some Members of Parliament belonging to different political parties had brought a No-Confidence Motion against the Government. Now from the arguments of our friends, I could not see any new points which have been raised against the Government except one aspect about Mr. Antulay. Several speakers had said something about this transaction. Many of my friends here who had spoken about ANDMK Government in Tamilnadu, I do not know with what face they are talking about Antulay's affairs.

As far as political personalities are concerned, no politician in this country has escaped from this sort of charge. We have heard about another commission about which it has not yet been decided. In this House, several times, we have been pleading to discuss about it. That commission has stated as follows about Mr. Kanti Desai the son of the the then Prime Minister Mr. Morarji Desai:

> "Exercising vast-extra-constitutional authority over the Government machinery for perpetrating and aggrandising his self interest."

There is another important observation made by the Government. It is as follows:

> "In getting the policy on the import of polyster filament yarn relaxed to the advantage of a business house and in enabling Dr. Dharm Teja to get a passport and leave the country at the time he owed the exchequer Rs. 6 crores in unpaid taxes."

These are Puritans and Gandhians who style themselves in the politics in their own way.

There is another observation about Mrs. Gayatri Devi, Mr. Viram Singh, son-in-law of Shri Charan Singh. This has been stated in the Vaidyalingam Commission Report.

17.00 hrs.

I want to quote from the Vaidyalingam Committee report:

> 'She has been indiced for interfering with some criminal proceedings and administrative transfers in U.P. and receiving fairly large sums of money from the educated unemployed with the promise of providing them jobs.'

AN HON. MEMBER: Has it been laid on the Table of the House?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: These things I have taken from the Vaidyalingam Committee report. If you want I will lay them on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it is, it has come from the Vaidyalingam Committee report which has been laid on the Table of the House.

श्रीमती गायत्री देवी (कैराना) : मेरा नाम लिया गया है, इसलिए मैं उस की सफाई देना चाहती हूं ।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This is Vaidyalingam Committee Report.

AN HON. MEMBER: Discussion about a person who is not present in the House is . . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Lok Dal is in favour of a discussion of the report.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am telling you, that these things are from the Vaidyalingam Committee report.

Now, Sir, some argument was advanced that this Government has done nothing since India attained independence. In the beginning, as far as the First Plan was concerned, local resources were availed and the private and public sectors provided amenities to the public during the First Five

(Shri C. T. Dhandapani)

Year Plan. In the Second Five Year Plan the Government was facing a foreign exchange crisis and on account of the international situation during the Third Five Year Plan—and we know that the Chinese aggression aggravated the situation very much—the Government had to give a Plan holiday for three years. As far as the Fourth Plan is concerned, though it was initiated in 1969-70, the oil crisis very much aggravated our financial condition and the Indo-Pakistani conflict added some fuel to the crisis. The Fifth Plan was started but in the middle it could not be completed because of the elections. Now we have been improving our position. But we cannot say that the Government has not done anything. For example, taking West Bengal, we have seen many industries and in my State also there are many industries in the public sector and the private sector. I must say that the Congress Government has laid the foundations for the development of this country. Of course, after 1967 there were different political parties in different States, but the Congress Party responsible for the economic development. Therefore, they cannot say that this Government has not done anything in the country.

The next point was that though this is called a democratic country, only dictatorship is prevailing. I totally deny it. Now we are discussing. This is a forum. We are discussing many issues. This has been allowed to be discussed. Elections have taken place periodically. How can we say that it is a dictatorial country? In a dictatorial country there is no election, there is no freedom of speech, nobody can speak openly and face the truth. This is a democratic country and democratic processes are being followed. Therefore, I totally deny that point. Another point is, ... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not your responsibility.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Then, it is said that people are not supporting this Government and this Council of Ministers and Mrs Gandhi.

We have seen the recent bye-elections. The people have supported this Government and they have voted for the Congress party in many areas. Therefore, we cannot say that the people disown this Government or the Congress Party. On the contrary, the people are with this Government and with the Congress Party. Therefore, that argument is also meaningless.

Coming to the IMF, I would like to ask our friends to analyse our financial position. This loan is being given to member countries. India is badly in need of money because our oil bill is increasing every year. From Rs. 1560 crores in 1977-78 it has increased to more than Rs. 5500 crores in 1980-81—an increase of three times! Therefore, the Government has to seek assistance from foreign countries or raise some resources within the country. Some sort of assistance is needed.

The entire country has to congratulate this Government because the Government is taking very cautious steps in the matter of Assam issue. The Assam situation also affected our exchequer. Therefore, IMF assistance is necessary.

Coming to the question of Governors, the Governors were appointed during the Janata period. When a new party came to power, is it not the duty of the Governors to function as Governors and not as party men? In Madras, Mr. Patwari did it and he had to resign. The Governors appointed during the Janata period are acting like party spokesmen. Therefore, I ask the Government at this juncture: Why are you allowing the Governors who were appointed during the Janata period to continue in office?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: More loyal than the Queen!

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The Governors are the bridge between the Centre and the States. They are the spokesmen of the Central Government they are acting as agents of the Central Government. I can quote many instances. So, I would request the Government to take immediate action to send out the remaining Governors appointed during the Janata period.

Mr. Samar Mukherjee referred to alcohol distribution. After all, he has a genuine grievance. The Government of West Bengal could not get industrial alcohol from Maharashtra. They could not get it from Tamilnadu also. is not a question of not giving opportdirected the Tamilnadu Government to allocate 10 lakh litres of industrial alcohol to West Bengal. But that was not supplied to them. That was diverter to Kerala and that is the spirit scandal. Not that I am disputing Mr. Mukherjee's argument. This is just for his kind information.

I come to the question of law and order in Tamilnadu. Law and order is a big problem in Tamil Nadu. And allegations have been levelled that there is no law and order in the Cong. (I) ruling prarty and that there is no law and order in Delhi. I would like to say that in States where non-Congress Governments are there like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal there is no law and order. For examuple , in Tamil Nadu, many people were killed. Only yesterday, somebody committted suicide on the arrest of Mr. Karunanidhi. One fellow died of heart attack. These things are happening. The CPM Party is in alliance with the ADMK Party. They are not raising their fingers against atrocities perpetrated in Tamil Nadu. But they sout from housetops when something happens over here. Is it not double standard? Why are they adopting doubles standard? Such double standards should not be adopted.

This No-Confidence Motion is nothing but politically motivated and I strongly oppose this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are keen that there shall be no repetition and I shall try to do so.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much for your kind gesture.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My point concerns not the various books of law or the documents which have been referred to or even the Rules of Procedure. I have said on earlier occasions also that I am not so much worried about those as I am worried about the erosion which is taking place in the standards or the priciples, the conventions, the traditions of our Parliament. These things, to my mind, are much more valuable because they are not written down on paper. They are things which have been evolved over the years and which constitute the very spirit and the soul of Parliament. You cannot find them in the Rules of Procedure. It is from that point of view that I wish to make my principal observation which is that this whole affair, which has gone on for the last 10 days or 15 days—I do not know how many days—when both the Houses have been in turmoil over this single issue, an issue which, as far as this Parliament is concerned involved only one question whether the Prime Minister had or had not given her approval or consent to the use of her name. So, the point I wish to make is that the Prime Minister, who is also the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Lok Sabha has allowed both the Houses to remain in turmoil for so long and has failed to fulfil her obligations to the House. I am sorry for poor Mr. Venkataraman who was holding somebody else's baby.

I would just like to remind the House that in the book on Practice and Procedure of Parliament by Kaul and Shakdher, which is quoted so often in this House—I seldom quote, but Mr. Stephen quotes it very frequently—in Chapter 7 it deals with parliamentary functionaries. At page 112, there is Section 6 which

(Shri Indrajit Gupta)

deals with the Leader of the House. I am quoting what it says:

> "The Prime Minister normally functions as the Leader of the House in the Lok Sabha. The Leader of the House is an important functionary and exercises direct influence on the course of business. The whole policy of the Government, in so far as it is expressed in the inner life of the House and measures dealing with the course of its business is concentrated in his person."

—his or her, as the case may be—

> "The Leader of the House deals with procedural matters relating to the business of the House and advises the House in every difficulty, as it arises."

Surely, a very major difficulty has arisen, with which we are confronted.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are not aware of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are not aware of it? Then, we were wasting our time for the last ten days.

Further, at page 114, it is stated:

> "The responsibility of the Leader of the House is not only to the Government and its supporters in the House, but to the opposition and the House as a whole. He is the guardian of the legitimate rights of the opposition as well as those of the Government. As such, he should be among the foremost champions of the rights of the House as a whole and see that the House is not denied, despite pressure from any quarter, its rightful opportunities. The Leader of the House should possess on initiative instinct about what is going on in the minds of the members on both sides and in case of trouble brewing, he should be able to estimate the nature and extent of that also."

Now, if you want me to go further, I can do it, but I do not want to take the time of the House. If you are more fond of May's Parliamentary Practice, I will just quote one small sentence. At page 244 Erksine May says:

> "The Leader of the House at all times, being responsible to the House as a whole, advises the House in every difficulty, as it arises."

My contention is that the events of the last few days have brought to light what I consider to be the most disturbing thing of all—I am not worried so much about Antulay; a hundred more Antulays will come to light; that is not the point; what you do with him, or do not do with him, the whole country is waiting to see—but what is more disturbing to my mind is that these responsibilities and duties of the Leader of the House, which are clearly spelt out here in these books, which are frequently quoted as authoritative texts by Shri Stephen and his friends...

AN HON. MEMBER: When it suits them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: ...those values and principles have been given the go-by.

The Prime Minister, I think, could have and should have, tried to pour oil on troubled waters. The Leader of the House alone is in a position to do that. She could have come here; instead of absenting herself altogether, she could have come here and perhaps in a couple of sentences she could have cleared the whole matter and disposed it off and saved you, Sir, also all this trouble of taking so many days to think of what ruling to give, all the study you had to go through in spite of your physical indisposition also, you could have been spared. All that she had to do was to come here and say what was the exact position, because she alone knows it; nobody else knows it. She could have said "I did not give consent to my name to be used". There

the matter would have ended and 10 or 12 days of hullabaloo could have been spared. Or she could have said "I gave my name, my consent; later on, I thought over it and found it is not proper; so, I withdrew my name". She could have said whatever she liked. She did not care to do that.

I am sorry, I really feel quite dismayed to say, (but I do wish it is not unfair to her) to say, that I had the privilege of being in this House at least for a short time while her father was still here. He did not behave like this. His first concern was to preserve the traditions and conventions of the House. I thought over it, why did she avoid saying it, when a word from her could have calmed all the commotion that was going on.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Because I thought it was calm.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: She was in a dilemma. I appreciate it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No dilemma at all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I will try to explain the dilemma.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am in no dilemma at all; you are in a dilemma.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you by any chance studied telepathy?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is her first intervention in the matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: For that also I am thankful. If she does not like the word 'dilemma' I withdraw it. But I will tell you what that is.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not object to that word.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are two alternatives open. If the Prime Minister had said— I mean, it all depends on what actually happened, according to that she would say what she has to say. But if she had said that she did not give her consent, then what happens to Mr. Antulay? His position becomes indefensible because her name has been used and if she has not given her consent and her name has been used, then what happens to Mr. Antulay? On the other hand, the second alternative is that if she says that at some stage, in the beginning or for a short time or whatever it may be, she did give her consent, then poor Mr. Venkataraman is in the soup. What will happen to him in that case?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I object to it that all the time he is calling him 'poor Venkataraman'. He has got Rs. 5000 crores.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has not got it for himself, he has got it for you also. So I understand his difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: But at least he has sympathy. That has been established.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, a more uncharitable interpretation could be put on it. *(Interruptions)*.

A more uncharitable conclusion would be that perhaps it is the counsels of the Ruling Party which did not want her to intervene and calm the situation. Perhaps there is a method in the madness also because if this commotion and pendamonium goes on for days on end, perhaps some people would like to use that it prepare the ground to explain to the people that this Parliament cannot go on any more, this form of so-called parliamentary democracy is only leading to chaos and anarchy in the Parliament and therefore, it is better to think of some other system. *(Interruptions)*. Is it too far-fetched?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): The Prime Minister has to act on what people are thinking. But is it your thinking? You are thinking for whom?

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Singh, you have misunderstood what I said. I did not say that this last thing was what was in her mind. It could have been in your mind also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: We are quite clear, there is no dilemma as far as that goes.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: How can you understand what he is trying to explain?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Are you the only one who can understand?

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I want to make a few points.

As far as this No-Confidence Motion is concerned, between the last Session and this Session two very important and unprecedented things have taken place. I am not going to dilate on them because they have been discussed separately. Some people are saying what is new? Mr. Bhagat said that 'there is nothing new, why should they did up the same things?' It seems that the Ruling Party has already got so accustomed to what they are doing that they think that everything is old.

Two new unprecedented things have happened. One is that you have armed yourself with powers to impose a blanket ban on strike. Whether you do it or do not do it, it is up to you, but you have done something new. You have armed yourself with powers which permit you to impose a blanket ban on strike. This was not there previously, not even during the Emergency.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): The 1968 Act.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Secondly, you have, I would say, dangerously, perilously imperilled the economic sovereignty of this country by going in for this unprecedented loan which no other country has ever taken on such a scale from the I.M.F., on terms which you refuse to disclose to the country and the House. These two things in themselves are adequate to bring a motion of No-Confidence apart from all other things which I do not want to go into, the fact that this is a Government which is a striking example of contrast between precept and practice, what it promises and what it does. All that we need not go into now. It is being said every day.

Last year, during the election campaign, two main assurances were given to the people. One was regarding prices and the other was regarding restoration of law and order. It is not necessary for me to say, after 1-1/2 years, what is the result of those two assurances and the way the country is going.

It is also a Government with double standards. Therefore, we cannot have confidence in it. On the one hand, you have this huge amount of black money which is being allowed to be amassed out of fraudulent and speculative activities in urban property, in real estate, in housing and all that—tinkering about with some minor Bills will not help to fight that—and, on the other hand, in Delhi, only the other day, on the 25th August, about 499 jhugis of the poorest poor hovels which they have constructed themselves, are being demolished. This is the contrast. On the one hand, in Bombay, there are these

huge multistoreyed houses and all the black money which is passing by, and, on the other hand, there is the demolition of poor people's jhugies.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I would like to correct you... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not yielding. You can have your own say. But I am not going to yield.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the proper way; this is not a running debate. This is not allowed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Every day these people here are saying that the names of Chief Ministers of States should not be mentioned and that allegations should not be made. Even today, during the last 2-3 hours, the name of Mr. Jyoti Basu has been used here several times. They do not mind that. Here, my hon. friend spoke about RSS and all that. He knows our attitude on that question. Who made electoral alliances with RSS in Kerala last year? (*Interruptions*) In Bombay Assembly elections and Corporation elections, who made electoral alliances with Shiv Sena, a divisive force? (*Interruptions*) I am proud of the evidence which our people have given in Jamshedpur before the Inquiry which has led to this finding? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Your party gave full support to the Janata Party of which the militant group was RSS.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Who gave?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: You gave.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You know it very well that it is not true. I was defeated in 1977 elections to this House by the Janata Party. You know it very well.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am talking of your party.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: One other example of contrast which they maintain. Today, in the papers, it is reported that the Chairman of the Jute Corporation of India—that is a Central undertaking—has admitted that the prices of raw jute for the cultivators has fallen down 25 per cent below the minimum support price. On the other hand, two days ago, they have declared that they are going to give to the jute mill-owner a cash subsidy of 7.5 per cent on their exports of hessian and cloth. This is for the jute growers and that is for the jute mill-owners. If you do not permit me to speak, I can only protest. I cannot do anything more. There is no balance in the House.

I have been interrupted 25 minutes so many times. Let me conclude.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am much more here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There were a lot of interruptions which went on. Mr. Tytler was going on saying** A boy who has come to Parliament for the first time. He is saying**

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: You are a ****

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I want to raise a point of order. The Hon. Member has insisted in saying "Yes, it is a** .

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing without my permission will go on record.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Then it is all right. It should not be below the dignity of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: One thing. If I were a member of the minority community, I would certainly not like to be stabbed by a RSS agent. I would also not like to be shot by bullets by Police as in Moradabad. Both these things have to be remembered. The minority communities cannot be made the victim of collusion between communalism and the Police. What has the Jamshedpur enquiry said about the Police, about the Bihar Police or about the high officials, without the collusion of the two, it cannot happen. Some time let us have a proper discussion on communal troubles.

In conclusion, I would say that there is ample material here which is not at all old. It is not a question of repetition on the basis of which you cannot have confidence in this Government and that is why I am supporting this resolution and I am sorry you did not give me more time. I am sorry you have not given me time.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given you more than justified time. I will show evidence to prove it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Gupta forgot that Jamshedpur was Janata Party Government.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Sir, when my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta rose to speak, my colleague Shri Shiva Shankar told me that I could at least now hear something relevant to the motion. But I am a very disappointed man because nothing practically relevant to the motion has come from him. The major point which my friend, Mr. Gupta, made is that the Leader of the House did not turn up in the House and the parliamentary conventions have not been conformed to.

One major point that my friends forget is that the issue that they have been wanting to raise here was something which normally should not have been sought to be raised. If with respect to the Chief Minister of West Bengal or Kerala or Tripura, anybody from here tries to raise an issue like this—not that there are no issues, there are—they would certainly have objected saying that this House has nothing to do with it. They would have objected. They would have objected. They were objected. They knew that this issue could not be raised here. This is prohibited by the rules, as I pointed out some time back. This can be raised only on a substantive Motion. What is the issue involved in this discussion that they have sought to raise? They moved a Calling Attention Motion addressed to the Finance Minister. It was addressed to the Finance Minister and the Finance Minister appeared before this House and the other House. The answer was given. If the Opposition wants to bring up the issue, I would request them at least they can take some advice from me.

(*Interruptions*)

Suppose the issue was calling the attention of the Prime Minister to naming of the Trust in the name of the Prime Minister. Probably, that was the manner in which the issue could have been brought in, and she could have come in and answered that. But they came on income-tax. Then they built upon that a privilege issue which had no relevance, no basis, at all, and the whole thing collapsed. Now they say that the Prime Minister must hear something and, therefore, come here. The Opposition could have contacted the Prime Minister to ascertain what exactly was the position. Was any such attempt made? The simple issue here was that Calling Attention, nothing else; they wanted to make something out of that. They held up the proceedings of this House day after day, and the valuable time of the House was consumed. They put in an ill-advised privilege motion which had absolutely no basis at all. But you in your generosity went further which need not have been done because after giving a ruling the rules prohibit examination of further evidence on the issue that has already been dis-

posed of. But you wnted to accommodate the Opposition and, therefore, you said, "We will examine" and you gave a detailed ruling. They are not prepared to accept even that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, after you have given a ruling, can an hon. Member challenge your ruling?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : You accommodated them. Your decision is accepted. We have got to accept. We have no quarrel about that. There is nothing wrong in going more than half way to meet the Opposition, and that is what you have done. That is how you have to run the House. We have accepted that. I am only repudiating their point that the Leader of the House failed in discharging her obligation to this House. It was a very minor issue, and somebody wanted to blow it up, and the matter which should not have been mentioned here was brought up by a backdoor, and when it was brought up by a backdoor, the concerned Minister came And they should have had the sense to understand that, when the Finance Minister of the Government of India comes and tells, "On very reliable information I can tell this House that giving of that name did not have the sanction of the Prime Minister and that she did not inaugurate" he would not come and make that statement without checking with the Prime Minister, and they should have accepted it that way. But they were not prepared to accept it. This most maligned Chief Minister made a statement there and he said that the only fault that he committed was that he gave the name without the consent of the Prime Minister, and even in spite of objection to that, the name was given; in the Maharashtra Assembly this was made. The Finance Minister, who has got the known reputation of not being given to bluffs, who does not speak out a lie and who speaks only facts and who is a most responsible Minister makes a statement, and you are not prepared to accept it. Why? The truth, that was not what you wanted. Your gun was raised not against Mr. Antulay but it was triggered aganist some other quarters and the gun did not come off; the gun came back against your chest. This is the simple thing.

Now, coming to the main motion, I have participated in a number of no-confidence motions. For the Government to answer, some points will have to come up. But I am in a very pitiable position today because there is no point for me to answer.

Mr. Samar Mukherjee was aware of the weak wicket that he was holding. Therefore, he started in an apologetic tone and was saying that, although in the last Session it was rejected, they were coming up again because of certain reasons. What are the reasons he has stated? The only reason he stated was, 'We wanted to raise certain issues but those issues were not allowed to be raised.' What were the issues? Sir, on the eve of the Session there was a TV interview in which I, along with other Party leaders participated. Mr. Indrajit Gupta was there. They spelt out certain issues, which they said they will bring to the House. The issues were: price rise, Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, Railway accidents, international situation, Harijans and others. These were the main issues they put forward. Sir, this House is a witness to the fact that the price situation was discussed in this House. We spent more than 14 hours discussing the Essential Services Maintenance Bill. A complete discussing took place and we sat very much late into the night. Railway accidents—this was raised and was discussed here. Intrenational situation was put down for discussion for today but this ill-advised motion just by passed and submerged it. They were not interested in the international situation. They were interested in maligning and mudslinging somebody sitting in Bombay. Therefore, the in-

(Shri C. M. Stephen)

ternational situation could not be discussed.

The Harijans and minorities question. That is the question that is projected in the Jamshedpur inquiry report and our Members are shouting for an opportunity to discuss it and we expected a discussion on this today and tomorrow but this no-confidence motion overshadowed it and it could not come up before the House.

Therefore, Sir, if these issues were not discussed, who is answerable? Of the issues that were discussed, every one of them was discused here. It is not a question of not giving opportunity for discussion. Discussions did really take place.

Sir, no confidence motion, it is a pity, is becoming just a routine matter. In parliamentary institutions making a no confidence motion is an event which shakes up the nation, which shakes up the House and which is something momentous and it is not something to be taken in a routine manner. That is why my respected colleague, Mr. Kaushal said that this provision was misused. We were also in the Opposition and we did not bring out any no confidence motion in this light-hearted manner. We brought them only when it was justified. Sir, this no confidence has been brought because it has a political purpose. What was the political purpose? I am just asking my friend. Is there any occasion for that? In May we rejected a no confidence motion. Three months have gone by. What has happened? Quite correctly Mr. Samar Mukherjee said that the sentiments of the country must be reflected in the House. Quite true. But what are the sentiments? What are the indications? The only important thing which gives an indication of the sentiments of the people are the bye-elections which took place in different States and in different areas. The results came and it has given the indication. In spite of the spiralling prices, in spite of the economic difficulties people are passing through, in spite of the dark clouds and in spite of the sufferings which we say they are passing through, the people saw that a vote to the Congress and to Shrimati Indira Gandhi is necessary to sustain the country and take the country forward. They declared their confidence in this Government.

Secondly, what happened? One of the points on which we were criticised and attacked is the bearer bond matter. There the Supreme Court has come out with a judgment sustaining the bond and saying that under the Constitution it was valid. So there also we are supported by the Supreme Court.

What is the third thing? Take the Harijan question? When my friends were here, there was the Belchi incident. We brought the charge that nothing was done against the culprits there... (*Interruptions*) Then came Pimpri. A massacre took place there and we went into it. What happened? Within this period the persons arrested in the Pimpri incident, 60 of them were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment and they were sent to jail. So it is proved that this Government was with the Harijans and we were championing their cause.

(*Interruptions*)

Then, finally, what happened? (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बीच में एन्टरपट क्यों करते हैं ? आपके मेम्बर बोलेंगे तो जवाब दे देंगे ।

Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

Don't record. Nothing will go on record without my permission.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, Sir, when the Jamshedpur incident took place, I was one of those who was on

(**) Not recorded.

record—my party was on record—and we put our fingers on the R.S.S. elements and the R.S.S. persons who were involved Jamshedpur Incident and the person involved was, I said it, the Home Minister of the Janata Party who was in league with that. He was the man who was the most sinful for this particular incident in Jamshedpur. I made the allegation. Our party's allegation has now been declared to be correct. Are all these things against us? On all these things we brought about declaring a confidence vote. These were the incidents that took place.

As regards economic situation my friend, Mr. A. K. Sen spoke in details. I do not want to go into great details. The period from June to August is the period of upsurge in the economic situation and it is moving up and bettering now. My hon. friends cannot see these. They can see the cloud only. The people could see that and we are happy about it. I shall give you some figures about that (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you interrupt him?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I am only saying what has happened during this period. There is no claim that the economic situation is good, there is no claim that we found during this period that everything was completely under control. In the last discussion that took place I said that we had come to the top. But, I said we had come to the plateau side and we started moving forward. This is what we said, during that period, on the production side, you can see this. The increase on coal, as against the same period last year, was 7.8 per cent, electricity generation is 16.9 per cent—hydel—and now it is 20 per cent, in the Railways, the profit earning is 15.9 per cent the saleable steel is 24 per cent on cement it is 20 per cent and on fertilisers, it is 65 per cent (nitrogenous fertilisers), on sugar it is 62 per cent on crude oil, it is 61 per cent and on petroleum products it is 25 per cent. On the telephone side, in the course of these four months, 20,000 telephone lines had been connected.

Now, kindly listen.

MR. SPEAKER: I think this kind of running commentary will not do. Otherwise I will not be ade to control.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The good that is given to our country is ours. Certain figures I must give. The feeling that side is that everything is a loss. You must have patience to listen to me. What is being stated is right. If it is wrong you controvert it. In the public sector, last year, we were having a loss of Rs. 161 crores. In the first part of this year, which we have completed, we have wiped out the loss. The profit is Rs. 16 crores. Profit on the capital employed last year was 4 per cent. It has gone up to 8.3 per cent. The percentage of capital employed is 13.73 per cent.

On inflation, many have spoken about it. It must be a matter of national pride to compare our country with the other countries. There is no claim from here that the inflation has been controlled. The Finance Minister never said that. What he said was slightly misquoted here. What he said in an interview he gave was:

> "I can assure you that in this country I shall not allow the prices to go beyond a reasonable level."
>
> The increase is inevitable in the context of the world economic situation."

Therefore, we have conceded that there will be a slow increase in prices but we must see what the International sitution is. My friend, Mr. Samar Mukherjee will naturally say what about socialist countries. Sir, we are not a Socialist country. We are in a capitalist country. We have to live in a mixed economy. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKARBORTY: Sir, in the Preamble it is said that ours is socialist country and he says ours is a capitalist country. What is the exact position?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, we are a country which has set its course on the road of Socialist Democratic Republic. We are a country which is moving towards Socialism. Now, Sir, in respect of inflationary rate I would like to give some figures. In the last decade when we were in power Burma average inflationary rate 12 per cent, Sri Lanka it is 12 per cent Pakistan it is 14 per cent Bangladesh it is 16 per cent, Japan it is 8 per cent U.K. it is 13 per cent and India it is 7 per cent. compared to other countries the position, as I said, is this. The consumer price index as against 1979 ... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't do it. Nothing will go on record without my permission.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: These details can be given in any measure. Sir, depreciation of the rupees was mentioned here. What are the facts *vis-a-vis* any other currency? India is in a very strong position. As against different currencies rupee appreciated as follows:

Pound/Sterling	Appreciation 11%
Deutsch Mark	Appreciation 20%
French Franc	Appreciation 24%
Japanese Yen	Depreciation 10%
U.S. Dollar	Depreciation 16%

Now, Sir, as against various currencies Dollar value was as under :

Pound Sterling	Appreciation 30%
Deutsch Mark	Appreciation 40%
French Franc	Appreciation 4%
Japanese Yen	Appreciation 4%
Rupee	Appreciation 16%

There again you will find the rupee value is in a strong position as compared to many currencies. Compared to other currencies this is our position and the currency position has considerably strengthened. It is not correct to say that our currency has become weak. All I am saying is this. In the course of the 4 months, if at all, everything is only on the positive side so far as this Government is concerned.

So, it is against that background that we have to look to this No-Confidence Motion. Mr. Samar Mukherjee and Mr. George Fernandes were trying to pooh-pooh and said: The only thing you have is your leader; the leader and her charisma. George Fernandes said, every thing depends upon the leader. We have no apology about it. Let us be very clear about it. We are proud of our leader. There is no doubt about it. What did you do during the last election? Did you go to the election without a leader? Did you not mention a leader? Janata party projected Mr. Jagivan Ram as leader and went to the electorate. The electroate has chosen whom as the Prime Minister? *(Interruption)* Let us remember the character of this nation. It is a huge

**Not recorded.

nation and a huge nation has got to be maintained and taken forward. This huge nation had the benefit of having a national leader at every time. We had our revered Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We had a Mahatma Gandhi. We are proud to have Mrs. Indira Gandhi who is leading this country forward. It is the confidence of the people in the leader which matters. It is what brought us here in this House because, she has been the symbol of the people's hopes and the people's aspirations and the people accept the leader only if they find that the leader can fulfil their hopes and aspirations. It is on that basis that a leader is made. Now a days we find leaders coming all of a sudden. 5 People join together, elect a leader, put up a photograph. But a leader cannot be made that way. (*Interruptions*) A leader can never be made that way. A leader can be made only by the hopes and aspirations of the people. There is nothing at all to be apologetic about it and it is that thing which is sustaining us.

Therefore, I was looking forward to see whether they could put forward any positive critisism against us. All the time they were saying. Antulay, Antulay, Antulay; Is it something like Narayana, everyday it people repeat it a thousand times, they will go to nirvana. Only Antulay and nothing else. What does it mean? They have nothing to say about the inter-national policy. They have nothing to say about the price situation. They have nothing to say about the industrial breakdown. They have nothing to say against the law and order. They had nothing to say against our policy on harijans. They have nothing to say on all these things. The only thing they indulge in is Antulay. I am just telling you: Will there be a greater vote of confidence in the performance of this Government? Because. they could not raise any issue against us except this. Sir, no vote is necessary; this is the biggest vote of confidence that these people can give to us by this sort of criticism that they have brought forward.

IMF was mentioned. I am really surprised about their lack of knowledge of the IMF. It is a loan-giving organisation. It is not there for charity. We are a major partner in that. Our investment is substantial in the IMF. We are entitled to get a loan. We are taking the loan. They were speaking about the terms. (*Interruptions*). Please listen to me. Wait and you will see who has the last laugh. We will throw the document to your face and challenge you to prove that it is against the dignity of this nation. So, this is the thing that I wanted to say, nothing more. Antulay was spoken about and I do not want to go further about it. The principle

18.00 hrs.

involved here was that there was a Trust duly constituted. *Prima facie* the object of the Trust is good, collections were made and the collections were made using the authority. Well, would you accept, would you take the position that that is not permissible in principle? As for us, our party will examine it and our standard may not be same as that of yours. We will examine it. Are you prepared to have that standard that anybody who is in authority must not constitute a Trust, anybody who is in authority is barred to collect funds? Are you prepared to take that stand?

AN HON. MEMBER It is a private Trust.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN "You are using your authority", that is the question. Then there are things before us. Nobody there will be able to tell us that this should not be so. There is a Biblical saying "he who has not sinned let him throw the first stone". I am putting it to Mr. Charan Singh and I will put it to everyone of you whether the Trust was not created or not, it is an open secret that we have got before us the Vaidyalingam Commission Report, we have got before us the Puri Commission Report. Do you want to know

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

what they have said in the final sentence of the Puri Commission Report? It is this.

> "The decision of Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. H. M. Patel to sell gold including the gold given by the people of India, without there being any threat of external aggression, amounted to a betrayal of the trust reposed by the people of India in the Government".

You now tell us these things. Your hands must be clean. Your hands are not only solied but it is full of blood and filth. That is what is in your hands. If you are to condemn us, you are to apologise to the nation first to what you did. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, he has forgotten that he is speaking before the microphone. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Stephen, there is microphone before you. You are speaking before the microphone.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Thank you. Therefore, Sir, I am not on the question of the goodness or the correctness of the Trust. We are examining it in our own party and we have got our own method and standard and according to the standard of the Congress-I, we will eaxmine it. Before you raised your hands, we will show that your hand is a solid hand and if you think that this conduct was wrong, you must apologise to the nation first for all the things that you did and then only raise this question against us.

Now, one point made is about the Prime Minister's involvement in the Trust that she gave her consent. Now whoever said that, they are not prepared to accept the fact. Now, there are people who are the worshippers of justice and judiciary. Mr. Hidayatullah gave his ruling recently. He said in the Rajya Sabha on this point. He is the ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. He heard both the parties in the House and gave a detailed judgement saying that there is nothing to show that Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave her consent and he went further to say that there is everything to say that she did not give her consent. and you gave your own ruling and they are not prepared to accept it. You want to take it again. You think you can bring down the credibility of Indira Gandhi by this mimic? It is not possible. We have seen the worst. We have come through the Shah Commission; we have come through the Mathur Commission, every type of Commission we came thorugh. We were pilloried. You even went to the farm house to dig out the treasures that you said "Indira Gandhi had buried there." Everything was done and the credibility was attacked as best as you could do. You threw her out of Parliament and you speak of democracy to me. You even threw her out of her house. This is your conduct. If anything brought her back to power, it was her credibility with the people. My dear friends, you are talking of Indira Gandhi's credibility. Tell me about your credibility which you got from the last election.

(*Interruptions*)

I have only one advice to give you. You may hit everywhere and anywhere you choose, but please do not try to hit at the solid iron wall. Your hand or leg will be broken. Do not try to hit at the credibility of Indira Gandhi. If you do so, it is you whose credibility will be lost.

No point has been made in support of the No Confidence Motion. I have only one appeal to them, Sir. The people are watching this Parliament. They judged both of us. They will judge you as to whether you have any programme to put before the people. They will judge us by the standard as to whether we have the usual confidence to handle the problems and to give programme and to take the people forward. These are the standards by which the people will be watching us. You have no alternative programme to give except Shri Samar Mukherjee. He said the

system must change. All right you try for that. But you have no other programme as far as you are concerned. Our nation is on a great pilgrimage. It has been moving forward from 1947 and it is with this great pilgrimage the country is being built up. We are passing through difficulties.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, you have given him more time.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given time according to the strength of the party and from their time. Now he has taken 38 minutes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In just two minutes I am closing, Sir.

Well, Sir, the problem before the country is race between population growth and the developmental effort. Population has doubled in the course of this period, but the development projects have more than doubled; from Rs. 2,000 crores in the First Five Year Plan We have come to a stage where we are able to invest hundred thousand crores of rupees and that is what is sustaining it. It will have its own problems and difficulties. Massive investment is taking place and the country is in danger. All these things together. Let us join our hands there in corporation to see that the country goes forward. Looking back it will be a pathetic storey to see that you did not contribute anything to raise the country forward. We took the country forward. We are taking it forward. We have the courage and boldness to take the country forward. The people are confident and therefore I plead that as vindication of the people's will the Motion must be thrown out. Therefore, I oppose this Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Before Mr. Jaipal Singh Kashyap starts, I have to say this Mr. Stephen, I will correct you on one thing. The time spent on the Essential Service Maintenance Bill was 22.05 hours. You put it as 13 hours.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आवल) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारी डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी ही इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का समर्थन नहीं कर रही है बल्कि विरोधी दल के अन्य लोग भी इसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं। आज तो यह मालूम होता है कि स्वयं इंद्र भगवान भी इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए आसमान पर आ गए हैं और इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के साथ हैं।

आपने इस दौरान में इस देश में प्रजातंत्र को उस किनारे पर लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है, जहां पर देश के लोगों को आज संदेह हो गया है कि इस देश में प्रजातंत्र रह पाएगा या नहीं रह पाएगा।

गढ़वाल में जो कुछ आपने किया, आप अपने मन पर हाथ रख कर देखिए कि गढ़वाल में आपकी पुलिस ने, आपके कर्मचारियों ने और स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री ने अपनी सत्ता का दुरुपयोग करते हुए जो कुछ किया है, वह इस देश के प्रजातंत्र के एक काले पन्ने के रुप में है। इसके लिए इतिहास आपको कभी माफ नहीं करेगा। आप अभी थोड़े समय के लिए अपनी कुर्सी और सत्ता को बनाए रखने के लिए यह सोच रहे हैं कि हम गढ़वाल के चनाव को टाल कर बहुगणा जी को संसद में प्रवेश करने से रोक कर हम इस देश के प्रजातंत्र में इस तरह से लोगों के लिए घुट-घुट कर जीने की व्यवस्था बना देंगे। इस चीज को देश की जनता स्वीकार नहीं करेगी। आपकी चाटुकारिता की आवाज इंदिरा जी के मन को बहला सकती है, लेकिन देश के लोगों का मन नहीं बहला सकती।

इस देश में आज हमें जहां आवश्यक वस्तुएं नहीं मिलती वहीं हमने अमेठी

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

गढ़वाल और रायबरेली में देखा है कि ट्रकें भर कर जाती थीं और लोग एक-एक बोरी चीनी ले जाते थे। आज वहीं लोग लाइनों में लगे हुए हैं। बिजली चौबीसों घंटे इलाहाबाद से लेकर अमेठी और गढ़वाल तक दी जाती थी, खाद मिटटी का तेल, सीमेंट आपने बांटा था और सरकारी मशीनरी का दुरूपयोग किया था, क्या इससे देश के प्रजातंत्र को कुछ मिलेगा या इस से प्रजातंत्र को भ्रष्ट तरीके से, तानाशाही तरीके से चलाने का प्रयास चल रहा है। देश के लोग आज इसके लिए सजग हो रहे हैं।

एसेंशियल सर्विसेज एक्ट बना कर मजदूरों के हड़ताल के अधिकार को कुचलने की आपने कोशिश की है। आप ऐसे तरीके अपना रहे हैं, जिससे लोगों की जुबान बंद हो जाए।

आज इस देश में तीन कानून चल रहे हैं। एक चंबल घाटी वाला कानून है, जिनको लाइसेंस नहीं मिला है, फूलन देवी का कानून चल रहा है। गढ़वाल के अन्दर वह कानून चल रहा है और महाराष्ट्र में चल रहा है। इसके लिए देश के लोग आपको माफ नहीं करेंगे। महाराष्ट्र की डकैती की चर्चा क्यों हो रही है, क्यों उस पर दुनिया की और हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों की निगाहें लगी हुई हैं? आप कहते हैं कि अंतुले काण्ड का कोइ महत्व नहीं है। फिर अंतुले का इस्तीफा क्यों रखा है आपके पास—क्यों लिखा लिया है इस्तीफा? आप उनको क्यों हटाने की बात सोच रहे हैं।

ट्रेन में सफर नहीं कर सकते, डकैतियों का डर है। ट्रेन में एक्सीडेंट का डर है और ट्रेन सही समय पर नहीं चलती हैं। आप अखबार उठाकर देख लीजिए कहीं बस का एक्सीडेंट, कहीं ट्रेन का एक्सीडेंट। कहीं सहारनपुर में एक्सीडट, कहीं कानपुर में एक्सीडेंट। ट्रेनों में एक्स्सीडेंड को आप नहीं रोक पाए। आज लोगों का जीवन किस तरह से असुरक्षित है, आप आज देहातों में में जाकर देखिए क्या हालत है? रात को वे सो नहीं पाते। रात रात भर उनको पहरा देना पड़ता है। डकैतों से ज्यादा पुलिस उनको तंग कर रही है, परेशान करती है। नौजवानों रको ले जाकर हजारों हजार फर्जी एनकउंटर दिखाकर उनकी हत्या कर दी जाती है। अकेले राय बरेली में सैकड़ों नौजवानों की हत्या पुलिस ने झूठी मुठभेड़ दिखा कर कर दी है। बदायूं में ऐसा हुआ है, एटा में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर ऐसा किया है। कोई क्षेत्र नहीं है जो छूट गया हो और वहां पुलिस ने फर्जी एनकाउंटर दिखाकर लोगों की, नौजवानों की हत्या न की हो और कर न रही हो। इससे ज्यादा इस सरकार के लिए शर्म की और क्या बात हो सकती है। सरकार की जिम्मेदारी सुरक्षा प्रदान करने की है लोगों के जीवन को महफूज रखने की है, सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा करने की है लेकिन इस काम में वह सर्वथा असफल साबित हुई है। एटा में माताओं और बहनों के साथ आपकी पुलिस ने, सी० आर० पी० ने बी० एस० एफ० के लोगों ने बलात्कार किए हैं। कफालटा में किस तरह से चौदह हरिजनों को मार दिया गया और किस तरह से आततायियों ने हरिजनों की हत्या की उनके साथ अत्याचार किए, उनको जिन्दा जला दिया यह भी आप जानते हैं। अब वे जो दोषी थे छूट गए हैं। कौन जिम्मेदार है इस सब के लिए। कौन सी कांस्टीटयूशनल आथारिटी जिम्मेदार है इस सब के लिए। आज हरिजनों

का क्या जीवन रह गया है? माननीय सदस्य श्री हीरा लाल पारमार कल या परसों यही कह रहे थे कि उनके रिश्तेदार की हत्या कर दी गई है क्योंकि वह हरिजनों की बात किया करता था। उनको यहां बोलने तक नहीं दिया गया, उनकी बात यहां सुनी तक नहीं गई। यह है आपका ढंग डैमोक्रेसी को चलाने का। कोई अपना दुख-दर्द बयान नहीं कर सकता है। आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि बदायूं जिले में लोक दल के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री रघुनाथ सिंह को डाकुओं की श्रेणी में रखा गया है। उनको जिस तरह से पुलिस ने मारा, चोटें पहुंचाई उसको भी आप जानते हैं। जब संसद सदस्य तक सुरक्षित न हो तो दूसरा कौन है जो भारत में सुरक्षित रह सकता है?

लोगों के जीवन के साथ आप खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। आज गांवों में बिजली नहीं है। आप कहते हैं कि कारखानों की बिजली काट कर हम गांवों में देंगे, किसानों को दी जाएगी लेकिन किसान की फसल सूख रही है उसको बिजली नहीं दी जा रही है। आगे चल कर देश की क्या हालत होगी, यह सोचने की बात है।

पिछड़े वर्ग के साथ आप जो खेल खेल रहे हैं इसको आपको बन्द करना चाहिए। उनको आप धोखा न दें। आप कहते हैं कि आप क्राइटीरिया बदल देंगे। कांस्टीटयूशन में इकोनोमिकली और सोशली बैकवर्डनेस की बात है। लेकिन आज भ्रम पैदा किया जाता है। बैकवर्ड क्लासिस कमिशन जिस के अध्यक्ष श्री मंडल थे उसकी जो रिपोर्ट है उस पर आपको अमल करना चाहिए। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनीवर्सिटी के बारे में बिल बार बार सैशन में रखा जाता है लेकिन उस को पास नहीं कराया जाता है। लाइम जूस की गोली की तरह उनको संपुतुष्म करने की कोशिश की जाती है। क्या उसको उसी तरह से रखा जाता रहेगा या उसको पास भी करवाया जाएगा? देश में 50–55 प्रतिशत बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के लोग हैं। उनके जो हक हैं वे उनको मिलने चाहिए और मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट इम्प्लेमेंट होनी चाहिए। इनके साथ जो आपका व्यवहार है उसको और अधिक बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसको आप कान खोल कर सुन लें। देश में पांच छः करोड़ मोची भी हैं। आपने किसानों को जमीन का मालिकाना हक दिया है लेकिन मछुओं का जो पानी पर हक था उसको आप पूरे भारत में छीन रहे हैं। खेत पर जो खेती करते हैं उनको तो आप मालिकाना अधिकार दे रहे हैं लेकिन जो इनके घाट हैं उनको इन से छीन कर उनकी आपने नीलामी करनी शुरु कर दी है, जमींदारी व्यवस्था वहां आपने कायम कर दी है। लाखों करोड़ों लोगों को आपने बेरोजगार कर दिया है। वे किस तरह से परेशान हैं क्या इसके बारे में भी आपने सोचा है। जो बाल बनाते हैं, जो मिटटी के बर्तन बनाते हैं, जो ऊन का काम करते हैं, जो कम्बल बनाने का काम करते हैं, तेली जो तेल निकालता है, बढ़ई, लोहार खाति आदि जो हैं क्या कभी आपने उनके बारे में भी सोचा है? आप सत्ता में आने के लिए उनको धोखा दे कर बोट तो उनका ले लेते हैं लेकिन उनके बारे में सोचने की आपको फुर्सत नहीं है। अगर आपने उनके बारे में सोचा होता तो आज देश का नक्शा ही दूसरा होता।

मैं पार्टी की बात नहीं करता हूं और न हीं उस दृष्टि से कुछ कहना

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

चाहता हूं। लेकिन पुलिस की हालत को आप देखें। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी सर्वोच्च सत्ता पर हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह देश की पुलिस को सुधारें। खुले शब्दों में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश में नौकरशाही और पुलिस का सम्मान संसद सदस्यों से भी ज्यादा है। संसद सदस्यों का उतना सम्मान नहीं होता है जितना इनका होता है। जिस तरह से संसद सदस्यों के साथ व्यवहार होता है उसको आप को देखना चाहिए। उनको सम्मान मिलना चाहिए। इनकी बात भी सुननी चाहिये। लेकिन इनकी बात नहीं सुनी जाती है। देश के मुसलमानों के साथ क्या हुआ ? क्यों मीनाक्षीपुरम और रामनाथपुरम में धर्म परिवर्तन हुआ ? क्यों लोग बौद्ध होते जा रहे हैं ? मुरादाबाद में पुलिस, पी०ए०सी० और सरकार आपकी थी, बिहार शरीफ में लोग जिस तरह से मारे गये उनकी जो हाय निकल रही है, जो मुसलमान मरे हैं जिनके घर जलाये गये, इन सब के लिये क्या खुले रूप से कोई इनक्वायरी संसद के सामने लाने को आप तैयार हैं ? गुजरात में जो हरिजनों की हत्या हुई, अभी मध्य प्रदेश में 3 हरिजनों को इस लिये मार दिया गया क्योंकि वह शिव मूर्ति पर पानी चढ़ाना चाहते थे। आन्ध्र में हरिजनों को जिन्दा जला दिया गया। आज माताओं और बहनों की अस्मत सुरक्षित नहीं है। थाने बलात्कार के अड्डे हो गये हैं। जब ऐसा राज्य है तो आप सरकार नहीं चला सकते। और आपने गढ़वाल में जो कुछ किया है, जो कुछ हो रहा है महाराष्ट्र में और देश के अन्य हिस्सों में उसके प्रायश्चित्त के रूप में आपको अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के निर्णय से पहले ही इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये। हम आपके इस्तीफे की मांग करते हैं।

18·22 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (मेरठ) : स्पीकर साहब, इस वक्त जो नोकान्फीडेंस मोशन सदन के सामने जेरे गौर है, अदम एतमाद की तहरीक इस सदन के सामने है उसकी मैं सख्ती के साथ मुखालिफत करने के लिये खड़ी हुई हूं। इसी सदन में पिछले सेशन के दौरान करीब ढाई महीने पहले भी अपोजीशन पार्टीज अदम ऐतमाद की तहरीक लायी थीं जब कि प्रधान मंत्री बाहर के दौरे पर गयी हुई थीं। आज भी बहुत अहम सवाल सदन के सामने आने वाले थे जिन पर चर्चा होने वाली थी। कुछ मसायल सामने आते उन पर रोशनी डाली जाती। छठी पंचसाला योजना पर डिस्कशन नहीं कर सके, फोरेन एफेयर्स के मामलात को डिस्कस नहीं कर सके, और आज सारा हिन्दुस्तान जहां मुख्तलिफ सूबों में फिरकेवारियत सर उठा रही है और जहां जहां कौमी फसादात हुए हैं, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मुझे बड़ी उम्मीद थी, इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी बैठे हुए हैं सी०पी०आई० के, बाबूजी बैठे हुए हैं इनसे उम्मीद थी यह लोग मांग करेंगे, हमारे मांग करने से पहले, कि जमशेदपुर की रिपोर्ट को सदन में डिस्कस किया जाय। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है आज माइनारिटीज की मसीहाई करने वाले, सियासी तौर पर उनके जज्बात से खेलने वाले जमशेदपुर की रिपोर्ट पर सब खामोश हैं। माननीय सुखाडिया जी ने जमशेदपुर की रिपोर्ट के कुछ हिस्से पढ़ कर सुनाये। अभी एक भाई मुरादाबाद की दुहाई दे रहे थे, बिहारशरीफ की दुहाई दे रहे थे, बिहारशरीफ में जो झगड़े हुए हैं उनके पीछे किसका हाथ था, कौन लोग थे जिन्होंने औरतों के साथ बुरा बर्ताव किया, लोगों के घर जलाये और लोगों को मारा ? बिहारशरीफ में अध्यक्ष जी, श्री राजकिशोर प्रसाद, जो जिला संचालक हैं आर०एस०एस० के उनके खिलाफ औरतों ने अपने डाइंग डिक्लेरेशन में उनका नाम लिया। और जिन लोगों ने घर जलाये, लोगों की बरबादी की, उनका नाम लिया। हमारे अपोजीशन में माननीय चन्द्रशेखर साहब बैठे हुए हैं वह अपनी बगल में बैठे हुए लोगों को पहचानें कि किसके साथ आप बैठे हुए हैं।

जमशेदपुर रायट्स कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, वह अपनी जगह एक बड़ी अहम रिपोर्ट है। पहली दफा किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी के लिये इतने साफ अलफाजों में कहा है कि उसने कोम्यूनल रायटस को भड़काया, उभाडा। उस वक्त की जो जनता पार्टी के मिनिस्टर्स थे, जिन्होंने बाकायदा उस तमाम फिसादात में हाथ लिया,**

एक एम०एल०ए० थे उनको वाजपेयी जी ने निकालकर बड़ा भारी अपना...

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय वह सदन में नहीं हैं अब नियम ताक पर रख दिये गये हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये। It must be clear that nothing incriminatory against anybody goes into the record. Laws are for all.

श्रीमती सोहसिना किदवई : मैं जमशेदपुर की कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की बात कर रही हूं। एक एक्स-एम०एल०ए० को सस्पैंड किया जाना.....अब तो खुश हैं वाजपेयी जी आप ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह आर०एस०एस० का मेम्बर था।

श्रीमती सोहसिना किदवई : आर० एस०एस० का मेम्बर था नहीं है। मैं इसके पीछे आपको यह याद दिलाना चाहती हूं कि जिस पार्टी के जो सिद्धान्त होते हैं, उसके पीछे जो अप्रोच करने का ढंग होता है, उसको देखना चाहिये, उसकी फिलासफी को देखना चाहिये।

आर०एस० एस० की जो शाखाएं लगती हैं, उन शाखाओं में क्या सिखाया जाता है ? उसमें सिखाया जाता है—चाकू चलाना, लाठी चलाना।

(व्यवधान)

शिशु-मंदिर की बात करते हैं, वहां उन छोटे-छोटे बच्चों के दिमागों को किस तरह परिवर्तित किया जाता है...

(व्यवधान)

उसी ढंग सोचते हैं आप।

(व्यवधान)

श्री चतुर्भुज (झालावाड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुसलमान मरता है तो आर० एस० एस० सामने आ जाता है और जब हिन्दू मरता है तो कौन आता है ? जवाब दिया जाये।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing forms part of the record without my permission.

(*Interruptions*) *

श्रीमती सोहसिना किदवई : आर०एस० एस० की शाखाएं और उसकी जो जमात है, वह एक ट्रेनिंग सेंटर है और वहां से जो ट्रेनिंग पाकर निकलते हैं, वह जनसंघ का ठप्पा लगाकर पोलिटिकल पार्टी में आ जाते हैं। दिमाग उनका वही रहता है। वही वी० जे० पी० कहिये, भारतीय जनता पार्टी कहिये।

मुझे अपनी सरकार से शिकायत है, अच्छी बात है कि यहां पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर बैठी हैं, यह जो एक नया फंड है, पता नहीं आपने सुना है या नहीं, मैं जानती हूं, यह गुरु दक्षिणा क्या होती है ? लाखों, करोड़ों रुपये गुरु दक्षिणा के जरिये इकट्ठे किये जाते हैं, वह किस फंड में जाते हैं ?

मुझे अच्छी तरह से मालूम है, हमारी सरकार चाहेगी तो मैं उसके सारे आंकड़े पेश कर सकती हूं कि जो संचालक हैं आर० एस० एस० के और जो जिलों और प्रदेशों में काम करते हैं, करोड़ों रुपया उन्होंने गुरु दक्षिणा के नाम पर इकटठा किया है। यह मैं बहुत भरोसे से

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
*Not recorded.

[श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई]

कह सकती हूं और पूरी जिम्मेदारी से कह सकती हूं। कोई इनकम टैक्स नहीं, कोई फंड का पता नहीं कि कहां जाता है, क्या होता है और क्या नहीं होता है ?

दूसरी बात मैं अपनी सरकार से यह कहूंगी कि इस किस्म के जो फंड्ज हैं, उनकी पूरी जानकारी हमें भी होनी चाहिये। वह कहां जाते हैं, किस पार्टी के पास जाते हैं, पोलिटिकल काम में खर्च होते हैं या शाखाओं में खच होते हैं या शिशु-मंदिरों में खर्च होते हैं ? इसका हिसाब हमें मालूम होना चाहिये, एवाम के सामने आना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा और बहुत से ट्रस्ट हैं, उनमें एक दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ट्रस्ट भी है। वह क्या है, उसका पैसा कहां जाता है ? उसमें क्या होता है, क्या नहीं होता है ?

इसी तरह से हमारा किसान ट्रस्ट है, उसमें करोड़ों लाखों रुपये जमा हुए। यह ट्रस्ट क्या है, इसके बारे में बहुत से लोगों ने कह दिया, मैं नहीं कहना चाहूंगी।

इस वक्त आपोजीशन का रोल सिर्फ इतना है कि मुल्क के वकार को घटाए, मुल्क की अजमत को कम करे और दुनिया के नक्शे पर मुल्क की तस्वीर को बिगाड़े। एक तरफ मुल्क में आपोजीशन का यह रोल है और दूसरी तरफ बाहरी खतरे हमारे सिरों पर मंडरा रहे हैं दुनिया के कई मुल्क हमारी तरफ कड़ी आंखों से देख रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें नजर आ रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान एक आगे बढ़ता हुआ चमकता हुआ, मजबूत मुल्क बनने जा रहा है। जिस वक्त प्राइम मिनिस्टर दौरे पर मुल्क से बाहर जा रही हैं, उस वक्त आपोजीशन की तरफ से यह दिखाने की कोशिश हो रही है कि मुल्क में कितना करप्शन है।

आज मुल्क की बड़ी भारी समस्या है आबादी में इजाफा। हम चाहे जितने प्लान्ज बना लें और चाहे जितनी पैदावार कर लें, लेकिन अगर आबादी इसी रफ्तार से बढ़ती रही, तो उनसे कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। क्या आपोजीशन ने कभी इस मसले की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है ? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रनिंग कमेंटरी ठीक नहीं है। आप चुप रहिए।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : 1971 की सेन्सर के मुताबिक मुल्क की आबादी 68 करोड़ से ऊपर हो चुकी है और अन्दाजा है कि 1996 तक वह 80 करोड़ से ऊपर हो जाएगी। क्या आपोजीशन ने कभी सरकार और मुल्क का ध्यान इस मसले की तरफ दिलाया है ? क्या उसने कभी यह बताया है कि हम इस मसले को किस तरह से हल करें ? वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकती, क्योंकि उसने तो फैमिली प्लानिंग को एक सियासी हथियार बनाया है। अगर इन लोगों ने फैमिली प्लानिंग को एक सियासी हथियार ने बनाया होता, तो तीन साल पहले वे इस सदन में दिखाई न देते। (व्यवधान) आपोजीशन ने नेशनल इन्ट्रेस्ट का ख्याल न किया और वह ट्रेजरी बैंचिज पर बैठने के लालच को दबा न सकी। उसने फैमिली प्लानिंग को एक सियासी हथियार बनाया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसने मुल्क को इस मामले में पंद्रह साल पीछे फेंक दिया।

ये लोग नेशनल इन्ट्रेस्ट की बात करते हैं। इनकी निगाह में नेशनल इन्ट्रैस्ट है क्या ? क्या इन्होंने इस पूरे सेशन में कोई भी मुल्की मसला यहां पर उठाया ?

किसी बात पर तवज्जुह दिलाई ? ये सिर्फ "अन्तुले, अन्तुले" की रट लगाते रहे। (व्यवधान)

खास तौर पर से आर० एस० एस० और जनसंघ के लोग फैमिली प्लानिंग के खिलाफ गलत प्रापेगेंडा करते रहे, इसके लिए वे रात रात गांवों में घूमते रहे और इन्होंने फैमिली प्लानिंग की एक गलत तस्वीर पेश की। उसी वजह से ये लोग यहां आने में कामयाब हुए थे। मैं उन से दरख्वास्त करूंगी कि खुदा के लिए वे मुल्क के इन्ट्रेस्ट को देखें।

जब कभी ये नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन यहां पर लाते हैं, तो यह देख कर कुछ तसल्ली होती है कि नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन के बहाने आपोजीशन के चेहरों पर जरा सी मुस्कराहट और हंसी तो आई। वे समझते हैं कि हमने नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन ला कर कोई बड़ा भारी मार्का सर कर लिया है। इन तरीकों से वे अवाम को गुमराह करना चाहते हैं। मुल्क के अवाम ने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, उनकी पार्टी और उनके प्रोग्राम को जो बड़ा भारी एतमाद दिया है, वे उसको तोडना चाहते हैं, उसको गलत ढंग से पेश करना चाहते हैं। मैं श्री वाजपेयी को बताना चाहती हूं कि इस मुल्क के अवाम के भरोसे और एतमाद को हिलाना उनके बस की बात नहीं है।

हमारे स्टीफन साहब ने गोल्ड आक्शन का जिक्र किया है। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि यह एक एन्टी-नेशनल काम था और जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत को कोई हक नहीं था कि वह इस कौमी दौलत को बेचकर हिन्दुस्तान को गरीब बनाए और दुनिया को नजरों में उसके वकार को गिराये। जब इस बारे में रिपोर्ट सामने आएगी, तो मालूम होगा कि इन लोगों ने क्या किया था।

जिस वक्त श्री वाजपेयी की सरकार स्टील को इम्पोर्ट कर रही थी, तब उन्हों ने उसके खिलाफ मुजाहिरा नहीं किया था। अब जब कि हम कुछ अनाज इम्पोर्ट करने लगे हैं, ताकि मुल्क के अवाम को भूखा न रहना पड़े तब उन्हों ने मुजाहिरा करने की बात कही है, क्योंकि बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के साथ उनकी सांठ-गांठ है और उस से ही उनकी पार्टी चलती है।

एक साथी ने गढ़वाल इलैक्शन की बात कही। जब वहां इलैक्शन होगा, तो सही हालत मालूम हो जाएगी। वहां के अवाम बता देंगे कि वे श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के साथ हैं।

इस ऐवान में हमारे नौजवान साथी हरिकेश बहादुर बैठे हैं, अगर अपने लीडर की बात उन्होंने अपनायी होती और सब छोड़ कर चले गए होते, फिर से एलेक्शन लड़कर आते तो हम जानते... (व्यवधान)... और जो उनके लीडर हैं जो वहां चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं, वह तो हर-फन मौला हैं। वह तो रिगिंग के भी मास्टर हैं, वह अपनी बात कहने के भी मास्टर हैं और वह जनसंघ और आर० एस० एस० इन लोगों की जब नहीं जरूरत हो तो मासेज में आ कर मासेज का मसीहा बनने के लिए जनसंघ से दूर हो जाते हैं और जब अपने वोट की जरुरत हो तो जनसंघ के सामने हाथ भी जोड़ लेते हैं... (व्यवधान).... तो गढ़वाल के लिए वहां का अवाम काफी है।

[श्रीमती मोहसिदा किदवई]

इस प्रस्ताव में पुरजोर विरोध करती हूं और मैं समझती हूं कि उनकी अक्लमन्दी के लिए इशारा ही काफी है, अगर समझ में आ जाय तो इस को वापस ले लें।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, even if my good friend, Shri Stephen, is not pleased, the Gods are pleased with our No-Confidence Motion, because it has rained after the motion has been tabled and the people have got considerable relief.

A question has been posed: why this No-Confidence Motion? A question is also posed: what is the basis of this No-Confidence Motion? Shri A. K. Sen, speaking on behalf of the ruling party, said that it is a faint-hearted attempt. I do not wish to characterise it as a very brave or bold attempt, but it is a function of the opposition to reflect public opinion; may be right, may be wrong, but it is our right, and we shall defend that right.

A question has been posed, when there are dangers and threats to our national unity, when there are disturbing trends to the security and environment of our country, when there are gathering clouds of war and tension all over the world when they have a massive mandate, is this the time to bring forward a motion of this kind? It is not our duty to end confrontation and evolve a consensus. If ever there was such a duty to the people, it was of those who have got a massive mandate and their leader. I am not interested in a slenging match this evening here, but I want to remind you of certain things which form the basis of the motion.

Twenty months ago when the political history of this country took another turn and the party under the leadership of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was swept back to power—of course, it was a massive mandate, I do not want to dispute the term even—she had said at that time that the national goals and purposes got eroded under the Janata Regime, that nationally accepted policies have been diluted and destroyed and I was one of tnose who agreed with this line of attack against the Janata Government. I had then hoped that the Congress framework and policies will be revieved and that there shall be resurrection. It was also promised that there shall be a Government that works, that would revive the national economy, that will release new productiive forces, increase production and give a new sense of distributive justice to the people.

Now, after full 20 months, when one-third of the tenure of the Government is over, that is, if it lasts its whole tenure—something else may or may not happen—when 33/3 per cent of the time is over, it is important for us to look at the national scenario and find out what is happening around in this country. Is it one of great hope or one of possibilities or is it one of disillusionment? How far have they fulfilled the hope? The secnario to my mind is one of frustration an cynicism. It is a story of lost opportunities in the spheres and the deep sense of concern about the future of our institutional framework. It is possible, you may disagree. What is the political will that you have displayed during the last 20 months in the Centre and in the States? Where is the sense of national purpose today that you promised the country that you would have which the Janata Government did not have? Where is the Government that work?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is right here.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It has disappeared as though in a Houdinic trick. The Government that works disappeared even though the Prime Minister says that it is right here, as though in a Houdinic trick. Sir, this No-Confidence Motion provides an opportunity to debate these

crucial issues and of course, you have the numbers today to defeat this Motion. But I wish to say that the ground is slipping under you. There is a grave national crisis today. The Prime Minister has often talked about the Opposition's demoralising role in the country. But, Sir, all that I would like to say is,—it has been repeated by many other gentlemen on the other side—please do not think that you can stick a label and run away. If this Opposition or any Opposition, motley or otherwise, together or singly, had that power in their hands which they do not have today I concede, then this Government would not have lasted a single day.

What is the position of law and order which they have promised? I do not want to enter into details of whether it is in Delhi or in States. As not only people on this side, but also the people on the other side are familiar, where is that 20-point programme which they have promised to implement? Where are—particularly I would like to pose—the land reforms which they have pledged to implement in the States? Is anybody talking about it anywhere? (*Interruptions*).

Sir, Mr. Stephen waxed eloquent about the great progress made on the economic front and he made certain astounding claims which even the Finance Minister had not made in this House because the Finance Minister know what he is talking about probably. Mr. Stephen had only picked up a few figures to illustrate an argument. He explained how the prices of essential commodities have reached a plateau and how the inflation has been controlled. There is a great friend of the Ruling Party, Mr. Frank Anthony, who was speaking in the House the other day. The House knows what he said. Sir, everybody should resist. The Prime Minister oftern tells us that there should be consumer resistence. I entirely agree with her, we should have an institutional framework so that we can resist the traders, But, Sir, I want to pose this question: When the governmental actions themselves whether through import or distribution have resulted, and when there are inbuilt elements of corruption, how do you think the prices would fall? How do you think that the regulatory framework would work? That is a question I want to pose. There is a question of massive import of edible oils which was raised in the House the other day. I know and I say this with a sense of responsibilty that it was done at Rs. 1000/- a metric tonne and even a close relative of a Union Cabinet Minister is involved in this. If the Prime Minister would inquire into this allegation, we shall be be granted for it. The same is the story of other things, for example, like cement imports. A party which did not fulfil the programme of import, which had allowed to import one million tonnes from Korea last year, has again been given a contract and last year their contract was cancelled and it was written:

> "Contract cancelled for 5 lakh tonnes, heavy bursting, extensive damage due to non-payment of freight by suppliers and stoppage of discharge several times."

The Prime Minister can call for the file and check up. I say, it was done for one dollar a tonne and the adjustment was, instead of 50 kilos, there will be 48 kilos in a bag. If this is the way the imports of essential commodities are handled—the Finance Minister talks about supply management —if this is the way of supply management, I have nothing to say.

You know how domestic procurement of foodgrains took place this year; how they scaled down the targets from 9 million tonnes to 5 million tonnes, 4-1/2 million tonnes, 3 million tonnes and 2.5 million tonnes. Is this the display of political will as a result of massive mandate?

Mr. Stephen talked about the great glories of public sector. I am one of

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

those who is deeply committed to public sector. Where is the public sector today? Topless managements and endless tinkering by Ministers. I do not want to mention many names. Where is the concept of commanding heights of economy and where is the capacity utilisation? How far has that been done? At least the Prime Minister ought to find out.

Then, Mr. Stephen talked about railways. I do not want to say much on that. We discussed from accidents to everything else during the Railway Demands apart from accidents—I am happy that Mr. Kedar Pandey is here —there is total mal-administration. Can they challenge my figures? There has been a downright 10 per cent decline in freight tonnage carried by railways of coal, cement and steel during the first quarter of this year and during the peak season.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): You are totally wrong.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He can deny. If that is so, it is a matter of deep concern. He talked about coal. I do not want to say anything because everybody knows what is happening at the coal level.

They talked about steel production. Different figures of steel production have been given because they have changed the definition of saleable steel so as to show an increase in steel production. Similarly, loss becomes profit. When there is a discussion in the SAIL Board, that is objected to. When Directors object to cooking up of accounts, that is objected to. Loss becomes profit. Amounts from Steel Development Fund are taken recourse to as profits. I would like Mr. Venkataraman to go into all this.

I shall not say anything about telephones. I leave at that. I can go on and on But I do not want to go ahead with that.

Mr. Venkataraman can argue still, though vanquished, and I know he has enoromous capacity for that. I want to pose a question to the Finance Minister: How will this economy work on supply side or demand side? He cannot run away with little smart definitions. How are you mobilising your resources? How are they utilised?

He is taking recourse to soft options of borrowing nationally and internationally. I do not want to refer to bearer bonds—the black money packages. When there is a parallel economy, black money, in trading constructions, film finance and even smuggling, how do you deal with that? There was a time when Mrs Indira Gandhi had declared a war on smugglers. This is what she said in her broadcast to the nation on July 1, 1975:

> "Our campaign against smugglers will be intensified."

It is spotted by the release of technical files. In some cases, it even got anticipatory bail. The properties of smugglers will be confiscated whether held in their own name or benami. That was the determination shown by her at one point of time. But today, I am sorry to say, that in the Finance Ministry, they call the "Return of the Red Rose". Guladharis, about whom dossiers have been built up, report after report have been made by the Intelligence, Customs and the Smuggling Directorate. My question is that when decision—making processes are compromised, then, how will all their good intentions work? How will you redeem their pledges?

The famous French statesman Talleyrand used to say "When financiers begin to dominate a society, it should be deemed to be in a stale of delay". Same is the story. I do not want to go into the details whether in Maharashtra, Karnataka or Bihar. Allegations have been made in this House nd outside and you sit pretty. Why don't you at least appoint a Commission of

Enquiry? The question is one of fund collection. It is not one of Trusts. It is a viloation of messive abuse of authority that has been shown up. That is what we are protesting against. That is what we want to enquire into.

It is a clear case of violation of law as in the law of Clauses 9 and 5.

So all that I would say is that there should be a Commission of Enquiry into the Antulay affair. The Commissions of Enquiry are appointed not to prosecute. If there is enough material, fool proof material, nobody can prevent the Government from instituting prosecution. But it is to satisfy public curiosity and the public mine is more important thing in a democratic set-up. This is not my view. This is the view of Mr. A. R. Antulay himself.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The Chief Minister of Bihar, the other day said "what is wrong with corruption? This is a national phenomenon".

(*Interruptions*).

Bihar is shown on record saying that corruption is a national phenomenon.

(*Interruptions*).

There was a time in 1968 when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was Prime Minister when there was a Commission of Enquiry set up in Bihar, 4 of the most distinguished Congress leaders were not even allowed to contest election, leave alone their becoming Prime Minister or carrying on as Ministers. 4 important Congress leaders—Panditji would recall—were prevented even from contesting elections. So there is a crisis of credible moral purpose and commitment. That is why we have brought this no confidence. It cannot be dealt with by NSA, ESMA alone.

I conclude by saying "Let it not be said that another opportunity given to Shrimati Indira Gandhi was lost.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that the Opposition has given us a chance to meet the canards and lies which they have been specialising in for quite some time. I am not inclined to believe that this motion of non-confidence is an exercise in futility; nor is it an exercise in a ritual, because, there is a motive belived it. There is a method behind this madness. As I have said before—even now I maintain that—there is a concerted effort on the part of the opposition to start their old game of destabilisation, as will be obvious from the names of signatories to this motion. The old game of 1967 is in the offing. Mr. Samar Mukherjee now shakes hands of friendship with Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. On the one side you have the self-proclaimed revolutionaries defending the cause of democracy, on the other the rightists talking of the institutional framework and the political model that we have cherished all along. They have been speaking about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the national consensus that was there at that time. If you look into the motives of the Oppositon Parties behind this move, then you will not take much time to discover that the move of the opposition Parties is to bring the name of Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, into disrepute.

I would request my friends on the Opposition Benches to ponder over these developments. During the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, many leaders of the Opposition will recall, the target of attack was the framework of the Congress ideology; it was never Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was made the target of ruthless vilification. It started after the death of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and with Mrs. Indira Gandhi's taking over as Prime Minister. Again I reiterate that, as it happened in 1967, all Opposition Parties are trying to get together under one banner. I want to remind them that what they suffer from is not lack of strength, what they suffer from is not lack of unity, what they suffer from is political, ideological promiscuity—lack of ideological commitment to the system.

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

The only thing that unites the Opposition in this country is a pathological hatred against one person. Therefore, the idelogical struggle which we would have taken happily was given up, and all brands of Opposition leaders came together under the one banner and by hoodwinking the people of this country, by bamboozling them, by throwing tonnes of dust into their eyes, they captured power in 1967.

AN HON. MEMBER: 1977.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: No, I maintain it was 1967; they captured power in 1967 with the consequences well known to all of us. This exercise has been repeated time and again. I have not mistakenly; said '1967'; I have said deliverately; it is a fact. After 1967. you will remember what happened. In 1971, again the same brand of people, with the same arguments, with the same plank, came together; there was no demand for rejection of the Congress ideology by the masses. What the Opposition leaders demanded was rejection of Mrs. Gandhi. We said—and we stand by it even today—that our dominant slogan was removal of proverty from this country. The plank of the Opposition was removal of Mrs. Gandhi. Therefore, right from that time, this was there. Many of my friends on the Opposition benches like Mr. George Fernandes and Prof. Madhu Dandavate, who have already spoken, have taken the posture of angelic innocence; some of them are really equipped with sweet reasonableness. The issues which have been brought before this House must be debated and they must be clinched for all time to come. Let us take up the issues that they have raised.

They have raised the issue of democracy. Day in and day out, we have been listening to this canard that the biggest Party of ours in the country, the Party which has the tradition of 100 years, the Party with historic

19.00 hrs.

sacrifices, a Party which has liberated this country, a Party which has brought freedom to the people of India, that Party is accused of throttling democracy. Many of you—some of you in the opposition Benches were in the midst of the Freedom struggle. I waxed eloquent about democracy. would like to remind you, Mr. Shastri. You are nodding at me. Your leader You tell me and this House should know and through this House we want to tell the country. And the country knows about their role in the freedom struggle. When freedom was the motto of the people, when thousands of people were sacrificing their lives, when they were courting arrest and going to jail, you collaborated with the British.... (*Interruptions*)

You were not for freedom...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please,... He is only appreciating your sacrifice. You do not want to be told? ... Shastriji, he is only appreciating you...

(*Interruptions*).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I want to remind them of their role at the crucial point of our history... (Interruptions). Please listen to me... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Please listen to me. Politics is said to make strange bedfellows. To-day's bed-friend of CPI, one of them that is the most prominent and said to be a well-origanised party in the country is the BJP. Remember their role. I challenge and I charge. I will ask Mr. Vajpayee or any of his friends here on the Opposition benches to kindly enlighten this country and enlighten this House about their role in the freedom struggle. I acknowledge that Jan Sangh was not born but their grandfather RSS was very much in existence. You tell me how many of them, how many of their lathi-wielding RSS volunteers courted arrest. And the same people talk of freedom! Sir, with your permission. I would only change the expression of Shakespeare and would say, 'Hypocrisy! Thy name is Opposition'. It sounds so hypocritical and it does not lie in your mouth. You have no support on this issue.

'Hypocrisy! Thy name is Opposition'. It sounds so hpoycritical and it does not lie in your mouth. You have no support on this issue.

Then there is another issue. Even on this issue, I think .. (*Interruptions*) I will come to CPM. I will not disappoint my friends. I will come to CPM also. But before that, my friend, Prof. Dandavate is supposed to be and is perhaps—I am convinced of his decency and of his sophistication who spoke of Mrs. Gandhi's role in unseating the Janata government. But remember the commitment of Mrs. Gandhi to the institutional framework which has been talked about, remember Mrs. Gandhi's reverent adherence to the system and her unswerving commitment to the political ideology and the democratic processes and how gracefully she handed over power to them.. after they won and when they came to power in 1977, what followed? We can never forget democracy. In this House I used to come and sit in the gallery. When they launched a total revolution,—many of them—and even Mr. Fernandes for example was praised for his eloquence. I have a piece of information with me. He started as a pulpit preacher and small time agitator after being graduated and later he turned into an instant revolutionary. This House was subjected to all kinds of indignity. Those were the persons who were in Janata Government. Pleased listen to me carefully and then you can make your points. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, this House was subjected to unprecedented and scandalous outrage. Mrs. Gandhi was returned to the House from Chickmagalur by a massive majority of votes of the people in that constituency despite all the hurdles created by the then Janata Government. When she came to the House, we were in the Opposition; we were not in a position to overthrow the Janata Government. The late lamented Janata Government when they were in power could not tolerate one individual. I want to go on record that the whole target of attack was on Mrs. Gandhi. There was no confrontation. Therefore, the political system was not threatened in this country. I request you to ponder over this. The national consensus has disappeared, so fast. It is because you have forgotten all the ideological moorings. They all joined hands. The CPM in this country or my Marxist friends, they are destined to remain as parasites of this party or that party or any party that be in power. During the Janata Party regime, Mrs. Gandhi was expelled from this very House in the presence of all these people including Prof. Dandavate who, when he speaks, behaves like an angel and Mrs. Gandhi was wantonly removed from this House and that old **—I use a very strong expression and I do it deliberately—that **of a judge who was feeding himself fat on his hatred against Mrs. Gandhi, namely, Mr. Chah.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): This should not be on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall go through the records if he has used..

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: He was the Chairman of the Commission. What happened to the report the whole world knows.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): What are you doing about the words?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said when Shri Parulekar objected. You are a good friend.

(*Interruptions*)*

Do not record anything without permission.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: What have you done about the words?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that. You should have followed me. Please sit down. I shall

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

go through the records.I have already said that I will go through the records. Please sit down. Nothing, without my permission, will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: According to the Rules and according to the practice that you are following in this debate, defamatory statements are not allowed to go on record. Now, a judge has been described as a**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This was raised by Mr. Parulekar. I have already given my ruling that I will go through the record.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, were you attentive when the speech was being made? Did you hear the speech of the hon. Member?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was very much attentive. I was as attentive as you are in the House. What do you want to raise here?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: If you were attentive he said: ** of a judge, Mr. Shah. If these words are parliamentary then may I use the same words for Mrs. Indira Gandhi?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When this was said I was attentive and it was raised by Mr. Parulekar. I immediately said that I will go through the records. If there is anything unparliamentary, derogatory and defamatory I will not allow. I will go through the record.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we shall not allow these things to happen. You wil lhave to go by Rules, You cannot do as you like.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling that I will go through the proceedings.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: * is a parliamentary term.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right; I will go through the record. Mr. Dhandapani, I will go through the record. Now, Mr. Tiwari. All of you may please sit down.

PROF. K. K TEWARI: Unfortunately, Sir, the mere mention of the name of Mr. Shah has touched this furore in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: In this very House this happened. I challenge Mr. Chandra Shekhar. Please listen and then reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for Mr. Chandra Shekhar to say that.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You can go into the past records of this House Mr. Ferandes a friend of his had brought a motion for the impeachment of Mr. Shah (*Interruptions*) That motion was allowed in this House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: My next point is the talk about corruption.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I also feel concerned about it. Every Member of the House, I think honestly feels concerned about any trace of corruption

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†Not recorded.

††Expunged as ordered by the Chair

anywhere in public life. We are all for the removal of corruption, for clean public life, for pobity in public life. Mr. Dandavate was pointing out certain things. To him Sir, it seems that corruption has been institutionalised in this country. Sir, whenever corruption charges are made, they must be made with full authority and full responsibility. Mr. Antulay's name has been dragged into the controversy.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him have his say. You reply to him afterwards.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Antulay has the grace to tender his resignation. Here is the Vaidyalingam Committee's report about the then Prime Minister and Home Minister of the Government of India. When they came to power they said their first objective was removal of corruption from public life. But the greatest landmark in the field of removal of corruption was that these top functionaries of the Government, were accusing each other. The Prime Minister of India was accusing his Home Minister of corruption and the Home Minister was accusing the Prime Minister. You cannot find it in any other part of the world, in any civilized dispensation. The Prime Minister was charging the Home Minister of corruption and his family members, and the Home Minister in his turn was hurling charges against the Prime Minister (*Interruptions*). Great leaders of the Janata Party are present in the House. Do they not remember the activities of Raj Narain? Babu Jagjivan Ram is present in the House. He is a victim of his actions. All kinds of filthy, all kinds of obscene things, photographs and charges were hurled against Babu Jagjivan Ram, the senior leader of the Janata Party, Shri Raj Narain, the then Health Minister of this country. Now, they talked of corruption in public. They have undergone the process and they talk of corruption. Our young friend who won on our party ticket has migrated to the Opposition in search of new pastures.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary, please do not mention the name of a person who is not a Member of this House. If you want, you can say the former Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I request my friends not to disturb me. But I would say that a certain gentleman is in alliance with certain political groups. Now Shri Shibban Lal Saxena, an oldest Member of this House, who is known to all of you, levelled 108 charges against that gentleman. (*Isterruptions*) And as a consequence of that, the gentleman's son who happens to be a lawyer in the Allahabad High Court, went to the High Court and filed a defamation suit against Shri Shibban Lal Saxena, an old ex-Member of this House. Now the same persons are talking of corruption. We are committed to removal of corruption from the public life. But they must search their hearts before they level charges against others. About the Trust, I want a specific answer from them. Mr. Chandra Shekhar, all of you tell me.. (*Interruptions*) You have a Trust I have papers with me. There is a Trust which is even now in existence. It is called 'Deenadayal Upadhyay Trust'. This Trust is under the thumb of Bharatiya Janata Party. This Trust was floated some years back. It started with a very modest capital. The total amount in the bank in the year 1976-77, in the name of this Trust, was just Rs. 56,000 and when Mr. Vajpayee was the Foreign Minister of India during the Janata regime, when his Mandal.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I want to give my personal explanation to this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can give it afterwards. You can give it in writing to the Speaker tomorrow.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: During 1976-77, the bank balance in the name of this Trust was Rs. 56,000. Then it jumped to astronomical height. It went to Rs. 10,73,860. Then, Sir, in 1978-79 this figure from Rs. 10 lakhs became Rs. 16,7690. And another

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

Trust which is operating in Maharashtra and whose total operation is in the hands of Sharad Pawar .. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not mention the name.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: All right, Sir, I leave the name. But this Trust for the last three or four years has not submitted its audited Account to the Government despite repeated letters to the Trusts. They have not done it Sir. (*Interruptions*) Till the other day he was the new found Massiah of the CPM and the CPI, who is a ruralist feudal, Mr. Charan Singh. Chaudhury Charan Singh had set up a Kishan Sangathan Trust. When Mr. Charan Singh became the Prime Minister of India, nearly a crore of rupees was collected to be presented to him on his birthday.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir I want to give a personal explanation.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him say. You can give your explanation tomorrow; or Charan Singh can come and give personal explanation. Do it tomorrow.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I will not allow this allegation to go unchallenged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. He has said that. You do it tomorrow.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not tomorrow. I did not collect a single pie when I was Foreign Minister .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpalee, that is all right. You can give your personal explanation tomorrow. Mr. Charan Singh also can do it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Charan Singh also can do it. He can send a letter to me. I am not allowing. You can give your personal explanation tomorrow.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am prepared to face an open inquiry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee, you can give your personal explanation tomorrow; and also Mr. Charan Singh.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: No less a person than Mr. Chandra Shekhar himself—I do not allege any misuse on his part—has a number of trusts. He is also operating trusts. So, there is nothing wrong if public trusts are created.

Then Sir, another point Mr. Chandra Shekhar will bear me out on what Mr. Jethmalani has referred to. Mr. Jethmalani happens to be, by a strange quicker of destiny, Vice-Chairman or Vice-President of the B.J.P. I had in the past some lurking suspicion that BJP is a patriotic party. But since Mr. Jethmalani was appointed and made Vice-Chairman of that Party, boasting of patriotism, boasting of values in public life, clean image, I have lost whatever little respect I had for that Party. Mr. Jethmalani has alleged that the Trust money will be used for engineering defections, Sir. When they started as Janata Party Government here in India, one of the laudable objectives was to bring about a Bill enact a law for ending defections in this country. Don't misunderstand me. (*Interruptions*) Unfortunately, Choudhri Charan Singh is not present in the House. Chaudhri Charan Singh was the Home Minister in the Janata Party Government. He will appreciate and my friends in the Opposition benches will also appreciate that in 1967, Chaudhri Charan Singh was elected

on Congress ticket. Mr. Vajpayee is always upto something. He thought of a way out, a contrivance. They approached Chaudhri Charan Singh to cross over to them, and leave the Congress Party. They rewarded him with Chief Ministership. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Every party has been allotted time. He is using his party's time. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Chaudhri Charan Singh became the king of defectors in this country

Again, I will request Babu Ji not to misunderstand me. Babu Ji all along has been in the forefront of freedom struggle. (*Interruptions*) In 1977 when Emergency was lifted and elections were declared, then the Opposition led by this motley crowd, aided and abetted by self-appointed people, were in search of a prize catch; and the prize catch was Babu Jagjivan Ram himself. He defected from Congress Party. The most prized defector in 1977 elections was Babu Ji himself. He joined hands with them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

PROF. K. K TEWARY: Now I come to certain issues of propriety raised by my hon friends like Prof. Madhu Dandavate. You will remember it; this is not my allegation here. I am not alleging anything.

Before 1977, Mr. Fernandes was a self-confessed criminal, an accused. He had confessed that he was involved in blowing up of trains; and his statement had come out in many dailies in foreign countries. When the Janata Party won, what happened? The case against him had to be withdrawn on a particular day when the man had to be sworn in as a Minister, was a holiday. The magistrate who presided over the court was ordered out of his house. He was brought and was ordered to open the court and start proceedings for withdrawal of the case. (*Interruptions*) His case was withdrawn from the court; and next dayhold and behold-the great socialist inheritor of Lohia's mantle took over as Industries Minister. (*Interruptions*) I charge him. Let him reply. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can reply to him when you get a chance. Babu Ji is going to speak next.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: They were talking of Garhwal. You ask your friend Fernandes. He got elected from Muzaffarpur. Since 1980 he has not visited the constituency. During his election I had charged him in my previous speech and I stand by my allegation that he is known as blackmoney baron in this country. He has got ill-gotten wealth which he had collected during his Ministership. He spent nearly Rs. 1 crore in Muzaffarpur for distribution of cycles and motor-cycles and by hoodwinking people he had won the election. The same man talks of norms, the same man talks of his standard in public life, the same man talks of democratic institutions. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is now concluding.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I know that truth is bitter and it hurts. When we had listened to them peacefully and respectfully, they must also be prepared to do so. Now I come to a great revolutionary Party which from international brotherhood has now shrunk into a regional party. What is happening in West Bengal.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is not charging anybody; he is not charging the Government.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Only during last week I happened to visit Calcutta.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why should not Mr. Tewary visit Calcutta? Does he requ're any passport to visit Calcutta?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary can visit Calcutta and any part of India.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He can visit Calcutta. You would not allow him to visit Calcutta. You must welcome him.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Now many of you will agree with me that West Bengal had played a pivtol role in our freedom struggle and freedom struggle was trengthened by them. It was given an intellectual prespective by the cultural renaissance which was sustained and enriched by great thinkers right from Raja Ram Mohan Roy to Vivekananda. India has always taken its clue from West Bengal. That revolutionary like Subhash Chandra Bose, that halloed land, that symbol of our culture of our cultural renaissance in this country has gone down the jack-boots of SPI(M). (*Interruptions*). I visited some of the colleges, schools and universities there. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him mention. You don't want him to mention them.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Mr. Choubey , please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you intolerant? I am sorry. He has got every right to mention; he can mention about it. What is the harm?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I should be allowed to read out two sentences. Here is *New Delhi*, a magazine brought out from Delhi. tI has now been closed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't misunderstand him.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: A member of the House and a great leader of the CPI(M) Party who happens to be a member, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, the upholder of democracy, the protagonist of demoratic freedom—this is what he has to say about this august House which has been described in various terms—alleged that we are endangering its dignity and its continuance.

He says, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, in an interview to *New Delhi* says, "What is the way out?"

19.40 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary, will you sum up? I can't give you all the time.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sum up.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu says,

"We communists do not believe that the present Parliamentary system can ever deliver the goods."

(*Interruptions*)

The next sentence says,

"We came to Parliament to use it as a weapon to convince people that Parliament can do nothing for them."

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Please sum up now.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: ".... you have seen the spectacle of your Government,....I quite acknowledge you are a duly elected government."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sum up now.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Just two minutes more, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can't go on. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY:".... so long as you are in power, you represent West Bengal. I do not grude that right. Have you heard....."

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right now.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: "Have you heard anywhere in the world of a Government which is supposed to work under the constitutional provisions by which you swear day in day out...."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right Sum up now.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Now, about the economic situation in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seat now. Please take your seat.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Therefore, I say.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, nothing. Please take your seat.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Now there is an attempt.... *(Interruptions)* Let us now caution this country through this House. It seems this no confidence motion is nothing but an attempt at ganging up of reactionary forces. *(Interruptions)*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री तिवारी ने मेरे ऊपर कुछ आरोप लगाए थे, उन्होंने कहा कि :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या पर्सनल है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जी हां, उन्होने कहा कि मैं जब विदेश मंत्री बना तो दीनदयाल स्मारक ट्रस्ट का कोष बढ़ गया।

MR. SPEAKER: You come on this question of personal explanation to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please order. Let me find out. Order, Order. Let me find out.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह चीज आज रिकार्ड में रहेगी और आज अगर आप मुझे बोलने का मौका नहीं देंगे तो कल अखबारों में छपेगा। मैंने विदेश मंत्री के रूप में एक पैसा इकट्ठा नहीं किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने खंडन कर दिया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप बोलने दें, तो मैं करूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने खंडन कर दिया है ।

That goes on record. Yes, Babu Jagjivan Ram.

श्री जगजीवन राम (सासाराम) : अध्यक्ष जी अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव इन्दिरा गांधी प्रतिभा प्रतिष्ठान के स्रोत से शुरू हुआ, लेकिन मैं उसको केन्द्र विन्दु में नहीं बनाना चाहूंगा। चाहे अन्तुले हो या इन्दिरा गांधी प्रतिभा प्रतिष्ठान हो केन्द्र

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

में उन्हें रख कर बहस होना उचित नहीं है। मैं तो प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर छोड़ दूंगा, इस प्रश्न पर सदन में क्या स्थिति है और लोगों की भावना बाहर क्या है उसको देखकर वे स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री हैं, कांग्रेस की नेता हैं, अन्तुले चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं, कांग्रेस के सदस्य हैं जो मुनासिब समझें राजनीतिक या कानूनी कार्यवाही अन्तुले के विरुद्ध करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। हम जानते हैं कि अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव यहां पर पास नहीं हो सकेगा। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल सदन में अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का नहीं है, अविश्वास का सवाल नहीं है, सवाल है देश में क्या हो रहा है।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह गलत बात है, शान्ति से सुनिए।

श्री जगजीवन राम : आज सरकार को मैं यह नहीं कहने जा रहा हूं कि सरकार पर बाहर के लोगों का विश्वास नहीं है, ऐसा कहूंगा तो ये लोग बहुत हल्ला करेंगे, मैं तो यह कहने जा रहा हूं कि सरकार को लोगों के ऊपर विश्वास नही है....

AN HON. MEMBER: How can you say that?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I am coming to that.

एक माननीय सदस्य : हमेशा उल्टी बात करते हैं....

श्री जगजीवन राम : दिक्कत यह है कि सीधी बात समझने वाले ये लोग नहीं हैं, इस लिए उन्हें उल्टी बात लग रही है।

मैं कह रहा था कि इस देश के श्रमिक देशभक्त रहे हैं। इस देश की बर्किंग-क्लास देशभक्त रही है। जब कभी देश का तकाजा हुआ है बर्किंग क्लास ने देश को कभी फेल नहीं किया। जब उन से त्याग की आशा की गई, उन्होंने देश के लिए त्याग किया....

...(व्यवधान)...

मैं कोई समालोचना नहीं कर रहा हूं मैं तो कुछ ऐसी बातें कह रहा हूं जो इन बेंचों पर बैठे हुए सभी समझदार व्यक्ति कुबूल करेंगे। इस देश के श्रमिक देशभक्त हैं, जब कभी देश का तकाजा हुआ उस ने कभी त्याग करने से मुंह नहीं मोड़ा। लेकिन इस सरकार को उस श्रमिक की सेवा पर भरोसा नहीं रह गया है। इसीलिए तो एसेन्शल सर्विसिज आर्डिनेन्स लाने की जरूरत पड़ी है। आप उन के ऊपर भरोसा क्यों नहीं करते हैं....

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In 1968 when you were Minister, the same Bill was passed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I expected a modicum of decency from the Treasury Benches.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I only put a question. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I am not yielding.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: When you put the question...

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I am not putting any question to you. I am putting the question to your leader, not to you.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको बोलने दीजिए, उसका जवाब आप दे सकते हैं ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं स्टीफन सारब की कद्र करता हूं । मैंने यह बात इस लिए कही कि नो-कान्फिडेन्स मोशन कान्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्ज के खिलाफ है, कान्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्ज के लीडर स्टीफन साहब नहीं हैं, वरना मैं उन्हीं से करता।

इसलिए मैं कह रहा था कि आज सरकार देश के श्रमिक वर्ग में विश्वास खो गई है। इसकी कोई वजह नहीं है । अगर श्रमिक वर्ग में आप विश्वास खो देंगे, तो काम कैसे चलेगा । इतना ही नहीं, आज इन का विश्वास देश के किसानों में भी नहीं रह गया है। मैं अतिरंगित नहीं करना चाहता, स्पीकर महोदय, ऐसा है जो मैं बता रहा हूं और ये ठंडे दिल से सोचेंगे, तो शायद इन को लाभ होगा ।... (**व्यवधान**)... मुझे तो जरूर लाभ होगा । आप को मालूम है कि किसानों से गेहूं लेने का एक तखमीना तैयार किया गया था लेकिन किसानों ने सरकार को गेहूं न दे कर व्यापारियों को गेहूं दिया। या तो किसानों का विश्वास सरकार में नहीं था या सरकार का किसानों में विश्वास नहीं था। गेहूं देश में नहीं था, यह मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं और यह भी मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि सरकार के आंकड़े सही हैं। ये अमेरिका से गेहूं मंगा रहे हैं। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों से गेहूं ले कर....

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप के जमाने में भी बाहर से गेहूं आया था?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मेरे जमाने में भी आया था मगर मैंने ही बाहर से मंगाना बन्द कर दिया था । आप अपनी स्मरण शक्ति को ताजा करना चाहते हैं, तो कर लीजिए । हमारे वक्त में ऐसा हुआ था और देश को सेल्फ-सफीशिएन्ट भी कर दिया था। यह तो इतिहास का जानने वाला कोई भी समझदार व्यक्ति कबूल करता है लेकिन मैं उस का श्रेय नहीं लूंगा। यह सत्य है कि मैंने देश को इस मामले में सेल्फ-सफीशिएन्ट किया।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): You were not the Prime Minister then.

श्री जगजीवन राम : उस का श्रेय मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को दे देता हूं, आप घबड़ाइए मत। उस का श्रेय मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को देता हूं लेकिन आज जो फेल्यौर हुआ, उस का श्रेय भी प्रधान मंत्री जी को ही देता हूं।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि श्रमिकों का विश्वास आप खो बैठे हैं, किसानों जो विश्वास आप खो बैठे हैं। विश्वास किस किस पर रह गया है? देश में अविश्वास का वातावरण बन गया है, इस से आप को चिन्ता नहीं है ? देश के लिए यह चिन्ता का विषय है और इस को दल का प्रश्न नहीं बनाना चाहिए। यह देश के लिए चिन्ता की बात है, अविश्वास, अविश्वास। प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं कि देश को बाहर से खतरा है। जब बाहर से खतरा हो, तो देश के सभी लोगों को इकट्ठा हो जाना चाहिए और देश ने यह दिखाया भी है कि जब भी कभी बाहर से खतरा हुआ, तब हम अपने सभी भेदों को भूल जाते हैं और हमारे सामने एक ही लक्ष्य होता है कि हम देश की स्वतंत्रता को

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

को कैसे बचावें लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है? पंजाब हमारे देश का एक स्ट्रांग आर्म समझा जाता है। पंजाब सरहद पर है, काश्मीर सरहद पर है और उधर पूर्वोत्तर में क्या हो रहा है ? दोनों सरहदों की हमारी स्थिति क्या है। वहां क्या आप ने पूरा विश्वास जमा कर रखा है? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पंजाब की बात कहूंगा, वह आप का सूबा है। सिख कौम एक बहादुर कौम है। पंजाब के लोग बहादुर हैं। आज सिखों में यह बात क्यों आयी कि वे खालिस्तान की बात सोचने लगे हैं? सरकार की तरफ से यह जवाब दिया गया कि खालिस्तान के आन्दोलन में कोई दम नहीं है। मैं सरकार की बात को मान लेता हूं कि खालिस्तान के आन्दोलन में दम नहीं हैं लेकिन प्रश्न यह होता है कि आज खालिस्तान का नाम उठता क्यों है? क्या यह सरकार के सोचने का विषय नहीं है? क्या इससे यह मालूम नहीं होता है कि सिखों में कुछ अविश्वास आ गया है? यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं कि बाहर से खतरा है। बाहर से जो खतरा है वह इसी तरफ से है। आप कहते हैं कि आप सारे बैठे हैं, मैं उनके लिए फिक्र नहीं करूं। आप सब के बठे रहने के बावजूद भी खालिस्तान की आवाज उठ रही है, तेज हो रही है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, सुरक्षा के वक्त, राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के प्रश्न पर इस तरह के नारे लगा कर राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा नहीं हो सकती है। यह मैं गंभीरता से कह रहा हूं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने तो अभी कोई आलोचना वाली बात शुरू नहीं की है। मैं तो स्थिति का विश्लेषणमात्र कर रहा हूं। इस में घबराहट की बात क्या है? आज पंजाब की हालत है कि एक मुलजिम छिप गया है और मुख्य मंत्री उन से अपील कर रहे हैं। वह कहता है कि मेरी मर्जी मैं जब आवेगा तब बाहर जाऊंगा। (व्यवधान) यह हंसने की बात है क्या? यह सोचने की बात है। क्या यह शर्म की बात नहीं है?

श्री जगदीश टाईटलर: क्या आप जाओगे गुरुद्वारे के अन्दर?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब वह हिसार आया था तब आपने क्यों नहीं पकड़ा? (व्यवधान)

श्री जगजीवन राम : अध्यक्ष जी, बात यह नहीं है कि वह वहां छिप गया है। प्रश्न यह होता है कि हम इस समस्या को सुलझाने की स्थिति में हैं या नहीं। आज पंजाब की यह हालत है। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि देश को इस तरफ से खतरा है।

इस से आगे चलिए। जम्मू कश्मीर हमारा बहुत नाजुक इलाका है। यह जो कुछ पाकिस्तान में हो रहा है, उस में कश्मीर एक मोहरा रहा है। आज आपने कश्मीर में क्या स्थिति पैदा की है? ऐसे नाजुक इलाकों में इन्सटेबिलिटी पैदा करना कहां तक ठीक है। यह सोचने का प्रश्न है। मैं आपको सोचने के लिए कह रहा हूं क्योंकि जब देश पर खतरा आता है तो सभी देशवासियों को चिंता होती है। उस खतरे को रोकने में कहां पर रूकावट आती है यह भी प्रत्येक देशवासी को सोचना है। तो आपको भी अपने दिमाग को बंद कर के नहीं रखना चाहिए।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन सरहदों पर क्यों अविश्वास पैदा हो गया? सिखों के दिल में, कश्मीर के लोगों के दिल में अविश्वास पदा हो, यह हमारे देश की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। इस बात को आप सोचें और इसके

0.00 hrs.

बाद चलें। पूर्वोत्तर की तरफ देखिए। मिजोरम में आज क्या हो रहा है। मणिपुर में आपने अपना शासन बना लिया, लेकिन वहां की हालत क्या है। दुर्भाग्य हमारे देश का है कि देश के बहुत से पढ़े-लिखे लोग भी नहीं जानते कि पूर्वोत्तर क्या है। जब वहां के ट्राइबल की बात होती है तो दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश के बहुत से पढ़े-लिखे लोग भी यही समझते हैं कि वहां के ट्राइबल भी वैसे ही हैं, जैसे बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश या उड़ीसा के ट्राइबल हैं। यह बात नहीं है। मिजोरम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैंड, यहां के ट्राइबल का जीवन-स्तर बहुत ऊंचा है, शिक्षा उनकी बहुत ऊंची है और उनको हमारे देश की जितनी हवा लगती है, उस से ज्यादा बाहर की हवा लगती है। ऐसी जीग्राफि है वहां की। ऐसी मौका नहीं आया कि देश उनको जान सके या या वे देश को जान सकें। इस में हमारी कमजोरी रही है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उस समस्या को जल्दी सुलझाया जाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पुर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की समस्या को हथियार से नहीं सुलझाया जा सकता हालांकि वैसा प्रयत्न किया गया है सुलझाने का, लेकिन सफलता नहीं मिली।

आज मिजोरम की समस्या वैसी ही लटकी हुई है। नागालैंड स्टेबलाइज हो गया है, ऐसा आप दावा नहीं कर सकते और आसाम? आसाम के मामले को आप कितना घसीटते चलेंगे। क्या आप समझ रहे हैं कि वहां के नव-युवक जो इस आन्दोलन में पड़े हैं, उनको संतुष्ट किसे बगैर आप इस समस्या को सुलझा सकेंगे? अगर आप ऐसा सोचते हैं तो आप गलत-फहमी में हैं। इस समस्या को जल्दी सुलझाना चाहिए। जितना आप इस में देर कर रहे हैं, उतना देश के लिए नुकसानदेय है।

मैं इसके बारे में इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि वहां के लोगों का विश्वास उठता जा रहा है और इसलिए इस आन्दोलन का सूत्रपात हुआ। इसलिए आपको यत्न करना चाहिए उन लोगों का विश्वास हासिल करने का।

मुझे इस में कोई संदेह नहीं है कि आप इस सदन का आसानी से विश्वास हासिल कर लेंगे, लेकिन मैं तो यह कह रहा हूं कि वहां वहां विश्वास हासिल कीजिए, जहां-जहां नाजुक प्वाइंट हैं और उन नाजुक प्वाइंटों पर विश्वास हासिल करने के लिए प्रयत्न कीजिए नहीं तो यह खतरे की घंटी है। इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के बारे में तो मैं जानता हूं और सब लोग जानते हैं कि आपका इतना बड़ा बहुमत है, लेकिन मैं तो यह कहना चाहता था कि आप इन बातों को सोचिए।

अंतुले के बारे में कुछ मैं नहीं कहना चाहूंगा बहुत लोग कह चुके हैं, मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता, प्रधान मंत्री जी पर छोड़ देता हूं। लेकिन मंहगाई के बारे में—क्या आंकड़े देकर आप लोगों को आश्वस्त कर सकते हैं? आंकड़े दिए जा सकते हैं, स्टीफन साहब ने आंकड़े दिए हैं, लेकिन आप भी दिल्ली में हैं, मैं भी दिल्ली में हूं क्या हालत है दिल्ली की?

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

क्या इन आंकड़ों से संतोष मिलने वाला है--आप खुद सोचिए ? उन आंकड़ों से संतोष मिलने वाला नहीं है।

बाजार में किस कीमत पर चीजें मिल रही हैं। आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि कीमतें प्लेटो पर पहुंच गई हैं, एक दफा वेंकटरमन जी ने कहा था कि हम प्लेटो पर आ गए हैं, लेकिन इन प्लेटों की ऊंचाई बढ़ती जा रही है और इसके साथ साथ लोगों को परेशानी बढ़ती जा रही है। तो आप क्या समझते हैं कि जो लोग खाने के लिए परेशान हैं, वे बराबर आपकी माला जपा करेंगे--उन में असंतोष आएगा।

ला एण्ड आर्डर के बारे में जब कहा जाएगा तो आप आंकड़े दे देंगे । लेकिन मैं तो आप लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप बताएं कि आपके अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में क्या स्थिति है क्या इसको आप ने स्वयं देखा है ? स्वयं आप देखें। आलोचना करने की दृष्टि से मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। देश की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति को समझने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए।

मैं अधिक समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूं। यही कहना चाहता हूं कि चारों तरफ अविश्वास का वातावरण बन गया है जो किसी भी सरकार के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है। अगर आप समझते हैं नहीं बना है तो आप लोग अपने अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में जा कर देखें कि बना है या नहीं बना है। फिर ईमानदारी के साथ अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर आप कहें कि बना है या नहीं बना है। उसका इलाज आपको सोचना होगा, सरकार को सोचना होगा।

मैं हुक्म उदूली करना नहीं चाहता हूं। घंटी बज गई है। मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। के० के० तिवारी बहुत जोर से बोले हैं। मैं उनका जवाब देना नहीं चाहता। उनकी अंग्रेजी बहुत अच्छी है। मैं उनसे यही प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि डिफेक्टर के माने फिर से एक बार वे डिक्शनरी में देख लें ।

मैं जानता हूं कि सरकार को इस सदन में विश्वास प्राप्त हो जाएगा । लेकिन सदन के बाहर भी विश्वास हासिल करने का यत्न उन्हें करना चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the senior most leader on the Opposition Benches, Babu Jagjivan Ram, has just spoken and, very rightly, the House has heard him with more than the normal attention that other leaders have been listened to.

I must also commend the speech of Babu Jagjivan Ram for the simple reason that he posed a few questions to the ruling party and he also took the entire House to the most sensitive issues, to the most sensitive problems that we as a nation are facing today. It has been a very constructive approach on the part of Babu Jagjivan Ram.

He mentioned about the movement for Khalistan.

I must have subscribed to the same oath that Babu Jagjivan Ram has subscribed when he became a Member of this august House. We have sworn to the effect that the integrity of this country is going to be maintained. Is it only the responsibility of Mrs. Gandhi and her Party to maintain the integrity of this country or do you also share a part of that national responsibility? This is the question that I would like to pose. All of us

have got to face the problem. Fissiparous tendencies and influences are no doubt working in the North-East. They are causing havoc. They are causing havoc not only in North-East but in every other sensitive area in the country. Are you suggesting that CIA is keeping quiet? Forces there are which are out to destroy the very fabric of society in India. They do not want to see a strong, vibrant India emerging in this region. The question that Babu Jagjivan Ram posed applies to Prof. Dandavate, to Shri Vajpayee with equal force and to me as a Member of this august House.

He has also advised that we have got to ponder over these grave issues with a cool mind. That is what exactly I have been doing. I am approaching the very problems that you have posed before this August House with a cool mind and with a clear mind and with a clear perspective and a long-range vision of this country.

20. 11 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDARJIT YADAV *in the Chair*].

Are all the problems the creation of Mrs. Gandhi? And I amazed, and amused at Babu Jagjivan Ram when he was sitting here as Minister for Food & Agriculture and later on as Defence Minister, he was quoting figures. I knew from where he got the figures that Jagjivan Ram was quoting and today the same machinery produces to the Government that is functioning today. I cannot understand why Shri Jagjivan Ram should question the figures which Mr. Stephen gave.

(Interruptions)

No, you did question. Please go through your speech. You did question it. If you have not questioned the figure, then there is no contribution. You questioned the figures. I can understand today Babu Jagjivan Ram did not speak with bitterness in his mind. He has been wronged by so many people and so many times. In 1977-78 and in 1979, there were two venerable gentlemen who realised their ambition of becoming Prime Ministers of this great mighty country of ours and Babu Jagjivan Ram, we all know, missed it. And it is not simply a crisis of confidence which the people of this country have in this Government. May I humbly suggest to Babu Jagjivan Ram that the truth of the matter is that it is a crisis of confidence which Babu Jagjivan Ram is going through in the last few years and it is that. Prof. Dandavate with whom I had the distinct privilege of working under, mentioned about the Trusts and various other things, and he mentioned about the official communication of the Government of Maharashtra.

I have been a witness to the fact that many a time there is what is known as the official slip. In the late 1960, when Mr. Annadorai was alive, All India Radio announced that he was dead and later on the situation was corrected. We have been a witness to that. I was a Member of this House then.

(Interruptions)

Then again the Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narain. What happened to your official communication? So, the same tragedy of errors has occurred in the Pratibha Pratishtan or the Trust episode out of which you have made such a big issue.

Mr. George Fernandes, with whom I had the pleasure of working, referred to the Natak Mandals. The Natak Mandal came into being in 1977. May I remind Mr. George Fernandes that, when he was appointed a Minister, he refused to go to the Rashtrapati Bhavan to take the oath, and there was a large demonstration of Yuva Janata:

नाटक खतम करो, शपथ लो।

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

It applied both to Mr. Raj Narain as well as to Mr. George Fernandes. Again he was not very happy with the portfolio of Communications that he got. He wanted to become the Minister of Industries, and he did become the Minister of Industries. Mr. George Fernandes is a very dear friend of mine, a highly respected friend of mine. I was listening to the All India Radio when the no-confidence motion which was moved by Mr. Y. B. Chavan, who is present here, was being discussed. None of us then thought that the debate on the no-confidence motion would conclude the way it did. Mr. Fernandes made a fighting speech, and he made a very big impact in the House and outside also. But I do not know that what kind of a Natak it was that within 48 or 52 hours he changed sides. So, there are no angels left in Indian politics. All of you were angles once upon a time; today you are no angels you have ceased to be angels.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You did the same thing; you changed sides.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: In all humility, I have said that there are no angels left in India today because you have restroyed all those angles.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Being at the tail end of the debate, it is very difficult to put all the thoughts together. But let me say that we are a dynamic Party, we are a growing Party, we are an expanding Party; there are still people who would like to come and join our Party—any number of them. So, let it not be said that this Party, which has such a massive majority within the precincts of Lok Sabha, does not have a reciprocal support outside the Lok Sabha precincts. What is the measuring rod? What is the barometer? Was not the recent by-elections a baromer to measure the strength?

In one breath you talk of Parliamentary democracy and in the same breath you say that you would like, as if you are not doing, to take to extra-Constitutional methods to destroy a legally constituted Government with a popular mandate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. The Prime Minister has to intervene at 8.30 p.m. and before that, one more hon. Member has to speak.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: This is my concluding sentence. When the history of this country comes to be written, about what happened in the late Seventies, history would say that boneless puerile men ruled India between 1977 and 1980, the people of this country will not let the very same boneless puerile men, who ruled India between 1977 and 1980, decide their destiny again, because it has been proved by facts, by history, that they were boneless, they were puerile, and they were no match to the challenges.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I do not like to raise issues which have already been raised nor am I interested in indulging in mudslinging. On this occasion I want to raise certain basic issues—one or two.

One of the reasons for moving this no confidence motion is that the Government led by Mrs Indira Gandhi has gone back upon the commitment she and her Party made to the people of this country. One of the promises was that her Party and Government will work to bring about a self-reliant economy in our country. I am very much pained to see that her Government of late set the country on the course of sell-out to the imperialist economic power. Why I say so? If you go through the statistics already supplied by the Government, India received aid amounting to Rs. 24,759 crores till March 1980. And the United States of America has provided the largest amount of utilised aid which adds upto Rs. 5577 crores. Now the effect has already become disastrous and is going to become more disastrous with every passing day.

In this connection I would only refer to the report of the Study undertaken by an organisation which is in no way credited with left ideals. I refer to the Study report of the Birla Institute of Scientific Research which has recently made it available. It says:

"The external aid of Rs. 25,000 crores which India has received over the past three decades has created imbalances in the country's economy and adversely affected the efforts to be self-reliant."

AN HON. MEMBER: You are quoting Bible?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am quoting a study made by the Birla Institute of Scientific Research. It is not a Bible for me; it may be for you. But it is your Bible I am quoting for you. It goes on to say:

"The aid has not acted as a growth catalyst, instead it fed economic distortions, perpetuated inadequate export capability and encouraged import of inappropriate technologies."

I am tempted to quote the last word because it is a long one:

"India has tended to use foreign aid more for maintenance and consumption imports and for debt servicing."

Lastly, it concludes:

"Aid dependence is not a healthy prospect for any country, much less for a country like India which wants to follow an independent foreign policy."

This is what the Study Report of the Birla Institute of Scientific Research says.

In spite of this the Government goes in for IMF loan as mentioned by my friends. Even the Sixth Five Year Plan depends on external resources of Rs. 10,000 crores and the foreign aid amount would be nearly Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 40,000 crores. And the disastrous effect of this you can understand. Therefore, in my opening remarks I mentioned that this Government has set the country on the course of sell out to the imperialists.

There is another basic malaise, the question of unemployment in which you are very much interested and you staked your life. What is the actual magnitude of the unemployment problem? And this Government has failed to solve it nor have they got even any strategy to fight this unemployment problem. Sir, according to the Sixth Five Year Plan document figures, the total number of educated jobless will rise to 11.18 million by 1985. The total number of unemployed will be 54.1 million by 1985. The Sixth Plan is expected to provide jobs for 30 millions.

Sir, the backlog would be 24.4 millions. Sir, if you go into the history of the Five Year Plans, you will see that as the Plan advanced, the backlog of the unemployed also increased. Look at the figures. 5.3 millions were unemployed at the end of the First Five Year Plan it rose to 7.1 millions at the end of the Second Plan; it further rose to 9.6 millions at the end of the Third Plan. It further rose to 17.1 millions at the end of the Fourth plan. It means this was 22.4 millions at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan and it will reach the figure of 24.1 million in the Sixth Plan.

20.26 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER—*in the Chair*]

Therefore, Sir, the drastic unemployment problem, this Government has failed to solve. They have failed to provide a strategy to fight the menace of unemployment.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. That is all.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, having regard to the last part, I think that this House would, in its wisdom, express the lack of confidence in this Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is rather difficult to know how to reply to this debate. Nothing new was said. Most of the issues have been raised earlier. Towards the end of the debate, the question concerning Shri Antulay was raised. It can be called the Antulay debate and not a no-confidence debate. Hon. Members of the opposition were trying to find new reasons to clothe the same old thing arguments. I am not a lawyer but, I have had occasion to read something about the law—the last years compelled me to do so! I noticed that he who was defending a case that had no defence was the loudest in his arguments. This is what we have heard here.

I am not going into the question of corruption. Those who were on the Treasury Benches in the years just before are hardly the people to throw stones. It is their good fortune that we do not want to be vindictive. We do not want to labour these issues. There is hardly a person against whom his own colleagues, have not brought forward serious and cogent allegations. There are hardly a few whose reputations were not the subject of talk not only in India but in far corners of the world, as for instance I was told when I went to London, in 1978. Now to pretend to be clothed in innocence neither rings true nor is it even funny.

Motions of No-Confidence are brought to discuss serious questions. What were the issues raised here? Have they not been discussed, in the last few days, not just in passing but for hours and hours and hours? Did the Essential Services Maintenance Bill not go on into the early hours of the next day? You, Sir, yourself corrected Shri Stephen informing him that the debate lasted for 22 hours or something like that. Was that an issue to bring up in a No-Confidence Motion almost immediately afterwards? And it is the same with the other questions. Take the Antulay issue; has it not been discussed day after day ever since it came up?

AN HON. MEMBER: What about unemployment?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Unemployment has been mentioned alreday. Perhaps an hon. Member did speak of unemployment, saying that 'I had not solved unemployment'. With great respect may I ask if he can tell me who has solved the unemployment problem and in which country except those which are grossly under-populated and have to import labour. If we had a population of only six million or so, we would certainly not have unemployment. But who is not aware of our population problem? As my friend, Mohsina Kidwai, pointed out, when we were trying to convince people of the importance of the population problem and promoting programmes, the opposition went all out to jettison the project.

Two or three people seem to have coordinated their policy to say that we have given up our old policy and that we do not have the will. Sir, there is a party there—I am not taking the name because they will only make a noise and I know everybody is tired and wants to go home.

AN. HON MEMBER: You take the name.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I shall not because I still have many hours work left. (*Interruptions*) I do not want to take any names, that is what I said. But there are parties who have made it their main strategy to spread falsehood. What nonsense was not spread about the Family

Planning programme? How many people did they unearth who were forcibly sterilised? How many of them had to be helped? You had said that you would give Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000? How many people were given that money? How many people came forward? Nothing was heard about it afterwards when your Government came in power. This is only one instance.

What did the then Government do to our industry? Some eloquent words were spoken about our not having faith in industrial labour and industrial labour not having faith in us. What happened during the Janata Party period? Did they have faith in them? Why then did they vote for us if they had faith in them? And how many times—I should like to ask my hon. friend who initiated the debate, he said he had participated in no confidence debates against the Janata Party—I have looked up the records. I am sorry to say that I did not find any evidence of this I have looked up two instances of such motions in 1978. You may not have spoken for the Janata Party but you did not support the No-Confidence motion. In fact,...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Speaker, let Mr. Stephen...

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I could not come across it. If you have done so then I accept your word. But I was shown the records a short while ago...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You correct it. I spoke in favour of No-Confidence and voted. He remembers my speech. The other day he referred to it in his speech.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us find out.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: He remembers it, because he referred to it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You voted against the no-confidence motion, in 1978. You voted against the no-confidence motion; your party voted against the no-confidence motion.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be a privilege motion. We will find out.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you standing? Are you more eloquent than he?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is absolutely untrue.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Your word is accepted.

This is something which can be easily checked. As I said, I have only looked at the records sitting here now. I do not know what happened before. But from what I read, it seems very cleary to me that the no-confidence motion was not supported. To the world outside and to the people of India it seemed as if both the communist parties, broadly speaking—they may or may not have voted, that is immaterial—sometimes they did speak against the Janata Party but broadly speaking in every important issue—they supported their policies... (*Interruptions*) No, no, I do not accept it.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: CPI never supported the Janta Party ...

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: ... as today they are also siding with the rightist elements; you were siding with them then, you are siding with them now, and you are doing everything possible to weaken our effort, knowing that your feeble movements will strengthen the rightists. You may not want to be rightist; I am not concerned with whether you do or do not. But your actions brought in the Rightists before and today you are strengthening them. And I might tell you what an hon. Member has told me. I asked: Do you think that bringing in the Rightists is going to help the country? He said: "No. It will

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disrupt the country; it will destroy the country. But they won't be able to touch us"!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Who is this Member?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: No need to mention names.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am not mentioning any names. (*Interruptions*) But I am not interested in what you think about me. All of you have poured the worst venom, not only on me now, but on my father whilst he was alive. Don't think that I have forgotten all that nor have I forgotten what anybody said. Don't tell me now what you said then, and what you have been saying since, and what you are saying now. I have read it. I have ears to hear and eyes to see and if some of you don't know your own history I am sorry. I was with my father. I know what he had to go through. (*Interruptions*) Don't make me go into that history because you will be sorry for it. Once before I said it and then you went on and on criticising me for going into such matters. He was called a stooge of the British. He was told by the Communist Party, a stooge of the British. (*Interruptions*). It is no use shaking your head. If you don't know, keep quiet. I am not distorting facts. I am not used to distorting them. I have never in my life distorted anything knowingly. I may make a mistake if I don't know but this is something I do know, because I was very close to the scene of action. (*Interruptions*) I am not bothered about what you think of me. We have had enough experience of these groupings, people hopping from party to party for a long time, not just in 1977. It has happened in different States. But in 1977, not only the Indian people, but the people of the world had the opportunity to see how devoted the various parties were to their names, to their ideologies and to their policies. Everything was swept aside by just one desire: 'Let us throw Indira Gandhi out. Let us somehow get hold of the chair of power.' Our party alone stood up against all the attacks, all the venom, all the hardship. We kept to our name, our ideals and our programmes. (*Interruptions*).

We have been wedded to certain basic policies. We have not changed those. If we consider those policies irrelevant to the new India we may have to change something but I don't think that is ever going to happen. Because, they are the basic guidelines which are relevant to the Indian condition, the Indian situation and Indian circumstances. But, as we go along, we do have to take some new steps. If something is torn, you have to repair it. And this is what we have to do now. It is not some little thing that was torn. The entire structure was dislocated, the Railways, the Industry and other programmes. They were all totally dislocated. I did not want to repeat all these things but one just has to have the cerrect picture. I have been taunted that I promised a Government that works. Do you imagine that if we were not working, we could have made such progress in coal and the other items. I have the figures here, I can read them. Those who discredited India's name abroad, when they see that India once more counts, are the ones to tell us that our foreign policy is wrong. (*Interruption*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): What about increase in corruption?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Who increased corruption? What are you talking about? It is the Janata party which institutionalised corruption.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please sit down.

Please sit down. Behave properly.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is unfortunate. (*Interruptions*). I am not yielding. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I have a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Mr. Jethmalani, will you please take your seat?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jethmalani, you cannot intervene. Please sit down. You cannot intervene now.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If you are requesting on grounds of chilvary, I shall drop it.

But I have a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप स्पीकर हैं या मैं स्पीकर हूं, मुझे बतला दीजिये। मेरा काम मुझ करन दीजिये ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, there is a convention that when the leader of the House speaks, there should not be any intervention.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would explain it to them.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: When people sleep, you can wake them up. You can try to tell them. But when they deliberately shut their eyes, then it is not possible to convince them, of anything. Whether it be in the economic field, foreign policy or the overall domestic scene, government has been acting with clarity, decisiveness and vigour. The world knows that today in India there is a Government, not a collection of disparate groups, some moving from party to party and ultimately landing themselves where they are. In 1980, we inherited... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Sir, there must be some decency. You must tell me about the convention that when the Leader of the House speaks, there should be no interruptions.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: In 1980, we inherited an economy which was heading towards total collapse. The decline in our G.N.P. in 1979-80 was 4.5 per cent and the percentage rise in the wholesale price was 23 per cent. Today, according to the impartial assessment of the World Bank our GNP has registered a growth rate of 7 to 8 per cent. The increase in the wholesale price index over the year has come down from 23 per cent in January 1980 to 15 per cent in January 1981 and to less than 9 per cent today. I entirely agree that unless this has an effect on the prices in the market there is not much use quoting figures to an ordinary man in the street. But this is the first step. Unless the wholesale prices come down you cannot bring the others down. The Janata party did not even bring the rate of growth of inflation down, the rate of growth of inflation was going up during the Janata Party Government regime. At least this is one item that we have curbed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even our criticis have accepted that we stabilised the prices.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As I said, when prices were sky-rocketing then, I herd no voice of criticism from the other side. Only towards the end when the Janata Party was cracking did some people pick up the courage to speak and of course when the Party broke, they loudly spoke one against the other. But before that nobody mentioned these matters, although prices had started increasing soon after they came to power.

There has been persistent misrepresentation about inflation in India. Nobody with any sense of responsibility can claim that there could be a zero rate of growth in inflation in present-

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day world conditions. The average world rate of inflation—these figures have been quoted but I am going to repeat them—was 15 per cent during 1980. The average for Latin America was 56.6 per cent; for West Asia it was 57.6 per cent; for Africa 17.6 per cent, Even for industrialised countries the average rate of inflation has been around 11.3. If we have been able to contain the rate of inflation in India by a series of prudent steps to less than 9 per cent, certainly it is an achievement for which we can take credit.

Now take our economic infra-structure. In 1980, we inherited an infrastructre, which was in shambles. We have now brought the key sectors—power, coal and railways—back to work. (*Interruptions*)

एक्सीडेंट्स, सेवोटेज किसने किया था?

When you take back people to work who had earlier committed sabotage, who had been dismissed for good reasons, do you expect that service to work properly?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When those who were dismissed even in 1974 strike, were taken back; in the first year I projected a surplus of Rs. 65 crore, and it had gone to Rs. 124 crores. Please go through that.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No. In everything you had good movement in the beginning. That was the momentum which we had left; just as we have had difficulty in picking it up because of the slide black after you left. If the country had not we would have gone much faster.

In the Railways the Budget for the current financial year envisages a loading of 20 million tonnes more than last year i.e. 215 million tonnes against 195 million tonnes. Out of the additional 20 million tonnes, nearly 12.5 million tonnes of additional traffic has already been loaded in the first five months of the current financial year. Therefore, we are confident that we will exceed the Budget estimates of 215 million tonnes and make it a year of the highest revenue originating loading ever achieved in Indian Railways.

Now with regard to coal, it has registered an increase of 9 per cent over the same period last year.

About railways, I think I did not give this figure before, the railways moved 15 per cent more freight during the first quarter of this year compared with the same period of last year; and power generation increased by 17 per cent compared with the same period last year.

It is for the people to decide whether the Government is working or not.

Now, take industrial production. We have brought the key industrial sectors from a stage of stupor to a dynamic growth track as will be evident from the fact about production. In the first quarter of the current year, there was 26 per cent increase in the production of saleable steel, 46 per cent in fertiliser and 20 per cent in cement. From a level of minus 1.4 per cent growth rate in 1979-80, the growth rate for industrial sector today is 11.1 per cent plus. In the face of these facts, again it is for the people to decide.

We are tightening up the public sector. Its professional management is being improved. We have placed the highest stress on maximizing internal production of oil. As you know, the Petroleum Minister has just announced that we have succeeded in cutting down our oil imports by Rs. 1,000 crores. This is not an ordinary achievement.

Many people have referred to the fact that less man-days have been lost this year; that is also an achievement. That is not a bad thing. Still, we had to have the Essential Services (Maintenance) Bill, not because, as somebody has tried to incite the workers

by saying that we don't have faith in them... (*Interruptions*) Well, maybe, that is your view. I am giving my view. An attempt—very deliberate, soft-spoken attempt was made. The intention was to provoke certain people—to provoke workers into feeling that we are not interested in then farmers into feeling that we are not interested in them, and also the Sikh community—which has so bravely fought for India's freedom; on them rests much of the burden of industry as well as agriculture, nor do we have any doubts whatever about their loyalty or their efficiency. We have no doubt whatever about the patriotism of our workers. I do agree that in times of crisis, they have stood by us. Then what are we afraid of? We are afraid that there are enough people wanting to mislead them for political purposes—not for any gain to the workers themselves. And that is what I am trying to answer, if you will listen patiently.

During the recent strike in Defence Production installations we not only fell back in our production at a time when we desperately needed to increase production, but we lost Rs. 137 crores. This is the problem. The man-days lost may have been fewer in other areas, but in certain key areas, there was a situation which could cause great harm should any other type of crisis develop—the man-days lost in Defence Production were 36.20 lakhs—knowing how important defence works are for our country.

Indian Airlines, in the year 1980-81 made a profit of Rs. 2.48 crores. Air India not only covered up their losses, but during the first three months of 1981-82 made a profit of Rs. 1.98 crores.

Even in agriculture, in spite of many uncertainties of the monsoon, we hope to have a comfortable year. It is as an insurance against uncertainties of rain that we decided it was better to import grain at a time when it was easily available, rather than later being held to ransom by unscrupulous people.

It was interesting to see that having found no other valid point several Members of the Opposition spoke of the rain showers to reinforce their arguments. I should like to know how many of you have been able to attract rain in any place where you have gone?

The public distribution system which, had been completely disrupted, has been enlarged and improved; but I shall be the first to admit that it is by no means satisfactory and until it is strengthened and made more effective, neither our programmes nor goods will be able to reach every section of the people as they should. That is why all our efforts are towards this end.

Our emphasis had been on improving the infrastructure because we felt that that was basic for any other programme. It is not true to say that we are not concerned about unemployment; we are; but you cannot remove unemployment by wishing it away. We have concentrated on what we consider to be the basis and the foundation which is the infractructure. That has improved and it is improving and it will improve. If all things go well and with the efforts that we are putting in, once the infrastructure is stabilised, as it is being done, it will be a sort of jumping of ground for many other programmes. It is only when you increase production that you can provide greater employment in industries. Each activity is linked: industry is linked with agriculture and agriculture is linked with industrial production.

Several people had spoken about our loan from the IMF. They also raised this point earlier with the Finance Minister, I was rather surprised to hear some of the arguments used and long quotations from the Birla Institute. No country today can keep away from inter-dependence. Our point is not that there should not be inter-dependence, but that inter-de pendence must rest on independence. This is the message which India is taking all over the world and which we are trying to implement here in

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our country. But when we found the economy in the state that it was, it was absolutely necessary that, with the huge budgetary deficit which we had never had before—it was the gift of the Janata Party—we should find funds. Either we do nothing or if we want to go ahead with our big plan, we must raise the resources. And as the Finance Minister had assured the House, I would also like to add my voice to say that there is no question whatsoever of giving in to any condition which can be against our declared policy, accepted by Parliament or against our national interest; there is absolutely no question. (*Interruptions*) This we have definitely told to the Monetary Fund and to all else who have approached us on this matter. Because we feel that now conditions for development are favourable if only we can get this initial help that we have gone in for a big plan and for the IMF loan.

Of the insinuations, some are ideological but most are ill-informed and irrelevant. This is not the first time that we have borrowed from abroad, but at no time was our economy intrinsically stronger or our own negotiating position better than it is now.

Every country in the world knows that my Government is not one that can be pressurised or pushed round politically, economically and militarily. So far as the domestic scene is concerned, no one can accuse me of complacency. We are not at all complacent. We see the dangers of the situation and we have not lowered our guard. Weaknesses and dangers do abound and we must fight them, but, at the same time, we must not belittle our own strength. The danger of communalism is persistent and so long there are extremists and fanatics, whether they are Hindus, Muslims, Siks, Christians or any other, we simply cannot rest; we must try and change the atmosphere in the country. This is not merely a question of law and order or of punishing people; what was need is an atmosphere of brotherhood. Tolerance has to spread. There is now a new phenomenon to which my attention was drawn in Bihar sharief. The people felt that the trouble there was politically motivated. Those who met me, were not my party people. I had gone at hardly a moments notice and people from all sections were there. They were dong different work, picking up dead bodies or whatever: and this was their spontaneous comment to me. (*Interruptions*)

21. 00 hrs.

मेहरबानी करके अब चुप कीजिए, बहुत कर चुके हैं ।

The Jamshedpur Inquiry the Jamshedpur report clearly, brings out the ind of evil doers that are at wŏrk; and you know that it is partly because I have fought against it all my life, not from today but ever before independence, during the independence struggle and afterwards that much of this attack and venom has been poured upon me by them and others. This, to me is the Jansangh. You can change the name a million times, but it will remain Jansangh. Nothing can be more insulting to our great leader Mahatma Gandhi than to say that the Jansangh is adopting his ideology. Nothing can be more insulting to him or to India for that matter. Do they take us for fools? People have only to read the speeches of their earlier leaders of the RSS like Golwalkar, what did they speak about Mahatma Gandhi and Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and policies.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Madam, I wish you had read their speeches.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have.

AN HON. MEMBER: Better you refresh your memory.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You have not. Don't speak like this in this House.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I talk with deep conviction and with very deep anguish, Shri Vajpayee. It is not a nice thing for me to say this that anybody in this country should hold such views about a person like Mahatma Gandhi. But you did feel that way. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Jansangh was founded in 1951. (*Interruptions*) This is not Gandhian approach. This is Indira Gandhian approach. If you want to adopt Gandhian socialism you will never say this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: They think that we are the only people who should be tolerant and should listen to all kinds of abuse, character assassination and so on. They can't listen to even one word. Talking about character assassination—I forget who it was, an hon. Member opposite Shri Dandavate, I think, who said that he is not interested, that he was least interested in character assassination. But he sat very quiet while it was being indulged in by all of you opposite during those years.

I do not want to go into the cases against me. But one case I do want to mention. I wonder whether you know about it. I had to go all the way to Imphal, Manipur on a non-bailable warrant. Do you know what the charges was?—I was supposed to be an abettor to a person who had stolen two chickens and six eggs? This was the high esteem in which the Janata Party held character and democracy. And the person in charge was the Judge, he has the Prosecutor, he was the persecutor, he was the Government Advocate-General of Manipur and the Chairman of the Commission as well!

Now, I have no hesitation in saying that the communalists are worse than almost any other threat we have and also casteism. Both are two sides of the same coin and this is the most reprehensible of all anti-national elements. We can easily meet external threats. But communalists, as I have said many times, are like white ants who eat up the wood or the grain from within. And the RSS is not alone in this. It has good company, or bad company in communalists of different hues and denomination. I don't say there are communalists in only one religion; they are there in all religions and anybody who is fanatical in that way, feeds the fires of fanaticism in the other extremists' group. Therefore, we have to be warned against them all equally.

Ever since the present Government assumed office, it has accorded high priority to the maintenance of law and order, which is essential to ensure an orederly life to the community. We have addressed ourselves with earnestness to this primary task and as a result of concerted efforts, the situation has shown improvement in spite of attemps by certain elements, by Certain political parties, to organise agitations on every conceivable issue or non-issue. In the past few months, there has been a perceptible fall in the incidence of violence, murders and intimidation. Of course, crime has not stopped. There are incidents of organised thefts and robbery in certain areas. But I think we can say that as a whole the law and order machinery has been successful in curbing the activities of anti-social elemenst. (*Interruptions*). When the Janata Party came in, these people also—the anti-social elements. smugglers and all-were re-based. It is not we who released them. It is the Janata Party who released them. Some of these anti-social elements were actually honoured at receptions and garlanded; pictures appeared in the newspapers. Now to suddenly say, when they have been let loose that we capture them all, is not real-

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istic. Somebody mentioned Galadhar-is name. It might interest the hon. member to know that it was in 1977 that these people were removed from the list of suspects.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What has happened now?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It is a wrong statement.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is not a wrong statement.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Please check from your records, Madam.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have been given this information from the records. Why should I invent it? I knew nothing about them or what cases were against them. (*Interruptions*).

Offences against women are really a shame on all of us. I am told that they are showing a decrease and that the law and machinery is vigilant. But of course they still are occurring unfortunately. With the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, IPC and the Evidence Act, it is hoped that these will be under further control. This is an area in which public opinion is very important and the opinion of the neighbours.

Our friends opposite get very excited. They can talk about any State they like, but if we mentioned West Bengal or Kerala, all of them get up. I am not going to say anything more except, can you honestly say that the law and order situation in Kerala is all right? Our people are being killed, but not so many as people of other parties.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): From 1959 onwards we know what happened.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am glad that you have such deep knowledge, but fortunately or unfortunately, not all of it is correct. Just because your leaders repeat something in public, it does become true. But no one can deny, whether it is a foreigner or an Indian, who has been to Kerala, the large number of political murders. Never in any part of India have so many political murders taken place, not on this scale. (*Interruptions*).

There is no truth in the allegation that I want to topple Governments. Either it is a guilty feeling or they want to have it! I do not want to topple any Government and my going to the States has been welcomed by the Chief Ministers, where I have so far been, because it enables us to get a better understanding of the blocs or obstacles in the implementation of various accepted programmes, specially programmes which have to do with our plan. I go with central officials or they go earlier and sometimes stay on later, and then follow up these matters and try and help the States in whatever way we can.

There seems to be a lot of rhetoric on moral values and code of ethics. And the question asked was whether my name was used in Shri Antulay's Trust. I saw no reason for being in the House. When it was addressed to the Finance Minister. When a question was asked to me in Bhubneswar, I did not hesitate, I answered it at once. Had they followed up with other questions. I would have answered those questions. I have answered all questions. When Mr. Antulay told me about this Trust—Shri Kaushal has read out its objects—I tought they were good objects. And I agreed that it was a good idea to help artists. When I was Minister for Information in '65, many artists came to me with some such demand. So when Shri Antulay told me that the Trust was going to help young artists, I thought it a good idea. In that sense I did give my blessings. When

he asked for my name, I advised him not to use it, not because the objective was bad or the Trust was bad but because I do not like to give permission for my name whether it is a Trust, hospital, or any other institution. There are many such requests by Chief Ministers and other people.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why did you not say it before? You could have said it much earlier.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Shri Indrajit Gupta, perhaps you would have stopped but I doubt whether the others would have done so.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What do you lose?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am not concerned with gaining or losing. I have a single-minded purpose in life and I shall proceed towards it. And until my last breath I will be going towards it regardless of what others may say. I am not interested whether we have this Government or that Government or who is in the chair. I kept working when I was out of power. I kept working when every attempt was made to finish me off. I did not deviate from my goal. I am not interested in whether I lose or gain. And those of us in the Congress Party who have gone through the crucible of Gandhian discipline are in no need of lecturs on ethics and codes of conduct from the self-professed neoconverts to Gandhian principles. I am almost tempted to quote a biblical saying 'Physician, heal thysel. However, I do wish the House and the nation to know that my Government and my party will stand for the highest principles of conduct in public life and ensure that those principles and rectitude are not only followed by all those who are privileged to exercise power but also ensure that they seem to be followed. (*Interruption*). In Garhwal I have seen with my own eyes who has been beating up whom, who has been bashing up whose cars. As I have said earlier, my own staff was threatened.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: By whom?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have told you once before I am not interested in your question. My friend here said, if you had any courage, you could have also resigned at that time (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Who could dare threaten your staff? It is your own government there.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: You would be surprised when these are goondas, they certainly dare.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: When there was Punjab Police and Haryana Police.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Punjab Police was not there; it went in little later.

I have been bashed up by your people a number of times. Who the people were, I do not know. But there were attacks on me during those three years, attacks on my life in different parts of India. (*Interruptions*) We have not indulged in such attacks. (*Interruptions*)

Now, unfortunately, provincialism was also given a push. And now there is an attempt to stir up Centre-State antagonism. We have an extra-ordinary situation in which a State Government says, we do not accept the plan but we will take its help.

My visits to the States have been deliberately misinterpreted. Their purpose, as I said was simply to bring about better understanding and co-ordination in regard to the devleopment programmes that involve the Central and State Governments. They

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are not inspection tours. We aware not there to see how the State is doing its work. They were problem-solving visits and in a number of places the problems were solved and the situation improved almost immediately. It certainly would be a sad day if the Prime Minister of India cannot take interest in the development programmes all over the contry.

The danger to peace comes not only from casteism and communalism but also from frustrated people and elements who somehow want to create trouble and give Government a bad name. As I said earlier, those who throw stones should not be surprised if some stones are thrown at them. Parties whose record while in office and conduct before, after or during, has been far from commendable are now trying to pick holes in our work. I do not say all of us are angels. No party consists only of angels. We have consistently tried, where we found wrong-doing, to correct it. I can certainly say that our party is in a far better shape as a party than any of those, (*Interruptions*)..but that is your problem, not mine.

So far as foreign policy is concerned, this is a time of exceptional difficulty, and I am sorry that you were not interested enough to have the debate on foreign policy today. It just shows that you are not interested enough.

AN HON. MEMBER: Tomorrow we will have it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Tomorrow it may or may not come. No body knows what you will rake up before this.

Shri Vajpayee and some of his friends are very fond of saying that I am trying to rake up the foreign issue in order to hide some thing here. I have never wanted to hide anything. The advice my father gave me in my very early childhood was that everything should be open, and that is how I have always lived. Therefore, when I see a situation, I speak up about it, and that is why we sometimes get into trouble, because there are lots of people who do not like our type of frank speaking.

There is no doubt that dangers have increased. This is acknowledge by leaders all over the world. It is even more so in our immediate neighbourhood, through no fault of ours, but nevertheless the danger is there, and we have to prepare ourselves.

You have probably seen this very morning the newspapers have reported that a final decision has been taken to accelerate the supply of F-16 to our neighbour. As I said before, it is not a question of whether a particular country should have more or less, but it is the whole attitude behind this and the tension which it is bound to cause, which it has already caused, by upsetting the balance which enjoins on us to be very careful and to see that the tranquillity of our area, which is disturbed, should be somehow restored.

Justifying the acquisition of sophisticated equipment which as I have earlier pointed out is a generation ahead of what we have our neighbour has made unjustified charges of arms build up by us. In the same statement they have also mentioned the Simla Agreement. We have been acting in the Simla spirit and we would welcome a similar policy on the part of Pakistan. But their actions do not seem to correspond to the concept of peaceful, bilateral discussion and eschewal of thoughts or policies of military solutions, nor do we think that the sophisticated weaponry which they are acquiring is compatible with the Simla spirit. Also, they lose no occasion to rake up bilateral matters. It was one of the first conditions of the Simla Agreement that such matters should be left for us to talk between ourselves. This is not the occasion to go deeper into a review of the fore-

ign scene. I have referred to it because Parliament will adjourn very shortly and I thought I should put my anxiety before you.

We all know the extreme seriousness and the delicacy of the international situation. I do not know whether the opposition does not realise it, or whether it just thinks that making trouble is more important—I am not talking about the House, I am talking of what often happens outside. By all this you do not weaken the Government if that is what you hope to do. But you do try to create an atmosphere of frustration, of despair. This is the most weakening thing that can happen to any community or any country. If we take away hope from man—at no time have I said that I personally have been able to get better production. In every single speech I have emphasised that it is the farmers of India, who were willing to adopt new ideas, adopt new methods, were able to increase their production and to make us self-reliant. It is the industrial worker of India who has helped by his sweat and labour to increase our production and to help us to diversify our industry. At no time have we said that we have done this. But we have helped them with our policy, we have helped them by giving direction and above all, we have helped by giving them hope. This is what you are trying to take away from them. This is where we all quarrel and there are bound to be quarrels, whether it is democracy or even if it is not a democratic system, wherever there are human beings there are quarrels and differences. But there are occasions when on some issues we should try and stand as one. Of course, in war time everybody says, 'We are with you, and so on', but in peace time also we have to see that hope is maintained, the people should never feel that this country has no future. It has got a bright future, and we shall go towards it step by step. By talking in anger, in envy or in desperation some Opposition spokesmen are only giving comfort to the opponents of the country who go away to report in their papers and in other ways that India is falling to pieces. But I know that the greater part of the House and the country will stay solidly with us.

Now, one small point I want to make, which is on leadership. I am quite distressed that my side keeps on Kshetriya Gramin Bank Kanpur raising this issue. People raise it only because we are taunted by the other side. When they see that their leader is under attack, they all feel that they must rush to rescue her, but they should know very well by now that I am fully capable of looking after myself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They come to your rescue only.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: And also your rescue sometimes. (*Interruptions*) What I am trying to say is that although in the Congress Party there has always been a recognised leader, this does not mean that the party collapses without that leader. When one leader has gone, another has always come to take his place in a peaceful domocratic manner. Whether the leader is strong or not is important, but what is more important is that the party should solid in spite of our quarrels. We do not have the strict discipline which some parties have, whether it is on this side or on that side. We allow our people to talk. That is our weakness, it is also our strength. But our party will remain strong, Indira Gandhi or no Indira Gandhi. The Congress Party is a party which is giving the programmes and policies, the implementation of which will lead this country forward. We do not think that we can solve all problems nobody has solved them in one or two generations. All we can hope is to take the country forward in the right direction and to see that it is in good hands who can take it further ahead.

So I appeal to all the hon. Members here to defeat this Motion of No-Confidence, bearing in mind the critical days ahead on all fronts and to rise to

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the occasion to preserve our domocracy, our secularism, our national unity and to scrupulously guard against falling a prey to the forces of destabilisation within or without.

21.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I listened with rapt attention the speeches made by my friends on the other side and the speech of the Prime Minister.

The conclusion I can come to is that the assessment of the overall situation is just-totally different. The speakers on the other side and the Prime Minister have placed a rosy picture that we have now come out of the woods, that our economy is advancing and that the future is bright. The future of the country will be very bright only when the present system is overthrown and only when a new system is established.

On the day the debate on prices was going on, I thank the Finance Minister who made one admission that wherever you go, India or to Timbuktoo—you will find that he prices will be increasing. He said:

> "I will make one qualification that in a totally controlled economy where it is possible to control the supply and where it is possible to control the production, it is possible to control prices."

This is his admission. I expect, at least that admission should come from the Prime Minister and all other friends. He also said:

> "That is not the economy which we have adopted. Therefore, the price control is not possible."

It is a quotation from the Finance Minister's speech. It is an admission that you are defending a system which is opposed to controlled system, meaning a socialist system. In your Constitution, in the Preamble, you have declared that India is Socialist, but you are doing just the opposite and opposing socialism.

I am reading from *Soviet affairs* dated 9th September, 1981. The headline is: USSR without Inflation. I quote:

> "Moscow, September 9. The prices of essential goods and services have been stable in the Soviet Union over the years. There is hardly any other country where the prices should be stable as in the USSR. This stability is characteristic of the Soviet way of life. Bread and other bakery products, confectionery (except chocolates) tea, sugar, cheese and also cotton, woollen and linen textiles and products made from them are sold today at the same prices as 25 years ago. The prices of meat and meat products, butter, dairy products, eggs have not changed since 1962."

> "The rent which has not changed since 1928 is the lowest in the world. The averaging is 3 to 4 per cent of a worker's family budget. The index of consumer retail prices has gone up by as little as 3 points in the USSR since 1955 whereas average monthly wages and salaries have increased by 2.3 times."

If this is the reality, the poor people of our country will have to choose between this type of social system or the type of system which you are building up for the last 34 years. Even our Speaker has said in Bhubaneswar that rich have become richer and the poor poorer. This point you did not mention.

Rashtrapati has also said—everybody admits this—that the rich have become richer and the poor poorer. This is the net result of your rule.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Our Prime Minister has cited figures to show that the wholesale price index has gone down. But we are concerned with the life of the common people. What is the price position in the consumer price index? In 1980, it was 382. In the beginning of 1981, it was 433. Now it is 447. Will the people believe you when you say that prices are going down?

People have the capacity to react as the situation demands. People cannot be deceived.

As regards unemployment, we are told that you are doing your level best to solve it. The figure of the unemployed as given by the Employment Exchange, Ministry of Labour, is, last year it was 1,43,00,000. Now it is 1,63,00,000. What is the future of unemployed people? You should give your reply to this point.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about population problem?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Don't talk of population.

You say that you are doing good to the unemployed poor. Even 50 per cent of the population is still living below the poverty line 34 years after independence, according to the Planning Commission's report. Is it to the credit of the Government? They made a plan that within 5 years this figure will be reduced. But on what basis? On the basis of the availability of calorie. But actually, per capita availability of calorie, is going down.

I do not want to take much time. To tell the truth, you are bringing about economic polarisation by making poor poorer and helping concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. Poverty is increasing. The rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. This is the outcome of your Five Year Plans. This is the capitalist plan. Figures prove this. When there is economic polarisation, the poor become poorer and the rich richer, Some day this will reflect in political polarisation and the poor people will revolt against your policies and power.

(*Interruptions*)

That is why the poor must be organised. Today you claim that you get their votes. How? Because you are charming people? You take votes from them during elections by using money and misusing administrative powers. You make huge promises and you get votes because huge masses are still economically and politically backward.

But now you see the results of the bye-elections. Bye-elections have taken place in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. What have been the results? In the Allahabad constituency, the percentage of voters who came to vote was only 25, and from out of that 25 per cent, you have got the majority. (*Interruptions*) This is the figure given in the press, in all the papers. This shows that the majority of the voters were reluctant to vote for you and that is why they had not come. You got the mapority from out of that 25 per cent because the opposition was divded; you got that advantage; your strength in vote was due to the weakness of the Opposition, due to the division in the Opposition.

Mr. Narasimha Rao, in your State very recently there have been two Municipal elections—in Vijayawada and Waltair. What have been the results there? And what is the explanation given by the Chief Minister? The Centre did not supply foodgrains. That is the explanation given by the Chief Minister. But you have reduced the allotment of foodgrains for West Bengal, you have reduced sugar and kerosene for West Bengal; you have not given industrial alcohol to West Bengal. Despite that, in West Bengal we got a thumping victory not only in the by-elections of Assembly and Parliament Seats but also in the Municipal elections. Out of 87 Municipalities, we have got the majority in 68, and in the Assembly and Parliament Bye-elections, 65 per cent of voters came to vote. There was a general propaganda that the middle class would turn against us. But the voters of West Bengal have proved otherwise; they have voted for us; the landless, the poor peasants, the middle class, the intelligentsia, all voted for us. The reality must be kept in mind.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

You have thrown a challenge to the entire working class. You give figures to show that the production has increased. But who have been responsible for the increase in production? It is the workers. But what return are they getting for this? It is the ESMA, the *danda*. That is why they have taken up this challenge. The workers are coming to the Boat Club on the 23rd November. I invite you all to come and see them on that day. It is a challenge that you have thrown. By forcing the workers, by imposing on them heavy workload, you got the increase in production. And now you throw them out! So much of profits have been made, but for workers you have wage freeze; for the employers, more bonus and more dividends. This is the class policy you are pursuing. Capitalism has become historically outmoded, outdated. But you are doggedly defending that system. So, your fate is now linked up with the fate of that system. If that system goes, you will also go. There is no other alternative. But it will take a little time because in our country there are so many languages, there are so many religions. And people are not so united. That is why you got the advantage of the division in the Opposition. She asked how a left Party can support a rightist Party. Even then, yesterday night it is you who made us unite. This ESSMA Bill united us. This is the logic of history. History moves in a dialectical and zig-zag way. The Congress Party in 1977 was thrown out of power by your action and not by our strength. You put all of us in jail. So Mr. Vajpayee, Mr. Madhu Dandavate and people of my Party were all in one jail and they were together. And to get rid of the oppression what should we do? We have to be united. You will again put us in jail. We are prepared for that. All of us are prepared. But keep in mind. I am asking the Prime Minister to keep in mind that people learn through their better experience. We have got the experience of emergency. We have got the experience of the MISA. We have gained experience of NSA. Now we are having another experience of ESSMA. All these are symptoms of the coming emergency. There is no doubt. We are very much apprehensive of that authoritarianism again being clamped over India. To defend parliamentary democracy, all the forces which are in favour of democracy and which are against authoritarianism will join hands. That is our stand.

I am concluding. This discussion is not to convince you. This discussion is only to reflect the discontent of the masses and their views inside Parliament. So again and again, no-confidence motions will come because pepole are losing confidence in you outside. That is why we are bound to reflect that feeling here inside.

With these words I warn that unless the policy which the Government is following is basically and fundamentally changed, the entire course will land the country into a further crisis and into a grave chaos. That is why we are totally opposed to the policies of the Government and we express our lack of confidence in this Council of Ministers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 38] **[21.49 hrs.**

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Arya, Shri Kumbha Ram

Balan, Shri A. K.

Balanandan, Shri E.

Barman, Shri Palas

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil

Bhim Singh, Shri
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chandra Shekhar, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Das, Shri R. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Gangwar, Shri Harish Kumar
Ghosh, Shri Niren
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hasda, Shri Matilal
Horo, Shri N. E.
Imbichibava, Shri E. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jethmalani, Shri Ram
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan
Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
Lawrence, Shri M. M.
Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mandal, Shri Mukunda
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mohammed Ismail, Shri
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri
Rasheed Masood, Shri
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy, Shri A. K.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Sarangi, Shri R. P.
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Shamanna, Shri T. R.
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Surya Narayan Singh, Shri
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihar
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Abdul Samad, Shri
Ahmed, Begum Abida
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
Ansari, Shri Z. R.

Anwar Ahmad, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barot, Shri Maganbhai
Barway, Shri J. C.
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R. R.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Choudhari, Shri K. B.
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Chaudhury, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Das, Shri A. C.
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B. V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devaranjan, Shri B.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Era Mohan, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravandan K.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D. M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje
Gulsher Ahmed, Shri
Hakam Singh, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jain Narain Roat, Shri
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Nihar Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani,
Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kalanidihi, Dr. A.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Karma, Shri Laxman

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Malik M. M. A.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Krishna, Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahala, Shri R. P.
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mane, Shri R. S.
Mani, Shri K. B. S.
Mayathevar, Shri K.
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray M.
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Umakant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yeshwantrao
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
Murugian, Shri S.
Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Nahata, Shri B. R.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naikar, Shri D. K.
Nair, Shri B. K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K. S.
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G. S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pandey, Shri Kedar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patil, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri Amrit
Patel, Shri C. D.
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.
Patil, Shri A. T.
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Prabhu, Shri R.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S. N.
Pushpa Devi Singh, Kumari
Qazi Saleem, Shri

Rahim, Shri A. A.
Rajamallu, Shri K.
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ran Vir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimai B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P. A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sathiyendran, Shri M. S. K.
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T. M.
Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai
Selvaraju, Shri N.
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Mundar
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Singda, Shri D. B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Sidnal, Shri S. B.
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri C. P. N.
Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sivaprakasam, Shri D. S. A.
Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath
Soren, Shri Hari Har
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subba, Shri P. M.
Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Krishna Prakash
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P. K.
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Tripathi, Shri R. N.
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Velu, Shri A. M.
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Yadav, Shri R. N.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra
Yusuf, Shri Mohmed
Zail Singh, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is:

Ayes: 83; Noes: 294.

The motion was negatived.

21.48 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the following communications dated 16 September, 1981, addressed to the Speaker, have been received to-day:

(i) *Wireless Message from the District Magistrate, Vaishali, Bihar.*

"In pursuance of Lok Dal Statewide agitational programmes today on 16-9-1981 at 11.00 hours about two hundred Lok Dal workers led by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, M.P. demonstrated before the District Magistrate's Office Chamber, Later Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, M.P., along with one hundred fourteen workers courted arrest. They were taken in custody under Sections 448/342/143 I.P.C. and remanded to Central Jail, Muzaffarpur."

(ii) *Communications from the City Magistrate, Farrukhabad at Fatehgarh*

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty, in the exercise of my powers under Sections 151/107/116 of the Criminal Procedure Code to direct that Shri Chhotey Singh Yadav, Member of the Lok Sabha, be arrested for apprehension of breach of peace. Shri Chhotey Singh Yadav, M.P., was accordingly arrested at Fatehgarh at 5 P.M. on 16.9.1981 and is at present lodged in the District Jail, Fatehgarh."

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*The following members also recorded there votes:
AYES: Sarvashree Chhangur Ram, Sudhir Giri and Ajit Bag.
NOES: Sarvashree M. Rajashekhara Murthy, Balasaheb Vikhe Patil and Ramayan Rai.

21.50 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE BY SOME PERSONS IN VISITORS' GALLERY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As the House is aware, at about 16.15 hours today, two visitors calling themselves Pratap Singh Chaudhary son of Shri Ram Singh Sorain and Nafe Singh son of Shri Prithvi Singh shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery. The Watch and Ward Officer took them into custody immediately and interrogated them. The visitors have made statements but have not expressed any regret for their action.

I bring this to the notice of the House for such action as it may deem fit.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, with your permission I beg to move this motion:

"This House resolves that the persons calling themselves Pratap Singh Chaudhary son of Shri Ram Singh Sorain and Nafe Singh son of Shri Prithvi Singh, who shouted slogans at about 16.15 hours today from the Visitors' Gallery and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custory immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House."

"This House further resolves that they be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"This House resolves that the persons calling themselves Pratap Singh Chaudhary son of Shri Ram Singh Sorain and Nafe Singh son of Shri Prithvi Singh, who shouted slogans at about 16.15 hours today from the Visitors' Gallery and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that they be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today."

The motion was adopted.

21.51 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA —*contd.*

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th September, 1981, agreed without any amendment to the Burmah Oil Company [Acquisition of Shares of Oil India Limited and of the Undertakings in India of Assam Oil Company Limited and the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited] Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th September, 1981."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of Rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th September, 1981, agreed without any amendment to the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Bill, 1981,

State Res. Reh Approval of fixing of maximum Amount for Assam State Elec. Bd.

which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th September, 1981."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th September, 1981, agreed without any amendment to the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st September, 1981."

21.53 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 11th September, 1981:—

1. The High Court at Bombay (Extension of Jurisdiction to Goa, Daman and Diu) Bill, 1981.

2. The Cine-workers Welfare Cess Bill, 1981.

21.54 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL FOR FIXING MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF LOAN FOR ASSAM STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up further discussion on the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri on the 16th September, 1981.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, let it be taken up tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, it was agreed that these two items will be completed today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ravindra Varma. You do not want to speak. Mr. E. Balanandan. You also do not want to speak. Shri K. A. Rajan. You don't want to speak. When nobody is speaking, I think, the Minister also need not give the reply. The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948) read with clause (b) of the Proclamation, issued on the 30th June, 1981, by the President under article 356 of the Constitution with respect of the State of Assam, this House accords approval for fixing under the said sub-section (3) the sum of one hundred and fifty crores of rupees as the maximum amount which the Assam State Electricity Board may, at any time, have on loan under sub-section (1) of the said section 65."

The motion was adopted.

21.54 hrs.

ASSAM STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take up Legislative Business. Item 12 of the agenda.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, on behalf of Shri Yogendra Makwana, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Assam to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the House is aware that in the Proclamation dated the 20th June, 1981, made by the President, under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Assam, provides *inter alia* that the powers of the State Legislature, shall be exercisable by or under authority of Parliament. The Bill, therefore, seeks to confer on the President the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of the State. It has been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in relation to the State under the President's Rule and the present Bill is on usual lines. Provision has been made in the Bill for the constitution of a consultative Committee, consisting of 45 Members of Parliament (30 Members from Lok Sabha and 15 Members from Rajya Sabha) in this regard. Provision has also been made to empower Parliament to direct modifications in the laws made by the President, if considered necessary.

I request the hon. House to accept the Legislative proposal before it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Assam to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Nobody has given his name.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

21.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Friday, the 18th September, 1981/Bhadra 27, 1903 (Saka).

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

—GNS LS 2079 8x10x14 ems 1-11-81- —890.