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Thursday, June 12, 1980
Jyaishta 22, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, June 12, 1980/Jyaistha 22,
1902 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am to inform the House of the sad demise of three of our former colleagues, namely, Sarvashri Chandrika Ram, D. D. Desai and A. Jayaraman.

Shri Chandrika Ram was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament from Bihar during 1946—52. Thereafter, he became a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly and served as a Parliamentary Secretary during 1952—57 and as Deputy Minister during 1957—62. He was a Member of the Bihar Legislative Council during 1964—76.

He participated in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment. An active social worker, he worked for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and was General Secretary and President of the Bihar Provincial Depressed Classes League during 1941 and 1947 respectively. He was also Member of the Harijan and other Backward classes Uplift Board, Ministry of Education, Government of India. He died at Patna on 15 February, 1980 at the age of 63.

Shri D. D. Desai was a Member of the Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha during

1971—79 representing Kaira constituency of Gujarat.

A prominent industrialist, he was associated with several industrial organisations in various capacities. He helped in organising several industries. He was selected as "Self-made industrialist" of India and awarded "Udyog Patra" by the President of India. An educationist and philanthropist, he helped in establishing several educational, social and literary institutions in the country. An active parliamentarian, he evinced keen interest in the proceedings of the House. He was a member of a number of Select Committees on Bills and Parliamentary Consultative Committees. He was also a member of the Committee on Government Assurances and Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament. He passed away on 9 June, 1980 in Djakarta, at the age of 64.

Shri A. Jayaraman was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952—57, representing the Tindivanam constituency of the then Madras State. A social worker, he worked for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. He was connected with the running of hostels for Scheduled Caste students and was a member of the All India Scheduled Castes Federation. He was a member of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission at the time of his death. He passed away at New Delhi on 9 June, 1980, at the age of 57.

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

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up questions.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Before we proceed to questions, regarding the obituary references you made, Shri Chandrika Ram, ex-Member of the Lok Sabha died on 15 February, 1980 at Patna. I could not understand why it was not possible to make this reference earlier, when you made an obituary reference on 9th June, 1980.

MR. SPEAKER: We had to get it officially confirmed.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: He died on 15th February, 1980. Does it require four months to get confirmation?

MR. SPEAKER: Certain times it does happen.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

India's Stand on Afghanistan and Kampuchea

*61. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Government have openly spoken regarding its stand that India has agreed in principle to recognise at an opportune time the Vietnam-backed Government in Kampuchea and India has not supported the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan despite its close friendship with the USSR;

(b) whether any Indian team had also been on tour to foreign countries in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). The bonds between

India and the Soviet Union remain as close as ever, and have been most recently reaffirmed by both sides, during my visit to the Soviet Union last week. The relationship has never required the two countries to take identical positions on foreign policy issues, although our judgement on several matters is often similar.

Recognition of the Heng Samrin Government is under the active consideration of Government.

Our position regarding Afghanistan is well-known. We do not approve of the presence of foreign troops or bases in another country. As such we feel that Afghanistan should maintain its sovereign, independent and non-aligned status. Afghanistan should also be assured of cessation and non-continuance of an external intervention or interference against it.

The situation both in South West and South East Asia is laden with tensions. What we fear most is that they would escalate beyond control as a result of great power confrontation. Our efforts have, therefore, been directed towards improving the climate, and reversing such a trend. In pursuance of this end, we have held discussions with a large number of foreign government representatives. Our representatives have also gone to several countries. We feel our efforts have met with some success.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: While replying to my question, the hon. Minister in the end said—"our efforts have met with some success". In this connection I would like to know whether the hon. Minister during his recent visit to the USSR had discussions with the leaders of the U.S.S.R. about Afghanistan? Since troops from the U.S.S.R. are present in Afghanistan, what is their reaction to the withdrawal of those troops from Afghanistan?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have requested for time to make a

statement on my recent visit to the Soviet Union. I think these issues could be covered there more exhaustively.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय
संजी महोदय बयान देंगे तो उस के बाद आप हमें
सवाल करने की इजाजत नहीं देंगे। अगर हिस्सा
करना है तो मोशन लें।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There should be discussion after he makes a statement. Everybody is interested

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: My Calling Attention Notice is pending with you.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: In whatever form it comes before the House. I am prepared to answer questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, you can give a notice.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: My notice has been pending with you since Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the statement come first. (Interruptions)

If there is no hen, from where will the egg come?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Which come first?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us decide here.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I have given notice 21 days in advance. I would like to know at least something.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: If the Member insists, I could say briefly that our position on Afghanistan has been categorically stated. During our discussions, it figured and figured prominently.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: During the last Lok Sabha elections the Congress (I) party in its election manifesto had stated clearly that they

were pledged to recognise the Heng Samrin Government in Kampuchea. After that election six months have passed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the exact reason for so much of delay and hesitation?

Is it because they cannot make up their minds as to whose Government is there in Kampuchea? Are they still thinking of Mr. Pol Pot or Mr. Norodom Sihanouk sitting in heavenly peace somewhere? If not, what is the reason? The Government of Kampuchea is there which is in effective control of the country. When the ruling party has pledged itself publicly to give recognition, what is the reason for the delay and when will it be done?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: So far as the two reasons suggested by the hon. member are concerned, I would hasten to deny both. Before, I had informed the House that the matter is under consideration of the Government. Now I am informing the House that the matter is under active consideration of the Government. (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is the difference between consideration and active consideration?

MR. SPEAKER: It is like non-alignment and genuine non-alignment. He must have followed the same thing!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We are not accustomed to this Foreign Ministry verbiage. Would you kindly explain the difference between consideration and active consideration?

MR. SPEAKER: Each time we have a new Foreign Minister, we have a new word!

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: 'The matter is under consideration' means that we are examining the matter and we are in the process of making up our mind. 'Active consideration' means the stage where we have almost made up our mind.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have full faith in the ability of the Minister. He has conducted himself very well and I have no complaints on that. However, as a general policy of this country for a very long time, we have not recognised countries where there is active presence of foreign troops. I would like to know whether the Minister has seen today's report about Afghanistan and the situation there. The *Indian Express* reports that the Indian officials have all been asked to clear out from the outskirts of Kabul. In view of our general policy not to recognise Governments where foreign troops are present in large numbers....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Including American troops.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:.... may I know whether the Government would consider withdrawing diplomatic recognition to Afghanistan?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We do not think there is any reason to do it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: A pro-Soviet stand on this issue of Afghanistan is being hidden under the pretext of attempts to defuse the situation. Is it not a fact that the matter of withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan came up before the UN and is it not a fact that our representative in the UN abstained from voting on that resolution? If so, why? May I know whether the Government does not consider it as abstention from the demand in the UN for the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan? May I know whether this is not considered a serious aberration in our policy, if we are very serious about demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Far from being an aberration, it was in strict conformity with our policy that we very advisedly abstained from the voting on the resolution. The simple reason is, if you go through the resolution, you will find how one-sided it

was. We were not in a position to get the resolution amended in order to come into line with our thinking and therefore, we had no other alternative but to abstain.

श्री छट्पल बिहारी जामनेजी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अफगानिस्तान के सन्दर्भ में भारत की स्थिति यह है कि हम सभी देशों में विदेशी सेना की उपस्थिति के खिलाफ हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ अफगानिस्तान में सोवियत संघ की सेना के अलावा क्या किसी और देश की सेना है? अगर है तो किस की है? अगर नहीं है तो भारत सरकार साफ साफ शब्दों में यह क्यों नहीं कहती कि अफगानिस्तान से सोवियत संघ की सेनाओं को हट जाना चाहिए।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : यह हम कह चुके हैं। बार बार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सोवियत संघ की सेनाओं का वहां रहना इस इलाके में तनाव बढ़ा रहा है, उनको वापिस जाना चाहिए।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The main question stands in the name of one of the Ministers of the Government...

MR. SPEAKER: The correction has been issued.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I want to know whether the Government accepts the thesis underlying this question, namely, that the Soviet Union has been guilty of invasion on Afghanistan and, therefore, its action amounts to aggression according to international law?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: That is why, I have neither said 'yes' nor 'no'. I have given my version in the answer.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You should say either yes or no.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We do not agree with that formulation.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: From the statement, it appears that the Government of India's policy on Afghanistan is based on three basic issues, namely, disapproval of the presence of foreign

troops or bases in another country; maintenance of Afghanistan's sovereign independent and non-aligned status and cessation and noncontinuance of external intervention or interference against it. May I know whether it is a fact that there are other nations who also agree basically on these three postulates? If so, whether the Government of India proposes to convene a conference of all those nations who basically agree with these steps and work out a workable package approach to solve the Afghan problem?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is not just a question of calling for a conference and passing a resolution. This can be done; this has been done but with no effect. We are a little more seriously involved in this because we are in this region. We want that there should be no confrontation; there should not be further tension. First, we wanted to see that there was no further escalation of the tension. To some extent, we have been succeeding in that. Now the stage is set for making some effort to de-escalate the tension. That cannot be done by passing a resolution or gathering certain like-minded countries on this issue. That will have to be done by undertaking an effort to get the immediately concerned countries to agree on some contours of a formula, if not the formula itself in all details. That is what we are trying to do at the moment. I cannot say that we have been succeeding in this particular aspect. But I am still hopeful that the time will come when there will be success in our effort.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: My question is in regard to recognition of Kampuchea. The Minister has said that it is under active consideration. Actually, he has been saying that for quite some time.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Do you want me to say 'very active'?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I want you to say 'yes' and not 'very

active'. You have passed all those stages. I think you must come to some conclusions. I am saying that in spite of the fact that the Government of India agrees that all those factors that are required for recognition of a country, are there, an impression is going on that in your eagerness to improve your relations with China—because China's stand is different; they do not want India to recognise Kampuchea—unnecessary delay is being made though there is almost total unanimity in this House that Kampuchea should be recognised?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I would only request Chandrajitji not to give China the credit which it does not deserve on this issue.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Has it come to the notice of the Government that certain hon. Members have visited that country and have made some pronouncements there?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Hon. Members of Parliament, he means?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Yes, hon. Members of Parliament. They had visited these countries and made pronouncements. Are those pronouncements conducive to better relations or worsening relations with this country?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I must confess, I have not really applied my mind to the pronouncements made by hon. Members outside the country, but I think if they had made any statements, they were only exercising their right of free speech.

Visit of Former Israeli Foreign Minister

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***62. SHRI K. MALLANNA:**

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that doubts on the controversial visit of Moshe Dayan were set at rest by the Janata

and the Bharatiya Janata Party sources who confirmed that the Israeli leader did visit New Delhi in January, 1979 and had talks with the then Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai and the then Foreign Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee spread over two days and all together lasting nearly five-hours;

(b) if so, whether the leader of Bharatiya Janata Party Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has also commented in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the visit of Moshe Dayan the Israeli leader?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). First reports regarding a visit by Moshe Dayan to India appeared on April 27, 1979 in a New York newspaper "News and Cine India" stating that Moshe Dayan visited India in 1978. In June 1979, Israeli Radio announced that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan visited India secretly in 1977. On 14 June, 1979, the Israeli Foreign Ministry denied this report. When these reports were brought to the attention of the then Foreign Minister Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, he instructed the then Foreign Secretary on June 18, 1979, that, if asked, we should deny this report and further that he was not aware of any such secret visit.

This matter again appeared in newspaper on April 12, 1980, when a report datelined Tel Aviv, April 11, appeared in Indian newspapers stating that Moshe Dayan secretly flew to India in 1978 and met the then Prime Minister Morarji Desai. On April 13, 1980, Shri Morarji Desai said that he had no comments to offer. On 14th April, 1980, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee totally denied the reported visit of Moshe Dayan.

Based upon information which the Government was in possession of, Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi stated on May 10 that Moshe Dayan had visited India secretly during the

Janata rule. Thereafter in various statements made by the leader of the Janata and the Bharatiya Janata Party, including Shri Morarji Desai and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, they have admitted that a secret visit by Moshe Dayan did take place. According to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the visit took place in 1978. On the same day, Shri Morarji Desai told newsmen in Bombay that he and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had met Moshe Dayan in early 1978. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy in a statement made at Bhopal confirmed Moshe Dayan's visit and said that it had taken place around January 1979.

According to Government's information Moshe Dayan visited India in August 1977 evidently at the instance of Shri Morarji Desai and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, inasmuch as he landed in Bombay and was flown to New Delhi by an IAF aircraft. Shri Desai and Shri Vajpayee met Moshe Dayan at 1, Akbar Road in the evening of August 15, 1977. Moshe Dayan left for Bombay, again by an IAF aircraft, at 12.45 hours on August 16, 1977.

While we have complete information about Moshe Dayan's visit to Delhi in August 1977, the statements of the leaders of the Janata and the Bharatiya Janata Party point to the possibility of more visits than one—viz. one in 1977, another in 1978 and perhaps a third in 1979.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I thought it was only one visit to India in 1978, but the statement of the hon. Minister discloses three visit according to the leaders of the opposition.

The secret and controversial visit of Moshe Dayan was leaked out by a US weekly, *News and Cine India* under the headline "India declines to back in Middle East". Then it was published in Israeli papers. The spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry was not responsive. There are controversial versions regarding this visit. The then External Affairs Minister in the Janata rule denied the fact, and described the Israeli newspaper report

as absurd. The then Prime Minister of the Janata Party said he had no comments. In the meanwhile, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy intervenes and exposes both the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister. Then the truth came out in different ways.

MR. SPEAKER: You put the question.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Then the External Affairs Minister said that Mr. Dayan had visited India on his way back from Nepal. The version of the then Prime Minister gave details in his press conference. General Dayan had in the beginning of 1978 sent him a message...

MR. SPEAKER: I will disallow it.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: These are very important facts... through a person working in India that he wanted to meet him in connection with Indo-Israeli peace.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to put the question.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I will put the question. This is very important because there were no diplomatic relations between the two countries, and we do not know who the middleman is, whether he is a businessman who is connected with Kantj Desai.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow this. This is too much. I disallow this question. Mr. Pradhani.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I am putting the question.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not putting the question, and you are taking all the time.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In the circumstances, is it not fact that India's credibility has been lost and suspicion has been aroused among the people of India and other countries, especially the Arab countries? Is it not a fact that it amounts to a breach of trust,

having met the Foreign Minister of a country with which our relations are not cordial?

MR. SPEAKER: This could have been done without all those preliminary remarks. Nothing more than that. You are going out of the way.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: To the pointed question put by the hon. Member, my answer is in the affirmative, that our image has suffered.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not going to allow.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Is it a fact that the Janata Party and the Israeli Government entered into a secret pact or secret agreement and if so, what are the details? Is it also a fact that because of the secret agreement, an impression has been created that they have deviated from the foreign policies of non-alignment and by the time it was to be implemented, the effect was that Libya had stopped oil supplies and the Gulf countries reacted sharply and our relationship with the Arab countries was strained.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am not aware of any secret agreement having been concluded. If there had been any secret agreement, it is so secret that we do not know anything about it. That is all I can say.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: It has been stated in the reply that Moshe Dayan arrived in New Delhi by an IAF aircraft. There are press reports to the effect that RAW men received him at Bombay and the CBI Chief escorted him to New Delhi on one occasion. From this, I presume that this is an official secret visit. May I know from the Minister whether there is any record or whether any information is available from the RAW or CBI in this regard?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It would not be proper for me to divulge all the sources of our information while answering questions. I have placed before the House the full information in the form it is needed and in the form it is relevant to answer the question.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: What the Foreign Minister has just stated has exposed the credibility of Shri Vajpayee, who was the then Foreign Minister. It also shows the damage that our country might have suffered. There are a few questions which I would like the Foreign Minister to reply on the basis of records available, if any.

(a) What are the circumstances which led to the secret visit to India by Moshe Dayan?

This is a very specific question.

(b) Was there any political compulsion,—mind you, when I say political compulsion, it is not our own country's compulsion, but the compulsion of the party which was then in power—which made the then Prime Minister and his Minister of External Affairs to engage in bilateral discussions with Mr. Dayan, particularly in the context of our relations with Israel which has neither been warm nor formal?

(c) Whether the approval of his secret visit coupled with the VIP treatment accorded was a fore-runner for recognition of Israel or anything else from which secretly they may have been benefited; and

(d) If so, at what level the diplomatic relations had been settled?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: From the records available in the External Affairs Ministry, I am afraid I would not be able to answer any of these questions. Whatever was available, I have already included in the original answer. When I said that there were certain reports emanating from certain sources about his visit; after receiving those reports, they were brought to the notice of the then Foreign Minister, who said that he did not know and he also instructed the

External Affairs Ministry to say that they too did not know. Beyond that, we have nothing to base any answer on.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Since no record is available in the Ministry about the discussion, may I know whether the Government has asked the ex-Foreign Minister and the Ex-Prime Minister as to what they discussed, whether they discussed any love affairs or any matter of national interest? To put it on the record, as to what they discussed, we must ask them.

MR. SPEAKER: How did you come to that conclusion?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am only giving a few probabilities. Did they discuss any matter which they thought it best for India or any matter of Israel national interest or any matter of United States national interest? Did they discuss love, their own, individual or collective? Did they write anything on record or not?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: In the absence of records, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad's guess is as good as anybody else's. What I would like to say is, when we have a discussion officially with foreign dignitaries every word is recorded because our memories cannot be depended upon for all time. If there had been a meeting, say, 10 years ago with the then Foreign Minister or the then Prime Minister, we would certainly have records of those talks and we could glean from them what exactly had happened to the largest extent possible. But in this case, it so happened that we have not a scrap of paper, not a word anywhere in the External Affairs Ministry from which we could even try to reconstruct anything.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to tell us (a) whether after the Chinese invasion, the Government of Israel made a gift to this country of a ship-

load of arms which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gratefully accepted.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Let him put a relevant question. All*....
(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, you protect me against this.

MR. SPEAKER: Does it have any connection with the question?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Yes. I will tell you how it arises... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not going to be judge. I will judge it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let the Minister reply. Why should they shout?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It shows that secret meetings are a recognised part of international diplomacy. It shows that those who talk of these meetings in public are guilty of violating the Official Secrets Act and are guilty of acting again to the interest of the nation.

MR. SPEAKER: You put a question. (Interruption)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: They go on talking of Mr. Vajpayee's veracity. But when somebody talks of their lack of complete veracity and honesty, this is the kind of disturbance they make.

Let me put the question. Is it a fact that in the wake of the Chinese invasion, the Government of Israel made a gift to this country of a shipload of arms...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: How is it relevant?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You will know it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Don't shout here. This is not a court. Don't talk*... and ask irrelevant questions here.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Please use parliamentary language. I am not speaking *..... You are speaking*

MR. SPEAKER: You put your question now.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: He should withdraw that* word*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow this kind of thing. That is not the way the hon. Members should behave.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You must not allow an irrelevant question.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Jethmalani, please be relevant. You please connect your question in relevance to this Question.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Unless you hear the whole question, you cannot find out what is the relevance of this question.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This is not about a shipload of arms.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I want to know whether this acceptance of the gift was kept a closely guarded secret and whether, when it became known, every Opposition party helped to keep it a secret and Mrs. Gandhi, when asked, spoke a *.... that she had made purchases from a company incorporated in Israel....
(Interruptions)

SHRI BHATWAT JHA AZAD: He cannot say, *.....

MR. SPEAKER: The word *.... should be expunged; it is unparlia-

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

mentary. (*Interruptions*). It is irrelevant; it is unparliamentary. This has to be expunged.

AN HON. MEMBER: The whole thing should be expunged. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: She made an incorrect statement that she had made these purchases from a company incorporated in Israel.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Foreign Minister will answer it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): All that is irrelevant should be expunged. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not the way. Why do you get up like this? Why don't you sit down?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO rose—

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have not yet finished. She made an incorrect statement that the purchases were made from a company incorporated in Israel. Even though the statement was known to be incorrect, every Member of the Opposition in this country helped to sustain that untrue statement. nobody exposed it, because national interests required it to be canceled.

I want, finally, to ask: is the hon. Minister aware that between 1950 and 1955... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: It is not relevant I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jethmalani, you are not putting a relevant question.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Kindly hear me, Sir. Between 1950 and 1955... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: This is irrelevant. Whatever he has said out of context of the Question should be expunged.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): On a point of order. Rule 50, part (2). May I read it, with your permission? It is very clear.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: During Question Hour, there can be no point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow this. I will listen to him and then I will overrule. That *..... part should be expunged. It is unparliamentary.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I say incorrect statement. Lastly, is it or is it not true... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you interrupt the hon. Member? The Minister can answer it fully.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Is it or is it not true that secret meetings are a part—a recognised part—of international diplomacy just as Pandit Nehru, between 1950 and 1955, had a large number of secret meetings with world statesmen and ultimately brought about the independence of Austria?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: A general question like that is not in order. What is relevant here is a particular meeting between certain persons in a particular setting. Now, the House wanted me to give the facts. I have given the facts. It is for the House... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am saying, there is no question of credi-

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

bility. It is a part, a recognised part, of international diplomacy.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It may be their view. I have placed before the House the considered view of this Government. Now we are dealing with our friends in the Arab countries, we are dealing with the PLO. They have been our very good friends, and we would like to continue this friendship for all time to come. (*Interruptions*) In this context, this is the considered opinion of the Government. If some one does not agree with this opinion, I am not forcing him to agree.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: He has not answered a single question.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Like a coy maiden, Mr. Vajpayee invited Moshe Dayan, had a secret meeting and then denied it. In the field of diplomacy he was trying in an amateurish way his genuine non-alignment....

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: May I ask the Minister whether it is a fact that apart from the press reports he had any written communication between Vajpayeeji and Morarji Desai and secondly whether it has affected our relations with the Arab countries.

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been answered.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It has not affected our relations. But it is something which could affect our relations. We have tried to make amends at the earliest and I am quite sure that this exposure in this House has been in the right direction.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to make a personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: That I will allow.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Though incidentally or occasionally from time to time secret meetings do take place, in history we have never known of any secret meetings between a Foreign Minister of one country with a Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of another country with which there are no diplomatic relations. This is the policy....

MR. SPEAKER: That is a statement of fact. You please put your question. ... (*Interruptions*) Please don't interrupt him.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Evidence points out that this was a move to support the Sadat-Israeli plot to finish off the Arab countries. May I know whether the government and the Minister will look into this and particularly, the Minister will look into this and satisfy himself that the pro-Israeli lobby in this country and particularly, in his Ministry which was involved of which I can give evidence, will be kept in check, if not totally smashed? We do not want the Minister to be vindictive but we want the Minister to keep this pro-Israeli lobby in his Ministry and elsewhere under check so that it will not jeopardise our relations with the Arabs.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I do not know of any lobby pro this or pro that in the Ministry. They are all officials of the Ministry. They work wherever they are asked to work and on whichever desk they are asked to work and to whichever country they are asked to go, they go as Ambassadors or other functionaries. But about the angle which the hon. Member has posed here, I would only say that I am not aware of any such thing, but I cannot ignore it if any such thing comes to my notice.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल-जवाब के दौरान कई बार मेरा नाम लिया गया है। (व्यवधान) मे यह स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि श्री मोशे दयन किसी निमंत्रण पर भारत नहीं आये। वह अपनी इच्छा से आये थे, भेस बदल कर आये थे। (व्यवधान) उनकी यात्रा

क गुप्त यात्रा थी। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कूटनीति में ऐसी गुप्त यात्रायें होती हैं—पहले भी हो चुकी हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्री के नाते मैं बहुत सी बातें जानता हूँ, मगर देश-हित सर्वोपरि है। नंदादेवी में न्यूक्लियर डिवाइस, प्लैटोनियम पावर-पैक, रखा गया, जनता सरकार को इसका पता था। हमने इसकी पुष्टि तब तक नहीं की, जब तक यह मामला सदन में नहीं उठा। लेकिन हमने उसका राजनैतिक लाभ उठाने की कोशिश नहीं की। मोशे दयान की गुप्त यात्रा से घरबों के साथ भारत के सम्बन्धों को नुकसान नहीं हुआ। (व्यवधान) मैं सवाल नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन दे रहा हूँ। (Interruptions) I am on a Personal explanation. I am entitled to offer an explanation. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I have to decide it.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask for Personal Explanation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise on a point of order. I am giving you an instance. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't all of you sit? This is not the way. Under Rule 357, 'A Member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House'...

You come with your Personal Explanation and I will give you the permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When Shri Lalit Narain Mishra asked for permission to give his Personal Explanation, instantly, he was allowed. (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: All right. I will not give personal explanation now. But, will you allow me to put a Supplementary?

मैं व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण बाद में दूंगा। अगर आप की इजाजत हो तो एक सवाल पूछूँ।

क्या यह सच नहीं है कि मोशे दयान की गुप्त यात्रा से भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को धक्का नहीं लगा (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य: धक्का लगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you maintain decorum in the House. This is not the way.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपयी: धक्का इनको लग रहा है। धक्का तब लगा जब प्रधान मंत्री ने कूट नीति के सारे नियमों को ताक पर रख कर गुप्त यात्रा को सार्वजनिक यात्रा बना दिया। क्या मंत्री महोदय चाहेंगे, विदेश मंत्री के नाते बहुत सी जो गुप्त बातें मैं जानता हूँ, क्या उन का रहस्योद्घाटन किया जाना वह पसंद करेंगे?

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव: भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को तो उसी वक्त धक्का लगा जब कि पहली रिपोर्ट न्यूयार्क के किसी अखबार में निकल चुकी थी। अब रही यह बात कि अटल जी धमकी यह दे रहे हैं कि उन के पास बहुत बड़ा मसाला मौजूद है, वह कुछ उस का भण्डाफोड़ करना चाहते हैं.... (व्यवधान).....

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: rose. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is replying—not you.

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव: उनके औचित्य के बारे में वह समझें, सोचें, जो चाहें कहें।

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: It is now an established fact that Moshe Dayan visited this country; also he came in an IAF plane. It means this was arranged by the Government of India. Also the meeting took place at the official residence of the Prime Minister. (Interruptions). Since this meeting took place at the official residence of the Prime Minister, this creates a suspicion. This shows that it was a political mission. And the government of India was a party to it. It provided him with a plane and he met at the official residence of the Prime Minister. But no record was kept. This country's relationship with the other countries politically and, in fact, this country's credibility, as the Minister has said, has gone down. Now our image has been tarnished. Will the Minister be pleased to state whether he would get into touch with the Israeli Government, by whatever method he wants because they have their Consulate in Bombay and because a serious matter is involved in it as no record has been kept about that meeting, to find out what was

that secret meeting about, what took place there and what was the matter discussed in that meeting?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We will find out but not by the method suggested by the hon'ble Member.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Vajpayee just now in the question that he asked prefixed it by saying that Moshe Dayan came here without any invitation from the government and he came on his own. In the Statesman Mr. Vajpayee is quoted as saying—I do not know whether it is correct or not—that Moshe Dayan came to India on his own initiative incognito and without any prior knowledge of the External Affairs Ministry. Now what I want to know is because the hon'ble Minister in his main reply said that the records of the Ministry do offer a basis for conjecturing or surmising that visits were made not once but three times, viz., 1977, 1978 and 1979.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I did not say that. What I said was that while we have complete information about Moshe Dayan's visit to Delhi in August 1977 the statements of the leaders of Janata and BJP have given different dates and I have no reason to dis-believe their memory. Therefore, it points to the possibility of more visits than one.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I had not completed my question. I want to know from whatever the evidence that is in the possession of the Ministry does it substantiate Mr. Vajpayee's or other Janata government ministers' contention that Moshe Dayan's visit was not known before hand to the Government of India. That they had not invited him. That he came on his own that he came incognito and no arrangements were made from the government side. What does your record show?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I want to draw the distinction of govern-

ment as such in some other Ministry and the Ministry of External Affairs. So far as the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned I have already submitted that beyond that particular aspect where the then Foreign Minister was asked by the Ministry about these reports emanating from different sources and the instructions which he gave beyond that the Ministry does not possess any evidence or record of any kind, but it is obvious that as Moshe Dayan came by our own IAF aircraft and naturally his coming here was overseen by the functionaries of the Government of India, I cannot say that the Government as such can plead ignorance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, this sort of secret visits are not unknown to us. Mrs. Gandhi went to meet Mr. Kissinger in Teheran in 1974. Will the hon'ble Minister kindly tell us since the matter has come on the floor of this House as to what specific proposals came from Moshe Dayan; and secondly what exactly the then government and the Prime Minister told Moshe Dayan in reply?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have no information on that. No records are available. In the absence of records I cannot imagine things and tell the House. I have said in so many words that no record on that aspect or of any kind is available.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bangladesh Intrusion into Indian Territory

***63. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Bangladesh nationals have intruded into the Muhuri Charland of Belonia Sub-Division in Tripura this year; and

(b) whether the Bangladesh Government have given any compensation to the affected people?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Twenty times.

(b) No, Sir.

Housing of Railway Employees

***64. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lease out the railway land adjoining the railway lines and yards to the railway employees to construct their own houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the plans for making adequate arrangements for housing the railway employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Railways build their own quarters for housing their staff, based on the requirements at various stations and depending upon availability of funds.

Session in South

***65. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any intention or any proposal to hold the Parliament Session in South; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action so far taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): In March 1980, 433 Members of Parliament submitted a representation to the Prime Minister requesting that the next session of Parliament be held at Bangalore. The feasibility of the proposal to hold a session of Parliament annually at Bangalore is under consideration of Government.

Raid on the Houses of Railway Employees for foreign Tickets and Warrants

***66. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a raid in the houses of some employees of Patna Junction and Danapur of Eastern Railway about forged tickets and warrants etc;

(b) if so, when and how many forged tickets etc. have been received;

(c) what is the estimated loss of earnings of Patna Junction during the past three years;

(d) how many railway employees both Gazetted and non-Gazetted are involved in the case and whether enquiries in connection with acquisition of assets disproportionate to their income have been completed;

(e) if so, with what result; and

(f) what steps Government have taken to ensure that enquiries are impartial and not influenced by officers and all the facts are brought to light?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The House searches were conducted on 29-12-79 and 29-1-1980. No forged railway ticket was recovered, but 8 Railway Warrants bearing stamps of Criminal Investigation Department, Intelligence Branch, Bihar and Bihar Military Police Bat-

talion No. 7 were recovered from the house search of one employee.

(c) It is not feasible to estimate the loss of earnings at this stage as investigation by CBI is still in progress.

(d) 4 Non-Gazetted employees are suspected to be involved in the case. No Gazetted employee was suspected to be involved. Investigation about acquisition of disproportionate assets has been taken up against one of the employees.

(e) The assets case is under investigation.

(f) The enquiries are being conducted in a fair and impartial manner by CBI for ascertaining the truth which is an agency independent of Railway Administration.

Sardar Swaran Singh's Visit to Pakistan

*67. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sardar Swaran Singh, Special emissary of Prime Minister visited Pakistan recently; and

(b) if so, to what extent it has helped to further normalise India's relation with Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Sardar Swaran Singh visited Pakistan from 11th to 14th April, 1980.

(b) The talks which Sardar Swaran Singh had with Pakistani leaders helped to create a better understanding in both India and Pakistan of their positions on various bilateral and international matters and are

expected to help in the process of normalisation of relations between the two countries.

Introduction of trains in Andal-Sainthia Section

*68. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce more trains in Andal-Sainthia section;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to line capacity constraints and also movement of coal pilots on Andal-Sainthia section, it has not been found feasible to run any additional passenger train on this section.

Minimum Wages Act made infructuous by piece rate contract

*69. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Statutory Minimum Wage Legislations meant to benefit the lowest rung of workers in the country is for all practical purposes being made infructuous by the use of 'piece-rate contract' all over the country both in industries as well as in the agricultural sectors; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to stop this evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). The Minimum Wages Act contains safeguards for protecting minimum

wages fixed either as "time-rates" or as "peace rate". There may be individual cases of evasion of the provisions of the Act. When such cases come to notice action is taken by the appropriate Government.

Bangladesh's suggestion for a Regional Meeting

*70. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bangladesh President recently suggested for a summit meeting of the countries of the region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Bangladesh President has suggested the institution of regional cooperation among the countries in South Asia. To further this purpose he has indicated that one way could be a summit meeting.

(b) In principle, we feel the suggestion has merit. However, if such cooperation is to be fruitful it must be preceded by adequate preparations.

Strikes in Government Hospitals in the Capital

*71. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spate of strikes by the Resident Doctors and

other para-medical staff in the three Central Government prestigious Hospitals in the capital for one reason or the other resulting in disturbing the entire hospital services and putting the patients to considerable inconvenience; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to put a stop to this rising indiscipline and improve the hospital services?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There have been strikes at these hospitals mostly by the Resident Doctors. During these strikes the services in the hospital were partially affected. However, with the help of Senior Doctors and Faculty Members dislocation of work and the inconvenience to the public was minimised. The emergency services were maintained.

(b) Government is seized of the problem and is taking necessary steps in the matter.

समुद्री जहाजों की मरम्मत

*72. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा जहाजों की मरम्मत के लिए एक योजना बनाई गई है,

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

(ग) उस पर अनुमानतः कितना खर्च आएगा ?

नौबहन और परिवहन तथा पर्यटन और नागर बिमानन मंत्री (श्री अलन्त प्रसाद शर्मा)

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Providing Employment to one person in each Family

*73. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to provide employment at least to one person in each family for the livelihood of that family; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). The proposal is under consideration in the context of formulation of the 1980-85 Plan.

Malpractices of Recruiting Agencies

*74. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the labour recruiting agencies for labour supply to the other nations are taking huge money from the labour whom they send abroad, specially the agencies located in the Metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government have been receiving reports from time to time against recruiting agencies for charging huge sums of money from intending emigrants. Such reports are referred to appropriate police authorities for investigation and action. As a result of such action, 8 recruiting agencies and 120 individuals have already been successfully prosecuted.

(b) A proposal for a new enactment on Emigration is at an advanced stage of consideration of the Government, which is expected to cover all aspects of recruitment of emigrants.

Rath Committee's Report on Correction of Consumer Price Index Numbers

*75. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rath Committee's report on correction of consumer price index numbers has been under the consideration of Government for the last two years; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A decision is expected to be taken before the end of the budget session of parliament.

चलती गाड़ियों में डकैतियां

*76. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

श्री बी० किशोर चन्द्र एस० देव :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान देश के विभिन्न भागों में चलती गाड़ियों में डकैतियों की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत पांच वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष ऐसी घटनायें अधिक हुई हैं; और

(ग) गाड़ियों में डकैतियों की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए तथा जन सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हाँ

(ख) जी नहीं। राज्य पुलिस प्राधिकारियों से मिली सूचना के अनुसार 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 और 1979 में चलती गाड़ियों में डकैती और लूट-पाट के क्रमशः 299, 179, 278, 223 और 253 मामले हुए। चालू वर्ष में अप्रैल, 1980 तक चलती गाड़ियों में डकैती और लूट-पाट के 74 मामले हुए हैं। यह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि चालू वर्ष में हख कमी की ओर है।

(ग) पुलिस व्यवस्था राज्य का विषय है और संविधान के अनुसार यात्रियों और उनके सामान की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने का दायित्व राज्य सरकारों के अधीन कार्यरत सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस का है। विभिन्न राज्यों में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारियों की संख्या पर्याप्त न होने के कारण उन्होंने अपना दायित्व प्रभावी ढंग से निभाने में कठिनाई व्यक्त की थी। रेल मंत्रालय ने राज्यों की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस का खर्च 50 : 50 के हिसाब से वहन करना स्वीकार कर लिया है। राज्यों से भी कहा गया है कि वे इसे स्वीकार कर लें और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस की संख्या बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव भेजें। रेलवे सुरक्षा दल का काम रेल सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा करना है, लेकिन रेलों में अपराधों की रोक-थाम में वह रेलवे पुलिस की सहायता भी करता है। इसके अलावा, रेल अपनी ओर से निम्नलिखित कार्यवाई भी करनी है:—

- (1) रेलें सभी स्तरों पर राज्य पुलिस प्राधिकारियों से निकट संपर्क रखती हैं।
- (2) सवारी डिब्बों के गलिया रेदार दरवाजे 22.00 और 6.00 बजे के बीच बन्द कर दिये जाते हैं।
- (3) चल टिकट परीक्षकों परिवचरों/कंडक्टरों से कहा गया है कि वे आरक्षित डिब्बों में अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों का प्रवेश रोकने में सतर्क रहें।
- (4) जब कभी किसी क्षेत्र विशेष में अपराध अधिक होने लगते हैं, तो रेल यात्रियों की अधिक सुरक्षा के लिए राज्य सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर दिलाया जाता है। और जब कभी आवश्यकता होती है, उन्हें अपेक्षित सहायता दी जाती है।

- (5) इसके अलावा, अपराधों की रोक-थाम और यात्रियों में विश्वास की

भावना पैदा करने के उद्देश्य से रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के लगभग 2000 कर्मचारी यात्री गाड़ियों में मार्ग रक्षा के लिए तैनात किये गये हैं।

- (6) रेलों में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति का जायजा लेने और उसमें सुधार के लिए उपाय सुझाने हेतु संयुक्त सचिव (पुलिस), गृह मंत्रालय की अध्यक्षता में एक तीन सदस्यीय समिति नियुक्त की जा रही है।

Visit of Shri Gonsalves to Capitals of ASEAN Countries

*71. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri E. Gonsalves, Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry recently visited ASEAN capitals; and

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit?

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

(b) The purpose of the visit was to exchange views on the first India-ASEAN dialogue on economic and industrial cooperation as well as on matters of mutual interest.

Setting up of a Regional Cancer Research Centre in Calcutta

*78. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state the steps so far taken to set up a Regional Cancer Research Centre in Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta is already functioning as a Regional Cancer Research Centre for the Eastern Region, since 1975.

Use of Patients for Research Work in AIIMS

***79. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:**
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the patients admitted to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi are victims of being utilised as guineapig for research work;

(b) whether it is also a fact that medicines for research are applied to the patients of Hepatitis, Amebiasis and that may be fatal to their life;

(c) whether it is also a fact that doctors are under compulsion in doing such inhuman job; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Navigability of Haldia

***80. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the spread of the Balari bar is affecting the navigability of Haldia; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Model studies recommended by the foreign expert have since been completed in Pune and mathematical model studies abroad are in progress. A final view in the matter will be taken on completion of these studies.

All India Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers

467. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHALANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of all India working class consumers Price Index (base 1960—100) for the last ten months, month-wise; and

(b) the corresponding figures of twelve monthly averages thereof, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached:

Statement

All-India average Consumer price index Numbers (General) for industrial workers and their families. Monthly moving average on base: 1960 = 100.

Month	Monthly Index Numbers	12 monthly moving Averages
1979—		
June . . .	345	335.50
July . . .	353	337.42
August . . .	360	339.83
Sept. . . .	363	342.08
October . . .	365	344.17
November . . .	368	346.50
December . . .	374	349.75
1980—		
January . . .	371	353.00
February . . .	369	356.33
March . . .	373	359.75

Note:—Figures for April and May, 1980 are not yet available

Funds for National Highways in West Bengal

468. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount released for the development/repair/construction of National Highways in West Bengal during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) the total amount asked by the West Bengal Government for the same purpose during the last three years; year-wise; and

(c) the total amount asked by the West Bengal Government and how much amount is sanctioned by the Central Government for the same purpose for the year 1980-81 and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Keeping in view the available resources and requirements of the country as a whole, a sum of Rs. 500 lakhs has been allocated provisionally for National Highway (Original) Works in West Bengal during 1980-81 subject to approval by the Parliament against a sum of Rs. 654.51 lakhs demanded by the State Govt. which also includes *inter alia* some requirement for works yet to be sanctioned.

Funds for maintenance and repairs are released for various components e.g., Ordinary Repairs, Renewals, Flood Damage Repairs, Special Repairs, etc., on the basis of demands received from States from time to time, keeping in view the available resources *vis-a-vis* the requirements of the country as a whole. So far a sum of Rs. 81 lakhs has been released for Maintenance of National Highways in West Bengal in 1980-81. Further amounts would be released on the basis of requirements which the State Government may project from time to time for various components and their admissibility.

Statement

Year	National Highway (Original) Works			Maintenance & Repairs of National Highway	
	Provision made in Budget Estimates initially	Amount demanded by the State Govt. (Final re- quirements)	Amount allocated by the Central Govt. on the basis of admissi- bility & pace of expenditure	Amount demanded by the State Govt. (final require- ments)	Amount allotted by the Central Govt. on the basis of admissi- bility & pace of expenditure
(Rs. in lakhs)					
1977-78	450.00	516.00	503.00	273.22	156.16
1978-79	502.00	410.00	410.00	310.64	231.95
1979-80	539.00	450.67	400.00	342.10	213.16

Removal of Silting in the Ganges between Jangipur and the Bay of Bengal

469. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to remove the silting in the Ganges between Jangirpur and the mouth of Bay of Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): The silt is being removed by means of dredging the river channel and siltation is sought to be controlled through execution of certain river training works.

Dredging is broadly divided into 4 categories as under:—

(i) Higher reaches dredging, that is dredging upstream of the Port of Calcutta, which aims at blocking and removing the silt so that it does not travel lower down to Calcutta.

(ii) Dock dredging, that is dredging within the docks at Calcutta and Haldia.

(iii) River dredging, that is dredging of the navigable channel from Calcutta to Balari bar.

(iv) Estuary dredging, that is dredging of the shipping channel to Haldia.

Calcutta Port has a fleet of dredgers for maintaining navigable depths of the river Hooghly and also to prevent silt from accumulating in upstream reaches of Calcutta.

In addition, certain river training works and bank protection measures are also being executed in the vulnerable reaches to prevent siltation in the navigable reaches of the river.

अमरीका द्वारा दिये गे गांसिया में सैनिक अड्डे का विस्तार

470. श्री कमला मिश्र, मधुकर :

श्री ए० नीलालोहिबाबासन :

क्या बिदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीकी सरकार ने दिये गे गांसिया में अपने सैनिक अड्डे का विस्तार करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि अमरीका की यह कार्यवाही भारत की सुरक्षा को और खतरे में डाल रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

बिदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) :

(क) हमारी सूचना के अनुसार अमरीकी रक्षा विभाग ने घोषणा की है कि 1981 के बजट में, जोकि अक्टूबर, 1980 से शुरू होगा, दिये गे गांसिया में पत्तन विमान खड़ा करने के स्थान और हवाई पट्टी के और विकास तथा ईंधन भंडारण सुविधाओं के लिए राशि मांगी जाएगी ।

(ख) और (ग). हिन्द महासागर में बाहरी शक्तियों की निरन्तर बढ़ती हुई सैनिक उपस्थिति के प्रयत्नों, जैसे कि दिये गे गांसिया में सैनिक अड्डे का विकास, पर भारत सरकार का चिन्तित होना स्वाभाविक है । हमारी चिन्ता से संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका को अवगत करा दिया है । यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हिन्द महासागर में शांति का क्षेत्र स्थापित करने के संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के आह्वान पर ध्यान देने के बजाय इन चेष्टाओं से बड़ी शक्तियों की प्रतिद्वन्द्वता और मुकाबले की संभावनाएं बढ़ेंगी ।

Introduction of Double-Decker Coaches on Asansol Route

471. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce double-decker coaches on Asansol route;

(b) if so, details; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The proposal to introduce double-decker coaches on Howrah-Asansol section has been agreed to in principle. However, no spare double-decker coaches are available at present for use on this section.

बोनस पेपर मिल, फरीदाबाद द्वारा भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत राशि जमा किया जाना

472. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोनस पेपर मिल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 50 न्यू इंडस्ट्रियल टाउनशिप, फरीदाबाद में गत तीन वर्षों में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना और भविष्य निधि के अंतर्गत कितनी राशि जमा की है; और इसकी कितनी राशि अभी बकाया है; और

(ख) क्या इस बारे में सरकार को कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

धन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी० अंबेडकर) : (क) बोनस पेपर मिल, फरीदाबाद (बोनस पेपर मिल नामक कोई प्रतिष्ठान नहीं है) से बकाया राशि की बसूली करने संबंधी स्थिति, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम द्वारा सूचित की गई है, इस प्रकार है :—

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि बकाया राशि

1,06,443.00 रुपये की धन-राशि जमा करा दी गई है और कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा बकाया राशि

78,720.50 रुपये की धन-राशि जमा कर दी गई है और 1,038.49 रुपये की राशि बकाया है। बकाया धन राशि की बसूली करने के लिए कानूनी कार्रवाई की गई है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Coal Loading

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been slackness in loading of coal by Railways due to inadequate power supply during the last two months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to provide adequate power to the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). There was a drop in coal loading from Bengal-Bihar fields during April-May '80 as compared to earlier two months due to frequent and prolonged interruptions in power supply in coal loading areas in Bengal-Bihar Sector. The matter has been brought to the notice of Ministry of Energy for suitable remedial action. Regular liaison is also being maintained with State Electricity Boards by the Zonal Railways.

Development of Road Communications in Meghalaya

474. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Meghalaya contains only 24 kms. of road per 100 sq. kms. compared to 34.4 km. in the country;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to develop road communications in the State; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to construct road along the International boarder of the State of Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. The position is as under:—

	Road length (Kms) per lakh of population	Road length (Kms) per 100 sq. km. of area
Meghalaya .	348	16
All India .	260	48

(b) and (c). Road communication system in the State is being improved under the Central Sector Road Programmes as also under the State Plan. Development of about 890 kms of roads is covered by Central Sector Road Programmes viz., National Highways etc., and several improvement works are proposed on these during 1978—83. This programme is over and above the work being taken up by the State Govt., as part of State plan. Out of a total length of about 580 kms. a continuous road already exists along the international border in Meghalaya from Mankachar (Western-most point) to Balat. There is also a road in existence from Balat to Sonapur (Eastern-most point) except for some missing sections aggregating to about 135 kms. The end points of these missing sections are however accessible through alternative routes.

Diversion of Cargo from Bombay Port

475. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the marked fall in callings by Conference Lines during 1979 at Cochin Port;

(b) whether the recommendations of V. R. Mehta Committee for diverting cargo from Bombay Port has been implemented; and

(c) if not, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) It is true that the number of calls of Conference Lines' vessels at Cochin Port decreased during 1979 as compared to the earlier years. Several Conferences' vessels have been calling at Cochin Port and the concerned Conference Lines decide on their own in respect of frequency of calls at a particular port keeping in view commercial considerations. This being so, the precise reasons for reduction in the number of calls are not known. Possibly, it could be due to better coordination among various Conference Lines.

(b) and (c). For implementing the recommendations of the Mehta Committee regarding diversion of cargo, an Inter-Ministerial Committee (Empowered Committee) was constituted by the Ministry. These recommendations were considered at an Inter-Ministerial meeting held in March 1979. These recommendations have been implemented to the extent possible.

Islamic Conference

476. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Islamic conference was held in Pakistan in May, 1980;

(b) if so, whether Kashmir question was also discussed in the conference;

(c) if so, whether India objected to this;

(d) whether India has taken up this question with the other participant countries and got clarification from them in regard to the stand taken by them in the conference about Kashmir question;

(e) if so, what were their views and reaction; and

(f) whether Pakistan has been informed that such action will not help in improving the relations between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Eleventh Session of the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference was held at Islamabad from May 17 to 21, 1980.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However, the Kashmir question was referred to by President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan in his inaugural address on May 17. India has conveyed its objection to the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

(f) Yes, Sir.

West Bengal requirements of Railway Rakes

477. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the monthly requirement of railway rakes for small scale industries in West Bengal; and

(b) the actual supply of rakes for the movement of raw materials during the last three years month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Information in regard to the requirement and movement of raw materials to small scale industries in West Bengal or other states is not being compiled by the Railways and it is difficult to collect it readily. However, the concerned Railway authorities have instructions to assist the industries which approach them for assistance in the movement of raw materials required by them.

Electric Traction in Railways

478. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed for introducing the electric traction in the Railways;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for introducing electric traction in West Bengal State; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Electrification requires large initial investment and is justified economically only on sections carrying high densities of traffic which cannot be managed with steam traction and where electric traction is cheaper than dieselisation.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Bonus to Railway Protection Force

479. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Protection Force personnel have been granted bonus;

(b) what is the number of Railway employees working in the Railway Protection Force Department; and

(c) what amount will be needed to cover them under the bonus scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No.

(b) 65,500 Approximately.

(c) (i) Adhoc payment of 15 days' wages as paid to other Railway servants during 1979-80—Rs. 1.48 crores.

(ii) Productivity Linked Bonus equivalent to 25 days' wages on the basis of performance in terms of Revenue Traffic Tonne Kilometres of the base year 1977-78—Rs. 2.46 Crores.

Rakes for Raw Materials for Foundry Industries of West Bengal

480. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDER HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any communication from the West Bengal Government about the supply of railway rakes to supply raw materials from Durgapur—Burnpur area to the Bridge and Foundry industries of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure the supply of rakes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Islamic Conference

481. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state India's view on the outcome of the Islamic Conference held in Pakistan in May 1980?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): The Government of India has not yet received the final documents of the Islamic Conference held in Pakistan in May 1980. The Government have, however, noted that one of the decisions at the Conference was the setting up of a three-member Committee to consider further necessary action in regard to the situation in and around Afghanistan. The Government look upon this as a proposition meriting consideration.

Wagons for Coal Transportation

482. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wagons could not be supplied in adequate

number for transportation of coal from January, 1980;

(b) if so, the number of wagons demanded and the number of those supplied during the period from January, 1980 to June, 1980; and

(c) the reasons for not supplying wagons in adequate number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) to (c). Daily average loading of coal between January and May 1980 improved to 8981 wagons per day from 8762 wagons per day during the previous 5 months.

Eradication of Leprosy from the Country

483. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the present incidents of leprosy, State-wise, throughout the country;

(b) what facilities for treatment, both at Indoor and Outdoor Patients Departments have been provided in Government and Government-aided hospitals; and

(c) the help extended to non-official organisations engaged in prevention and cure of leprosy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The number of leprosy cases detected and on record till 31st December in each State is enclosed.

(b) Out-door treatment is provided to Leprosy patients through Leprosy Control Units, Survey Education Treatment Centres, Urban Leprosy Centres, etc., Indoor treatment is provided to the needy or acutely ill or complicated leprosy patients in the Leprosy Hospital and Temporary Hospitalisation Wards attached to the District hospitals or Medical Institutions.

Disease-arrested Deformed Leprosy patients are treated for correction of deformities followed by Physiotherapy in the Reconstructive Surgery Units in the Leprosy Hospitals and Medical Colleges. All these units function both under Government and Government-aided organisations.

(c) The non-official voluntary organisations engaged in anti-leprosy activities under the National Leprosy Control Programme receive grant-in-aid from the Government of India on the recommendations of the concerned State Government, according to the pattern of assistance approved for the purpose.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Population as per 1971 Census (lacks)	New Cases detected during 1979-80 (lacks)	Total cases detected till (lacks)	Estimated prevalence rate per 1000
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	435.03	0.509	4.645	14.45
2	Assam	146.25	..	0.045	0.82
3	Bihar	563.53	0.152	1.681	6.02
4	Gujarat	266.98	0.090	0.516	2.02
5	Haryana	100.37	only 6	0.001	0.10
6	Himachal Pradesh	34.60	0.002	0.061	4.34
7	Jammu & Kashmir	46.17	0.002	0.051	1.08
8	Karnataka	292.99	0.124	1.184	5.94
9	Kerala	213.47	0.038	0.371	3.51
10	Madhya Pradesh	416.54	..	0.234	0.77
11	Maharashtra	504.12	0.429	2.860	5.55
12	Manipur	10.73	0.003	0.054	5.59
13	Meghalaya	10.12	..	0.017	5.93
14	Nagaland	5.16	only 48	0.019	9.69
15	Orissa	291.45	0.165	1.310	10.80
16	Punjab	135.51	..	0.006	0.15
17	Rajasthan	257.66	0.007	0.051	0.39
18	Sikkim	2.09	only 22	..	7.67
19	Tamil Nadu	411.99	0.619	7.070	19.01
20	Tripura	15.56	0.003	0.029	6.43
21	Uttar Pradesh	883.41	0.264	2.468	1.90
22	West Bengal	443.12	..	1.766	8.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Union Territories</i>					
23.	A & N. Islands	1.15	0.001	0.005	8.70
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.68	..	0.008	2.14
25.	Chandigarh	2.47	..	..	..
26.	Dadra & N. Haveli	0.74	only 23	0.005	1.35
27.	Delhi	40.66	0.002	0.046	0.25
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	8.58	0.002	0.013	5.83
29.	Lakshadweep	0.32	only 2	0.005	31.25
30.	Mizoram	3.32	0.001	0.003	3.01
31.	Pondicherry	4.72	0.007	0.129	40.25
<i>All India</i>		5481.59	2.422	24.662	5.93

Visit of Seychelles President

484. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Seychelles President visited India in May, 1980 and had discussions with various Government officials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The President of Seychelles paid a State visit to India from 2nd to 11th May, 1980

(b) Views on international issues and bilateral relations were exchanged. A resident Indian diplomatic mission is expected to be open in Mahe with a view to facilitating development of closer ties. It is hoped that bilateral cooperation will be expanded to the mutual benefit of both countries.

Measures to Check Fake Drugs

485. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated effective and well coordinated measures to check fake drugs;

(b) if so, broad features thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to strengthen enforcement machinery at State level and whether there is any proposal to use Preventive Detention Act against drug fakers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules thereunder, control over the manufacture and sale of drugs is exercised by the State Drug Control Authorities through a system of licensing and inspection of manufacturing and selling premises. Some of the State Drugs Control Organisations be set up separate legal-cum-intelligence cells for tackling the problem of spu-

rious drugs. The measures that have been taken by Government to combat the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs are detailed below:—

(i) In 1964, the Drugs and Cosmetic Act was amended to increase the penalty for manufacture and sale of spurious drugs from three years to 10 years and with fine. The courts were requested to record in writing special reasons if they wished to impose a sentence of imprisonment of less than one year.

(ii) A new section was added in 1964 requiring every dealer or an agent of a manufacturer to disclose to the Drugs Inspector, the name, address and other particulars of the person from whom he acquired drugs or cosmetics.

(iii) Provision was also made in 1964 whereby the stocks of spurious drugs could be confiscated if the person responsible for its manufacture or distribution was convicted. The implements of machinery used in such manufacture, sale or distribution and any receptacles, packages or covers in which such spurious drugs were contained and the animals, vehicles, vessels or other conveyance used in carrying such drugs were also made liable to confiscation.

(iv) To eliminate unlicensed manufacturers of drugs, who usually indulge in manufacture and sale of spurious drugs, an "All India List of Licensed drug manufacturers" has been compiled and brought up to date. This list has been circulated to all the State Drugs Controllers and leading Associations of Drug Manufacturers and Dealers.

(v) The States have been advised to maintain close liaison with the Police authorities for the campaign against spurious drugs to be carried out intensively.

(vi) Whenever reports of spurious drugs are received by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and whenever a racket is supposed to be of Inter-State character

the States concerned are immediately altered and advised to take necessary action with the assistance of the State Police.

(vii) The help and cooperation of Association representing the interests of drug manufacturers and dealers has been and is being enlisted to ensure maximum compliance with the Good manufacturing and sale practices and their co-operation in the campaign against spurious drugs is also being sought.

(viii) A constant liaison with the State Drugs Control Organisation is maintained by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation by holding meetings of the Drugs Consultative Committee meetings of the Zonal State Drugs Controllers, and through discussions the Zonal Officers have with the State Drugs control Officials and by correspondence. This constant exchange of information helps co-ordination and intensification of quality control measures

(ix) The States have been requested to constitute State Drugs Advisory Boards on which representatives of the manufacturers, dealers, medical profession and consumers are associated to advise the State Governments on the measures to be taken for effective enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

(x) The testing facilities available with the Central Government at the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta the Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad and the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, are placed at the disposal of the States. As many as 21 States and Union Territories are now availing of the testing facilities.

(xi) Four Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ghaziabad to maintain a close liaison between the Central and State Organisations and to ensure uniform enforcement of the Act throughout the

country. These Zonal offices have also Drugs Inspectors carry out joint inspections of premises of drug manufacturers alongwith the State Authorities to ensure that they conform to the standards laid down under the law.

(xii) The technical competence of the Drugs Inspectors employed by State Governments is brought up to date by the Central Drugs Control Organisation which has arranged a training programme for Drugs Inspectors. This is a running programme and State Governments have been availing themselves of this facility.

(c) The Central Council of Health, which consists of the Union Health Minister and the State Health Ministers, has from time to time been recommending that the State Governments should take steps to strengthen and reorganise their enforcement machinery for Drug Control. The specific recommendation made by the Central Council of Health is as under:—

The States should reorganise the Drug Control Machinery so that there is—

(1) a whole-time officer, technically conversant with the manufacture and testing of drugs, in-charge of the Drug Control Organisation;

(2) an adequate number of Drug Inspectors on a reasonably attractive salary;

(3) a well-organised analytical laboratory capable of testing samples of all categories of drugs; and

(4) a Legal com-Intelligence Cell suitably equipped for tackling the problem of spurious drugs with the help of the Police Administration and for processing legal cases.

The provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules thereunder are adequate for taking action against persons indulging in fake

drugs. There is therefore, no proposal to use the Preventive Detention Act against drug fakers.

Bankura-Asansol Rail Connection

486. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the steps taken by his Ministry to connect Bankura and Purulia Districts with Asansol by rail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Both Purulia and Bankura are already connected to Asansol by BG line. In the past following surveys have been done to connect these districts with BG line:

(i) *Bankura-Mejhia-Raniganj new BG rail link.*—A survey was undertaken at the instance and cost of Govt. of West Bengal for this rail link in 1977 with the object of movement of coal from Mejhia Coal-fields to Kolaghat Thermal Power Station. Further consideration to this project, which involves construction of a major bridge over the Damodar River, can be given after the firm plans for exploitation of Mejhia coal-fields and the linkages therefrom are available.

(ii) *Conversion of Purulia-Kotshila narrow gauge line into broad gauge*—The question of updating the earlier engineering-cum-traffic survey for converting this line is engaging the attention of Government.

(iii) *Construction of a BG line from Bankura to Durgapur via Beliatore.*—Economic feasibility of laying a BG line from Bankura to Durgapur via Beliatore has not been examined so far. On a rough assessment the new BG line will be about 45 kms. long and will cost around Rs. 8 crores excluding the construction of a major bridge over Damodar river which will cost another Rs. 10 crores.

Conversion of Mysore-Bangalore Railway Line

487. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to expedite the broad gauge conversion work of the Mysore-Bangalore and Bangalore-Guntakal Railway lines; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes; the works are being progressed according to the availability of funds.

(b) Work on the Mysore-Bangalore conversion project has started, and strengthening of the bridges has been taken up.

Overall progress made on Bangalore-Guntakal conversion project is 61 per cent.

Holding Non-aligned meet to resolve Afghan Crises

488. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at Belgrade the possibility of holding a non-aligned meet to resolve the Afghan issue was mooted;

(b) if so, the response of different countries in the matter; and

(c) whether the Soviet and Afghan Governments reached favourably in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The question of convening a meeting of Non-aligned countries to discuss the deterioration in the international situation was generally raised during informal consultations held by leaders of some Non-aligned countries at Belgrade during the time of President Tito's funeral.

(c) The attitude of the Afghan Government to the convening of a countries to discuss the deterioration meeting of Non-aligned countries is

not known. The Soviet Union is not a member of the Movement of Non-aligned countries.

Introduction of North Bengal Express from New Jalpaiguri to Sealdah

489. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a joint representation signed by a number of M.P.s demanding introduction of North Bengal Express from New Jalpaiguri to Sealdah;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the introduction of North Bengal Express is a crying need of the people not only of North Bengal but also of Sikkim and neighbouring Bhutan and other parts of the Himalayan Region and different organisations and individuals have made several representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). In order to meet the demands of passengers between Calcutta and West Bengal, 53/54 Triweekly Gaur Express has been introduced between Malda Town and Sealdah w.e.f. 20-4-80. Due to capacity constraints on Malda Town-New Jalpaiguri section and inadequate terminal facilities at New Jalpaiguri, this train could not be introduced to and from New Jalpaiguri. However, the introduction of this train has diverted considerable traffic between Sealdah and Malda Town on the days of its run thus releasing additional accommodation for the through traffic to new Jalpaiguri on the existing trains between new Jalpaiguri and Calcutta.

Steps are also being taken to plan for increasing the capacity on Malda Town and New Jalpaiguri section and to augment the terminal facilities at New Jalpaiguri.

Murder of Indian Family in Kenya490. **SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:****SHRI B. P. JADEJA:**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Asian family in Nairobi has been found murdered in the home;

(b) the number of persons murdered;

(c) what are the causes of the murder;

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Kenya Government;

(e) if so, the result of the enquiry; and

(f) whether Indian Government has sent any protest note to the Kenya Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Three Asians were found murdered in Nairobi on 10th April, 1980. They were Mr. J. P. Patel, his wife and niece holding Kenyan and British passports.

(c) The motive of murder is suspected to have been robbery.

(d) and (e). Yes Sir, The Kenyan authorities are continuing their investigations.

(f) Does not arise; none of the victims was holder of Indian passport.

Rakes for Small-scale Industries491. **SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:**

Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state the State-wise number of rakes allotted monthly for the movement of raw materials for the small scale industries during the last three years month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Information in regard to the movement of raw materials to the Small

Scale industries is not being compiled by the Railways and it is difficult to collect this information readily. However, the concerned railway authorities have instructions to assist the industries which approach them for assistance in the movement of raw materials required by them.

कोरबा से छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस का चलाया जाना

492. **श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव मिला है जिसमें छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस को बिलासपुर की बजाय कोरबा से चलाने की मांग की गई है;

(ख) इस बारे में निर्णय कब तक ले लिए जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या इस सुझाव को कार्यरूप देने के लिए सरकार को अतिरिक्त खर्च वहन करना पड़ेगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितना अतिरिक्त खर्च वहन करना पड़ेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 137/138 हजरत निजामुद्दीन-बिलासपुर छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस को कोरबा तक से बढ़ाने का यातायात सम्बन्धी कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) 137/138 हजरत निजामुद्दीन बिलासपुर छत्तीसगढ़ को कोरबा तक से बढ़ाने के यातायात सम्बन्धी औचित्य न होने के तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि इससे प्रतिदिन 7000 रुपये से अधिक की अनुमानित हानि होगी ।

Inter-Island ferry service in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

493. **SHRI MANORAJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of **SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the inter-Island ferry service in the Union

Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is far from satisfaction and since last three years Government are trying to get 3 'yerawa' type inter-Island vessels;

(b) if so, whether orders were placed with the Shipyard and if so, where order was placed and when the probable date the vessels are likely to be delivered; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the proposal from Andaman & Nicobar Administration to permit to purchase two second hand passenger ship from abroad to meet the urgent transport requirements and if so, what is the present position?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). With a view to meeting the increased requirements of both passenger and cargo traffic in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, it has been decided to strengthen the existing fleet deployed on the Inter-Island Ferry Service in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The PIB have recently approved the acquisition of two passenger-cum-cargo Vessels for operation on this Service. Placement of order on the Shipyard etc. would depend on the Cabinet decision.

(c) No, Sir.

Demand of All India Apprentices Union

494. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether five members of All-India Apprentices Union observed a fast unto death to press their demands; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Some representatives of the All India Apprentices Union have gone on relay hunger strike before the Ministry of Labour and not on fast unto death.

(b) The demands of All India Apprentices Union are:—

(1) The trained apprentices after completion of their training should be considered for absorption in the concerned Department/Corporations.

(2) The trained apprentices who at the time of their absorption cross the upperage limit should not be considered as 'Overaged' for the purpose.

(3) Section 22(1) of the Apprentices Act, 1961, should be amended so as to make it obligatory on the part of the employers to give trade oriented jobs to the trained apprentices.

(4) The minimum fixed rate of stipend should be increased from Rs. 130/- to Rs. 300/-.

(5) Facilities like medical, house rent, conveyance and sitting arrangements while working in the organisations should be extended to the apprentices.

(6) The trained apprentices should be absorbed without any reference to the employment Exchange or any other clarification.

The demands are receiving the most careful and sympathetic consideration of the Government. It will be the endeavour to see that training is not wasted and that trained apprentices are found employment as far as possible. Certain provisions of the Factories Act in relation to health, safety and welfare of workers already apply to apprentices under Section 14 of the Apprentices Act, 1961. The scope for extension of further facilities and the question of increasing the stipend will be considered at the next meeting of the Central Apprenticeship Council.

The President of the All India Apprentices Union has been apprised of the steps being taken and has been advised to give up the agitational approach.

Erode-Coimbatore Railway Line

495. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new railway lines on Erode—Gobichetti Palayam—Satya Mangalam Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu Region to help the development of Agriculture and commerce;

(b) if so, when these are likely to function; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF.: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The severe constraint on resources position does not permit taking up of this project.

Late running of K. K. Express and Mahalakshmi Express

496. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many trains particularly K. K. Express—(Bangalore-Delhi) and Mahalakshmi Express (Bangalore-Bombay) are invariably running late; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to see that the trains reach destination as per schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) The punctuality performance of 125/126 K. K. Express and 203/204 Bangalore-Miraj M. G. and connecting 303/304 Miraj-Bombay B. G. Mahalakshmi Express has not been upto mark. The reasons for unsatisfactory performance were mainly due to alarm chain pulling, loco losses, signal failures, accidents and public agitations etc.

(b) Running of 125/126 K. K. Express and 203/204 and connected 303/304 Mahalakshmi Express is being monitored on day-to-day basis and all efforts are being made to improve punctuality performance and the avoidable cases of detention are being suitably taken up.

Man-days lost and Workers affected due to industrial disputes

497. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) total number of industrial disputes in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise, during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979; and

(b) state-wise and Union Territory-wise number of workers affected and number of man-day lost due to strike and lock-outs during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). A Statement showing the number of industrial disputes, number of workers affected and the number of mandays lost therein for the years 1977, 1978 and 1979, is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the number of industrial Disputes, Workers Affected thereby and Mandays lost due to them for the years 1977, 1978 and 1979, by States and Union Territories. :—

Name of States/Union Territories	No. of Industrial Disputes			No. of Workers affected			No. of mandays lost		
	1977	1978	1979 (P)	1977	1978	1979 (P)	1977	1978	1979 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	116	206	351	74,304	115,285	178,589	604,067	618,501	664,432
2. Assam	8	18	16	10,008	18,940	20,784	10,739	55,937	30,624
3. Bihar	264	306	296	197,357	148,624	394,796	1,706,147	1,045,104	1,710,786
4. Gujarat	165	181	223	45,639	68,270	55,551	302,660	445,184	544,103
5. Haryana	99	107	89	37,565	22,781	22,292	583,722	620,130	860,812
6. Himachal Pradesh	1	11	9	1,553	1,499	1,173	3,724	8,622	12,315
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3	4	1	2,041	586	98	7,150	4,913	1,730
8. Karnataka	90	92	67	59,489	70,093	53,381	721,678	575,657	9,45,685
9. Kerala	184	146	136	156,267	84,492	197,622	2,110,823	2,055,114	3,770,383
10. Madhya Pradesh	168	199	251	144,550	112,219	131,305	1,068,597	485,333	1,199,765
11. Maharashtra	553	318	302	500,069	288,501	267,270	3,093,225	3,716,319	2,976,875
12. Manipur	1	..	2	125	290	469	1,175	580	2,477
13. Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	428	..	..	856	..
14. Nagaland	..	..	1	..	287	..	..	574	4,675
15. Orissa	85	47	35	49,047	22,522	35,438	224,039	176,194	91,332

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16. Punjab		65	106	117	45,118	35,170	19,091	294,471	217,318	74,984
17. Rajasthan		165	144	100	72,692	44,943	22,326	1,006,076	569,512	128,511
18. Sikkim	1	1	..	323	284	..	158	5,112
19. Tamil Nadu		316	394	343	286,487	216,129	294,116	2,910,513	2,365,417	8,405,305
20. Tripura		3	8	7	209	7,314	1,518	2,429	1,006	5,774
21. Uttar Pradesh		195	247	175	107,643	161,862	211,009	1,602,821	2717,085	1,280,223
22. West Bengal		480	594	418	307,344	416,804	839,040	8,488,654	12,044,897	18,076,150
23. Andaman & Nicobar Island		16	6	11	4,126	2,068	4,628	10,622	2,449	12,842
24. Arunachal Pradesh	209	..	..	418	..
25. Chandigarh		7	6	5	2,191	1,408	1,287	21,731	2,877	16,166
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		2	1	..	288	100	..	2,360	2,200	..
27. Delhi		32	46	60	29,484	32,231	39,972	101,506	332,756	2,440,363
28. Goa, Daman & Diu		47	25	33	15,729	10,041	14,603	92,078	133,848	160,284
29. Lakshadweep		2	..	..	73	..	..	1,618	..	..
30. Mizoram	158	..	..	316	..
31. Pondicherry		27	19	19	43,812	32,021	22,463	257,357	135,824	443,570
Total		3,117	3,187	3,068	2,193,215	1,915,603	2,879,105	25,320,072	28,340,199	43,865,277

(P)—Provisional.

Lack of Hostel Facilities in Colleges of Medical Sciences

498. SHRI P. J. KUPPEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of University College of Medical Sciences attached to Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi have been facing difficulties due to lack of hostel facilities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide them proper hostel facilities?

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

(b) Some barracks located near the University College of Medical Sciences have been got removed and handed over to the College authorities for use as students' hostel, temporarily, till such time as regular hostel facilities are made available at the medical College and Hospital complex being established at Shahadra.

Indian Territorial Waters

499. SHRI A. NEELALOHITH-ADASAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the range of Indian territorial waters at present;

(b) what, if any, are the right and privileges of India in respect of her territorial waters; and

(c) how such rights and privileges are protected at present?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The territorial waters of India extend to a distance of 12 nautical miles from the baseline.

(b) India has complete sovereignty over the territorial waters of India, its seabed and sub-soil and the air space over such waters. However all foreign ships (other than war ships including submarines and other underwater vehicles) enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial waters of India. Foreign warships including submarines and other underwater vehicles may enter or pass through the territorial water of India after giving prior notice to the Central Government.

(c) The Indian Navy, the Coastguard and the Maritime Collectorate of the Department of Customs protect our interests in the territorial waters with respect to matters relating to security, the resource and other aspects, and customs and fiscal matters respectively.

Treatment of Badshakhan

500. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Badshakhan is being satisfactorily treated at the Indian Institute of Medical Sciences at Delhi; and

(b) if so, what is the progress in his health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) and (b). Badshakhan was admitted on the 26th March, 1980 in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Hospital and after satisfactory treatment was discharged on the 1st June, 1980.

Loss of Ships

501. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven Indian ships with a total insured

value of Rs. 14.56 crores and 111 persons on board were lost during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether investigations in this regard have been completed; and

(c) if so, the findings of these investigations?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir, except that the total insured value of the seven ships is Rs. 14.57 crores and the number of persons, who were lost, is 120.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Number of Indians Repatriated from Sri Lanka

502. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin repatriated from Sri Lanka during 1978, 1979 and first quarter of 1980; and

(b) the reasons for sharp decline in the rate of repatriation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The number of persons of Indian origin repatriated from Sri Lanka during 1978, 1979 and the first quarter of 1980 is as follows:—

	Account- able Persons	Natural Increase	Total
1978	20,281	9,157	29,438
1979	15,942	7,852	23,794
1980 (upto April 30)	3,335	1,784	5,119

(b) the possible reasons responsible for the decline in the rate of repatriation are as follows:—

(1) Delay in Sri Lanka regarding the completion of formalities such as payment of Provident Fund, Gratuity, exchange controls etc.

(2) An improvement in conditions on the tea estates in Sri Lanka which induce repatriates to delay their departure.

(3) Suggestions within Sri Lanka for a re-examination of arrangements pertaining to repatriation and citizenship of stateless persons of Indian origin.

National Highways under Construction in Himachal Pradesh

503. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of National Highways passing through Himachal Pradesh which are under construction at present; and

(b) the latest progress made in the construction in each case along with the likely dates for the completion?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The National Highways 1-A, 21 and 22 pass through Himachal Pradesh. various improvement works like raising, realignments, widening, strengthening, construction/reconstruction of cross draiage works, bridges over Nallahs and Khads etc. on these National Highways are in different stages of progress and all such works are targetted to be completed by the end of March, 1983. However, development of National Highways is a continuous process and improvement works are taken up according to priorities on the National Highway system on all India basis depending on the over-all position of resources.

Employment on Compassionate Grounds in Northern Railway

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

(a) the number of applicants who have applied for employment on compassionate grounds, consequent upon the death of their parents/husbands while on duty in Northern Railway; Division-wise, during the last three years including current financial year;

(b) the number of such among them as have been given employment;

(c) the number of such among them whose cases have been rejected along-with the reasons for rejection; and

(d) when the remaining cases are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

S.No. & Division	Total number of applications who have applied for appointment on compassionate grounds for the last 3 years including this year	The number among them have been given appointment	The number of such cases rejected	Number of cases pending
	A	B	C	D
1. Firozpur . . .	379	290	24	65
2. Moradabad . . .	771	424	255	92
3. Jodhpur . . .	262	160	51	51
4. Delhi . . .	752	543	58	151
5. Lucknow . . .	755	217	55	483
6. Allahabad . . .	776	677	24	75
7. Bikaner . . .	271	259	3	9

N.B. :—

1. The cases shown in column 'C' do not come within the purview of appointment on compassionate grounds as per extant rules and orders.
2. Cases under column 'D' include cases of illiterate and semi-literate widows for whom the number of jobs to which they can be appointed are very limited. They are engaged as casual water-woman in summer every year till they get regular employment. Rest of the cases pending are under process and will be finalised shortly.

Death of Students from the Train Roof

505. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned

"three students dies after fall from the train roof" which appeared in the *Statesman* (Delhi Edition) of 27th May, 1980;

(b) if so, what effective and deterrent measures are being taken to ensure that railway rules are not so violated; and

(c) how many people have been prosecuted in this connection for such violation during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) Yes.

(b) Travelling on the roofs of trains is an offence under section 118(2) of the Indian Railways Act. Publicity is given through announcements on the public address system etc. to educate the public that travelling on the roofs of trains is not only a punishable offence, but it can endanger their lives also. Government Railway Police and Ticket Checking Staff are deployed to prevent roof travelling. Instructions also exist that during melas, etc., when efforts to persuade or force an unruly mob of unauthorised roof travellers to come down fail, the train concerned should stop short of an overhead infringing structure, give a warning whistle, proceed thereafter at 'dead slow' speed and resume normal speed after the whole of the train has cleared the infringing structure.

Year	No. of passengers prosecuted
1977-78	3,003
1978-79	2,805
1979-80	2,901

तूफान एक्सप्रेस में बम विस्फोट से मृत्यु।

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 14 अप्रैल, 1980 को उत्तर रेलवे के दिलदार नगर रेल स्टेशन के निकट तूफान एक्सप्रेस में बम विस्फोट से कुछ व्यक्ति मर गए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) बम विस्फोट के क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सो० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). 14-4-1980 को, जब 7 अप्रैल तूफान एक्सप्रेस दौली और दिलदार नगर स्टेशनों के बीच चल रही थी, पांच व्यक्तियों ने पिस्तौल दिखा कर दूसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे में डाका डाला था । दो यात्रियों ने डाकुओं का प्रतिरोध किया, इस पर डाकुओं ने बम फेंके जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दो यात्रियों की मृत्यु हो गयी जो जानवरों के व्यापारी थे । पांच यात्री गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुए और अन्य पांच यात्रियों को मामूली चोटें आयी । मुगलसराय में गाड़ी पहुँचने पर, सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस मुगलसराय में डिब्बे का निरीक्षण किया और घायल यात्रियों को उपचार के लिए अस्पताल भेज दिया गया ।

डाकुओं द्वारा डिब्बे में छोड़े दो भरे कारतूसों सहित दस रिवाल्वरों और अविस्फोटित बमों के साथ-साथ मृतकों के पास की 61800 रु० की राशि सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस मुगलसराय ने अपने कब्जे में ले ली । सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस स्टेशन मुगलसराय में धारा 395 396 भा. द. सं. के अन्तर्गत अपराध सं० 99 दिनांक 14-4-1980 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया था और इसकी छानबीन की जा रही है । अभी तक चार डाकु पकड़े जा चुके हैं । इस क्षेत्र में गाड़ियों में पुलिस द्वारा सुरक्षा व्यवस्था कड़ी कर दी गयी है ।

Looting of Goods Train at Banahi Station

507. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the month of April a goods train was looted at Banahi Station of Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details of looted goods and their estimated value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) and (b). No. However, on 144—1980, there was a theft of two bags rice valued at Rs. 450/- from a wagon on goods train No. DC-289 Dn. between Banahi and Bihia Railway Stations.

Late Running of Jhelum Express

508. SHRI UTTAM RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jhelum Express running between Pune and Jammu Tawi is always running late; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) The punctuality performance of 177/178 Jhelum Express; of late; has not been upto mark. The reasons for unsatisfactory performance was mainly due to Alarm Chin Pulling, Loco defecting/failures, derailments, late arrival connecting rake and severe summer conditions, etc.

(b) Running of 177/178 Jhelum Express is being monitored on day-to-day basis and all efforts are being made to improve punctuality performance and the avoidable cases of detention are being suitably taken up.

Bus Service between Madras Hotel and Paschimpuri, Delhi

509. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the only route No. 910 between Madras Hotel and Paschimpuri is irregular and the passengers have to wait for 2½ hours for the bus at noon and when a bus comes, the passengers waiting at intermediary stops are not in a position to board the bus due to its being already overcrowded;

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to improve the service;

(c) the number of complaints made by the passengers for the irregular service on this route; and

(d) what action has so far been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):

(a) The service on Route No. 910 between Madras Hotel and Paschimpuri has the frequency of 26 minutes in peak hours and 52 minutes in non-peak hours. In the event of any break-down in non-peak hours irregularity in service sometime may occur.

(b) With a view to improve the service the following steps have been taken:—

(i) One special trip has been introduced from Madras Hotel to Paschimpuri from 9th June, 1980 at 2.40 P.M. to reduce the waiting time and over-crowding;

(ii) Supervisory staff at the terminals has been instructed to provide substitute bus in case break-down of the scheduled service;

(iii) Efforts are being made to deploy comparatively new buses with better service reliability on this route.

(c) and (d). Two complaints regarding irregularity of service on this route were received during the last six months and the action taken is indicated against (b) above.

Bus Route No. 910

510. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether route No. 910 is from Paschimpuri-Panjabi Bagh-General Store-Raja Garden-Moti Nagar-Central Secretariat to Madras Hotel;

(b) whether Government propose to change this route to save the time of passengers to Paschimpuri-Panjabi Bagh-Moti Nagar (near fire station)-Central Secretariat-Madras Hotel; and

(c) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The suggested service will have to operate on the recently constructed road connecting Link Road with Najafgarh Road. This road is not considered fit for operation of heavy vehicular traffic. Moreover, the culvert constructed on the Najafgarh Drain is not wide enough to allow operation of DTC buses. Therefore, services as suggested are not possible to be operated till such time as suitable road and culvert are constructed.

Prime Minister's meeting with Foreign Delegate at Belgrade

511. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI MAGAN BHAI BAROT:

SHRI GULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister had met many of the foreign delegates at Belgrade when she attended the funeral of Tito;

(b) if so, how many foreign heads and delegates she met; and

(c) what was the outcome of these discussions?

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

(b) During her short stay in Belgrade, she met 13 heads of states/governments/delegations.

(c) The discussions covered both a review of the international situation and a brief exchange on bilateral relations with the countries concerned.

P.M.'s talks with Russian Foreign Minister

512. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether both India and USSR have agreed, during Prime Minister's talks with the Soviet Foreign Minister, to consider measures in consultation with each other to defuse tension created by entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan and US arms aid to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what are the measures proposed to defuse the tension and atmosphere of cold war?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). During the meeting between the Prime Minister and the Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Gromyko on 12-2-1980 discussions covered both international situation and bilateral relations. India's concern over the developments in and around Afghanistan was conveyed to the Soviet side. Both sides shared the view that it was necessary to take steps to de-escalate tensions in the region without delay.

No specific measures were drawn up as a result of these talks but the need to defuse tensions to prevent the return of the cold war was recognised by both sides.

Removal of healthy eye of a three year old girl

513. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI K. MALLANNA.

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there have been cases of scissors,

cotton etc. left inside the abdomen of a patient;

(b) whether there has been a tragedy that a three year old girl has become blind for life due to removal of her healthy eye instead of the cancerous one; and

(c) if so, whether directions have been issued by Government for the doctors to be more cautious and what are the rules which should be strictly followed before the operation of a patient?

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

(b) Yes. A 2 year old girl, Nasreen Banu, was admitted in Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital, Hyderabad. on the 13th February, 1980 for removal of tumour of left eye, but by mistake the Surgeon removed her healthy right eye. She was sent by the State Government to New York for treatment.

(c) The instructions to doctors are already included in the Medical Code.

Indian Immigrants in Qatar

514. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI S. R. A. S. APPALA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 9th May, 1980 that the Indian mission in Doha has been asked by his Ministry to take immediate steps to safeguard the interests of Indian immigrants in Qatar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Government have seen the concerned press report. On receipt of information

that the Government of Qatar intended to introduce new rules regarding expatriate workers and had issued notification that all foreign workers who were working with employees other than their original sponsors should file applications with in a period of one month for regularisation of change of sponsorship in accordance with the prescribed procedures, the Indian Embassy in Doha was instructed to get in touch with the appropriate authorities of the Qatar Government to ensure that no undue hardship was caused to Indian workers in the process. On representation from the Indian Embassy that the time allowed for regularisation of new sponsorships was inadequate and the requirement of providing a release letter from the original sponsor could lead to exploitation of workers by the original sponsors, the Government of Qatar has extended the grace period allowed for regularisation of papers by three months ending on September, 10, 1980 and have waived the requirement of submitting a release order from the original sponsor in cases where the workers had been working with new employers for a period of over one year.

P.M.'s talks with Pakistan President in Salisbury

515. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state: be pleased to state the outcome of the talk between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan in Salisbury in respect of bilateral relations between the two countries and with regard to the situation in the region following the events in Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Official spokesmen of both the government of India and the government of Pakistan have characterised as useful the talks between the Prime Minister of India

and the President of Pakistan. The discussions between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan are expected to contribute to a better understanding of each other's points of view on matters of bilateral and international importance.

516. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Embassy representative stayed away from the inaugural ceremony of Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference where a reference to Kashmir was made by both President of Pakistan and his adviser on foreign affairs; and

(b) if so, the names of the representatives of countries who attended this Islamic Conference?

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

(b) Representatives from the following countries took part in the conference.

(1) Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic;

(2) State of Bahrain;

(3) People's Republic of Bangladesh;

(4) United Republic of Cameroun.

(5) Comoro Islands Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro.

(6) Republic of Djibouti

(7) Republic of Gabon

(8) Republic of Gambia

(9) Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

(10) Republic of Guinea-Bissau

(11) Republic of Indonesia

(12) Islamic Republic of Iran

(13) Republic of Iraq

(14) Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

(15) State of Kuwait

(16) Republic of Labenon

(17) Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah

(18) Malaysia

(19) Republic of Maldives

(20) Republic of Mali

(21) Islamic Republic of Mauritania

(22) Kingdom of Morocco

(23) Republic of Niger

(24) Sultanate of Oman

(25) Islamic Republic of Pakistan

(26) Palestine

(27) State of Qatar

(28) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

(29) Republic of Senegal

(30) Democratic Republic of Somalia

(31) Democratic Republic of Sudan

(32) Syrian Arab Republic

(33) Republic of Tunisia

(34) Republic of Turkey

(35) Republic of Uganda

(36) United Arab Emirates

(37) Republic of Upper Volta

(38) Yeman Arab Republic

(39) Democratic and Popular Republic of Yemen Representatives from the following countries attended as Observers:

(1) Republic of Nigeria

(2) Turkish Federated State of Kabris

Revision of Wages and Benefits to Dock Workers

517. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to revise the wages and liberalise other benefits of the dock workers; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Government have set up on 14th May, 1980, a Bipartite wage Negotiating Machinery for negotiating the revision of the existing wage structure, including all matters considered by the Wage Revision Committee for Port & Dock Workers and allied matters agreed to be discussed by the Negotiating Machinery in respect of workers registered or listed under any of the Schemes framed under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 and class III and IV employees of Dock Labour Boards and their Administrative Bodies, besides class III and IV employees of Major Port Trusts. The Machinery comprises equal number of representatives of employers and employees. The new wage settlement will take effect from 1.1.1980, except in case of New Mangalore Port Trust for which this will be implemented from the date of setting up of the Port Trust viz. 1.4.1980.

P.M.'s meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister

518. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were recent meetings in Salisbury and at Belgrade between the Prime Minister (Shrimati Indira Gandhi) and the Chinese Foreign Minister and Chairman Hua Guo Feng; and

(b) if so, the outcome of those meetings?

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

(b) These meetings were in the nature of courtesy calls and were not meant to be occasions for any detailed discussions. The two sides expressed their desire to improve India-China relations. The Chinese Premier expressed his confidence that the problems between the two countries can be settled through consultations. On her part the Indian Prime Minister expressed her view that given good-will and determination, no problem was unsolvable. The Indian Prime Minister explained that to India, non-alignment did not mean neutrality but the independence to judge each issue on its merits in the light of its national interests and the interests of world peace.

Islamic Conference

519. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India participated in the Islamic Ministers Conference held in Islamabad this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No Sir.

(b) The Islamic Foreign Minister's Conference is held under the auspices of the Organisation of Islamic Countries. Only the Foreign Ministers of the member countries of the Organisation of Islamic Countries are entitled to participate in the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference. Since India is not a member of the Organisation of Islamic Countries, the question of its participation in the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Islamabad this year did not arise.

Fly-over at Serampore Railway Crossing

520. **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1966 on 27th March, 1980 re: Fly-over at Serampore Railway crossing and state the progress since made in regard to the construction of Fly-over at Serampore Railway Crossing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

It has been found feasible to construct a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 5 at Serampore Railway Station of Eastern Railway. The Government of West Bengal, who were asked to furnish plans for temporary road diversion to be used during construction of the proposed road over-bridge and approaches to the bridge, have since sent plans for the temporary road diversion. These are presently under the examination of the Railway. After finalising the road diversion plans, the preparation of plans and estimates for the proposed road over-bridge, will have to be taken by the Railway and the State Government for respective portions of their work.

Repatriation of Tamilians from Sri Lanka

521. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the repatriation of Tamilians from Sri Lanka has slowed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total number of stateless Tamilians in Sri Lanka to be repatriated?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following factors may possibly be responsible for the slow pace of repatriation:

(1) Delays in Sri Lanka regarding completion of formalities such as payment of provident fund, gratuity, exchange controls etc.

(2) An improvement in conditions on the Tea Estate of Sri Lanka which induce the repatriates to delay their departure.

(3) Suggestions within Sri Lanka for re-examination of arrangements pertaining to the repatriation and citizenship of stateless persons of Indian origin.

(c) As of 30th April, 1980, 3,41,240 persons, along with their natural increase were still to be repatriated to India under the 1964 and 1974 Agreements.

Free Travel by Police Personnel in DTC Buses

522. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Police personnel travel free by DTC buses;

(b) whether it is also a fact that free travelling facility has been declared illegal by the Delhi Court; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure that the Delhi police personnel do not travel in DTC buses without tickets?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) In order to check pick-pocketing, misbehaviour of rowdy elements and assault on the operational staff, an arrangement was entered into between the Delhi Transport Corporation and the Delhi Police in April, 1965 whereunder two categories of Police personnel of lower ranks i.e. Constables and Head Constables, while in uniform, are allowed to travel free of charge in Delhi Transport Corporation buses subject to the conditions that they should not be more than 2 at any particular time, should not occupy seats if there are some passengers standing, should board into and alight from the bus only at the recognised bus stop, should not travel on foot-board etc.

(b) In a suit filed against the Delhi Transport Corporation and the Commissioner of Police, the arrangement to allow free travel of Police personnel in Delhi Transport Corporation buses was challenged. In his orders of 20th May, 1980, a Sub-Judge of Delhi has held the instructions to allow free travelling by Police personnel in Delhi Transport Corporation buses as void. The Sub-Judge has observed that Delhi Road Transport Authority Act and other provisions under which these instructions were issued only authorised Delhi Transport Corporation to issue passes and did not empower the Corporation to allow free travel.

(c) A certified copy of the judgement has been applied for and on receipt, full details of the orders will be known and further action taken.

Iraq's interest in the services of more Indians

523. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq Government have shown keen interest in the services of more Indian technicians, engineers and doctors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Iraq has continued to show keen interest in the recruitment of Indian personnel. At the Sixth Session of the Indo-Iraq Joint Commission held in New Delhi from 18th to 21st April, 1980, the Iraqi Co-Chairman expressed the satisfaction of his Government at the performance of Indian personnel working in their country and stated that they would continue to look to India for the services of Indian experts and technicians as and when the need arises.

(b) As of date, Iraq has shown interest in the recruitment of over 270 teaching personnel and about 455 engineers etc. in various fields of specialisation

Water supply at Andal Railway Station

524. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to improve the water supply at Andal Railway Station of Eastern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): The following steps, necessitated due to power shortage and drought, have been taken to improve/augment the water supply:

(1) Three diesel pumps have been installed in a local colliery pit to augment the water supply for loco

needs. The capacity of the pump and the size of the pipeline to feed the overhead tank for locos, has been increased.

(2) Three diesel generating sets have been commissioned to reduce the effects of power shortage.

(3) A temporary weir has been constructed across Damodar river and 3 pumps installed there for pumping water. Two additional tube-wells have been commissioned on the river side.

(4) A new tube well will be commissioned in workshop complex area. Another one is being commissioned in Durgapur steel exchange yard area. A pipeline is also proposed to be laid from the workshop complex area to the Traffic Colony.

Memo from Shunting Cabin and Traffic Staff Association of Asansol

525. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum or charter of demands from the All India Shunting Cabin and Traffic Staff Association of Asansol, Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the salient points thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes.

(b) The Memorandum contains a number of demands which include

(i) Improvement in the avenue of promotion;

(ii) Revision of pay scales;

(iii) Payment of Hard Duty Allowance.

(c) In accordance with Government's policy, staff representations

received from any source are given due consideration and action as considered necessary is taken. The demands contained in the memorandum submitted by the All India Shunting Cabin and Traffic Staff Association of Asansol have been dealt with within the framework of this policy.

Bungling of Relief Material during Bangladesh Operation

526. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vigilance Commission appointed to probe into the alleged bungling of relief material by Indian Red Cross during the Bangladesh operation of 1971-72 has found irregularities worth several crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the details of the findings of the said report; and

(c) what action is being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No Vigilance Commission was appointed by the Government of India.

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

Situation in Afghanistan

527. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI HARINATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the latest assessment of the situation in Afghanistan and the Government's position in relation thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): The situation in Afghanistan has been, and continues to be, a matter of concern to the Government of India.

The government has had useful consultations with a number of countries

with a view to finding ways and means of defusing the tensions in the region and for moving towards the creation of conditions that would facilitate the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Our consultations, we believe, have led to a better understanding of the issues involved. Against this backdrop, and considering the several proposals that have been put forward, we believe that there is a deep desire amongst the parties concerned to find a peaceful solution. It is our earnest hope that all countries concerned will work towards speedily formulating the contents of such a solution.

Foreign Secretary's visit to Afghanistan

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

(a) whether the Foreign Secretary flew to Kabul on the 16th May, 1980 to meet the Afghan Government Ministers and officials for discussions over the proposal for withdrawal of Russian troops;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions; and

(c) at what stage the matter stands now?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Foreign Secretary visited Kabul from 16th to 19th May, 1980. He met the Afghan Government leadership and discussed the situation in the region and bilateral matters. He also sought from the Afghan leadership elucidation of proposals put forward by the Afghan Government on May 14, 1980 that constituted the Afghan blueprint for a political solution to the situation in the region and which *inter alia* established a link between direct bilateral Afghan-Pak and Afghan-Iran negotiations with guarantees and withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

(b) The Afghan leadership explained their proposals in detail and indicated

that they were awaiting responses from the Government of Pakistan and Iran.

(c) There has been no response from Iran or Pakistan to the Afghan proposals. On the other hand, in accordance with a decision of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, a 3-member committee of which Pakistan and Iran are members has been set up to seek a comprehensive solution. It is yet to be seen how the Islamic initiative fares.

Distribution of Maps by Pakistan at Salisbury showing Junagadh as part of Pakistan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that at Salisbury Pakistan distributed maps showing Junagadh as part of Pakistan during the visit of President Zia-ul-Haq there;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up this matter with the Pakistan Government; and

(c) the reaction of that Government and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The President of Pakistan presented a book entitled "Land and people of Pakistan", which *inter alia*, contained a map depicting Junagadh as a part of Pakistan to the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. It is believed that copies of the book were also presented to other dignitaries.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There has been no reaction from the government of Pakistan.

Man-days lost and Workers affected due to Lay Off and Closures

530. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of man-days lost and the number of workers affected

due to lay off, and the number of workers affected due to closures of industrial houses during each quarter from 1st January, 1979 onwards in each State separately; and

(b) what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the number of lay offs and the number of closures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). Requisite information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

दिल का दौरा रोकने में बड़ी प्रभावकारी

531. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दही का सेवन करने से दिल का दौरा पड़ने की सम्भावना कम हो जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में पूर्ण सूचना प्राप्त की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) (क), (ख) और (ग) : महामारी रोग तथा शव परीक्षा प्रमाणों से यह पता चलता है कि मसाई नामक एक अफ्रीकी कबीले में ऐथिरोबक्लेरोसिस और हृदय रोग कम होते हैं। मसाई लोगों के बारे में यह प्रसिद्ध है कि वे केवल खमीर वाले दूध और दही का सेवन करते हैं। वालेंटियर्स पर किये गये अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि दही खाने से रक्त में कोलेस्टेरॉल की मात्रा कम हो जाती है। अप्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण से पता चलता है कि दही खाना लाभकारी हो सकता है। फिर भी यह कोई प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण नहीं है कि दही खाने से दिल का दौरा पड़ने की सम्भावना कम होती है।

अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के पाठ्यक्रमों का स्तर ऊंचा करने की योजना

532. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के पाठ्यक्रमों

के स्तर को ऊंचा करने की एक योजना तैयार की है; और

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

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर)

(क) और (ख) भारत सरकार ने अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के पाठ्यक्रमों के स्तर को ऊंचा करने की कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की है। यह संस्थान एक स्वायत्तशासी, सांविधिक संस्था है जिसे संसद के अधिनियम द्वारा स्थापित किया गया था और इसलिए संस्थान के नए पाठ्यक्रमों के प्रस्तावों पर तथा विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों के स्तरों को ऊंचा करने के लिए स्वयं संस्थान को ही विचार करना है। तथापि, हाल ही में संस्थान ने अपने अन्डर-ग्रेजुएट एम०बी० बी०एस० पाठ्यक्रमों को संशोधित किया है और बी०एस०सी० (नर्सिंग) तथा बी०एस०सी० (आनर्स) मानव जीव विज्ञान के पाठ्यक्रमों को भी शुरू किया है।

Kashmir

533. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has asked India to decide 'Kashmir dispute' as early as possible; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). From time to time Pakistan has raised the Kashmir question in different forums. The Government of India's stand in this regard is well-known. Under the Simla Agreement of 1972, both India and Pakistan have agreed to settle their differences, including the Kashmir question, by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations.

Minimum Wages for Farm Labour

534. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have de-

cided to raise the minimum wages of farm labour in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the minimum wages, existing as well as the raised rates;

(c) whether Government are aware that the statutory minimum wages are not enforced in many of the States; and

(d) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken for the enforcement of statutory minimum wages in such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Central Government

have notified the proposals for revising the minimum rates of wages for agricultural labourers in the Central Sphere. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have also been advised to revise the minimum rates of wages for agricultural workers where it is due.

(b) A statement containing the information is appended.

(c) and (d). Complaints have been voiced about non-implementation of the Minimum Wages Act and Central Government as well as State Governments are taking appropriate administrative steps for more effective enforcement of the minimum wages fixed.

Statement

Name of State/ Union Territory		Existing/old rates of wages and dates from which they are effective	Revised rates/proposed rates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Central Government	.	Rs. 4.45 to Rs. 6.50 per day according to areas (18-9-1976)	Rs. 5.10 to Rs. 7.50 according to areas (proposed)
2. Andhra Pradesh	.	Rs. 3.00—5.00 per day accor- ding to areas (2-12-1975)	Rs. 3.15 to Rs. 5.25 per day according to zones. (Proposed)
3. Assam	.	Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 6.00 per day without meals or Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 5.50 per day with one meal according to occupation. (October, 1974)	..
4. Bihar	.	Rs. 4.00 with one meal/nashta in unirrigated areas and Rs. 5.00 with one meal/nashta in irrigated areas. (July 1975)	..
5. Gujarat	.	Rs. 5.00 per day (5-1-1976)	..
6. Haryana	.	Rs. 5.00 per day with meals or Rs. 7.00 per day without meals (31-12-1975)	Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 10.00 per day with meals or Rs. 9.00 to Rs. 12.00 per day according to Type or work (2-1-80).
7. Himachal Pradesh	.	Rs. 5.25 per day (1-10-1977)	Rs. 6.25 per day (Proposed)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8. Jammu & Kashmir	.	Minimum wages have not yet been fixed.	
9. Karnataka	.	Rs. 3.25 to Rs. 5.60 per day according to class of operation and type of land (2-10-1975)	..
10. Kerala	.	Rs. 6.50 per day for light work and Rs. 8.00 per day for hard work (15-9-1975)	..
11. Madhya Pradesh	.	Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4.00 per day according to zone (2-10-1975)	Rs. 5.00 with customary perquisites if any (5-5-1979)
12. Maharashtra	.	Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 5.00 per day according to areas (1-11-1978)	..
13. Manipur	.	Rs. 6.50 per day (1-3-1977)	..
14. Meghalaya	.	(a) Rs. 4.50 per day with one meal or Rs. 5.00 per day according to operation (b) Rs. 5.50 with one meal or Rs. 6.00 per day according to operation (2-9-75).	..
15. Nagaland	.	Rs. 8.00 per day (31-1-1978)	..
16. Orissa	.	Rs. 4.00 per day (1-1-1976)	..
17. Punjab	.	Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 5.65 per day with meals or Rs. 6.70 to Rs. 8.70 per day without meals (11-7-1975)	Kandi areas:— Rs. 8.70 per day or Rs. 6.70 per day with meals Other areas:— Rs. 9.70 per day or Rs. 7.70 per day with meals (1-1-1979).
18. Rajasthan	.	Rs. 4.25 to Rs. 5.00 per day according to areas (January 1975).	Rs. 6.25 to Rs. 8.00 per day according to areas (1-1-1980)
19. Sikkim	.	Minimum Wages Act has not yet been extended.	
20. Tamil Nadu	.	Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 5.00 per day (adult), Rs. 2.10 to Rs. 3.00 per day (non-adults) according to type of operation (2-3-1976).	Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 7.00 per day according to type of operation except in East Thanjavur where wage rates have been fixed under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969. (15-9-1979)
21. Tripura	.	Rs. 4.00 per day (15-8-1975)	Rs. 7.00 per day (1-12-1979).
22. Uttar Pradesh	.	Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 6.50 per day according to zones (23-10-1975)	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
23. West Bengal	Adult	Basic 5.60 D.A. 2.31 Total 7.91	
	Child	4.00 (30-9-1974) (D.A. as on November, 1979).	5.68
24. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	Rs. 5.50 per day (1-6-1976)		..
25. Arunachal Pradesh	The State Government does not feel it necessary to fix minimum wages in view of the small number of agricultural workers and absence of exploitation.		
26. Chandigarh	Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 7.50 per day with meals		Rs. 7.70 to Rs. 9.00 per day with meals or 9.70 to Rs. 11.00 per day according to nature of work (28-4-79).
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	Rs. 5.50 per day (15-4-76)		—
28. Delhi	Rs. 6.25 per day (1-10-1975)		Rs. 9.25 per day (1-1-1980).
29. Mizoram	Fixation of minimum wages is under consideration.		
30. Goa, Daman and Diu	Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 5.00 per day according to class of work (25-2-1976)		..
31. Pondicherry	Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 9.00 per day according to areas and nature of work (7-76).		..
32. Lakshadweep	There are no agricultural workers in the Territory.		

Train service through Bangladesh

536. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Tripura requested him to take up the matter with Bangladesh Government for starting train service to Tripura through Bangladesh which will solve a major problem of Transportation in Tripura;

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

(c) the steps being taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Tripura Government

have been in touch with the Railway Board in this connection.

(b) and (c). The matter is being discussed between the Railway administrations of the two countries and also through diplomatic channels.

Wagon hoarding

537. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) for the purpose of checking anti-national wagon racket, whether Government propose to introduce a clause imposing heavy penalty over and above the forfeiture of money for non-utilisation of wagons and another clause to debar the big or habitual offenders of wagon hoarding from booking of wagons and to estab-

lish monitoring cells forthwith spanning the entire railways to keep a tab on the regular wagon indenting parties and attendant wagon utilization by them;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). For the purpose of checking habitual non-utilisation of wagons after allotment, the Government is considering a proposal to enhance the existing rate of wagons registration fee.

In addition, demurrage charges at the rates as in force at individual stations are already being levied after the expiry of the free time permitted for loading of wagons allotted. Powers have also been delegated to the Zonal Railway Administrations with effect from September 1979, to impose enhanced demurrage rates at stations where it is found that there is a tendency on the part of the rail users to indiscriminately detain wagons.

The Railways cannot debar any party from booking of wagons as there is no provision in the Indian Railway Act permitting the Railways to take such an action.

A close watch is, however, kept at the Divisional and Headquarters level of the Zonal Railways on the utilisation of wagons by individual parties having their own sidings.

Silting in Calcutta and Haldia Ports

538. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that both Calcutta and Haldia are being rapidly affected due to unprecedented silting up of the lower reaches of Hooghly;

(b) if so, whether Government have any long term and short term plan to tackle the situation; and

(c) if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Yes. The Government are aware that in spite of continuous dredging the depths over the bars in the approach channel to Haldia and also over Balari Bar, slightly upstream of Haldia, have not shown signs of improvement. The reasons for these are very complex. The main reason, apprehended is that there is more flow of water in Rangafalla channel as compared that in Haldia channel. In order to make the Haldia channel receptive to dredging, certain river training works would be necessary. At present model studies are being conducted both at Calcutta and at Central Powers Research Station, Pune Mathematical model studies are also being undertaken abroad. After the results are received and analysed, it will be possible to prepare a comprehensive scheme for improvement of the approach channels for both Calcutta and Haldia.

Subsidy to buyers of Indian ships

539. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has recommended subsidy to the buyers of ships made in Indian Shipyards;

(b) what factors led to put forward such recommendation;

(c) how much amount is expected to be spent on such subsidy;

(d) whether there was any such request for subsidy from buyers pending before shipyards or his Ministry; and

(e) who were those buyers?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Review of implementation of Minimum Wages Act

540. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the conclusions drawn out by Government from reviewing exercise of implementation of labour laws like Minimum Wages Act; and

(b) whether those conclusions have been communicated to States and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) (a) and (b): A statement showing the main conclusions reached at the meeting of Labour Secretaries of State Governments and Union Territories held on the 18th April, 1980 is laid on the Table of the House. The Conclusions have been communicated to the State Governments which are expected to take appropriate action thereon.

Statement

*Meeting of Labour Secretaries of State Governments and Union Territories
18th April, 1980 New Delhi*

MAIN CONCLUSIONS

Item I: Revision of Minimum wages in Agriculture

(i) wherever revision of minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act is over due, it should be undertaken immediately taking into account the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural workers;

(ii) revision of minimum wages in future should be linked to consumer

Price Index for Agricultural workers and wherever the existing minimum wages were not linked to Consumer Price Index for Agricultural workers, the wage rates in such cases should be revised once in 2 years in accordance with the decision already taken by the Labour Ministers' Conference 26th Session 19th July, 1975;

(iii) wherever the existing minimum wages were very low, it should be brought up to the level of at least Rs. 4 per day; this, however, should not be taken as a guideline of national policy;

(iv) implementation of the minimum wages in agriculture should be pursued vigorously as an item of the 20-point programme;

(v) there should be a separate machinery for implementation of labour laws in general and implementation of minimum wages in agriculture in particular at district and taluk levels. Such machinery should take the assistance of the Revenue, Panchayat and other Departments depending on the conditions in individual States. In this connection, the institutional arrangements set up by the Government of Bihar could be considered by other State Governments so that they could formulate suitable schemes for augmentation of the existing machinery, wherever necessary;

(vi) tripartite committees should be formed at different levels within the State to oversee the implementation of minimum wages in agriculture;

(vii) the workers' education programmes should be intensified in rural areas to bring about an awareness among the agricultural workers about their rights in regard to minimum wages payable by the employer under the Minimum Wages Act;

(viii) steps should be taken to promote the organisation of labour in rural areas which would facilitate the implementation of minimum wages in agriculture.

Item 2: Bonded Labour

(i) Referring the variation in the estimates of bonded labour as between the survey made by the Gandhi Peace Foundation in Collaboration with the National Labour Institute and that reported by the State Governments on the basis of their own surveys, the Conference decided that the National Labour Institute should supply to all State Governments the basis on which estimates of bonded labour were made by the Gandhi Peace Foundation so that the State Governments might correlate the two sets of figures and make fresh estimates, if necessary;

(ii) concerned with the slow progress in the rehabilitation of bonded labour already identified by the State Governments and utilisation of funds already allocated for the centrally sponsored scheme it was agreed that all those bonded labour who had already been identified but not yet rehabilitated should be rehabilitated within a time-frame of say two years. The State Governments should prepare their programmes accordingly and submit them to Government of India quickly for appropriation of plan funds. Periodical report should be furnished to the Government of India on the progress made.

(iii) the suggestion to set up a coordination committee at the National level to monitor the progress and resolve difficulties could also be considered.

Item 3: Workers' Participation in Industry

(i) The State Governments would collect full particulars on the working of the two schemes introduced in October, 1975 and January, 1977 respectively and report the progress made to the Central Government periodically.

(ii) On the recommendations of the 21-member committee on workers participation it was generally felt that a final view on the new scheme could be taken only after fuller consultations had been held with the

State Governments after elections to the assemblies and formulation of popular Governments. However, the following observations were made:

(a) the scheme for workers' participation in management should be introduced by legislation;

(b) the law should be flexible enough to take into account the variation in local conditions;

(c) model schemes could be prepared for hospitals and educational religious etc. institutions which could be considered at a later stage for application;

(d) participative forums may be set up at three levels, i.e. shop floor, plant and board/corporate levels; participative forums at industry level was not feasible at this stage;

(e) the scheme may cover all establishments in the Private/Public/Cooperative sectors and departmental undertakings employing 500 persons or more with an enabling provision for covering units employing upto 100 persons.

Item 4: Apprenticeship Scheme:

(i) provision should be made by law to ensure that 50 per cent of direct recruitment vacancies in establishments should be filled in by trained apprentices;

(ii) there would be greater chances of absorption of trained apprentices if the quality of apprenticeship training was improved, the State Directorates should give due attention to this aspect;

(iii) the suggestion to increase the stipend rates for the apprentices would be placed before the Central Apprenticeship Council for its consideration;

(iv) there is a need for establishing arrangements to see that the apprentices get employment after the period of apprenticeship is over. There should be close liaison between Training and Employment Directorates;

(v) the suggestion of Government of Maharashtra for the abolition of training of commercial Apprentices would be placed before the Central Apprenticeship Council.

Item 5: Problems connected with the collection of claimed membership figures as on 31-12-1977 on industry-wise basis and over all industry figures as on 31-12-1978

Realising that, in the absence of verified membership figures, Government should at least have claimed membership figures, both over-all and industry-wise, for purpose of giving trade union representation on tripartites, it was agreed that that the relevant industry-wise figures for 1977 would be compiled and furnished by the State Governments to the Central Government immediately when this has not already been done and that both over-all and industry-wise figures for 1978 would be furnished in the quickest possible time.

Item 6: Women Employment and the enforcement of the various provisions of the Acts pertaining to women workers.

A request was made to the Labour Secretaries of the State Governments to ensure the implementation of all laws giving protection and welfare to women workmen. It was advised that those State Governments which have not as yet set up Advisory Committees under the Equal Remunerations Act, 1976 may do this immediately and send information to the Government. The need for sending of returns on the implementation of the above mentioned Acts was also emphasised. Stress was laid on promoting self-employment schemes for women.

Item 7: Working of the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

The State Governments were urged to take action for more effective implementation of this Act. However, for want of time, the item could not be discussed in detail.

Item 8: Inter-State Migrant Labour

The Conference noted that the Central legislation on the subject would be brought into effect as soon as the model rules of the central and the State Governments Rules were framed.

Item 9: Other Points

(a) Proposals on the amendments to the Motor Transport Workers Act

The State Governments were requested to expedite their comments on the proposals for the amendments to the Act arising out of the recommendations of the 2nd Conference of the Chief Inspectors appointed under the M.T.W. Act.

O

(b) Parliament Assurances

The Chairman of the Conference requested the Labour Secretaries to furnish information, without delay, on the pending parliament assurances to enable the Central Government to fulfil them within the time limit prescribed.

Codification of Labour Laws

541. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering codification of Labour Laws and bring about a uniformity in the hundred odd labour laws now in existences; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be arrived in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). The question of evolving a Central Labour Code came up before the National Commission on Labour (1969) by way of a recommendation of the Study Group on Labour Administration. That Commission did not consider it feasible in view of the variety of subjects covered under different Labour Legislations. It

is proposed to discuss in the next meeting of State Labour Ministers the question of uniformity of labour laws.

Conference on National Wage Policy

542. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Ministry was proposing a tri-partite conference for evolving a national wage policy;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be convened; and

(c) what are the other subjects likely to be discussed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) (a) to (c): A Tripartite Conference is proposed to be held soon after the current Parliament Session. The Agenda for the Conference has not been finalised.

Loss to Railways due to power crisis in Eastern Region

543. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that serious power crisis has engulfed the whole of eastern region and is having very adverse effect on the running of trains due to which Railway has to bear a heavy loss;

(b) if so, whether during the month of May loading of raw materials from the steel plants has been seriously affected due to frequent power cuts;

(c) whether it has been estimated that the South Eastern Railway has lost loading to the extent of 200 wagons from the washeries alone; and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) Rail operations in Eastern Sector have been adversely affected due to extensive power cuts. This has had an impact on railways' earnings also.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Constant liaison is being maintained with Ministry of Energy, Damodar Valley Corporation and the State Electricity Boards to maintain the required power supply to railway installations such as marshalling yards, repairs depots, locomotive sheds and watering points.

मुगल सराय रेलवे स्टेशन

544 श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है, कि मुगलसराय रेलवे स्टेशन पर कुछ कार्यालयों के लिये इमारतें बनाई जा रही हैं, तथा इस स्टेशन को सुन्दर बनाने के उद्देश्य से स्टेशन के सामने जी० टी० रोड पर बनी पुरानी दुकानों को हटाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो कितनी दुकानों को हटाया जायेगा तथा क्या इन दुकानदारों को किसी अन्य स्थान पर बसाया जायेगा ; और

(ग) वहां से हटाये जाने वाले मकानों तथा दुकानों के लिये कितना मुआवजा दिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) (क) से (ग) : मुगलसराय स्टेशन पर स्टेशन की पुरानी इमारत को फिर से बनाने, उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिये अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने और पुराने व निम्नस्तरीय कार्यालयों को बदलने का काम हो रहा है। इस उद्देश्य से परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार के लिये 18 दुकानों का अधिग्रहण करना होगा। रेलवे ने अपेक्षित क्षेत्र और दुकानों के अधिग्रहण का प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार को भेजा है और इस संबंध में आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है। भुगतान की जाने वाली क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि का निर्णय राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जायेगा।

जी० टी० रोड से रेल डाक सेवा के कार्यालय तक नये पट्टा-मार्ग की व्यवस्था करने के लिये कुछ अधिक दुकानों का अधिग्रहण भी करना पड़ सकता है।

गुजरात खादी ग्रामोद्योग द्वारा भविष्य निधि, और कर्मचारी राज्य ब्रोमा योजना के अंतर्गत राशि जमा कराया जाना

545. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) (एक) गुजरात खादी ग्रामोद्योग, (दो) रचनात्मक सहयोग समिति, सोराष्ट्र राजकोट

(तीन) खादी आश्रम, पानीपत, (चार) गांधी ग्राम खादी विभाग, मडुरै द्वारा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना तथा भविष्य निधि में कितनी-कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई है और उनकी और कितनी-कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) यह राशि वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी० अजया) :

(क) और (ख) भावस्थ निधि प्राधिकारियों की सूचना के अनुसार कर्चारी मविष्य निधि की बकिया राशि की वसूली के संबंध में स्थिति इस प्रकार है —

क्रमंक प्रतिष्ठान का नाम दी गई राशि बकाया राशि			
1	2	3	4
		लाख रुपये	
1.	गुजरात खादी ग्रामोण - स्त्रोग मंडल, अहमदाबाद	5 57	शून्य
2	सौराष्ट्र रचनात्मक सहयोग समित राजकोट	21 34	शून्य
3	खादी आश्रम, पानीपत	22. 64	शून्य
4.	गांधी ग्राम खादी विभाग, मडुरै	1. 58	1195. 26

बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए आवश्यक कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि गांधी ग्राम खादी विभाग, मदुरै नाम का प्रातिष्ठान कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है । अन्य प्रातिष्ठानों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Safety of Indians in Iran

546. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-
DAVATE: Will the Minister of EX-
TERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Iran has assured about the safety of the Indian Population working and residing in Iran; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the assurances given by Iran?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of Iran have assured the Government of India that it will ensure the safety of Indian technical, medical and para medical personnel working in Iran. In pursuance of this assurance the Government of Iran has agreed that those working in disturbed areas shall be evacuated and posted to other places. These who do not want to complete their contracts because of their anxiety about the living conditions in Iran, shall be permitted to leave without fulfilling the condition regarding the three-month notice period.

Regarding the permanently resident Indian community largely concentrated in Tehran, Zahidan and Bandar Abbas, there is no cause for anxiety on their account.

Admission to Medical Colleges on the recommendation of the Ministry

547. SHIRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has prevailed upon the Ministry to stop direct admission to Medical Colleges on the recommendation of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Medical Colleges have full autonomy in the admission of students in their Colleges?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The colleges follow the rules and procedures as laid down by the authorities which administer them, the Universities to which they are affiliated and the Medical Council of India.

International Labour Organisation Conference

548. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Trade Union Organisations have registered a protest over the selection of representatives at the International Labour Organisation Conference beginning in June, 1980;

(b) if so, the details of their protests; and

(c) what prompted Government to select representatives from only one Central Trade Union Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). Some Central Trade Union Organisations have put forward their views regarding representation on the basis of rotation.

(c) Government have composed the Workers' delegation for the ensuing International Labour Conference in accordance with the decision of the Credentials Committee of the I.L.O. taken at the June 1979 Conference, and in conformity with Article 3, paragraph 5 of the I.L.O. Constitution.

Development of Road Communication in North Eastern Region

549. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North-eastern Region as a whole has 23.8 Kms. of road per 100 Sq. Kms. area against the all India figure of 34.4 Kms; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to develop road communication in the area under the following schemes:

(i) Special Road Programme,

(ii) Projects under Central Road Fund and Inter-State or Economic importance scheme,

(iii) North-eastern council,

(iv) Border Road Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Latest statistics indicate the following position:

	Road Length	
	Per lakh of population	Per 100 sq. km. of area
North Eastern Council Region	Kms 430	37.48
All India	463	48.70

(b) Position under various Central Programmes in the North-Eastern Region is as under:—

(i) Special Road Programmes

Projects costing about Rs. 46 crores for construction of about 1400 Kms. of roads and over 80 bridges have been planned or are in different stages of execution.

(ii) Central Road fund and inter-State or Economic Importance Roads Scheme

Works costing about Rs. 6.00 crores have been approved against Central Road Fund and Inter-State or Economic Importance Road Schemes since the fourth Plan. Another sum of Rs. 3.05 crores is likely to be available up to 31-3-1983 for taking up fresh schemes against the Central Road Fund.

(iii) North-eastern Council

Road/Bridge schemes costing about Rs. 50.00 crores were approved in the Fifth Plan against which Rs. 25.92 crores have been spent till March, 1980. A sum of Rs. 12.50 crores has been approved for 1980-81.

(iv) *Border Roads Organisation.*

5028.24 Kilometres of roads have already been completed since 1960 so far. Improvement/construction of another 2248.16 Kms. (including 544.68 Kms. of N. Hs) is in hand at present.

Besides the aforesaid programmes which cover mostly State roads and are being assisted financially by the Government of India, the Central Government are also meeting the entire cost of development and maintenance of National Highways aggregating to 2300 Kms. in this area which are a Union Subject.

From 1-4-69 to 31-3-80, Rs. 34.49 crores were spent on their development and Rs 21.39 crores on maintenance.

Allotment of Ships for Carrying Salt

550. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not scrapping the priority list containing the names of middlemen-cum-shipper traders for the allotment of ships for carrying salt from Tuticorin to Calcutta inspite of the fact that the Government of West Bengal has decided to eliminate these middlemen dealing in essential commodities as the first step to reduce the prices of essential commodities; and

(b) the steps being taken to allot ships directly to the producers of salt on the East Coast, as is being done on the West Coast?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). It has recently been decided that the Ministry of Industry will look into the existing priority list for allotment of ships for carrying salt from Tuticorin to Calcutta and advise the Ministry of Shipping and Transport if any changes are required to be made in the list. Pending completion of this exercise, the Director General of Shipping will

continue to operate the existing priority list of salt shippers, which includes salt producers of Tuticorin West Bengal E.G.S. Corporation, National co-operative consumer Federation and others. D.G. (Shipping) has been asked to give preference to salt producers of Tuticorin in allotment of ships.

Seminar on Law as an Instrument of Population Control

551. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the principal suggestions of the Three-day U.N. sponsored seminar on Law as an instrument of Population Control held at Delhi University Campus in the second week of February, 1980; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The salient features of the suggestions made at the Seminar are given in the Press Release dated 11-2-1980 issued at the end of the Seminar by the Director of the Project, a copy of which is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-862/80.]

(b) Though comprehensive action on the recommendations can be taken only on receipt of a full report still awaited from the organisers of the Seminar, the recommendations contained in the Press Release have been forwarded to the concerned Ministries for appropriate action. Some of the suggestions e.g. S. Nos. 8 and 9 have already been accepted by Governments and action is being taken to implement them. On detailed examination, it is found that some of the suggestions, viz. Sr. Nos. 1 and 2 are of rather limited practical value, and others as in S. No. 5, while basically good, may be beyond our means and resources consequently rather impractical. While due consideration will be given to all useful suggestions it is the firm view of the Government that Family Plann-

ing needs to be promoted among our people only through education and motivation. Demand for services, as may be generated, however will be met by suitable expansion of the delivery system.

Trains Cancelled on Southern Railways for want of Coal

552. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger trains and goods trains that were cancelled on Southern Railway for want of coal in April and May, 1980; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to rush coal supplies to the Southern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Some passenger trains mostly on Trichirapalli Division of Southern Railway had to be cancelled for short periods of 2 to 3 days in April and May, 1980 due to temporary shortage of coal. The bottlenecks which caused the shortage on various points have since been removed and sufficient loco coal has been moved to the various divisions. The position is kept under constant watch.

Repatriation of Indian Labour

553. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to repatriate Indian labour who have been displaced by coming into effect from 21-2-1980 of the United Arab Emirates Labour Laws; and

(b) the total number of Indian Labour thus affected by this law?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) According to the new

measures introduced by the United Arab Emirates regarding expatriate workers, those workers including Indian nationals who are staying in that country without proper authorisation are being asked to leave the country. These Indian workers are in most cases making their own arrangements for their journey back to India. However, in cases where any Indian national becomes destitute and approaches our Missions for assistance in his return to India, our Missions repatriate him in accordance with prescribed procedures.

(b) As the implementation of the measures introduced by the United Arab Emirates is still under way, it is not possible to state precisely the number of Indian workers affected by these measures.

Central Assistance for Regional Cancer Institute, Trivandrum

554. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been spent by Government of India on the Cancer Unit, Medical College, Trivandrum for its building;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Cancer Assessment Committee headed by Professor Wahi has selected the Cancer Unit of Medical College, Trivandrum for development as a Regional Cancer Centre;

(c) whether Government are aware that the proposal for financial assistance to the Regional Cancer Institute, Trivandrum sent by the Kerala Government is pending with Central Government; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken or propose to be taken by Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The Cancer Assessment Committee headed by Professor Wahi had

recommended, *inter alia*, the Cancer Unit of the Medical College, Trivandrum for development as a Regional Cancer Centre. The Government of Kerala approached the Government of India for financial assistance for the purpose. The details of the request for financial assistance are as follows:

(Rs. in l khs)

1. Buildings	20.00
2. Radio Therapy.	19.16
3. Pathology	1.02
4. Social Medicine	4.00
5. Bio-Chemistry	4.41
6. Cancer Surgery	1.75
7. Library	3.00
8. Mobile Van	0.50
9. Furniture etc.	5.00
	59.44

(d) The Government is considering the various components of the Cancer Research and Treatment Programme, priority-wise, that should be taken up with Central assistance for implementation during the 6th Five Year Plan. A decision in the matter, in consultation with the Planning Commission, is likely to be finalised shortly.

Industrial Relations Commission

555. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to set up Industrial Relations Commission at the Centre and State levels; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A decision in this regard has not yet been taken as this and other matters relating to industrial relations are proposed to be discussed at a Tripartite Meeting.

Railway Reservation Touts

556. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that railway reservation touts have again appeared on the scene and are causing great inconvenience to genuine travellers; and

(b) if so, the outcome of steps taken by Government to tackle this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). A few complaints of anti-social elements/touts indulging in cornering rail accommodation in some of the metropolitan cities on long distance Mail/Express trains have been received. Checks by Commercial and Vigilance Officials have been intensified. During February, 1980, a special drive was launched on all Indian Railways and 2648 persons were apprehended; out of these 702 were sent to jail, 1715 were fined and 36 were admonished.

Indo-Iraq Co-operation

557. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraqi Government have expressed desire for greater participation by Indian firms and Government agencies in their development projects; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Indo-Iraq co-

operation in various fields was reviewed in depth at the recent meeting of joint commission in April, 1980. Indian companies are currently implementing various projects in Iraq totalling over U.S. 500 million. It was felt by both sides that there was considerable potential for greater Indian participation in projects not merely in the area of construction, but, also those in the industrial and advanced technological fields.

2. In this context, it is notable that in the first four months of 1980 (January to April) Indian companies have been awarded new construction contracts valued at approximately U.S. \$ 500 million.

3. Contribution being made by Indian experts in Iraq's development programmes has also been greatly appreciated. The Government of Iraq has requested us to continue making available services of Indian experts and technicians in large numbers in accordance with their needs. India is committed to consolidate her bilateral relations with Iraq which could serve as an example of co-operation amongst developing countries and contribute to strengthening national and collective self-reliance.

Extension of visas for Standardised Indians in Pakistan

558. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN;
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of Indians in Pakistan are making their efforts to get their visas extended;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they run from door to door and no body is helping them and furnishing them proper guidance including the proper authority to whom they might approach; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the co-operation being extended by the Indian Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports appearing in Pakistani and Indian newspapers regarding difficulties being faced by Indian nationals visiting Pakistan in extension of their visas. According to these reports the Home Department of the Sind Government in Pakistan refused to extend visas of Indian nationals visiting that Province since the powers of doing so were withdrawn from the Provincial Government by the Government of Pakistan. Thus the Indian visitors seeking extension of their visas had to approach the Government of Pakistan at Islamabad.

(c) The Indian Embassy at Islamabad took up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. We have now been informed that powers for granting extensions to Indian nationals for a maximum period of three months have been restored by the Government of Pakistan to the Provincial Governments. Before these powers were restored some affected Indian nationals approached the Indian Embassy at Islamabad who took up their cases for extension of visas with the Pakistan Foreign Office.

Legislation to regulate Working Condition of Women Labour

559 SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a legislation to regulate the working condition of women labour in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). Government has already passed several laws to regulate the working conditions of

women labour in the Organised Sector. No new proposal of this nature is at present under consideration.

Attack on a Pregnant Nurse of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

560. SHRI P. J. KURIAN:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI CHHITU BHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital have conducted a departmental probe into the episode of allegedly attacking a pregnant nurse by a doctor before the dismissal of the concerned doctor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the authorities have made any conciliatory moves before the dismissal of the concerned doctor; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Yes. Evidence was recorded from the employees on duty at the site of occurrence at the particular time, and the statement of the junior resident doctor who allegedly pushed the concerned nurse was also taken. On the basis of this the services of the junior resident doctor were terminated.

(c) and (d). Conciliatory moves were attempted but were found not acceptable. The case has also been registered with the police.

Indians Killed in Nigeria

561. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1000 people were killed and more than 4500 people injured in violence and armed robberies in Nigeria over the past six months;

(b) the number of Indians killed/injured in Nigeria during the last 6 months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) We have seen press reports quoting the Police Minister of Nigeria to this effect.

(b) According to the information available with us, no Indians were reported killed/injured in Nigeria during the last 6 months.

(c) Does not arise.

Payment of Road Tax

562. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount have been received annually from the vehicle owners as road tax by the Directorate of Transport, Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that some vehicle owners have not paid their road tax for the last so many years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to check the road tax of all the vehicles in Delhi; and

(d) if so, when and what action will be taken against those who have not paid the road tax?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) According to the Delhi Administration the road tax collected by the Directorate of Transport, Delhi during the last three years is as under:—

Period	Amount
1977-78	Rs. 3,82,51,732
1978-79	Rs. 4,21,29,389
1979-80	Rs. 4,50,52,783

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Special drives are launched from time to time against tax defaulters. Between November, 1979 and March, 1980 in 104 such drives 16129 vehicle owners were prosecuted and also tax due with penalty was recovered from them. But the tax defaulters who come up voluntarily are allowed to clear the dues subject to payment of penalty.

Cadre Review of Class I Medical Officers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cadre review of the Class I Medical officers of the Railways has already been undertaken; and

(b) if so, what is the progress of the work of the cadre review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Yes. This cadre review has been taken up separately in view of its special problems.

(b) The proposals of the Ministry of Railways are now under the examination of the other concerned Ministries.

Concession to Harijan Students

564. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give more concession to Harijan students on railway season tickets;

(b) whether it will be applicable to the students of other Backward Classes also; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
441 L.S.—5

(SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF):

(a) to (c). It has recently been decided that students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be given enhanced concession of 50 per cent over the normal student monthly season ticket fares. The concession in season tickets given to this category has now been brought at par with the element of concession given in single journey fares already in force for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. The enhanced concession is not applicable to any other category of students.

S. E. Railway Press at Kharagpur

565. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S. E. Railway have a big press of its own at Kharagpur;

(b) whether it is a fact that this press used to print big and small timetables of the S. E. Railway;

(c) whether the S. E. Railway timetables particularly the big ones are now being printed not in the Railway press but in a private press at Calcutta;

(d) if so, reasons therefor; and

(e) how many printing machines are there in the said press and how many of them remain idle on an average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, excepting Regional languages timetables.

(c) October, 1979 and April, 1980 issues of public timetables in English have been printed in a private press at Calcutta.

(d) This was for want of capacity in the press. The arrears of important operational and money value books and forms got accumulated due to acute paper and power short-

age. The capacity of the press was utilised in clearing arrears of these important items.

(a) The said press has 2 rotary, 6 cylinder and 4 platen type printing machines and no machine remained idle for want of work.

Steam Locomotives in Operation

566. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many steam locomotives are in operation on the Indian Railways;

(b) whether there is a scarcity of spare parts in various steam locomotives which hamper repair of steam engines;

(c) whether production of steam engine spare parts has been stopped; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) 8,122 Steam locomotives are in service on Indian Railways.

(b) While Railways are geared to ensure adequate availability of spares to sheds for maintenance of locomotives, of late, the position has received a set back due to severe shortage of electrical power which has resulted in a reduction in the production capacity of Railways Workshops and availability of trade items from industry.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Second Bridge under Construction on Hooghly River

567. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a second bridge is under construction on Hooghly connecting Howrah and Calcutta;

(b) if so, since when the work of construction started;

(c) what were the different targets of completion of construction work; and

(d) what is the present stage of construction work and when is it expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is however a State project being executed by West Bengal Govt. with Central loan assistance.

(b) to (d). According to information furnished by the State Govt., the position is as under:

	Year of commencement	Completion target	Latest progress
(i) Approaches and interchange on Calcutta side.	June '72	Dec. '82	About 20 %
(ii) Approaches and interchange and Howrah side.	Sept '72	June '83	About 10 %
(iii) Main bridge	Dec. '78	Dec. '83	About 11 %

Strike by Doctors and Nurses of AIIMS and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

568. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Resident Doctors of All India Institute of Medical Scien-

ces and Doctors and nurses of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia hospital are on strike;

(b) if so, what are their main grievances and reasons for these strikes; and

(c) what are the set back in the arrival of an early settlement?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c). The Resident Doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences are on strike without proper notice from 21st April, 1980. Their main grievances and reasons for the strike are as under:—

(i) Thesis as a part of the MD/MS Course be abolished with immediate effect shrtng from the batch of candidates appearing for the Final Examination in December, 1980.

(ii) All residents should be given appropriate residential accommodation immediately on their joining the residency.

(iii) The residents should not be required to do any Laboratory investigations or go to laboratories to collect investigation reports. Appropriate arrangements be made to revise duty rosters so as to ensure that all residents get Sundays and Gazetted holidays off except the resident on duty who should get a week day off in lieu thereof. After a day and night duty of 24 hours the residents should get the next 24 hours off.

(iv) All residents should be entitled to one months earned leave/vacation, one month unpaid extraordinary leave/sick leave, in addition to the existing casual leave.

(v) (a) All pay of the Residents withheld on account of strike should be immediately released.

(b) All Junior residents should be paid non-practising allowance at par with doctors employed in the Central Health Services.

(c) Senior residents should get appropriate grade of pay as given to specialists in the Central Government Service.

(d) Pay-scales of Junior residents should be brought at par with those of Junior Medical officers in Central Government service.

(vi) Contract signed by the residents should be drastically revised so as to ensure removal of all unjust and unilateral clauses.

2. Demands of the Resident Doctors' Association have been considered by the Institute authorities and about most of the demands, the manner in which they are to be dealt with, has been agreed to between the Resident doctors and the authorities after protracted negotiations at appropriate levels. However, with regard to one of the main demands relating to abolition of thesis from the MD/MS Course the Faculty members, the Academic Committee and the Institute Body do not find adequate grounds for abolition of the thesis especially as the post-graduate students were aware of the obligation in the matter from the day they gained admission in the post-graduate courses. The Institute Body, however, agreed to remove all difficulties and bottlenecks in carrying out the research work and preparation of thesis. In this connection it may be mentioned that the AIIMS is charged with the responsibility of denicstrating a high standard of medical education to the Medical Colleges of the country. Viewed this way, the Institute Body felt that abolition of thesis from the curriculae of MD/MS course in this premier Institution would greatly dilute the academic standards, which will not be in the interest of medical education. The above decisions of the Institute Body have already been communicated to the striking doctors in writing and they had been requested to call of the strike immediately so that their various demands could be suitably resolved as a package deal. It is most unfortunate

that the striking doctors have not responded positively to the efforts made so far.

3. In so far as Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital is concerned, only the Junior Residents remained on strike from the evening of 21st May, 1980 to 29th May, 1980. The strike was to express resentment against action taken by the authorities in connection with a quarrel between a Nurse and a Doctor of the hospital.

Looting a Marriage Party in 281 UP Train

569. SHRI GULAM RASOOL
KOCHAK:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA
S. DEO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that marriage party was looted in a train dacoity in 281 UP Passenger near Manjhi Railway Station at Bhilai on the 4th May, 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the train dacoities have been on the increase for the last two years;

(d) if so, whether Railway Protection Force has not been effective to tackle this problem;

(e) how many train robberies have taken place during the last six months; and

(f) the steps being taken to check them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and
(b). On 30-4-1980 (and not on 4.5.80)
a marriage party boarded, a second

class compartment of 281 UP Passenger train at Manjhi Railway Station situated in Chapra-Ballia Section of the North Eastern Railway. While the train was running between Manjhi and Manjhi bridge, 8 to 10 miscreants looted the belongings, ornaments and wrist watches not only of the marriage party but also of the members of a Ram Lila party, valued at about Rs. 10,000/-. One of the passengers sustained knife injury. The miscreants escaped by jumping from the running train leaving behind property worth Rs. 6,000/- No arrest has been reported so far. Government Railway Police Station, Chapra has registered case No. 4 dated 13-5-80 under section 295| 397 I.P.C. and investigations are in progress.

(c) There is decreasing trend in dacoities and robberies in 1980 as compared to previous years.

(d) Policing including railway Policing being a State subject under the Constitution, the Government Railway Police under the State Government is responsible for maintaining law and order in railway premises as well as for prevention and detection of crimes in running trains and in railway premises. Railway Protection Force is only responsible for protection of Railway Property.

(e) During the last six months i.e. December 1979 to May 1980, 101 cases of robberies/dacoities in trains were reported on all Indian Railways.

(f) All important and vulnerable passenger trains are provided with Police escorts for prevention and detection of such crimes in trains. Railways maintain close liaison with the State Police authorities at all levels and render necessary assistance when even required. About 2,000 R. P. F. personnel have been deployed to assist the G.R.P. in escorting passenger trains to deter criminals and instil confidence among the travelling public. TTEs/Attendants/Conductors have been instructed to remain vigilant to prevent entry of unauthorised persons in train coaches.

Late Running of Ahmedabad Mail

570. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days the Ahmedabad Mail reached Delhi Station more than one hour late during January—May, 1980;

(b) whether Government have found out the reasons for such delay; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps are being taken to run the train in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

राजस्थान में नई रेल लाइने

571. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में बिछाई जाने वाली उन नई रेल लाइनों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके लिए राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुरोध किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इन सभी नई रेल लाइनों को सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो राजस्थान में अब तक बिछाई गई नई रेल लाइनों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) शेष नई रेल लाइन कब तक बिछा दी जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (घ). पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकार और अन्य संस्थानों की ओर से राजस्थान में 16 नयी लाइनें बिछाने की मांग की गयी है और इनमें से चार वर्षों में कोटा-बूंदी चित्तौड़गढ़-नीमच नयी लाइन के निर्माण का अनुमोदन किया गया है। स्वाधीनता के बाद से राजस्थान में निम्नलिखित नयी लाइनों का निर्माण किया गया है :-

लाइन का नाम	अमान	लम्बाई किलोमीटर में	टिप्पणी
1. डिगगी-टोडा रामसिंह	मी० ला०	45	
2. फतेहपुर-बूँरु	मी० ला०	42.88	
3. बानीवाडा भीलडी	मी० ला०	69.78	
4. उदयपुर-हिम्मतनगर	मी० ला०	213.00	(अंगन : गुजरात में)
5. पीकरन-जमलमेर	मी० ला०	105.00	मामरिक
6. भाबना-सिवाना	मी० ला०	32.95	
7. हिन्दुमल कोट-श्री गंगानगर	ब० ला०	28.00	

मोतीहारी कोर्ट हास्ट स्टेशन

573. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोक्त रेलवे में मुजफ्फरपुर-मोतीहारी लाइन पर मोतीहारी कोर्ट हास्ट स्टेशन है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कभी इस स्टेशन का दर्जा बढ़ाकर इसे पूर्ण स्टेशन का दर्जा देने के प्रश्न के बारे में विचार किया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त स्टेशन का दर्जा कब बढ़ाया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ब) से (ड) मोतीझारी कोर्ट हाउस स्टेशन का ग्रेड ऊंचा करके उसे झहड़ी स्टेशन बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार में विचार किया गया था। इसका ग्रेड ऊंचा करने का न तो यातायात की दृष्टि से पर्याप्त औचित्य है और न ही इसके लिए वित्तीय औचित्य ही है। इस लिए, इस हाउस स्टेशन का ग्रेड ऊंचा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

मुजफ्फरपुर नरकटिया बड़ी रेल लाइन

574. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में मुजफ्फरपुर से नरकटिया गंज अथवा मुजफ्फरपुर से रक्सौल तक बड़ी रेल लाइन की मांग की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बड़ी रेल लाइन बिछाने में क्या कठिनाई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार यह बताने की स्थिति में है कि यह बड़ी लाइन कब तक बिछाई जायेगी ;

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ड) यदि हां, तो लक्ष्य क्या है ;

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (च) . दरभंगा और मुजफ्फरपुर दोनों रास्तों से समस्तीपुर से रक्सौल तक के मीटर लाइन खंड के आमान-परिवर्तन के लिए 1969 में सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। समस्तीपुर-मुजफ्फरपुर-सोपुर खंड का आमान-परिवर्तन करके वहां बड़ी लाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है। मुजफ्फरपुर-रक्सौल मीटर लाइन खंड को सुगौली के रास्ते बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए पुनर्मल्यांकन सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है और जुलाई, 1980 के बाद किसी समय रिपोर्ट के बाद ही कोई निर्णय लिया जा सकेगा।

मुजफ्फरपुर नरकटिया गंज लाइन पर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी

575. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटिया गंज रेल लाइन पर एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाई जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह किन कारकों के बंद कर दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या इस लाइन पर गाड़ी चलाना लोक-हित में है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त रेल लाइन पर यह एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी कब तक पुनः चलाई जायेगी ; और

(ड) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हां, एक जोड़ी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी अर्थात् 75/76 मुजफ्फरपुर-बगाहा एक्सप्रेस, मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटियागंज खंड पर चलती है।

(ख) से (ड) इंजन कोयले की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के कारण 15-1-79 से 27-2-80 तक की अवधि के दौरान 75/76 मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटियागंज/बगाहा एक्सप्रेस को अस्थायी रूप से रद्द कर दिया गया था। इंजन कोयले की सप्लाई में सुधार होते ही इन गाड़ियों को पुनः चला दिया गया है।

Prescribed Conditions for Indian Workers Abroad

576. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme prescribing conditions for workers who accepts job in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). At present emigration procedures are based on the guidelines provided on the subject by a Supreme Court order dated March 20, 1979. These orders which do not provide for laying down of minimum terms and conditions of employment will remain in force till the passage of a new legislation on Emigration. A proposal to introduce a Bill on emigration is under active consideration of the

of the Government. The proposed Bill would seek to safeguard the interests of Indian workers in foreign countries including their conditions of work.

Under Utilisation of Port Capacity

577. **SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Major Ports are suffering because of under utilization of their capacity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that under utilisation is due to lack of modern equipment and other facilities; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). In regard to capacity for handling general cargo, Calcutta & Cochin ports only have been under utilised. Then again, the captive facilities for handling iron ore at Haldia, Paradip, Visakhapatnam and Madras have also not been utilized fully.

The under-utilization of capacity for general cargo has been on account of draught restrictions (which makes Calcutta in-accessible for medium and large-sized vessels) and change in the pattern of traffic. The under-utilization in regard to ore handling capacity has been on account of international market conditions.

(c) As regards draught limitation, technical studies are being carried out to determine the steps that should be taken for improving the situation. Efforts are being made to divert imports of cargo on Government account to Calcutta. In view of overall increase in traffic at the major ports, it is hoped that the marginally surplus capacity available at Cochin Port would stand utilized in the near future.

Conversion of Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh

578. **SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh have furnished a priority list to his Ministry for construction/conversion of Railway lines in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Government of Andhra Pradesh have asked for the following construction/gauge conversion projects. The position in respect of these projects is indicated below:

1. Bibinagar-Nadikude new line (BG)—Construction of a portion Bibinagar-Nalgonda (74 kms.) in the first phase is in progress and is expected to be completed shortly. The remaining portion from Nalgonda to Nadikude will be taken up after the first phase is completed.

2. Guntur-Macherla conversion from MG to BG—This forms part of the composite project comprising of Bibinagar-Nadikude new line and Guntur-Macherla conversion. Conversion of Guntur-Macherla section into BG will be taken up after the new line as indicated in item 1 above is completed.

3. Guntakal-Bangalore conversion from MG to BG—Work is in progress, and the project is expected to be completed by 1981-82 subject to availability of funds. Overall progress 61 per cent.

4. Guntakal-Secunderabad conversion from MG to BG—This is the main connecting link between the MG systems of North and South and therefore, cannot be converted into BG on operational grounds.

5. (a) Guntakal-Guntur conversion from MG to BG.

(b) Ramgundam-Nizamabad New BG line—Proposals to undertake feasibility and economic survey is engaging the attention of the Government.

Besides the above proposals, the following new line projects have been approved:

1. Bhadrachalam-Manuguru (BG) 52 kms.)—The work is in progress and is expected to be completed by 1981, subject to availability of adequate funds.

2. Bonakalu - Jaggayapeta (BG) (34 kms).—This has been included in the interim Railway budget 1980-81.

Passport Racket

579. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been apprehended and found guilty indulging in passport racket in 1979; and

(b) what action has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Six persons were apprehended and found guilty for indulging in passport rackets in 1979.

(b) The information has been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Expenditure incurred on Indian Missions Abroad

580. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on each of the Indian Embassies and Missions abroad during the last one year; and

(b) whether some measures have recently been taken under the economy cut?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) complete statement showing details of the expenditure incurred on each Indian Mission abroad during the last one year (1979-80) is being placed on the table of the House.

(b) The Ministry of External Affairs has initiated a number of economy measures, both short-term and long-term, in order to ensure that India's international objectives are pursued and achieved with the minimum of expenditure.

Long-term measures include shedding of staff in our larger Missions through phased modernisation and streamlining of administrative procedures. Another major effort of the Ministry is in the field of purchase of Embassy premises and official residences with a view to controlling rental bills in a continuing inflationary international environment.

Short-term measures include savings wherever possible on day-to-day administrative/maintenance expenditure in each Mission, e.g. curbs on consumption of petrol, etc.

Statement

Expenditure incurred on each of the Indian Embassies and Missions abroad during the last one year (1979-80)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mission	Total Expenditure (In lakhs of Rupees)
1	2	3
<i>Embassies</i>		
1	Abidjan . . .	11.54
2	Abu Dhabi . . .	24.59
3	Aden . . .	10.08
4	Addis Ababa . . .	12.94

1	2	3
5	Algiers . . .	21·25
6	Amman . . .	13·60
7	Ankara . . .	27·99
8	Antananarive . . .	11·23
9	Athens . . .	13·22
10	Baghdad . . .	30·48
11	Bahrain . . .	19·75
12	Bangkok . . .	34·64
13	Beirut . . .	25·82
14	Belgrade . . .	29·59
15	Berlin (GDR) . . .	18·29
16	Berne . . .	38·80
17	Bogota . . .	8·89
18	Bonn . . .	81·91
19	Brasilia . . .	35·66
20	Brussels . . .	50·17
21	Bucharest . . .	11·96
22	Budapest . . .	21·35
23	Buenos Aires . . .	24·67
24	Cairo . . .	33·44
25	Caracas . . .	13·41
26	Conakry . . .	8·65
27	Copenhagen . . .	19·17
28	Dakar . . .	14·87
29	Damascus . . .	27·21
30	Dublin . . .	14·61
31	The Hague . . .	27·53
32	Hanoi . . .	22·77
33	Havana . . .	18·09
34	Helsinki . . .	10·91
35	Islamabad . . .	53·31
36	Jakarta . . .	27·85
37	Jeddah . . .	122·21

1	2	3
38	Kabul . . .	41·75
39	Kathmandu . . .	39·37
40	Khartoum . . .	19·43
41	Kinshasha . . .	14·11
42	Kuwait . . .	48·44
43	Lima . . .	7·52
44	Lisbon . . .	12·10
45	Madrid . . .	18·3
46	Male . . .	4·01
47	Manila . . .	15·39
48	Maputo . . .	10·86
49	Mexico City . . .	18·73
50	Mogadiscio . . .	7·36
51	Moscow . . .	82·68
52	Muscat . . .	28·10
53	Oslo . . .	20·98
54	Panama . . .	8·86
55	Paramaribo (Surinam) . . .	8·84
56	Paris . . .	68·58
57	Peking . . .	39·28
58	Prague . . .	19·62
59	Pyong Yang . . .	13·25
60	Qatar . . .	22·45
61	Rabat . . .	15·84
62	Rangoon . . .	16·57
63	Rome . . .	34·69
64	Sanaa . . .	11·61
65	Santiago . . .	17·04
66	Seoul . . .	14·23
67	Sofia . . .	18·41
68	Stockholm . . .	34·43
69	Tehran . . .	51·25

1	2	
70	Thimpu	9.04
71	Tokyo	63.26
72	Tripoli	29.27
73	Tunis	7.85
74	Ulan Bator	9.92
75	Vienna	44.54
76	Vientiane	8.58
77	Warsaw	15.92
78	Washington	122.11

PERMANENT MISSIONS TO U.N.O.

79	Geneva	63.92
80	New York	82.78

CONSULATES ETC:

81	Basrah	3.38
82	Berlin (FGR)	12.15
83	Chiangmai	3.31
84	Chicago	11.03
85	Dubai	22.07
86	Hamburg	2.14
87	Jalalabad	4.59
88	Kandhar	4.35
89	Karachi	30.48
90	Khorramshahr	4.66
91	Kobe	12.74
92	Mandlay	2.76
93	Medan	2.78
94	New York	41.42
95	Odessa	5.26
96	Phuntshilling	1.70
97	Port Said	5.15

1	2	3
98	San Francisco	26.23
99	Sydney	4.33
100	Toronto	3.13
101	Zahidan	7.01
102	Zanzibar	4.81

HIGH COMMISSIONS

103	Accra	15.80
104	Canberra	24.23
105	Chittagong	5.25
106	Colombo	17.70
107	Dacca	44.34
108	Dar-es-Salaam	18.84
109	Georgetown	13.53
110	Hongkong	36.98
111	Kampala	13.30
112	Kandy	5.34
113	Kingston	7.47
114	Kuala Lumpur	30.06
115	Lagos	30.63
116	Lilongwe	8.28
117	London	241.35
118	Birmingham	6.86
119	Lusaka	24.02
120	Mombasa	3.39
121	Nairobi	23.36
122	Ottawa	31.60
123	Port Louis	19.26
124	Port of Spain	27.70
125	Rajshahi	3.06
126	Salisbury	1.06
127	Singapore	20.35
128	Suva	15.15
129	Wellington	8.12

Total 2936.24

Pending Cases of P.F. in Rajasthan

581. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases/claims of the workers regarding payment of provident fund in the office of Regional Commissioner, Rajasthan are pending;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to clear all pending cases within a reasonable time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Rajasthan, 403 claims were pending on the 31st May, 1980. Of these, 54 claims have since been settled and the remaining 349 claims are in the process of settlement. The delay in settlement is attributed by the R.P.F.C., largely to incomplete documentation of the claims.

(c) The E. P. F. Organisation has been advised to settle all pending claims expeditiously.

Wagons for movement of Soap Stone

582. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of wagons at Udaipur, the movement of soap stone has suffered badly; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to improve the availability of wagons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise. During April & May, 1980, a total of 1,119 wagons of soap stone were loaded from Udaipur area as against 1,021 wagons loaded during the corresponding period of last year. During the same period demands of 207 wagons were forfeited or withdrawn by the senders.

Workers' Participation in Mines

583. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme for boosting workers' participation in industrial safety, particularly in the mines;

(b) whether this scheme will be given statutory support; and

(c) whether Sections 18 and 22 of the Mines Act providing sufficient ground for workers' association would be further strengthened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) In pursuance of the recommendations of the First Conference on Safety in Mines held in 1958, the Mining Industry was advised:—

(i) to set up Pit Safety Committees comprising of representatives of the managements and workers at all mines employing more than 100 persons for promoting safety in mines; and

(ii) to provide for inspection of mines to be carried out by a technical person on behalf of the workers employed in the mine.

(b) and (c). Section 18 relates to the duties and responsibilities of owners, agents and managers and Section 22 relates to powers of inspectors. It is proposed to give statutory support, in the Rules under the Mines Act, for inspection of mines to be carried out on behalf of the persons employed therein by a technical expert.

Committee on Employment of Children

584. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the action taken on the recommendations made by the Committee appointed to look into the various problems connected with the employment of children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): An Empowered Committee has been set up with representatives of Ministries/Departments concerned to consider the recommendations of the Committee on Child Labour.

Conventional and Centre-Buffer Couplers

585. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existence of conventional as well as centro-buffer-couplers is creating serious operational handicap; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove such operational handicap on the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Inaugurated Railway Lines not completed in ten years

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

(a) the names of such new Railway lines for which inauguration has been made by the Prime Minister/Railway Minister during the last 10 years and which have not been completed, so far;

(b) the latest progress made in each case towards the construction of these railway lines; and

(c) if no progress has been made, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the construction of these lines at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

New lines inaugurated by the Prime Minister/Railway Minister in 10 years but not completed:

Sl. No.	Description	Length in Kms.	Year of opening	Percentage progress	Remarks
1	New BG line from Tirunelveli to Trivandrum via Nagercoil with a branch line from Nagercoil to Kanyakumari (Southern Railway)	159.80	1972-73	87.00	Trivandrum - Nagercoil-Kanyakumari line (86.49 Kms.) line opened to traffic on 15-4-1979. The remaining section from Tirunelveli to Nagercoil (73.31 kms.) expected to be completed in 3 or 4 months.
2	Wani-Chanaka BG rail link (Central Railway)	75.76	1973-74	19.35	The line from Wani to Pimpalkoti has been taken up for construction and is expected to be completed in 1981-82.

Sl. No.	Description	Length in kms.	Year of opening	Percentage progress	Remarks
3	Howrah-Sheakhalia EG rail link (Eastern Railway)	17.13	1973-74		(Work could not be started due to paucity of funds). A beginning is being made to start the work during 1980-81.
4	Howrah-Amta-Champadanga BG rail link (South Eastern Railway)	72.78	1974-75	20% of Phase-I from Howrah to Bargachia	The first phase of the project upto Bargachia is targeted for completion by 31-12-1980. The remaining section upto Amta/Champadanga by 1982.
5	Shahdara-Saharanpur IG Rail Link (Northern Railway)	157.8	1974-75	74.5	1. Shahdara-Baghpat section (33.08 kms.) opened on 8-4-1977. 2. Baghpat Road-Shamli (55.52 kms.) opened on 12-1-1979. 3. The remaining section upto Saharanpur is expected to be completed shortly.
6	Hasanpur-Sakri MG line (N.E. Railway)	74.90	1974-75		(Work could not be started due to paucity of funds). A beginning is being made to start the work during 1980-81.
7	Bibinagar-Nalgonda EG line (South Central Railway)	151.00	1974-75	75% of phase I from Bibinagar to Nalgonda	First phase from Bibinagar to Nalgonda (73.5 kms.) is expected to be opened shortly.
8	Nangal Dam-Talwara EG Rail link (Northern Railway)	85.00	Dec. /74		Not cleared by the Planning Commission and hence not taken up for construction.
9	Rampur-Haldwari IG line (N.E. Railway)	78.4	1974-75		(Work could not be started due to paucity of funds). A beginning is being made to start the work during 1980-81.
10	Apta-Roha EG rail link (Central Railway)	62.00	1978-79		The first phase from Apta to Pen (20 kms.) is expected to be completed by March 1981. The remaining section from Pen to Roha during 1981-82.
11	Gauhati-Burnihat EG line (Northeast Frontier Rly.)	18.21	Do.		The final location survey is in progress.
12	Dharamanagar-Kumarkhat MG line (Northeast Frontier Rly.)	33.5	Do.		Do.

Sl. No.	Description	Length in kms.	Year of opening	Percentage progress	Remarks
13	Balipara-Bhalukpong MG line (Northeast Frontier Rly.)	33.45	1978-79		The final location survey is in progress.
14	Silchar-Jiribam MG line (Northeast Frontier Rly.)	50.36	Do.		Do.
15	Amguri-Tuli MG line (Northeast Frontier Rly.)	17.07	Do.		Do.
16	Lalaghat-Bhairabi MG line (Northeast Frontier Rly.)	48.77	Do.		Do.
17	Nadiad-Kapadvanj-Modasa BG line (Western Railway)	105.14	Do.	7.3	Expected to be completed in 1983.
18	Alleppey-Ernakulam BG line (Southern Railway)	51.00	1979-80		The final location survey is in progress.

Irregularities in depositing Provident Fund by Tea Gardens in North Bengal

587. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the workers and their Unions operating in tea plantations in North Bengal to the effect that the employers of many tea gardens have either misappropriated the provident fund money deducted from the earnings of the workers or failed to deposit their own share of contribution with the authorities concerned;

(b) if so, the amount involved in this irregularity;

(c) whether Government have taken action against such employers;

(d) whether the workers, who are contributing to the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, are not being given the annual statement of account and the claims for settlement of Employees Provident Fund Accounts are pending for several years; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and what remedial action Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Provident Fund Commissioner has reported that:

(i) Out of 281 unexempted tea estates covered under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, 41 unexempted Tea Estates were in default in payment of Provident Fund dues amounting to Rs. 77.99 lakhs including a sum of Rs. 38.77 lakhs being the employees' share.

(ii) Of the three exempted Tea Estates the employer of one Tea Estate has failed to transfer a sum of Rs. 0.52 lakh to the Board of Trustees of the exempted fund. This sum represents the employer's share only.

(c) Action is reported to have been taken by the Provident Fund authorities under section 8 (recovery of dues as arrears of land revenue) and Section 14 (prosecution) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 against the

complaints under Section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code (breach of trust and criminal misappropriation) have been filed in cases where the employee's share of Provident Fund contributions deducted from their wages has not been remitted by the employers.

(d) and (e). The work in the West Bengal region has been in arrears for some time due to various reasons. The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is taking steps to clear the arrears.

Ticketless Travelling

588. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ticketless travellers caught during the last three months Division-wise; and

(b) the amount in the shape of fine collected from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Official Recruitment Agency

589. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on setting up of an official agency for recruitment of labour for other countries; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Corporation in the public sector for overseas recruitment is under active consideration of the Government. A final decision on the proposal has not yet been taken.

Private Recruiting Agencies

590. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing public agencies in States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Orissa have been facing stiff competition from private recruiting agencies; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal under consideration to ban all the private recruiting agencies in view of the rampant irregularities in recruitment of labour for overseas employment?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Recruitment for overseas employment is being made by organisations in the public sector of the State Governments as well as through private recruiting agencies.

(b) A proposal for a new enactment on Emigration is at an advanced stage of consideration of the Government which is expected to cover all aspects of recruitment of emigrants.

Conference of Labour Secretaries

591. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Labour Secretaries of State Governments was held in New Delhi on April 18, 1980; and

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed therein and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) More important of the subjects discussed at the Conference and the Conclusions reached were as under:—

(1) Revision of minimum wages in agriculture: minimum wages in

agriculture should be revised taking into account the relevant consumer price indices;

separate enforcement machinery and tripartite committees at various levels be set up to oversee implementation;

workers' education programmes be intensified; and organisation of rural labour be promoted.

(ii) **Bonded Labour**-bonded labour already identified should be rehabilitated within a time frame of two years; and

a coordination committee be set up at the national level to monitor the progress, etc.

(iii) **Workers' participation in industry**: periodic reports on the working of the schemes of workers' participation should be sent regularly by the State Governments to the Centre.

(iv) **Apprenticeship scheme**: provision should be made to ensure that 50 per cent of direct recruitment vacancies in industrial units are filled by trained apprentices; quality of apprenticeship training be improved; and

the suggestion for increasing the stipend rates for apprentices be considered.

(v) **Women employment and enforcement of various provisions of the Acts pertaining to women**: effective steps should be taken to ensure the implementation of all laws giving protection and welfare to women workers; and

steps be taken to promote self-employment schemes for women.

(vi) **Working of the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act**: action should be taken for more effective implementation of the Act.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Employees of Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narain Hospital, New Delhi

592. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allotting Government accommodation to Class-IV employees of the Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narain Hospital;

(b) whether certain junior employees have been allotted Government accommodation during the last three years;

(c) if so, the grounds thereof;

(d) whether applications of certain senior employees received by the Hospital authorities for allotment of quarters on Medical grounds have been rejected; and

(e) if so, the reasons for rejection in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: (a) The allotment of residential accommodation in the College Campus is made to the Class IV employees of Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narain Hospital, New Delhi, on the basis of priority list/essentiality of service.

(b) Yes.

(c) Essentiality of services in the interest of Hospital service and patient care.

(d) Yes.

(e) These cases did not cover the conditions prescribed from time to time.

Opening of CGHS Dispensary at Paschimpuri, New Delhi

593. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS dispensary is likely to be set up at Paschimpuri, New Delhi shortly;

(b) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the name of the dispensary to which this area has been attached or proposed to be attached and the distance of this dispensary from Paschimpuri?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The dispensary is likely to be opened during the current year.

(c) The Paschimpuri is at present not covered by any CGHS dispensary nor it proposed to include the area in any of the existing dispensaries.

Deportation of Bangladesh Nationals from Assam

594. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India had discussed the problem of deportation of Bangladesh nationals, who have been staying in Assam illegally, with Bangladesh authorities, in view of the agitation in Assam; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The subject of illegal migration of Bangladesh nationals into India has been and continues to be the subject of serious discussions with the Government of Bangladesh.

More Bogies to Bombay-Pune Deccan Queen

595. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision to add three more Hind class bogies to the Bombay-Pune Deccan Queen "soon" was announced recent-

ly by the Railway Minister, during his recent visit to Bombay;

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether any feasibility study/trial was undertaken; if so, when;

(d) what are the reasons for such long time gap, between the successful feasibility trials, and its actual implementation; and

(e) what would be the estimated additional revenue the Railway is likely to earn per month after the addition of these three bogies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Minister of Railways announced at Bombay on 23-5-80 that the composition of Deccan Queen would be shortly augmented.

(b) Necessary arrangements for the augmentation of Deccan Queen are being finalised and this will be implemented shortly.

(c) and (d). Yes, Trials for running of Deccan Queen with higher loads were conducted in Jan. Feb. & June, 1979. The feasibility studies were undertaken thereafter, wherein various intricate implications of running Deccan Queen with augmented loads were critically evaluated and examined.

(e) As per the initial indications the estimated additional gross earnings expected to be realised on account of additional accommodation will be approximately Rs. 60,000/- per month.

National Highways

596. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the condition of many National Highways is far from satisfactory;

(b) whether Union Government in consultation with State Governments make the bad roads fit for vehicular traffic; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the defective roads and bridges are causing road accidents and traffic obstruction?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATIONS (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (c). The Honourable Member has not referred to any specific stretch or stretches where the condition of the National Highways has been found unsatisfactory or the defective condition of the roads and bridges has led to road accidents and traffic obstruction. However, the condition of National Highways in general is reasonably satisfactory and full attention is being paid to their improvement, development and maintenance subject to the availability of funds. In case of road accidents where the cause is due to defective/deficient roads and bridges on the National Highway System, prompt action is always taken to remove the same. Road accidents can, however, be due to certain other factors, apart from deficiencies like driver behaviour and vehicles' condition.

(b) The Government of India make available the necessary funds for the improvement, development and maintenance of National Highway to the State Governments to execute the workers as their agents and as such every effort is made to keep the National Highways in traffic-worthy condition.

Workers Laid-off State-wise

597. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of workers laid-off, State-wise and Year-wise, from 1976-77 to 1979-80?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): Requisite information is being

collected from the State Government/ Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Changes made in Administrative set up of India's Diplomatic Missions

598. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state what are the changes made in the administrative set up of India's diplomatic missions abroad, including changes in the set up of embassies (Including Ambassadors) between January and May, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): During the period January to May 1980 the Government of India opened a diplomatic Mission in Salisbury (Zimbabwe).

The number of transfers which took place between January and May 1980 are:

Sl. No.	Designations	No of transfers
1	Head of Missions . . .	10
2	Ministers . . .	..
3	Counsellors . . .	7
4	First Secretaries . . .	10
5	Second Secretaries . . .	9
6	Third Secretaries . . .	2
7	Attaches . . .	19

With reference to the Heads of Missions who assumed charge in this period, the details are given in the attached statement. These envoys (with the exception of Permanent Representative to the U.N. in Geneva and Ambassador to Pakistan) were selected before January 1980.

Statement

List of Heads of Missions, who assumed charge of their posts at various missions between January 1, 1980 and May 31, 1980

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Place	Date of appointment
1	Shri Arif Qamarain	Salisbury	26-1-1980
2	Shri Lalit Mansingh	Abu Dhabi	29-1-1980
3	Shri V.P. Singh	Conakry	5-2-1980
4	Shri A.M. Khaleeli	Tehran	19-3-1980
5	Shri K.M. Lal	Algiers	April, '80
6	Shri R.K. Manucha	Pyong Yang	April, '80
7	Shri Manabendra Shah	Dublin	21-4-1980
8	Shri L. P. Venkateswaran	Geneva	12-5-1980
9	Shri K. Natwar Singh	Islamabad	14-5-1980
10	Shri Parkash Shah	Kuala Lumpur	21-5-1980

Recognition of Trade Unions in Factories

599. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been or are being evolved by the Central Government for giving recognition to the Trade Union in Factories;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether representatives of the Central Trade Union Organisations were consulted before evolving such guidelines; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). Government have not issued any guidelines for giving recognition to trade unions in factories. However, the voluntary Code of Discipline evolved by the Indian Labour Conference in 1950 lays down a set of criteria for recognition of unions such as the conditions for

entitlement to recognition, the minimum qualifying membership, etc.

(c) and (d). The question of making changes in industrial relations laws was discussed with the representatives of Central Workers' Organisation and as there was no unanimity of views on the procedure and criterion to be followed for recognition of unions, this and other connected matters are proposed to be discussed further at a tripartite meeting.

New Ship Building Yards

600. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) India's share in the world's shipping tonnage in percent for the latest available year;

(b) share of Indian Ships in India's foreign trade, year-wise; during the last 3 years;

(c) freight paid to foreign shipping companies for carrying Indian

goods, during the last 3 years year-wise; and

(d) whether Government are considering to set up a few more ship-building yards in the country during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATIONS (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) India's share in the world shipping tonnage is 1.42 per cent as on 1st July, 1979.

(b) India's share in foreign trade during the last three years is as follows:—

1976-77	. . . . .	42 %
1977-78.	. . . . .	38 8%
1978-79.	. . . . .	37 %

(c) The information is not being maintained in a Standard form.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Jobs for Educated Unemployed and Providing Jobs to them

601, SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes for the educated unemployed which are being implemented at present and the number of schemes which are under Government's consideration;

(b), the number of educated unemployed in the country at present and what has been the increase in the number of such persons registered during 1978 and 1979; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to provide jobs to the increasing number of educated unemployed persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) A number of schemes are being implemented at present both by the Central and State Governments for providing jobs to the educated un-

employed. Some of the important schemes under implementation by the Central Government for promotion of employment/self-employment for educated unemployed are—

- (i) Central Investment Subsidy Scheme available in qualifying industrially backward districts;
- (ii) Transport Subsidy in notified hilly and remote areas;
- (iii) Entrepreneurial Development Programme to promote self-employment and entrepreneurial talent;
- (iv) Engineer Entrepreneurs Training Programme (Interest Subsidy Scheme);
- (v) Scheme for training of Engineers conducted by small industries service institutes;
- (vi) Rural Entrepreneurship Programme conducted by the Integrated Training Centre (Industries) Nilokheri for potential entrepreneurs in backward and rural areas;
- (vii) National Scheme of Training Rural Youth for self-employment (TRYSEM); and
- (viii) District Industries Centres;

(b) No precise estimates of the number of educated unemployed in the country at present is available. However, according to the latest available information 73.0 lakhs educated job-seekers were registered with the Employment Exchanges at the end of December, 1979 as against 64.5 lakhs at the end of December, 1978. This shows an increase of about 13.2 per cent during the year;

(c) Apart from schemes mentioned in para (a) of the Question, it may be stated that the Five-Year Plan 1980—85 is in the stage of formulation and the problem of educated unemployed and jobs to be provided to them is receiving attention.

Nava Siva Satellite Port near Bombay

602. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Nava Siva Project as a satellite port near Bombay;

(b) if so, the salient features of the project and by when its construction is likely to commence; and

(c) by when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). A decision has been taken to commission a Detailed Project Report for setting-up of port facilities at Nhava-Sheva near Bombay. Investment decision will be taken on receipt of the DPR.

Disparities between IFS(A) and IFS(B)

603. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees belonging to Indian Foreign Service (b) in the Ministry of External Affairs have given a memorandum to the Government requesting for removal of disparities between IFS(A) and IFS(B);

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a widespread unrest among the employees belonging to IFS(B) due to most inadequate promotional avenues for them;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees belonging to IFS(B) have not got promotion even though they are working in a particular post for the last 25 years; if so, what is the number of such employees category-wise;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the entire Administration in the Ministry of External Affairs is domi-

nated by the officers belonging to IFS(A) and that no officers belonging to IFS(B) are ever allowed to work in Administration;

(e) if answers to above (a), (b), (c) and (d) are in the affirmative, what steps have been taken by Government to provide adequate representation to the employees belonging to IFS(B) to bring them on par with IFS(A)?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Such a memorandum has been given.

(b) There is a feeling among members of the IFS(B) that promotion avenues open to them are narrower than those in other services. However, this feeling is not entirely correct.

The promotional prospects available to members of the IFS(B) are by and large, similar to the ones obtaining in the Central Secretariat and other services of the Government of India. This whole question is presently under examination.

(c) No, Sir; the number of such employees in IFS(B) is only five. These five officials are in Grade IV of the General Cadre.

(d) No, Sir; deployment of officers in Administration, as well as in other Divisions of the Ministry, is solely based on the exigencies of service.

(e) IFS(B) personnel are being absorbed into the IFS(A) on the basis of a promotion quota ear-marked for the junior Service. The IFS(B) has sought an increase in the quota. The question is under review.

Censoring of News regarding visit of Moshe Dayan of Israel to India

604. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Moshe Dayan from Israel visited India on a secret mission in the year 1977-78;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not giving this news to the public through newspapers/AIR/Door-darshan;

(c) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the circumstances in which Janata Government gave directions to PIB etc. to censor this news; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. From information recently collected, it appears that Mr. Moshe Dayan, the then Foreign Minister of Israel visited India secretly in 1977. He had extensive discussions with the former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai and the former Foreign Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

(b) to (d). This visit took place under very tight security conditions and in strict secrecy. According to Government's information besides the former Prime Minister and the former Foreign Minister only a few Intelligence and Security officials were aware of the visit. Evidently the former Government wished to keep this visit as a complete secret and hence neither any publicity in the media nor any instructions to the Censors appear to have been given in this regard.

Emerging of a New Island from Bay of Bengal

605. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Island has emerged from the Bay of Bengal near Sundarban of West Bengal;

(b) the total area of that particular Island; and

(c) whether any dispute had been raised by Bangladesh over this land?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The emergence of a new Island—New Moore Island—located at latitude 21° 36.5" N and longitude 89° 9" was first reported in 1974. The Island has an area of about 1½ sq kilometers.

(c) The Bangladesh Government did not initially raise any objection to India's claim to New Moore Island. Since last year Bangladesh has been attempting to question India's sovereignty over this Island. They have suggested a joint survey of this Island. They have pointed out that available data shows that the Island clearly belongs to India, and that this data can be made available to the Bangladesh authorities for study.

Visit of Indian M.P's Abroad

606. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Member of Parliament while going abroad is at liberty to talk freely with the Leaders of that country and make statements in the press also in that regard; and

(b) if so, what are the rules in this regard particularly to be followed in respect of the Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). When a Member of Parliament goes abroad as a Member of a delegation sponsored by the Government or as a Member of a Parliamentary Delegation, the necessary guidelines are given by the Government or the Leader of the Parliamentary Delegation as the case may be. In respect of private visits of Members of Parliament abroad, the Ministry have not laid down any rules as to whom they may meet or what statements they make to the press. However, the Ministry do brief them at their request about the relations between India and the country proposed to be visited.

Indo-Bangladesh Border Demarcation

607. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangladesh Government is delaying the finalisation of the border demarcation; and

(b) the steps which Government have taken so far in the matter of demarcation of Indo-Bangladesh Border?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). A schedule for demarcation work on certain undemarcated portions of our border with Bangladesh had been agreed between the Surveyors of two sides during October last year. Work was started and continued until March—April this year. Thereafter Bangladesh side suspended all demarcation work and withdrew its personnel due to disagreement as to the precise interpretation of the schedule. We are in touch with the Bangladesh Government and it is our hope that the demarcation work will be resumed after the monsoon season.

Secret Visit of Foreign Leaders

608. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Heads, Ministers and Prime Ministers of other nations were invited to the country during the previous Government rule and the Parliament and public were not informed and the House was misled by the Government thereof;

(b) if so, the details of the foreign countries representatives who visited India and the details of their talk and whether the details of the talk would be made public; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). According to the information available with the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. Moshe Dayan, the then Foreign Minister in the Israeli Cabinet, visited India in 1977. The then Government did not inform the Parliament or the public about the visit. The Ministry of External Affairs have no details or record of discussions which took place on that occasion. The Ministry have also no information about any other secret visits of this nature.

Indian Hockey Coach in the hands of Afghan Rebels

609. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian hockey coach, Chain Singh is in the hands of Afghan rebels according to newspaper reports;

(b) whether the Indian mission in Kabul has been able to establish any contact with the Indian coach through any other friendly country; and

(c) if so, the progress made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government of India have seen newspaper reports of the capture of Shri Chain Singh, Indian Hockey Coach, by Afghan rebels.

(b) and (c). Government of India through their Embassy in Kabul have taken up this matter with the concerned authorities at the highest level and are doing everything possible to determine his whereabouts and to ensure that Shri Chain Singh will return home safe.

Honavar Committee's Report on Indian Shipping.

610. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high-power Honavar Committee has submitted its report on the growth and development of Indian shipping;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof and which of these have been accepted by Government; and

(c) the recommendations of the Committee which have not been accepted by Government and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Honavar Committee has submitted only Interim Report. Final Report is still awaited. Government will consider the recommendations after receipt of the final report.

Closure of Institute for Under Graduates

611. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi have notified closure of the Institute for Under Graduates till further notice; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and for how long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The All India Institute of Medical Sciences suspended the academic exercises for under graduate students for 3 days only from 12th to 14th May, 1980. Thereafter, the under

graduates have been given the summer vacation for a period of 1 month, from 16th May to 15th June 1980. The reason of this decision was to ease the disturbed conditions created by the strike of the Resident Doctors who were joined by the Interns. However, the Institute will reopen on the 16th June, 1980 for the under graduates.

Arrest of Indian Journalist in South Africa

612. **SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHRY:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Journalist working for the Daily News was arrested in Durban, South Africa on May 28, 1980; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to get the journalist released?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir, According to our information, a South African national of Indian origin, Mr. Marimuthu Subramoney, a Journalist working with the Daily News of Durban, was arrested among others in connection with recent disturbances in South Africa arising out of school boycott by coloured students who are protesting against unequal system of education imparted to them. Mr. Subramoney was subsequently released.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Out Agency in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether any request has been received by Government for the opening of Railway Out Agencies in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of places for which the requests have been received; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) Yes.

(b) Requests were received for the opening of Railway Out Agencies in Himachal Pradesh at Parwanoo, Matiana and Shahpur Block (Kangra).

(c) Applications for appointment of contractors to run the Out Agencies at Parwanoo and Matiana were invited. Award of contract for Parwanoo Out Agency is under examination. In regard to Matiana Out Agency, there was no response. Proposal for opening an Out Agency at Shahpur Block (Kangra) was not considered as financially justified.

National Transport Commission

614. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Transport Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The National Transport Policy Committee has in its report (May, 1980) recommended *inter alia* the setting up of a National Transport Commission. The matter is under examination by Govt.

(b) Does not arise.

Deployment of Magistrates in the Running Trains

615. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Travelling Ticket Examiners/Railway Protection Force personnel are available in the reserved compartments of most of the Mail and Express trains before their starting from various stations in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to non-availability of the TTE/RPF personnel, the reserved compartments get overcrowded resulting in cases of dacoities and thefts in the running trains; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to deploy Magistrates to supervise the proper performance of duties by the TTE/RPF personnel on experimental basis so that cases of overcrowding and dacoities etc. could be checked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Reserved coaches on all Mail and Express trains are manned by Coach Attendants/TTEs, who are *inter alia* required to prevent the entry of unauthorised passengers in their coaches. At times due to last minute sickness of staff, a Coach Attendant/TTE is required to look after two coaches on the train. Sometimes, in case of very heavy rush, it becomes difficult for the staff to control the entry of unauthorised passengers in their coaches, but in such cases, the staff are required to seek the assistance of the Government Railway Police/Railway Protection Force staff escorting the train or at the station.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Resolution recommending the Qualification of Drugs Controllers

616. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council of Health at its meeting held in October, 1967 had passed a resolution recommending the qualifications of Drugs Controllers and the same was recommended by the Mukhopadhyay Committee;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted these recommendations and had framed a Rule laying down the qualifications and experiences of Drugs Controllers and directed the State Governments during September, 1976 to adopt the same;

(c) if so, whether, in spite of the recommendations of the Committee and Government acceptance to it, some junior persons against whom corruption charges are under investigation being considered for promotion and ignoring the senior persons who fulfil the qualification; and

(d) if so, whether any directive has been issued to the concerned authorities not to overrule the recommendations of the Committee as adopted by the Government?

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

(b) Government have accepted the said recommendation. However, a Rule laying down the qualifications and experience for State Drug Controllers cannot be framed until the Drugs and Cosmetics Act is amended to make a specific provision empowering the Central Government to prescribe qualifications of these authorities. However, in September, 1974 (not 1975) a letter was sent to all State Governments in which it was suggested that the State Governments may appoint as licencing authority a person who is a Graduate in Medicine

or Science with Chemistry as a principal subject or Pharmacy or Pharmaceutical Chemistry of a recognised, University and has at least 5 years experience in dealing with problems connected with drug standardisation and controlling standard of drugs or manufacture or testing of drugs.

(c) Government have no information in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that Minister of State for Home Affairs (Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah) has requested that the Calling Attention regarding disturbances in Tripura may be taken up after 5 P.M. today, as the Minister of Home Affairs would be returning around this time and it would take some time to prepare the statement after the arrival of the Minister. So, I think, there is no objection to it. This can be taken up at 5-30 P.M. today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): Sir, you have not made any mention about my Adjournment Motion, about supply of foreign arms in Tripura.

MR. SPEAKER: I am getting information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a total failure of the Research and Analysis Wing and Intelligence Bureau with regard to checking of infiltrators and supply of foreign arms.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (New Delhi): At what time, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: 5-30 P.M.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Too late.

MR. SPEAKER: Make it 5 P.M. It will be taken up at 5 P. M.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): There is a Privilege issue which I have raised.

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR
(Gorakhpur): Sir, this is a very dangerous letter and it is clearly written that they will definitely kill Shahi Imam, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Chaudhuri Saheb, Jagjivan Ram, Mr. Bahuguna, Mr. Chandrashekhar and so on. If was an anonymous letter addressed to Shahi Imam of Jama Masjid.

MR. SPEAKER: You can hand it over.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

Order please. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):

PASSPORTS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1980

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Passports (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 246(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Pass-

**Not recorded.

ports Act, 1967. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-828/80]

MOTOR VEHICLE: (NATIONAL PERMITS) AMENDMENT RULES, 1980, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY (FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): On behalf of Shri A. P. Sharma, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Motor Vehicles (National Permits) Amendment Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 336 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1980, under sub-section (4) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-829/80]

(2) 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 Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-830/80]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN IN LOK SABHA.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by

the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given

- (1) Statement No. XX
- (2) Statement No. XV
- (3) Statement No. XVIII
- (4) Statement No. XII
- (5) Statement No. X
- (6) Statement No. XIII
- (7) Statement No. IV
- (8) Statement No. II
- (9) Statement No. I

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-831|80]

**NOTIFICATIONS Re. FOOD ADULTERATION
(2ND & 3RD AMDTS.) RULES, 1980**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954:—

(1) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Second Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR. 243 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-832|80]

(2) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Third Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR. 244 Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1980. ([Placed in Library. See No. LT-833|80])

RAILWAYS (WAREHOUSING AND WHARFAGE) 2ND AMDT., RULES, 1979

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railways (Warehousing and Wharfage) Second Amendment) Rules,

by the Ministers during various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Second Session, 1977 | } | Sixth
Lok Sabha. |
| Third Session, 1977 | | |
| Fourth Session, 1978 | | |
| Fifth Session, 1978 | | |
| Sixth Session, 1978 | | |
| Seventh Session, 1979 | | |
| Eighth Session, 1979 | } | Seventh
Lok Sabha. |
| First Session 1980 | | |
| Second Session, 1980. | | |

1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 302(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1980 issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-834/80.]

**REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR
GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1978-79 IN
RESPECT OF UNION GOVT. (CIVIL) &
UNION GOVT. (POSTS AND TELEGRAPH)
AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS IN RES-
PECT THEREOF**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** On behalf of Shri Maganbhai Banot, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1978-79 Union Government (Civil).

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1978-79 Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-835/80.]

(2) A copy of Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1978-79 (Hindi and English versions).

(3) A copy of Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Posts and Telegraphs) for the year 1978-79 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-836/80]

12.04 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE ETC.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have to make one submission. According to the Speaker's direction, the Privilege Motion gets priority over papers laid by Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already informed you. We have sent information to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the information?

MR. SPEAKER: You will get it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You say, it is rejected?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not admitted it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have not admitted or you have rejected?

MR. SPEAKER: Same thing. I withheld my consent, Professor. I will tell you the reason why I did so.

Now, we go to Motion for Election to Committee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a convention in the House. If you want to reject a Privilege Motion....

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through that, Professor.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would like to quote the precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. You please come and you can discuss it with me. You are welcome, Professor.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is connected with....

MR. SPEAKER: I go by rules and regulations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Press report clearly mentioned....

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You please give an assurance that it will be examined.

MR. SPEAKER: I will discuss it with you. That is all.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप हमें हिदायत दें, इस सदन के किसी माननीय सदस्य की हत्या के बारे में अगर कोई पत्र मिले —

MR. SPEAKER: You send it to me. We will have a look at it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे चिन्ता यह है कि उम में मेरी भी नाम है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय चिन्ता न कीजिये । ऊपरवाले पर भरोसा रखिये ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी आप की नोटिस में आने के बाद अगर कोई एक्शन हो जाय और आप कुछ न करे....

अध्यक्ष महोदय* आज ही करता हूँ ।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your permission to raise the question of admitting a calling attention motion today on Tripura. Yesterday, from the previous decision to which you referred here, we got the impression that there would be a full-scale debate later on. Today, however, we find that you have admitted this calling attention.

MR. SPEAKER: I announced it and with the consent of the House I did it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: We had an impression that there would be a full scale discussion....

MR. SPEAKER: I did it on the floor of the House after taking consent of the House. It was not a secret negotiation.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Name of none of us is there, we could have given our names also. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It was by ballot. It is overruled.

12.07 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

GOVERNING BODY OF THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Rules 20 (16) and (17) and 24(2) of the Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Rules 20 (16) and (17) and 24(2) of the Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research".

The motion was adopted.

12.07½ hrs.

BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL*.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of certain banking companies having regard to their size, resources, coverage and organisation, in order further to control the heights of the economy, to meet progressively, and serve better, the needs of the development of the economy and to promote the welfare of the people, in conformity with the policy of the State towards securing the principles laid down in clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of certain banking companies having regard to their size, resources, coverage and organisation, in order further to control the heights of the economy, to meet progressively, and serve better, the needs of the development of the economy and to promote the welfare of the people, in conformity with the policy of the State towards securing the principles laid down in clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I introduce† the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2, dated 12-6-80.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

STATEMENT RE. BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980.

ADVOCATE (AMENDMENT) BILL†

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I introduce the Bill.

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) SUPPLY OF CEMENT TO THE DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS OF MAHARASHTRA FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WELLS

श्री केशव राव पारखी (भंडारा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ ---

"महाराष्ट्र के भंडारा जिले में इस वर्ष 1600 गांवों में से 1428 गांवों में सूखा है। सूखाग्रस्त किसानों को कुएं खोदने के लिये करीब एक करोड़ से भी ऊपर की रकम भू-विकास बैंक की मार्गित कर्ज के रूप में दी गई। किसानों

ने कुएं भी खोदे और कुओं में पानी भी लगाया, लेकिन कुएं पूरे करने के लिये सामेट न मिलने की वजह से कुएं अधूरे पड़े हैं। अब बरसात शुरू हो रही है। कुएं बूज जायेंगे और किसानों पर कर्ज का बोझ लदा रहेगा। इस वास्ते सरकार किसानों को कुएं पूरे करने के वास्ते सीमेंट की तुरन्त व्यवस्था करे।

- (ii) REPORTED THREAT TO COTTAGE WATCH MAKING INDUSTRY DUE TO MECHANISATION

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

The existence of 3,000 cottage sector match making units is being threatened by the proposed import of an automatic four-colour off-set printing machine with built-in arrangement for printing on skillets, at a cost of Rs. 1 crore by a subsidiary of Match-Giants in Sivakasi. It is the committed Policy of our Government to encourage the growth of cottage units which are the only source for generating employment on a large scale. It is unfortunately the bureaucratic practices that hinder the growth of small cottage units. It is understood that the import licence for this machine has been sanctioned, because the Government cannot deny the industrialist his right to have such a machine if it is not manufactured within the country, and if foreign exchange is available for the import of such a machine. It is regrettable that when the import application is scrutinised by the Governmental authorities, this aspect whether it will be detrimental to the survival of cottage units, is not taken into account. In this particular case, the subsidiary of Sivakasi match-giants is getting double benefits. In the name of small scale sector, the excise benefit is derived; and later, the competing sector is also decimated by producing mechanically the matches on a large scale. I demand a thorough probe by

[Shri S. A. Dorai Sebastion]

the Commerce Minister before permission is granted actually for importing this machine.

(iii) DEMAND BY NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDIAN WOMEN FOR PROBE INTO THE DEATH OF A YOUNG WOMEN BECAUSE OF DOWRY

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

On June 10, at the call of National Federation of Indian Women, Women of Shahpur Jat area of New Delhi demonstrated in front of Police headquarters demanding a thorough probe into the death of a young woman Jaswanti, by burning, in her father-in-law's house at Nangloi. They alleged that though a suicide note was attached, there was enough ground in the past history to think that it was a case of murder arising out of dowry dispute. They also said that even if it was not a direct murder, at least Jaswanti was goaded to suicide. In this connection, the National Federation of Indian Women has demanded, among other things, that abetment to suicide also be made punishable.

Frequent dowry-deaths have given rise to deep agony in the minds of the people, particularly in those of women. Government of India should take the initiative to call a meeting of all well-known women's organizations to hear and discuss the various suggestions that they have, for measures to prevent this kind of crime as well as for amendment to the present Dowry Prohibition Act.

(iv) FREQUENT SHUT DOWN OF KOTA ATOMIC POWER STATION

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय राजस्थान प्रान्त में कोटा का प्रमाणु बिजली घर मई, 80 में दो बार और 8 जन, 1980 को और यानी तीन बार एक माह के अन्दर यांत्रिक त्रुटियों के कारण बंद हो गया। जब से उक्त अणु बिजलीघर की प्रथम इकाई शुरू हुई तब से लगातार यांत्रिक त्रुटियाँ होती रहती हैं और बिजलीघर बंद होता रहता है। मार्च, अप्रैल 1980 में यही खराब स्थिति बनी रही।

उक्त बिजलीघर के बंद होने से 32 लाख यूनिट बिजली प्रति दिन से राजस्थान महकूम रह जाता है जिस के कारण राजस्थान की कृषि एवं औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर बड़ा प्रहार पड़ा है जिन्हें राजस्थान की अकालप्रस्त जनता सहन करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। राजस्थान का उपभोक्ता बड़ी कष्टमय स्थिति में है।

यह स्थिति अणु बिजलीघर के अयोग्य इंजीनियरों और अयोग्य वैज्ञानिकों के कारण पैदा हुई है। अणु विभाग इस बिजलीघर के बारे में उदासीन नीति अपनाये हुए है। अतः प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकषित कर नवेदन है कि वे खुद इस महत्वपूर्ण मामले को अपने हाथ से ले कर इस गंभीर समस्या का स्थायी हल निकाल कर राजस्थान प्रान्त की जनता की आवश्यक से आवश्यक मांग की पूर्ति करें।

(v) REPORTED DAMAGES DUE TO HEAVY RAINS IN THE COASTAL AREAS OF KARNATAKA

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi): There have been unusual rains in coastal Karnataka right from the beginning of the season. Due to depression in the Arabian Sea large tidal waves have been lashing over the entire coast causing erosion at various points starting from Mulki, Mullor, Uliyargoli, Padukere, Malpe, Hoode, Hangarkatta, Gangoli and all other places in Coastal Dakshina Kannada District. The news of the damage caused have been reported in various newspapers. In these areas large patches of land have been washed away, hundreds of coconut trees uprooted and a number of houses damaged. At many points roads running parallel to the sea have been washed away. Throughout the coast rivers are running parallel to the sea with land in between, where thousands of fishermen families are living. During high tide water from the sea flows into the river with the result there is every chance of the entire piece of land being washed off, thousands of people living along the coast of about 100 kms being rendered homeless and even danger of loss of life is envisaged.

I call upon the Central Government to come to the aid of the State Gov-

ernment to take immediate steps to provide relief measures and to prevent further sea erosion which, it is feared, will further take place during the coming new moon and full moon days.

12.17 hrs.

SMUGGLERS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANIPULATORS (FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Amendment Bill. Shri Mool Chand Daga was on his legs on the last occasion. He may continue his speech.

श्री मूलचंद दागा (पाली) : श्रीमन् स्मगलर्स एंड फारन एक्सचेंज मैन्युपुलेटर्स एक्ट के बारे में मैंने 1978-79 की रिपोर्ट देखी है। उसके पेज 193 में मुझे किंगर्स केवल मिले हैं :—

“Collectors of Customs and Central Excise have also forwarded the particulars of 10584 persons to the Competent Authorities for initiating action under the provisions of Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act. As on 30th June, 1978 Competent Authorities have issued 1448 show-cause notices involving property worth Rs. 33.28 crores. Already properties worth Rs. 6.02 crores approximately in 173 cases have been ordered to be forfeited by the Competent Authorities under SAFEMFOPA”.

इस एक्ट के लागू हो जाने के बाद आज तक हमारे मंत्री नरोदय ने यह बताने का कष्ट नहीं किया कि एक्जुग्रल्ली कितनी प्रापटी इनके पोजेशन में आयी, कितने मुकदमात में इन्होंने नोटिसिज दिये हैं, कितने केसिज में अपील पेंडिंग है? 1976 में इस एक्ट के लागू हो जाने के बाद से इन चार सालों के अन्दर कितनी प्रापटीज के नोटिसिज इस एक्ट के अन्तर्गत आज भी पेंडिंग हैं? सेक्शन 6 के अन्तर्गत नोटिस दिये जाते हैं।

12.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Section 7(1) of the original Act says as follows:

“The competent authority may after considering the explanation if any, to the show-cause notice issued under Section 6, and the materials available before it and after giving to the person affected (and in a case where the person affected holds any property specified in the notice through any other person to such other person also) a reasonable opportunity of being heard, by order, record a finding whether all or any of the properties in question are illegally acquired properties.”

सेक्शन 7 में शोकाज नोटिस देते हैं। वह देने के बाद उसको सुनने का मौका दिया जाता है। उसके बाद फाइन इम्पोज किया जाता है। फाइन सेक्शन 9 के अन्धर इम्पोज करते हैं।

सेक्शन 8 में बर्डन आफ प्रूफ उस व्यक्ति पर है जो एक्जुग्रल्ली है। सेक्शन 12 का जो भाग 6 है, उसको एमेंड करने की क्यों जरूरत पैदा हुई? सेक्शन 12 में यह लिखा हुआ है :

“Powers and functions of the appellate court may be exercised or discharged by a bench consisting of three members”.

मैंने कल भी बताया था कि तीन की जगह आप दो मैन्यर रखना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इसका क्या परसज है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि अली डिस्पोजल के लिए हम ने यह स्टेप लिया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि उससे मामलो का अली डिस्पोजल हो सकेगा। इसका कारण यह है कि आप ने इस के अन्धर एक प्राविसो लगा रखा है जो इस प्रकार है :

“Provided that if the members of a Bench so constituted differ on any point or points, they shall state the point or points in which they differ and refer the same to the third member (to be specified by the Chairman) for hearing on such point or points and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of that member.”

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

इसका मतलब यह है कि तीसरे आदमी को चुनवाई के लिए, उसकी ओरिजिनयन के लिए भेजा जाएगा। अब उसने किनासा ममर लगेगा इसकी भी आप देखें। पहली बात तो यह है कि दोनों जो मैसेजर्स हैं वे जिन प्वाइंट्स पर डिफर करते हैं, उन पर वे अपनी-अपनी रिपोर्ट देगे। देने के बाद जो एपलीकेट हैं जिनने पेटिशन कर रखा है, उसके सुनने के लिए बुबारा फिर बही प्रोसीजर उसको एडाप्ट करना होगा। आज भी देखा गया है कि कई कम्पलिकेटेड केसिस हाई कोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मिंगल बैच में सुने जाते हैं। क्या वहां भी ऐसा नहीं हो सकता? इस मामले में एग्जैम्पल दिया है कि बजाय 2 मैसेजर्स के एक क्यों नहीं रखा जाता है? आप के ट्रिब्यूनल जमाना, बम्बई, कलकत्ता बगैरह जगह-जगह सुनवाई करते हैं। अब दो मैसेजर्स में से एक बीमार हो जाएगा तब क्या होगा? केवल मात्र आपने यही कहा है कि आप चूंकि घली डिस्पोजल केसिस का चाहते हैं इस वजह से एग्जैम्पल को माफ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप बताएं कि चार साल के बाद कितनी प्राप्ति पर आपका फिजिकल ऑब्जर्वेशन हो चुका है। जहां तक मैं देख पाया हूँ, ठीक करोड़ पर भी नहीं हुआ है। आज भी बहुत से केसिस पेंडिंग पड़े हुए हैं। मेरे जमाने में एक ही जज काफी होना चाहिये। वही से काम हो सकता है। मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि जिस परपज के लिए आप यह एग्जैम्पल माफ है उसी परपज को यह एग्जैम्पल बफस्टेट करता है, उसी प्रोसेजर्स को बफस्टेट करता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप गहराई से सोचने-सोचकर बताने की जगह पर पहुँचें कि जो है वह सच है वह सही है तो जज को ऑब्जर्वेशन को वापिस ले ले। जहाँ डिजिटल की जगह पर कहीं कलकत्ता जमाना न हो जाए और और भी ज्यादा समय डिस्पोजल में न लगे जाए। एग्जैम्पल ट्रिब्यूनल के पास भी केसिस हैं वहाँ कोर्टों में सच सच लगता है।

Whenever there are two members they will differ on certain points and again that point will be referred to the third member appointed by the chairman. That will be decided by the chairman. That will take a long time. It is a long procedure.

क्या प्रोसीजर वहाँ होता है वहाँ मुकदमे कादी चल नहीं होते हैं। इस वजह से यह एग्जैम्पल माफ है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर आप पुनर्विचार करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You could have given your name in the morning, itself.

श्री राम विनायक जसवान (हाजीपुर) :
महोदय, अभी जो तस्कर और विदेशी मुद्राछल साधक (सम्पत्ति समहरण) अधिनियम, 1976 के संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर चर्चा चल रही है, हालाँकि यह संशोधन बहुत छोटा-

सा है, लेकिन मैं सर्वप्रथम बरोट माहब व अपने वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि जब किसी संशोधन विधेयक को मदन में पेश किया जाना है तो उसके पीछे मंशा यह रहनी है, नी पत यह रहती है कि उस पर आप कार्यवाही भी करें और इफेक्टिवली कार्यवाही कर सकें, लेकिन 1976 के बाद जब से आपने विधेयक को पेश किया है, आपका प्रेम का जो कटिंग है उसको भी देखने से कही ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि इस देश के स्मगलर्स की गतिविधियों पर कोई करारी चोट पहुँचायी गई हो। मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा कि जब वह जवाब दें तो इस बात को बतलाने की कृपा करें कि अब तक आपने इस एक्ट के तहत कितने स्मगलर्स के विरुद्ध मुकदमे दायर किये, कितनी की सम्पत्ति जब्त की और कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे पेंडिंग है। वह तीन चीजें सरकार की नीयत को स्पष्ट करेंगी।

आप महाराष्ट्र स्टेट को ले लीजिये, उसका समुद्री किनारा 900 मील का है और वह सारा तस्करों का घुंटा बना हुआ है। जब हाजी मस्तान व दूसरे-दूसरे तस्कर पकड़े गये थे, तो उनकी रिपोर्टिंग को देखें तो उन्होंने कहा था कि जो बड़ी-बड़ी महानगरी हैं, उनके बाजारों में 25 प्रतिशत मनी काले-मनी के रूप में है। इस तरह से कैसे नीयत साफ होगी। हम जब चुनाव मैदान में जायेंगे तो उस मोके पर तस्करों के पीछे की जकड़त पकड़ जाती है और जब चुनाव खत्म हो जाते हैं तो सदन में बिल रखते हैं। आपने इस बिल में रखा है कि तीन मैसेजर्स के बचले 2 होने चाहिये। मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि इसके पीछे 3 के बचले 2 करने की आपकी भावना यह है कि जजों को तस्करों तक से काम कर सकें, लेकिन जब आपकी नीयत साफ रहेगी, तभी आप कार्रवाई कर सकेंगे। जब तक नीयत साफ नहीं रहेगी तब तक चाहे आप 3 के बचले 2 कर दें या 5 कर दें, उससे कोई धार्मिक काम नहीं है। इसलिए मैं स्पष्ट रूप से सरकार से चाहूंगा कि चूंकि हम लोगों ने पिछली बार एक बिल पेश किया था, एक कानून बनाने की कोशिश की थी कि किसी भी कंपनी से कोई भी पॉलिटिकल पार्टी पैसा नहीं लेगी। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस सम्बन्ध में इस सरकार का क्या रुकावट है लेकिन मैं इतना स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी तस्कर पकड़े हैं, उन सब की राजनीतिक संरक्षण प्राप्त होता है। बासकर भी पार्टी पावर में रहती है, उसकी सबसे बड़ी जवाब देही हो जाती है। जब पार्टी-इन-पावर की नीयत साफ नहीं है तब तक उस पर कहीं भी कार्यवाही नहीं होगी।

इसलिये मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह बिल पेश दें तो निश्चित रूप से सरकार की नीयत को स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश करें और वह भी संशोधन

की कोशिश करें कि जितने जितने तस्कर पल रहे हैं, उनको पालने में सरकार का कहीं प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष हाथ तो नहीं है। अगर नहीं है, तो मैंने जो बताया कि कितने के विरुद्ध मुकदमें चल रहे हैं, कितनों की सम्पत्ति जप्त की गई है, मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस का जवाब देंगे।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Sir, this is a very small amendment for a limited purpose and it is with regard to the composition of the tribunal which is working as an appellate body against the decisions of the competent authority. According to the Act as it is now, the tribunal consists of a Chairman and 2 members, and all the three of them will sit together and hear an appeal. The simple change now sought to be made is that instead of requiring the presence of 3 members at a time, only 2 members will hear the appeal. So, the scope of the amendment is very limited. Of course, hon. members participating in the discussion have referred to the activities of the competent authorities and discussed the functioning of these authorities, how far we have succeeded, etc. Pertaining to this amendment, I will give some figures. A question was asked as to how many properties in fact have been taken possession of, to know whether after all this Act is functioning or not. So far as physical possession of properties is concerned, we have taken possession of properties in 32 cases and the value of the properties is Rs. 15.61 lakhs. It may be rightly asked as to why, when the number of cases registered is 1965, we have been able to take possession of properties only in 32 cases. Here I would like to inform the House that the entire Act is under challenge both in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts. The parties affected by the decisions of the competent authorities approached the High Courts. We have approached the Supreme Court requesting that the matters pending in the High Courts be withdrawn

and the Supreme Court may please decide the matter. We are expecting an early disposal of the matter where the vires of the Act is under challenge. It will be interesting to note that 766 cases are in the High Courts and 34 cases in the Supreme Court. Even where decisions have been given by the competent authorities and even appellate authorities we are not able to act because of the injunctions issued against it. We are restrained because the Supreme Court and the High Courts have issued injunction orders. That is the property will be taken. So we are restrained like that.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Out of the cases pending in the High Courts, in how many cases has the stay order been passed?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: In the case of all the parties who have gone to the High Court or Supreme Court, the primary action which they have sought is to restrain the Government from taking possession of the properties. The courts have categorically stated that until the decisions are taken, no possession of the property will be taken. So, we are restrained like that.

An hon. member asked what is the purpose in reducing it from 3 to 2? If delay is the reason, why not reduce it to 1? The House will appreciate that we are dealing with confiscation of properties which are the direct result of the earning by smuggling activities. We are not confiscating the smuggled goods themselves. Under the authority given by the Act, we are laying our hands on properties which are the direct result of the earning of smuggling activities. It may be true that this is income out of smuggling activities, but under the law we give an opportunity to prove that it is not so. The burden is on him. The presumption is against him and it is for him to

[Shri Maganbhai Barat]

prove that it is not so. Therefore, we thought that when the appeal is heard, let there be two minds—two members—to decide it so that there is a finality of the matter.

Now, under the provisions, which we have brought what is the position? In case, in the Bench of three—now the provision is of two—there is difference of opinion, the matter can be taken to the third man so that at least the concurring findings will be of two persons and one person will be dissenting. Ultimately, it will be the decision of two persons. That will give finality to the matter. Since it deals with property of a citizen, we thought it desirable to give him an opportunity to be heard. That is why, we have made the provision of two members instead of one. I would respectfully say that this is only with a view to give a finality and a fair opportunity of being heard before an appellate authority that such an amendment is proposed.

During the course of discussion, hon. Member, Mr. Daga raised a very important legal point. He pointed out the rules and said that the amendment that we have proposed, may not prove to be inconsistent with the provisions of the rules. I would only respectfully tell him that these are not the rules framed under the Act. But these are only for the procedural action of the tribunal itself. This is only with regard to signing the order if the decision has been reached. With regard to this provision of signing the order, we would, of course, convey to the tribunal that if there is small inconsistency apparent in the rule, we would not be too technical and would not say that the Act prevails and not the rules. We will say that in view of the amendment of the Act, please amend rules suitably so that there is no inconsistency.

The other minor amendment is with regard to the cost to be charged or fees to be charged on the inspection

etc. This was an undertaking that we have given to the Subordinate Legislation Committee and to comply with that we have made this small change. I would request hon. Member, Mr. Daga, to please accept this amendment and not to insist upon his amendment.

So far as my hon. friend, Mr. Paswan, is concerned, I would say that he appears to have an intimate knowledge of the percentage of black-money. Well, if that is the knowledge of the hon. Member, I would request him to tell us where this 70 per cent is. If the hon. Member can help the Government we would request his cooperation in finding out this black money.

Since the scope of this Bill is limited, I would only tell hon. Members of this House that in regard to the implementation of the provisions of this Act, we shall very much appreciate and consider the valuable suggestions made by the hon. Members and in appropriate matters we will convey to the authority concerned those suggestions.

I request this hon. House to accept this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up clause by clause discussion.

Clause 2.— (Amendment of section 12 of Act 13 of 1976).

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

"(i) Page 1, line 15,—

for "two members" substitute
"one member"

(ii) Page 2,—

omit lines 3 to 8." (1)

He considered the whole matter. There is a provision. You say, instead of 3, 2 judges can sit. Well and good. Why don't you appoint only one member?

But again you have a proviso which is as follows:—

"Provided that if the members of a Bench so constituted differ on any point or points, they shall state the point or points on which they differ and refer the same to a third member appointed by the Chairman)"—

The members will sit and decide the points on which they differ and those points will be referred to the third member appointed by the Chairman:—

"for hearing on such point or point, and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of that member".

Now, I want again a clarification on this proviso whether the third person will give a hearing to the person affected or he will simply give his own opinion on the point on which they differ. I want an answer or a clarification on this point. Here it is stated:

"...they shall state the point or points on which they differ and refer the same to a third member (to be specified by the Chairman) for hearing on such point or points and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of that member."

Or, whether that member will have a chance of hearing the party affected? Suppose two members differ on certain points and the matter is referred to the third member. Here, the language is not clear as to whether the person affected will again

be called and he will be heard or whether it will be decided outright that third member's opinion is final. And if that is so, then that is the end of natural justice. After all, the person who has been affected must be given a hearing. So, kindly see this proviso again. If the third person is called and if that person gives his opinion without hearing the person who has been affected and his opinion is considered final, I have never seen such a law. I have never understood this law. Mr. Barot will agree with this because he has practised in the High Court or the Supreme Court. I do not know whether he agrees with the principles that the opinion of the third member will be final. I have not understood this.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think this is the same point that I will have perhaps to deal with in a little detail. The very fact that the Act provides that in case of difference of opinion between the two members of which the Bench is constituted, the matter will be referred to a third member means that in any way the final decision will be that with which the third member will agree in between the two members' opinions. So, we will have conclusively the opinion of two members as far as the decision in the matter is concerned. Now, the hon. Member's apprehension is or it is his anxiety to know as to what the third member will do. Sir, it is not for us to lay down in the Act the detailed procedural aspect as to how the tribunal will function. But the tribunal's rules themselves provide for the hearing before the member. Now, I would respectfully submit that when there is a difference of opinion and the two opinions of his colleagues are with the third member to whom it is referred to, they will themselves lay down the provisions and I hope that keeping the provisions or the principles of natural justice in mind, the hearing part of the matter will be decided by the tribunal under its own

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

rules and procedures. Our anxiety is only this to see that two minds must agree on a final decision in regard to the matter of property or the right of a person and therefore, when we provide that two persons should agree, even if the Bench is of two, and if there is a difference of opinion, the third. . .

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The third judge will give the hearing.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, I would respectfully say that the principles of natural justice would require that if a man who is concerned with his own rights says that two members have disagreed, he will have an opportunity to convince the third member. Therefore, a kind of hearing will be there. How and what procedure of the hearing would be, is a matter of detail. That is all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is Shri Mool Chand Daga withdrawing his amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I support the Bill, we have not opposed it, but so far as the observations made by the hon. Deputy Minister with regard to the amendment of Mr. Daga are concerned, I would like to say it is not a procedural matter to be decided by the Tribunal itself. It is a cardinal rule of natural justice propounded by the Supreme Court in various judgements that no adverse judgement can be given without hearing the affected party. So, please see what can be done.

In this very connection, I would like to caution the Government, or give them a small piece of advice, that the machinery is moving very slowly. We tried our level best to see to it that the cases were disposed of as early as possible. The income-tax authorities are in charge of collecting the information, processing it and submitting it to the Tribunal to issue notices. That takes a long time. Government has to see how this process can be expedited. If there is a lapse of two, three or four years, properties are disposed of meantime, and the governmental action is frustrated.

Secondly, in respect of decisions taken by the Tribunal, notices have been issued in cases involving only Rs. 30 crores. That is not very much looking to the magnitude of the smuggling that has been there, that is there, and that will be there. I speak frankly. So, the cases have to be scrutinised very soon and noti-

ces issued. Service is not quick. It takes years to get the summons served, and the cases remain pending for years together. So, some amendments have to be made in the rules also.

Thirdly, whatever decisions have been given by the Tribunal so far, the actual physical possession of the properties by the Government does not seem to be much. You may give the figure later on, but I would request Government to take keen interest in the matter because the smugglers are very clever and they engage top class lawyers who go to the Supreme Court and High Court and get stay orders and frustrate the efforts of the Government. So, I would like Government to be vigilant about it and strengthen their prosecuting machinery. Unfortunately Government is penny-wise and pound-foolish. I have told the Finance Minister verbally about this. I have also a little bit of experience of this. If you are going to get property worth a crore rupees, you can spend a lakh of rupees on the lawyer, instead of engaging a third class lawyer for a smaller amount and saving there. The House will not have any objection to it.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI MAGHANBHAI BAROT: So far as the hon. member's query, about the property actually taken possession of, is concerned, as I mentioned already, actually in 32 cases we have taken physical possession of the properties found, under the Act, to be impounded....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Worth how much?

SHRI MAGHANBHAI BAROT: Worth Rs. 15,61,000. Let the hon.

member bear with me that all the parties, who approached the courts were kept on getting the stay as regards taking of physical possession being restrained and though the proceedings are going on in several matters, the courts have been keen in passing the orders restraining the authorities from taking physical possession of the properties. I hope the hon. member would not like us to act against the injunctions, we are bound by them. So, that is our difficulty. But, as suggested by the hon. member, we are trying to expedite the matter in the Supreme Court. We have made a request to them in this regard and we expect that early hearing in the matter will clear at least our impediments in taking physical possession of the properties.

Coming to the hearing part of it, the hon. member has highlighted that hearing is a very substantial right of any party. May I draw his kind attention to the fact that in the amendment itself, we have provided that they shall state the point or points on which they differ and refer the same to the third Member? The very Act provides for this. About the details, about the procedure, how the Tribunal will function or the single member will take the proceedings, that is the part which I am not elaborating in this hon. House.

I hope that will meet with his points. As regards his very valuable suggestion that let not the cases like this where we are going to get the property be lost because of lack of vigilance on our part, we shall take care of it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.53 hrs.

**MOTION RE: TWENTY-EIGHTH
REPORT OF THE UNION PUBLIC
SERVICE COMMISSION—Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. Venkatasubbiah on the 11th March, 1980, namely:—

“That this House do take note of the Twenty-eighth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1977 to 31st March, 1978, together with Government's Memorandum on the cases of non-acceptance of the Commission's advice mentioned in the Report, laid on the Table of the House on the 30th January, 1980.”

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the general criticism about the function of the UPSC has been that the methods of recruitment and the system of examinations conducted by the Commission are such that it favoured a particular section of the candidates viz., those coming from the urban areas, where they have got the advantage of more facilities for higher education, which those coming from the rural and backward areas are put at a disadvantage. This is the general criticism about the functioning of UPSC and this criticism is not without any basis. The personality test conducted by the UPSC had very vastly contributed to this criticism. I am glad to note from the Report that the UPSC, has, of late, been taking keen interest in removing these disadvantages. As a matter of fact, it is mentioned in the Report that a conference of the Chairman of Public Service Commissions, held under the auspices of UPSC in 1977, had made a recommendation that special efforts must be made to draw out candidates from the rural and backward areas and also the candidates from the backward communities, so that they are given an equal opportunity to prove their worth. I do not know what exactly has been done by the Commission in this respect in order to im-

plement the recommendations of this Conference because from the statistics furnished in the Commission's report we do not find as to what percentage of candidates coming from rural and backward areas had appeared for the various examinations conducted by the UPSC and how many of them had been actually recommended and how many of them had been actually appointed. No such statistics are given. Therefore, I request that in future reports, in order to allay these fears, the Commission should give the break-up of the candidates coming from urban areas and the candidates coming from rural and backward areas.

Secondly, I should congratulate the UPSC in their effort to rather simplify the process of examination and make it more objective. In this connection, the new method of introducing an objective type of examination is a welcome measure, an advance on the old system. There is no doubt about it. But at the same time, I have to point out certain continuous failures on the part of the Government, on the part of the various Ministries in regard to certain recommendations made by the Commission in its earlier reports. For example, they have made a valuable criticism that the meetings of the departmental promotion committees were not held. As early as in 1976, the Commission had notified the need for an early decision of promotions in regard to service personnel. But the various departments had not even cared to hold the departmental promotion committees. The Commission's report says that there was not even a list prepared of the officers who deserved to be or who were qualified for promotion otherwise. I may point out that despite the repeated reminders by the Commission, the various departments had not cared for this particular aspect of the functioning of the UPSC. Unless the departmental promotion committees meet regularly, the Commission's responsibility of giving proper advice with regard to promotion of officers cannot be carried out.

Another point which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that while the number of vacancies are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they are very inadequately filled up. If you take the number of vacancies during the years 1975 to 1977, for Scheduled Castes, in the various categories of posts, there were 2109 vacancies....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You continue after lunch. We now adjourn for lunch to meet again at 2 P.M.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha ressembled after lunch at five minutes past fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION RE. TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kōdiyan, you can continue.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I was referring to the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the government services and what the UPSC has been able to do for them. I was saying that between 1973—77 there were 2109 posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes in various examinations. I need not mention the details of the examinations and out of that, only 1298 were recommended for appointment, that is, about 60 per cent. With regard to Scheduled Tribes the position is still worse. There were 1539 vacancies for the Scheduled Tribes and only 282 were recommended; that means hardly 18 per cent. 18 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes were recommended for these appointments. If you take some of the individual examinations, you will find a still worse picture. For example, against

the post of 85 stenographers, not even a single Scheduled Tribes man was recommended. The number of recommendations for appointment was zero against 85 vacancies so far as Scheduled Tribes was concerned. In the case of Scheduled Castes a little better picture can be seen and even in their case, the position is far from satisfactory.

I also understand from the report that with regard to a number of posts, not even a single application was received by the UPSC either from the Scheduled Castes or from the Scheduled Tribes. I do not know whether there was no qualified Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes candidate available in the country or something failed in the matter of publicising the vacancies by the UPSC through the various media including the regional language newspapers. I want, the hon. Minister should give a clarification.

There are promotional posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Here also I find hardly 15 per cent of the posts have been filled up with Scheduled Caste candidates officers. So far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned, I find from this report only 7.5 per cent of the posts were filled up by way of promotional selection. From all these it is clear that the position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is far from satisfactory. So far as their representation in the various government services is concerned, UPSC, of course, cannot alone promote their cases. They have to look into the general standard of efficiency and proficiency in the examinations, etc. But considering the background of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and considering the difficulties they have been facing due to historical and various other reasons for centuries, I should say some more consideration has to be shown to these classes of people. Some more consideration has to be shown to these classes. That is my view.

[Shri P. K. Kодиyan]

Now, Sir, coming to the general question of providing an equal opportunity to all the candidates who appear before the Union Public Service Commission irrespective of their caste, creed or their background whether they are from urban or rural areas, in fact, they have taken some measures and I am happy to note that. With a view to providing more opportunities and removing some of the disadvantages that the people from the rural and backward areas are facing in so far as the examinations are concerned, one step was taken by them by providing the option to the candidates to answer some of the questions—most of the questions, I should say—except of course, the General Knowledge Paper which is answered in English, in their own mother tongue or in the various regional languages. But, I understand—I have come across the report in which the U.P.S.C. Chairman himself has given some figures for one examination held in 1979—last year—that in spite of this option being given to them, 86 per cent of the candidates preferred to answer not in their mother-tongue but in English. Only very few opted for their mother-tongue. This shows how the candidates are feeling. When it comes to a question of giving answers in their mother-tongue or in the regional languages, they feel that their knowledge in answering the question in their mother-tongue is not enough to give full expression or satisfactory expression to answers to some of the questions dealing with technical or scientific subjects. Since the equivalent terminology may not be available to them to express themselves in the regional languages; they think, many of them think—86 per cent of them think—that even though English is a foreign language yet it would be better for them to express in English rather than in their own languages. That only shows how inadequately the regional languages are developed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kодиyan, that is because they are imparted education not in their mother-tongue but in English as a medium of instruction.

That is not so in Tamilnadu. That is why I think they would prefer to write in English. They have got their education not in regional language but in English.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Even now some of the candidates whose education is in the regional languages in some areas have opted or must have opted—their percentage is very large 26 per cent—for English. For example, I can say that those who had opted for Malayalam which is the language of my State, I think, their total number may be 78 or so, a majority of them also prefer to write in English.

I am all for strengthening, promoting, the regional languages and the medium of instruction should be the mother-tongue. But, what I am pointing out is this. It shows that the development of the regional languages has been very very unsatisfactory. Therefore, the educational experts in the Government of India, in the Ministry of Education, concerned with higher standards of education should pay special attention to this aspect.

I only wanted to point out that although the U.P.S.C. had introduced this option of writing in their own languages with a good intention, the response was not coming forth from the candidates due to inadequate development of the regional languages.

Sir, it has been repeatedly pointed out by the Commission in their Reports that the Government had been, despite repeated warnings by the Commission, resorting every year to a number of *ad hoc* appointments and the hon'ble Minister while introducing this Report caught hold of one sentence where it is said "Even though some improvement had been made in this respect..." The main point is

that this had been happening year after year. Some improvement must have taken place. There is no doubt about it but Government should not shirk their responsibility. Why is it repeatedly happening? It is a very undesirable practice and it must be put an end to as early as possible.

Lastly, Sir, a word about personality test. I am totally opposed to personality test. I cannot understand what is meant by this personality test. Does it mean the weight, height and physical features of the candidate? Invariably 90 per cent of the candidates coming from villages and backward communities fail in this personality test because may be the appearance of many of them is like me.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): You are one of the brilliant members of Parliament.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: There is one hon'ble Member here in our House, Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy. He was telling me that he had appeared several times for IAS examination and in written test he was always among the toppers but when he appeared for personality test he failed.

AN HON. MEMBER: But people have chosen him.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Sir, I am told Babu Jagjivan Ram after his graduation when he tried for some service the person who interviewed him said that he was not fit and he was rejected. Later on we have found how Babuji had grown up and became one of the ablest administrators and Statesman of our country. So, this personality test has nothing to do with reality. It is also incompatible with the objective of drawing candidates from the backward areas and examining them in their own background and

in their own experience. Therefore, it is high time this personality test could be done away with. With these words I conclude.

श्री जैनुल बखर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट मैंने पढ़ी। ऐसा लगा कि हर वर्ष की तरह यह एक मीटन रिपोर्ट है जो प्रत्येक वर्ष यू० पी० एस० सी० सरकार को देता है। कोई ऐसी बात इस रिपोर्ट में नजर नहीं आई जिसके बारे में बराबर इस माननीय सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर एतराज किए गए कि यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन द्वारा जो परीक्षा ली जाती है वह हमारे देश के पूरे वातावरण का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करती। हम इस माननीय सदन में इकट्ठे हैं और यह सदन देश के प्रत्येक भाग, प्रत्येक क्षेत्र, प्रत्येक भाषा बोलने वालों, हर जाति बिरादरी वालों और हर धर्म को मानने वालों का, बेकवर्ड इलाकों का, फारवर्ड इलाकों का, सभी का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। यह एक प्रभुता सम्पन्न सदन है। लेकिन जब हम देश की सेवाओं की तरफ नजर उठाते हैं तो हम यह देखते हैं कि देश की सेवाओं पर एक ऐसे वर्ग ने अधिकार कर रखा है जिस वर्ग का पालन पोषण अंग्रेजी शासन काल में किया गया। बाबू से लेकर साहब तक जिन्हें यहाँ अंग्रेजों ने बनाया। अंग्रेजों की गुलामी से हमें छुटकारा मिल गया लेकिन अंग्रेजों द्वारा बनाए गए साहब लोगों की गुलामी से अभी छुटकारा नहीं मिला। यह बड़े दुख की बात है।

अज भी हम देखते हैं कि हमारी सेवाओं में जितने लोग आते हैं उनमें अधिकांश, बल्कि 75 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग अंग्रेजी स्कूलों में पढ़े होते हैं। उनकी शिक्षा अंग्रेजी माध्यम के द्वारा होती है। उनका रहन-सहन अंग्रेजी तरीके पर होता है। उनका उठना-बैठना, खाना-पीना, बिल्कुल अंग्रेजी तरीके पर होता है और परीक्षा का जो हमारा तरीका है जिस प्रकार से परीक्षा ली जाती है उसमें केवल अंग्रेजी जानने वाले और अंग्रेजी स्कूल के पढ़े हुए लोग ही प्राथमिकता पा सकते हैं। मेरे ध्यान में कई ऐसे मामले आए हैं कि जो लड़का गांव के स्कूलों से लेकर यूनिवर्सिटी तक फर्स्ट क्लास फर्स्ट पास हुआ है, वह अंग्रेजी स्कूलों में नहीं पढ़ा है, उसने यूनिवर्सिटी की परीक्षा भी प्रथम श्रेणी में पास की है, लेकिन उसके मुकाबिले में अंग्रेजी स्कूल का द्वितीय श्रेणी का लड़का आइ० ए० एस० के इम्तहान में पास हो जाता है, वह प्रथम श्रेणी का लड़का आइ० ए० एस० के इम्तहान में पास नहीं होता।

इसी के साथ साथ इस परीक्षा के तौर पर अब बहुत सारे ऐसे स्कूल कायम हो गए हैं जो इस परीक्षा की तैयारी कराते हैं और अमीर धरों के लड़के, अंग्रेजी स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले लड़के बड़ी संख्या में दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में इन स्कूलों में ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं। दो-दो तीन-तीन साल तक हजार हजार और पांच-पांच सौ रुपया

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

महीना खर्च करके ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं। उसके नतीजे में वे इम्तहान में पास हो जाते हैं और इन नौकरियों में आ जाते हैं। ऐसी सेवाओं में हमारे देश में हैं, क्या उनसे कोई अपेक्षा कर सकता है कि वे इस देश के गांवों में बसने वाले गरीब लोगों को तरक्का करेंगे या पिछड़े इलाकों को ऊंचा उठाने में मदद करेंगे? मैं स्वयं गांव का रहने वाला हूँ, आज तक मेरी जानकारी में नहीं आया कि मेरे गांव की गली से कोई कलक्टर कभी भी गुजरा हो। मैंने एस डी एम और कलक्टर के कैम्प गांवों के बागीचे में देखे हैं, जहाँ पर रहकर वे ऐश करते हैं और फाइलों को डिस्पोज-आफ करते हैं। लेकिन कभी गांव की समस्याओं की जानकारी करने के लिए गांव की गन्दी नालियों से कोई कलक्टर या कमिश्नर गुजरा हो—ऐसा मैंने नहीं देखा। हाँ, कभी कोई मिनिस्टर आये हों तो उनके माथ वे आ सकते हैं लेकिन अकेले वे कभी भी नहीं आते।

सरकार देश की उन्नति के लिए प्रोग्राम और पालिमी बनाती है और उनको लागू करती है लेकिन यह जो अफसर हैं, हमारे देश की जो नौकरशाही है, वह बड़े ऊँचे घरों से आती है, वे अफसर बड़े अच्छे स्कूलों में पढ़े हुए होते हैं, उन्होंने कभी गांव देखा नहीं है, खेत कभी देखे नहीं हैं, वे गरीबों की समस्याओं से वाकिफ नहीं हैं, दस्तकारों की समस्याओं से वाकिफ नहीं हैं, तो ऐसी हालत में वे उन गरीबों के हित में, उनके फायदे के लिए किस प्रकार से प्रोग्राम लागू कर सकते हैं? इसीलिए हम पिछले 30 वर्षों से देख रहे हैं जो भी नीतियाँ और प्रोग्राम बनाए गए, उनको जिस प्रकार से गरीब और पिछड़े लोगों के हित में लागू किया जाना चाहिए था उस प्रकार से उनको लागू नहीं किया गया। यदि वह प्रोग्राम ठीक प्रकार से लागू किए गए होते तो हमारे देश की स्थिति आज कुछ दूसरी हो होती।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन सेवाओं में गांवों का प्रतिनिधित्व बहुत कम है। इन सेवाओं में 75 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग शहरों के ही रहने वाले हैं। जो 20-25 प्रतिशत प्रतिनिधित्व गांवों का आपको नजर आयेगा वह केवल इसलिए है कि हरिजनों के लिए सीट्स सुरक्षित है। हरिजनों में अधिकतर लोग गांवों के ही होते हैं। अगर हरिजनों के लिए सीट्स सुरक्षित नहीं होती तो शायद 90-95 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक शहर वाले ही इन सेवाओं में रहते। जो दो चार प्रतिशत लड़के गांवों के कहे भी जाते हैं, उनके पिता या दादा तो कभी गांव में रहते होंगे लेकिन उन लड़कों ने कभी गांव में शिक्षा नहीं पाई है, उन्होंने कभी गांव के वातावरण में आँख नहीं खोली है। वे अपने पिता या दूसरे लोगों के साथ आकर शहर में बस गए और अच्छे स्कूलों में शिक्षा पाई। इसीलिए वे आई ए एस में आ गए।

मेरा सुझाव है कि इस पूरी परीक्षा प्रणाली को ही बदला जाए। यदि इस वर्तमान प्रणाली को आप नहीं बदलेंगे तो इस देश की नौकरशाही के तौर-तरीके में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आयेगा। यूनिशन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन हर वर्ष परीक्षायें लेता रहेगा और हर वर्ष उच्च वर्ग के लोग बेलबाटम वर्ग के लोग उन परीक्षाओं में पास होते रहेंगे। यह नौकरशाही ऐसी ही बनी रहेगी। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक सुझाव है, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कृपा करके उस पर विचार करें। हमारे देश की मिलिट्री में सुरक्षा सेवाओं में जाने के लिए कुछ स्तर पर दर्जा 8 पास, कुछ स्तर पर दर्जा 10 पास और कुछ स्तर पर दर्जा 12 पास लड़कों को सेलेक्ट किया जाता है और फिर नेशनल डिफेंस अकादमी में, एयर फोर्स और नेवी की एकादमी में तीन, चार या पांच वर्ष तक उनको ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और फिर उसके बाद उनसे फौज के काम लिए जाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है इसी प्रकार से इस देश की जो महत्वपूर्ण सेवाएँ हैं—इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस ऐंड एलाइड सर्विसेज, इंडियन पुलिस सर्विस इत्यादि—इस प्रकार की जो भी बड़ी बड़ी सेवाएँ हैं उनके लिए हाई स्कूल पास लड़कों को सेलेक्ट कर लिया जाए, उसके बाद उनको चार-पांच साल तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अकादमी में रखकर शिक्षा दी जाए। उनके लिए एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा किया जाए कि वे इस देश के गरीब और पिछड़े लोगों की भलाई कर सकें। गांवों में ले जाकर उनको ट्रेनिंग दिलाई जाए। उनको पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ले जाया जाए। आप उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों में चले जाएँ, इस तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सेवाओं में अपेक्षित सुधार किया जा सकता है।

दूसरी बात, उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अंग्रेजी है, आज सारे देश में चल रही है, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पूरे देश में हिन्दी को लाद दिया जाए, मैं इस राय का हरगिज नहीं हूँ। लेकिन आज हिन्दी का विरोध केवल इस कारण से हो रहा है कि अगर हिन्दी को इन सेवाओं का माध्यम बना दिया जाएगा तो गैर-हिन्दी भाषी लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व इन सेवाओं में कम हो जाएगा। यह जड़ है जिसकी वजह से हिन्दी को अपनाने में बाधा पड़ रही है और गैर-हिन्दी-भाषी लोग इससे डर रहे हैं।

इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि हिन्दी और जो भी उनकी माँ भाषा है उसको परीक्षा का माध्यम बनाया जाना चाहिए और अंग्रेजी को परीक्षा के माध्यम से बिल्कुल हटा देना चाहिए। जब तक अंग्रेजी को परीक्षा के माध्यम से नहीं हटाया जाएगा, तब तक पिछड़े गरीब वर्ग और गांव के लोग इन सेवाओं में नहीं आ पायेंगे। अभी श्री कोडियन साहब कह रहे थे कि अंग्रेजी में उत्तर देने में ज्यादा रोग उत्पन्न रहते हैं।

उसकी वजह यह है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का इतना विकास नहीं हो सका है कि उन के माध्यम से वे अपनी बात को कह सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि खासकर हिन्दी भाषी प्रदेशों के लड़के ऐसे हैं जो अपनी बात को हिन्दी में अच्छी तरह से एकसप्रेस कर सकते हैं, जाहिर कर सकते हैं और अगर नहीं कर सकते हैं तो वे अंग्रेजी शब्द को भी हिन्दी में लिख सकते हैं, लेकिन उनको सबसे बड़ा डर यह है कि अगर वे अंग्रेजी में उत्तर नहीं देंगे तो वे परीक्षा में पास नहीं हो सकते, इसीलिए वे अंग्रेजी को आफर करते हैं, ताकि वे परीक्षा में पास हो सकें। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी कि अगर माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि कितने लड़के क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में, अपनी मातृभाषाओं में उत्तर देते हैं, सबालों के जवाब देते हैं और उन जवाब देने वालों में कितने आई०ए०एस० में आए हैं, अंग्रेजी आफर करने वालों का परसेंटेज क्या रहा है, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को आफर करने वालों का परसेंटेज क्या रहा है। अगर मंत्री जी यह बोलेंगे तो उनको मिलेगा। मातृभाषा को जिन लोगों ने आफर किया है, जिन लोगों ने अपनी मातृभाषा या हिन्दी में उत्तर दिया है, उनका प्रतिशत बहुत ही नीचे होगा और अंग्रेजी में जिन लोगों ने उत्तर दिया है, उनका प्रतिशत बहुत ऊंचा होगा।

इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि यह भावना उन लोगों में से मिटाई जाए कि अगर अंग्रेजी में उत्तर नहीं देंगे तो उनके सिलेक्शन के चान्सेज मारे जायेंगे या कम हो जायेंगे। अगर वह हिन्दी में उत्तर देंगे तो बड़ी मुश्किल होगी, वह अंग्रेजी का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस भावना से प्रेरित होकर, जैसा कि श्री कोडियन साहब ने बताया, 85-86% लोग अंग्रेजी में उत्तर देने के लिए उत्सुक होते हैं, उत्तर देना चाहते हैं, तो इसके लिए यह काम जरूरी है कि तो आप पब्लिक स्कूलों को हटा दीजिए, अंग्रेजी माध्यम से शिक्षा देने वाले स्कूलों को आप समाप्त कर दीजिए, ताकि जैसा हमारे देश का एक्ट कहता है कि "इन्वैनिटी और अपोर्चुनिटी" होनी चाहिए।

आप एक लड़के को देहरादून में पढ़ाएँ और 15 लड़के को गांव के ऐसे स्कूल में पढ़ाएँ जहाँ पानी टपकता हो, जहाँ कड़कती धूप होनी हो, जिसको पेड़ के नीचे बैठकर पढ़ना पड़ता हो और देहरादून में पढ़ने वाला लड़का

जिसके माता-पिता 500-1000 रु० खर्च करके पढ़ाते हैं—अवश्य ही इन दोनों में फर्क होगा। इसलिए देहरादून में पढ़ने वाला बच्चा ही आई०ए०एस० में आएगा और गरीब का बच्चा जो टूटे-फूटे स्कूलों में पढ़ता है, वह आई०ए०एस० में नहीं आएगा। हालांकि उन के जीवन स्तर, उन की जिन्दगी की तुलना की जाय, तो आप देखेंगे, बल्कि आप को मानना पड़ेगा कि शायद वह लड़का ज्यादा होनहार था, ज्यादा अकलमन्द था, ज्यादा इन्टेलिजेंट था, समस्याओं को समझने की उस में ज्यादा कपेसिटी थी, लेकिन वह आई०ए०एस० में नहीं आ सका। हमारे देश में ऐसे-ऐसे नेता हैं, ऐसे ऐसे जनप्रतिनिधि हैं जिन की जानकारी के सम्बन्ध में, जिन की इन्टेलिजन्स के सम्बन्ध में, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एबिलिटी के सम्बन्ध में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती। अभी बाबूजी का जिक्र किया गया, कोडियन साहब ने कहा कि वह अपनी काबलियत और योग्यता के लिये कितने प्रसिद्ध हुए, लेकिन आई०ए०एस० में नहीं आ सके और आ भी नहीं सकते थे। बाबू जी जैसे लाखों और करोड़ों लोग आज भी इस देश में हैं, जो किसी भी मामले में, योग्यता के मामले में, सूझबूझ के मामले में, कामन-सेंस के मामले में आई०ए०एस० में जाने वाले अफसरों के मुकाबले में ज्यादा अच्छी सूझबूझ रखते हैं, लेकिन वे परीक्षा के माध्यम से नहीं आ सकते, आप की परीक्षाओं का तरीका उन्हें मजबूर करता है कि वे इन सेवाओं में नहीं आ सकते और अंग्रेजी स्कूल में पढ़ा लिखा लड़का, जिस का बाप भी अफसर है, वे सारे-के-सारे लोग इस में जा सकते हैं।

अब मैं एक बात खास तौर से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये नौकरियों में जो आरक्षण है, वह तीस साल से, जब से हम को आजादी मिली है, तब से चला आ रहा है। यह देखने में आया है कि पहले दस-पन्द्रह सालों तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के गरीब लड़के, जो गांवों की झोपड़ियों में पैदा हुए, उन्हीं में पले और पड़े, वे इन सेवाओं में आये, लेकिन अब यह देखने में आ रहा है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये भी वही कार्यदाि बना जा रहा है जो दूसरे वर्गों में है। क्योंकि जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का लड़का अफसर हो गया क्लैक्टर हो गया, बड़ा अफसर बन गया, उस के लड़के भी अंग्रेजी स्कूलों में पढ़ने लगे, उस के लड़के भी ऊंची शिक्षा पाने लगे, नतीजा यह निकला कि सीटों का जो आरक्षण है, वह उन के लिये भी है और गांवों की झोपड़ी में रहने वाले, मुहल्लों में रहने वाले, कोठरियों में रहने वालों के लिये भी है, ऐसी स्थिति में इन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के

[श्री जैनुल बखर]

के भ्रष्टाचारों के लड़कों को मौका मिलने लगा, क्योंकि वे अंग्रेजी स्कूलों में पढ़ कर आते हैं और जो गांव के हरिजन का लड़का है, उस को भ्रष्टाचार नहीं मिलता वह पीछे की ओर जाने लगा है।

इस को दूर करने के लिये मैं गृह मंत्री जी को सुझाव दूंगा कि आप कोई ऐसा नियम बनायें कोई ऐसा कानून बनायें, यदि आवश्यकता हो तो संविधान में भी संशोधन करें कि जो हरिजन एक बार आई० ए० एस० हो गया या उस के बराबर की कोई नौकरी पा गया या आप आमदनी का कोई काउंटेरिया रखिये, कि उस के बाद उस के लड़के को उस भ्रष्टाचार से बचाने का काम करना होगा, उस के लिये रिजर्वेशन नहीं रहेगा, तब जाकर दूसरों को आगे बढ़ने का अवसर मिल सकेगा। आज हमारे देश में नौकरियों के मामले में कोई बंधन नहीं है। — एक क्लास भ्रष्टाचारों की है, जो मुश्किल से 10-5 प्रतिशत लोग हैं और दूसरी क्लास बाबू लोगों की बन गई है। हमारा लड़का एच० ए० पास कर के बाबू बन सकता है और कलेक्टर का लड़का एम० ए० पास कर के कलेक्टर हो सकता है। — यह कदा कदा न्याय है, जब कि हमारे लड़के को पढ़ने को वह सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं है, जो कलेक्टर के लड़के को प्राप्त है? जब तक इस बात को नहीं बदला जायगा, जब तक इस तरीके को नहीं खत्म किया जायगा, यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की इसी प्रकार की रिपोर्ट हर वर्ष पेश होती रहेगी।

मैं बड़े दबे हुए शब्दों में यह कहना चाहता हूँ चाहे कोई सरकार हो, चाहे उस का कोई चुनाव घोषणा पत्र हो इस देश के गरीब और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिये कुछ करने की चाहे उस को किसी अच्छी नीयत हो, लेकिन जब तक अंग्रेजी स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले नौकरशाहों की मनोवृत्ति को, जो अपने को जनता का सेवक नहीं, बल्कि शासक समझते हैं, बदला नहीं जायगा, तब तक आप की कोई भी नीति हो, वह कामयाब नहीं हो सकती, नहीं हो सकती, नहीं हो सकती।

इन शब्दों के साथ, उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं न केवल मंत्री महोदय बल्कि इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

यह बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट मामला है हमारे देश के भविष्य के लिए, आने वाली जो हमारी नसलें हैं, उन के लिए। इसलिए मंत्री जी से मेरा यह कहना है कि वे इस मामले को इम्पोर्टेंट समझ कर और इस की महत्त्व को समझ कर इस पर विचार करें।

श्री राज बिरसा पासवान : (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी सब लोक सेवा आयोग के प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में बहुत बल रही है वह बहुत ही कमजोर रहता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि इस प्रतिवेदन को देखा जाए, तो इस प्रतिवेदन में चार बातें मुख्य हैं। पहली है परीक्षा पद्धति दूसरी है नियुक्ति की पद्धति, तीसरी है बेरोजगारी और चौथी है विदेश सेवा और इन को एक एक कर के लें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जितने अभी माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं और इस से पहले सेशन में जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी अपनी राय व्यक्त की थी इस रिपोर्ट पर या इस से पहले की रिपोर्टों पर जो राय व्यक्त की जा चुकी है, मैं समझता हूँ कि तमाम के तमाम माननीय सदस्यों की भावना एक ही है और शुरू से एक ही भावना रही है। अब सरकार की क्या कठिनाई है, सरकार क्यों इस को लागू करने में सक्षम नहीं है, इस को सरकार बताएगी लेकिन एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे इस तरफ के लोग हों और चाहे उस तरफ के लोग हों, ईमानदारीपूर्वक सब लोगों ने इस बात को कबूल किया है कि आज की जो परीक्षा पद्धति है, वह ठीक नहीं है। आज की परीक्षा पद्धति के तहत हिन्दुस्तान का जो 85 फीसदी भाग है, जो हिन्दुस्तान का आधी हिस्सा है, जो उस विद्यालय का पढ़ा हुआ लड़का है, जिस विद्यालय में न तो झोंपड़ी है, न तो शिक्षक मौजूद रहता है, न तो बेंच है और न चटई तक मौजूद है, वह शहरों के विद्यालयों में पड़े हुए लड़कों से प्रतियोगिता में कम्पीट नहीं कर सकता है। गांव के विद्यालय हैं पढ़ा हुआ लड़का जब विद्यालय से पढ़ कर घर आता है और अपने मां से कहता है कि मां मुझे रोटी दो मैं भूखा हूँ, तो मां उस से कहती है कि तू जा कर बाबू साहब की भेंट चरा, गाय चरा और वहां से तुझे खाना मिलेगा। एक तो वह लड़का है जो वहां से पढ़ कर निकलता है और दूसरी तरफ वह विद्यालय है, जहां के लड़के को हब शुरू से ही देखते हैं कि किस तरह की ट्रेनिंग मिलती है। जिस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि एक भ्रष्टाचारी को ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और एक गांव का घोड़ा है। उस तरह की ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करने के बाद जब दोनों घोड़े निकलते देहात का मरा हुआ घोड़ा और एक भ्रष्टाचारी, जब दोनों बाहर निकलते हैं, तो आप भ्रष्टाचार लगाने सकते हैं कि कौन आगे जाएगा। आई० ए० एस० का एग्जामिनेशन ही और चाहे स्टेट का पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन का एग्जामिनेशन हो, जब हम दोनों विद्यालयों में पड़े हुए लड़कों को एक समान परीक्षा में, प्रतियोगिता में बैठने को कहते हैं, तो स्वाभाविक ही है कि जो देहात के स्कूल का लड़का है, वह मास्टर बनेगा, ग्राम सेवक बनेगा, चपरासी बनेगा और ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक क्लर्क बन जाएगा और जो बड़े बड़े स्कूलों, पब्लिक स्कूलों में पड़े हुए लड़के निकलते हैं, वे जा कर आई० ए० एस० और आई० ए० एस० बनते हैं या एकोनामिक सर्विस में जाते हैं बड़े बड़े पदों पर जाते हैं। ऐसे आप को बहुत से उदाहरण अभी प्रान्तों में मिल जायेंगे जहां एक ही परिवार के भ्रष्टाचार, आठ सदस्य आई० ए० एस० हैं। पिता आई० ए० एस०, बेटा आई० ए० एस०, पोता आई० ए० एस०

और बीबी आई० ए० एस० जेनरेशन की जेनरेशन आई० ए० एस० है, जैसे उस खानदान में आई० ए० एस० का खजाना हो और दूसरी तरफ आप को ऐसे परिवार भी मिलेंगे, जहाँ एक ही परिवार में पांच, पांच ब्रेजुएट हैं लेकिन उसमें से एक को भी चपरासी की नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती। इसलिए जो अंग्रेजीनूमा हैं, वे अफसर बन जाते हैं। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक ही कहा है कि यदि कोई भी सरकार कारगर कदम उठाता चाहती है, तो उस को पब्लिक स्कूलों को समाप्त करना चाहिए। पब्लिक स्कूलों की जब बर्बाद की जाती है, तो यह कहा जाता है कि संविधान में ऐसा प्रावधान है, हम संविधान के संरक्षण कर सकते हैं क्योंकि उस में राइट आफ प्रोमिनिंग पब्लिक स्कूल है। जब तक पब्लिक स्कूलों की समाप्ति नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कोई काम बनने वाला नहीं है, ऐसी मेरी मान्यता है।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक नारा दिया जाता है कि शिक्षा का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, एक समान शिक्षा होनी चाहिए। 'राष्ट्रपति का बेटा हो, चाहे चपरासी की संतान, ब्राह्मण या भंगी का बेटा हो, सब की शिक्षा एक समान'। यह नारा दिया जाता है। शिक्षा के मामले में चाहे राष्ट्रपति का बेटा हो, चाहे ब्राह्मण का बेटा हो, चाहे हरिजन का बेटा हो, जब तक सब के लिए एक समान शिक्षा लागू नहीं होगी, एक तरह के विचारधारा नहीं होंगे, एक तरह की एक्जक्शन नहीं होगी, तब तक किसी के मेरिट को हम ठीक तरह से ऐसे नहीं कर सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह भी है कि भारतीय भाषाओं की उपेक्षा की जाती है। रिपोर्ट ने मैंने बहुत खोजा। हो सकता है कि हमारी नज़र से कहीं छिप गया हो, लेकिन उस में कहीं भी हमें को यह नहीं मिला है कि भारतीय भाषाओं में जिन लोगों ने परीक्षा दी है, उस में कितने परसेन्ट ऐसे उम्मीदवार हैं, जो सफल हो पाए हैं। कुछ सलेक्टेड यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, जिन के नाम उसमें हैं और 500 से ज्यादा बड़े पदों पर आने वाले लड़के उन्हीं यूनिवर्सिटीज की प्रोडक्ट हैं। जो लड़के आई० ए० एस०, इन्डियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस में आए हैं, वे उन्हीं यूनिवर्सिटीज के हैं, तब आप ने क्यों इतने सारे विश्व-विद्यालय महाविद्यालय खोल रखे हैं? पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालयों को आप ताला लगवा दीजिए। देश में ऐसे भी विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालय हैं जहाँ से एक भी लड़का नहीं आ रहा है। कोई कोई विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालय ऐसे हैं जहाँ से सेंट परसेंट लड़के आ रहे हैं। इसके पीछे क्या कारण है? इसके पीछे अंग्रेजी कारण है। वह मान कर चला जाता है कि यदि कोई अंग्रेजी जानने वाला है तो बहुत अच्छा आदमी है। मैं कहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी कोई आइटम नहीं है।

हमारे देश में जिसने ताजमहल बनाया और बल्ड को एक आश्चर्यजनक चीज दी, क्या वह अंग्रेजी जानता था? हमारे देश में अकबर सब से अच्छा बादशाह साबित हुआ है। उसने ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड के दोनों ओर वृक्ष लगवाए थे। कुछ खुदवाए थे। लेकिन उसकी क्वालिफिकेशन क्या थी? वह मिडिल पास भी नहीं था। इसलिए यह कहना कि अंग्रेजी जो जानता है वह बहुत बड़ा विद्वान है बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी जानने वाला सब से मूर्ख होता है। वह केवल अंग्रेजी बोल कर दूसरे लोगों को झुस कर देगा। अगर वह मिनिस्टर बन जाएगा तो बीबी के लिए अच्छे कपड़े ले आएगा, बच्चों के लिए अच्छे खिलौने खरीद देगा। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी कोई आइटम नहीं है।

तीसरी चीज है परीक्षा केन्द्र की। सारे एग्जामिनेशन सेन्टर्स केपिटल टाउंस में खोले जाते हैं। मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ कि जब मैं लास्ट टाइम में एम० पी० था तो ब्रॉड प्रदेश का एक लड़का बी० बी० अम्बेडकर मेरे पास आया। वह एग्जामिनेशन फीस भी बड़ी मुश्किल से दे सका था। वह भी तब जबकि शेड्यूल क्वेस्ट्स हैं लिए कंसेशन है। वह यहाँ आकर पैसों की अभाव में एग्जामिनेशन देने नहीं जा रहा था। लेकिन उसे हमने पैसा दिया और उसने एग्जामिनेशन दिया। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि वह एग्जामिनेशन में कम्पिट कर के पास हुआ और आज मसूरी में ट्रेनिंग ले रहा है। हम लोग तो यह महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि वैसे खर्चे का क्या महत्व है लेकिन गांव में पांच रुपये के लिए हरिजनों के घर गिरवी रखे हैं, खेत गिरवी रखे हैं। जो लड़का मैट्रिक, बी० ए० या आई० ए० एस० पास करता है और पैसा कमावे के लिए नौकरी खोजता है तो आपने सभी सर्विसेज के लिए पोस्टल ग्रांटर रख दिये हैं। आप फिर सभी को कहते हैं कि हेड क्वार्टर में परीक्षा के लिए जाइये। मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि परीक्षा केन्द्र निश्चित रूप से डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर से और सब-डिविजनल हेड क्वार्टर में होने चाहिए।

मौखिक परीक्षा की बात और लोगों ने भी कही, मैं भी आपको कहता हूँ कि इसके कोई जरूरत नहीं है। जब आप एक बार रिटर्न परीक्षा ले लेते हैं तो फिर यह परसनेलिटी टेस्ट क्यों होता है? इसका क्या मतलब रह जाता है? आपने पहले ही कह दिया कि लड़का 5 फुट 4 इंच हो और उसकी कम से कम क्वालिफिकेशन बी० ए० हो। उसकी सारी योग्यताएं आप पहले ही देख लेते हैं तो फिर परसनेलिटी टेस्ट क्यों रखा जाता है? इसका साफ मतलब है कि यह पैरवी की परीक्षा है। परसनेलिटी टेस्ट में पूछा जाता है कि आपके परिवार में कितने आई० ए० एस० हैं, बाप कलेक्टर है या चपरासी है। यह सब पूछ कर लड़के को मार्क्स दिये जाते हैं।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि जब आप चाहते हैं कि सब जगहों पर परिवर्तन आये क्रांतिकारी काम हों तो आपको कही तो जोखिम उठा कर कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि आप इस मौखिक परीक्षा को निश्चित रूप से खत्म करवा दें। इसका कोई महत्व नहीं है।

अब सीधे नियुक्ति का प्रश्न भी हमारे सामने है। आज तक हमारे दिमाग में यह खान नहीं आयी कि यह सीधे नियुक्ति क्या है? जब मैं पिछली बार एम० पी० था और श्री लाल कृष्ण जी आडवाणी सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री थे तो मैंने इसी हाउस में कहा था कि आपके टी० वी० डिपार्टमेंट में एक पोस्ट निकली है जो कि ग्रेड-युल्ड कास्ट ग्रेड्युल्ड ट्राइब के लिए रिजर्व है। मैंने उन्हें पत्र भी लिखा और कहा कि आपने उस पोस्ट के लिए बी० ए० क्वालिफिकेशन रखा है जबकि एक उम्मीदवार एम० ए०, बी० एल० है उसको आपने नहीं रखा और आप यह कहते हैं कि कोई उम्मीदवार अपीयर नहीं हुआ। मंत्री जी ने हमें यह भी बताया कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के सरकुलर के मुताबिक रिजर्वड पोस्ट्स तीन साल करी फारवर्ड होती हैं और अगर तब भी उम्मीदवार प्रवेलेबल नहीं होता तो पोस्ट इन्टरचेंज होती है, एक दूसरे से चेंज की जाती है। इसी सदन में मैंने एक मामला उठाया था। तीन साल में नहीं बल्कि एक साल में ही एड हाक एप्वाइंट कर ली गई थी और जिस उम्मीदवार के संबंध में मैंने उस समय प्रधान मंत्री और सूचना प्रसारण मंत्री को लिखा था कि उसको नहीं लिया गया था। जिस उम्मीदवार के बारे में मैंने लिखा था वह एम० ए० बी० एल० था उसको दस साल का टी० वी० और सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का ज्ञान था लेकिन उस को न रख करके जिस उम्मीदवार की भरती की गई वह केवल बी० ए० पास था और उसको तीन साल का ही अनुभव था और सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय से उसका कोई संबंध नहीं था। यह जो डायरेक्ट और एड हाक नियुक्ति की जाती है उस में सीधे सचिव या जिस अफसर को नियुक्ति का अधिकार होता है वह जिस उम्मीदवार के वास्ते मन बना कर रखता है उसकी ही नियुक्ति कर लेता है। वह अपने मन के लायक आदमी को रख लेता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप बताये कि इस तरह से जिस की सीधे और एड हाक तरीके से नियुक्ति हुई है क्या उसको कभी बरखास्त भी किया गया है और अगर किया गया है तो कितनी को किया गया है। एक हरिजन या एक आदिवासी सीट के लिये पचास पचास उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होते हैं लेकिन कह दिया जाता है कि कोई सूटेबल नहीं है और उन के स्थानों पर एड हाक दूसरों की नियुक्ति कर ली जाती है। आप मुझे कोई भी रिपोर्ट निकाल कर बता दें कि जिस आदमी को आपने एड हाक तरीके से एप्वाइंट किया है, जिस के लिये आपने कोई क्राइटीरिया नहीं रखा, कोई तजुर्बा नहीं रखा, कुछ नहीं रखा और सीधे अफसर के मन पर छोड़ दिया, वह चाहे जिस को बहाल करे, कभी क्या उस आदमी को हटाया गया है?

मैं चाहता हूँ कि नीति और नीयत को आप देखें। रिपोर्ट में कही भी लिखा नहीं रहता है। इंजीनियरिंग या कुछ इस तरह से दूसरे अपवाइड को छोड़ करके, एडमिनिस्ट्रिव पोस्ट्स के लिये कि ग्रेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और ग्रेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स के उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। लेकिन फिर भी जितनी उनको पोस्ट्स मिलनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं मिलती है, उतनी पोस्ट्स पर उनको नियुक्ति नहीं होती है। यह कह दिया जाता है कि वे योग्य नहीं पाये गये। एक लाइन लिखी रहती है, रैलवे सर्विस कमिशन के विज्ञापन को आप देखें या किसी भी सर्विस कमिशन के विज्ञापन को आप देखें कि

If the candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is not available, the seat will be given to the candidate belonging to general category.

इसको ले करके योग्य उम्मीदवार हो, उसका भी गलत बोट दिया जाता है। इस वास्ते मेरा कहना यह है कि एड हाक एप्वाइंटमेंट्स का जो तरीका है इसको आप खत्म करें। सीधे आप कमिशन के द्वारा ही नियुक्तियां करवायें।

यह जो रिपोर्ट है इस में आपने कहा है :

प्राबाधिक तथा व्यावसायिक योग्यताओं की अपेक्षा रखने वाली परीक्षाओं, जैसे इंजीनियरी सेवा पराक्षा, स्टेनोग्राफर परीक्षा तथा भूविज्ञानिकों की परीक्षा के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के उम्मीदवार उनके लिये छूट देकर निर्धारित स्तर के अनुसार भी पर्याप्त संख्या में नहीं मिल सकें।

क्या 31 साल की आजादी के बाद भी आपको देश में योग्य उम्मीदवार नहीं मिल सके हैं? जिस समय अंग्रेज आया था तो क्या उसने किसी से पूछा था कि तुम को अंग्रेजी चाहिये या जितने बादशाह आये, क्या किसी ने पूछा कि तुम को फलां फला भाषा चाहिये? यह तो हम लोग ही हैं जो तीस साल के बाद भी पूछते हैं कि तुम को हिन्दी चाहिए या नहीं, तेलगु, तमिल, आदि चाहिये या नहीं। दो सौ वर्ष की गुलामी ने हमारी मां सिकता को इतना जंजर कर दिया है कि हम अपने को गौरवान्वित ही अनुभव नहीं करते हैं और तीस साल के बाद भी कहते हैं—भारत सरकार को भी कहने में शर्म नहीं आती, रिपोर्ट पेश करने में शर्म महसूस नहीं होती—कि इन जातियों के योग्य उम्मीदवार नहीं मिल रहे हैं। यह नीयत मे कमि की चोज परिचायक है। मेरा सरकार पर सीधा चार्ज है, आरोप है—चाहे इस पक्ष की सरकार रही हो या उस पक्ष की हो—कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के मामले में वह कभी सोरियस नहीं रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी समाज के उत्थान के लिये, किसी भी वर्ग के उत्थान के लिये पांच साल का समय काफी होता है। आप स्कूलों और कालेजों में चले जाएं। वहां आपको साइंस के विद्यार्थी हजारों की

संख्या में नहीं, बल्कि लाखों की संख्या में विवादाध्ययन करते हुए मिल जायेंगे, हरिजन आदिवासी मिल जायेंगे। उनको चुन कर आप उनके नाम नोट करें और उनको प्राइम मिनिस्टर के डिपार्टमेंट में, एटमिक एनर्जी कमिशन में, ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में, इंजीनियरिंग विभाग में या जिस किसी विभाग के लिये आपको आवश्यकता हो अभी से एक सेल बना कर के आप उनको ट्रेनिंग देना शुरू कर दें और चार पांच साल में ट्रेन हो जाने के बाद आप उनको नियुक्त कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से लाखों की तादाद में आपके पास ये लोग अवेलेबल हो जायेंगे। लेकिन यहां तो नीयत का अभाव है। जो होशियार और होता है वह जब चोरी करने जाता है तो जेब में रोटी का टुकड़ा रख लेता है और जहां चोरी करनी होती है वहां वह उस टुकड़े को कुत्ते के आगे फेंक देता है और वह चोरी करने में मस्त हो जाता है और कुत्ता रोटी खाने में। सबेरे से शाम तक अखबारों में, रेडियो में सभी जगहों पर हरिजन, आदिवासी, मुसलमान, हरिजन आदिवासी, मुसलमान नाम ही सुनाई देते हैं। नीयत का बिल्कुल अभाव है और रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी जायेगी। मैं कहता हूं कि किसी भी सरकार के लिये 5 साल का पीरियड काफी होता है जिसमें वह किसी भी विभाग में उसकी नियुक्ति कर सकती है। सरकार को प्रत्येक डिपार्टमेंट में एक सेल खोलना चाहिये जिसमें स्कूल और कालेज से निकले हुए विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा देनी चाहिये जिससे वह तैयार हो सके। उस विभाग की यह जिम्मेदारी रहेगी कि उस विभाग में जब भी आवश्यकता होगी वह उस ट्रेड शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट को भर्ती करायेगा।

बेकारी की समस्या को कैसे सोल्व कर सकते हैं। आपको आकड़े के मुताबिक 1 करोड़ 40 लाख लोग रोजगार के दफ्तर में अपना नाम दर्ज कराये हुए हैं। लेकिन देहात में कितने परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं, मेरे ख्याल में 2 परसेंट भी नहीं हैं जो रोजगार के कार्यालय में अपना नाम दर्ज कराते हैं। क्योंकि वह उसकी उपयोगिता को समझते ही नहीं है। वह जानते हैं कि रोजगार के दफ्तर में एक हफ्ते में 5 रुपये खर्च करके नाम दर्ज करायेगे और दो साल के बाद भी न तो उनको कोई चिट्ठी आयेगी और न कोई रोजगार मिलेगा। अगर कुछ रोजगार मिल भी जायेगा तो उसकी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं होगी। इसलिये वह लोग नाम दर्ज नहीं करवाते हैं। आज 3 करोड़ के लगभग नौजवान बेरोजगार हैं। जब इतने लोग बेरोजगार हों तो आप कैसे उनको रोजगार दे पायेंगे? सरकार के पास यह भी हथियार नहीं है कि वह इस बारे में ऐसा कर सके कि राइट टू जाव दे दिया जायेगा। हम शुरू से यह मांग करते आ रहे हैं कि जो नौजवान लड़के आयें, जो इस देश में पैदा हुआ है, उसे राइट टू जाव दीजिए। उसका क्या कसूर है कि आप उसे राइट टू जाव नहीं देते हैं, लेकिन वह नहीं दे सकते हैं। हम मांग करते

हैं कि अन-एम्प्लायमेंट अलाउंस दीजिये, लेकिन वह भी नहीं दे सकते हैं। हम कहते हैं कि 25 साल तक लड़का जवान रहता है, 26 साल का होने पर नौकरी में नहीं लेते हैं। हम कहते हैं कि यह उमर का सिलमिला खन्म कर दीजिये अगर 50 साल के कां भी नौकरी मिलती है, तो उनको लिया जाना चाहिये। जब आप 25 साल तक नौकरी दे ही नहीं सकते हैं तो उसका क्या कसूर है। 50 साल में भर्ती होकर वह 5 साल ही काम कर लेगा। लेकिन वह भी नहीं हो सकता है। तो मेरा कहना है कि जब कुछ नहीं हो सकता तो वह लड़का क्या करेगा, वह गलत मार्ग पर चलेगा, हिंसा की तरफ भागेगा, कोई दूसरा काम करेगा। इसलिये रास्ता ऐसा होना चाहिये जिससे बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल हो सके। मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि आप सर्वेक्षण कराइये। हमारे साक्षी ने ठीक ही कहा, कि कुछ हरिजन आदिवासी परिवार डेवलप कर रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि आप सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जितने परिवार हैं, सबका सर्वेक्षण कराइये और प्राथमिकता नौकरी में उसको दीजिये जिस परिवार का एक भी आदमी चपड़ासी की नौकरी में भी नहीं है। इस तरह से प्राथमिकता दीजिये और हर परिवार के कम-से-कम एक आदमी को एम्प्लायमेंट दीजिये। इसमें सबसे लास्ट में आई 0 एं 0 एस 0 के परिवारों को रखिये। आप इस तरह से देखेंगे कि 5 साल के अन्दर ऐसा कोई परिवार नहीं होगा हिन्दुस्तान में जिस परिवार के किंगी एक आदमी को भी हम नौकरी न दे सके। अगर आप नौकरी नहीं दे पाते हैं तो उसको रोजगार दीजिये, रोजगार नहीं दे पाते हैं तो लघु उद्योग दीजिये। अगर यह तीन बातें आप करेंगे तो हम समझ सकते हैं कि सरकार कुछ कपारीट काम कर रही है।

आज पूरा पूर्वांचल जल रहा है। उसके पीछे एक ही कारण है। अगर विदेशी का मामला सौलव हो जायेगा तो कल क्या वहां आर्थिक क्रान्ति नहीं चल सकती है? बिहार, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश वगैरा जो बैंकवर्क स्टेट्स हैं वहां के नौजवान जब-जब कोई सरकार बनती है तो उसकी और जिज्ञासा से देखते हैं कि यह सरकार कुछ करेगी, वही से कोई रोड़ा पत्थर उठाकर रखदेगी और बेरोजगारी की समस्या का हल करेगी। लेकिन 2, 4, 5 साल के बाद जब फ्रस्ट्रेशन आयेगा, वहां निराशा की स्थिति आयेगी, विस्फोटक स्थिति बनेगी तब आप देखेंगे कि किस तरह से पूर्वांचल आपके हाथ से जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार मुझे आशा है कि कुछ दिन के बाद यह हिन्दुस्तान जो कि आर्यावत कहलाता है, इंडिया डेट इज भारत, हमको लगता है कि पूर्वांचल खतरे में है, उसको बेरोजगारी और भुखमरी की समस्या ले डूबेगी। इसलिये मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि सरकार इस पर गंभीरता पूर्वक विचार करे।

[श्री राम बिलास पासवान]

मैं आफिशल लैंग्वेज कमेटी का मेम्बर हूँ। प्रत्येक डिपार्टमेंट में 90 परसेंट या 99 परसेंट हिन्दी जानने वाले लोग हैं, लेकिन सारे का सारा काम अंग्रेजी में चलता है। हमारे यहां डा० राजेन्द्र ब्रसाव रोड पर सी० पी० इन्स्यू० डी० का फोर्थ फ्लेड का एक नेबरर आया। उसने कहा कि इस कागज पर दस्तखत कर दीजिए, जिस पर लिखा था "रिसीव्ड टू सोफ्राज", जबकि सोफ्रा एक था। हमने कहा कि इस कागज पर दो सोफ्रे लिखा है। उसने कहा कि इस पर दस्तखत कर दीजिए, वरना मेरी नौकरी चली जायेगी। मैंने उससे कहा कि क्या एक सोफ्रा घर से ला कर दोगे, हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं लिखते हैं। उसने जवाब दिया कि यहां तो अंग्रेजी ही चलती है। फोर्थ फ्लेड के कर्मचारी से जबरन अंग्रेजी में लिख कर दस्तखत कराने के लिए कहा जाता है।

जहां तक विदेश सेवा का संबंध है, लोगों को सिलेक्शन और ट्रेनिंग के बाद सीधे विदेश सेवा में भेज दिया जाता है। जिस व्यक्ति को भारत की कोई जानकारी नहीं है, जिसको पता नहीं है कि भारत में सासाराम कहां है, चम्पारन कहां है, यू० पी० या तमिलनाडू कहां है, वह विदेशों में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए खां (एटा) : क्या विदेशों में यह पूछा जायेगा ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : जब विदेश में हमारा एम्बेसेडर खड़ा होता है, तो समझा जाता है कि भारत खड़ा है। हम लोग यहां पर अपनी अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के लिए खड़े होते हैं। लेकिन विदेश में हमारा राजदूत सारे भारत के लिए खड़ा होता है। लेकिन उसको भारत के किसी भाग की कोई जानकारी नहीं होती है। वह तो सिर्फ अच्छी अंग्रेजी बोलना जानता है—वह यह जानता है कि अंग्रेजी में बाप को पापा और मां को मम्मी कहा जाता है। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि लोगों को मदा विदेश सेवा में ही न रहने दिया जाये, बल्कि उन्हें देश की अन्य सेवाओं में भी लगाया जाये, ताकि उन्हें अपने देश और विदेशों की जानकारी प्राप्त हो सके। तभी वे विदेशों में हमारा सच्चा प्रतिनिधित्व कर सकेंगे।

सरकार पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में उद्योगों का जाल बिछाना चाहती है, लेकिन इस काम के लिए कोई कैंडर नहीं है। सरकार के पास हर मर्ज की एक ही दवा है—यूनिवर्सिटी हो या कोई अन्य पोस्ट हो, सब जगह आई० ए० एस० के लोगों को लगा दिया जाता है। इस लिए सरकार एक इंडियन इंडस्ट्रियल मैनेजमेंट सर्विस शुरू करे। उसके अंतर्गत सब प्रकार के उद्योगों का प्रशिक्षण

दिया जाये। ऐसा कैंडर बनाने से देश भर में उद्योगों का विस्तार होगा, अनएम्प्लायमेंट को दूर करने और राष्ट्र को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सब प्रकार की रिपोर्ट प्रति वर्ष आती रहती हैं। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि किसी रिपोर्ट के बारे में एक्शन टकन रिपोर्ट नहीं आती है। इस का कारण यह भी है कि सरकार ने यह अधिकार भी नहीं दिया है। अगर सरकार की नीति सी फीसदी अच्छी हो, लेकिन उसका कार्यान्वयन करने की शक्ति दो परसेंट न हो, तो उससे अच्छा यह है कि भले ही नीति पचास फीसदी अच्छी हो, लेकिन उसको लागू करवाया जाये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सदन हिन्दुस्तान की सर्वोच्च संस्था है, उसके माननीय सदस्यों की राय की दृष्टि में रखते हुए वह कारगर कदम उठाये और देखें कि सही कार्यान्वयन हो रहा है या नहीं।

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the 28th Report of Union Public Service Commission, I rise to say a few words on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. I hope that this august House and the hon. Members present here are aware of the pioneering self-respecting movement started by our Thanthai Periyar some seventy-five years ago in Tamil Nadu and admirably advocated by Arignar Anna for the purpose of uplifting the people belonging to the lowest strata of society, for raising the living standard of those wallowing below the poverty line and for ensuring basic human rights for those neglected sections of the society. The Justice Party containing in its very name the avowed objective of this movement, i.e. getting equality of opportunity and fair-play to the oppressed people, was started in Tamil Nadu and it became the ruling party. At that time, the people who formed just 3 per cent of the total population had appropriated to themselves 100 per cent of job opportunities and educational amenities. To eliminate this injustice, the then ruling Justice party of Tamil Nadu promul-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

gated the Communal G.O., which later became the seed-bed for social equality, which ensured equal opportunities both in jobs and in education for all the sections of the society, for the backward classes, for the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is keen that this communal G.O. is implemented in all other States of the country so that the neglected sections of the society like the backward classes get their rightfull share in jobs and in educational opportunities. When, after Independence, this G.O. was sought to be declared as unconstitutional, the people of Tamil Nadu raised their flag of remonstrance. The greatest democrat of this century, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, appreciating the genuine sentiments of the people of Tamil Nadu, amended the Constitution, and gave statutory support to this G.O. for the betterment of down-trodden. We are grateful to this beacon-light of human welfare. Today, his daughter, Shrimati Indira Gandhi is at the helm of affairs. The backward classes all over the country should get equality of opportunity in the recruitment for jobs being conducted by the U.P.S.C. I demand that there should be reservation for them in the jobs for which recruitment is conducted by the U.P.S.C.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer to the official languages enumerated in the 8th schedule of our Constitution—Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. The U.P.S.C. permits the candidates to answer the question papers in all these official languages. But, the questions are prepared only in English and Hindi. Is this proper, I would like to know. It should not be posing any serious problem for the U.P.S.C., which prepares questions in English and Hindi, to prepare the questions in these other official languages also that have been enumerated

in the Constitution. It is being bruited about that if the question papers are prepared in all these official languages there is the possibility of the questions getting leaked out. I have no hesitation in saying that this is a baseless fear and this argument does not hold any water because all these years the U.P.S.C. has been preparing questions in Hindi and English and there has never been any leakage of questions so far; there will be no leakage even when the question papers are prepared in all the 15 official languages.

Sir, along with the application form, fees of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 are collected by the U.P.S.C. I am afraid that these fees are exorbitantly high and it is beyond the reach of poor candidates. If the U.P.S.C. examinations are to become universal throughout the country, it is imperative that the fees must be reduced substantially.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the candidates who have been selected by the U.P.S.C. for jobs are to wait for some months before they get the actual appointment orders. The dependent families of these candidates continue to be in distress till their wards get the jobs. I suggest that the selected candidates must be given monthly financial assistance till they are appointed. The total expenditure that might be incurred in this is not going to be financial drag for the Government, since it is going to be only for a short interval from the date of selection to the date of appointment.

I would refer, Sir, to another important issue. The IAS interviews are held in New Delhi. While the IPS interviews are conducted in the State capitals, for example, in Madras for the State of Tamil Nadu, I wonder why the IAS interviews cannot be held in the State capitals. The poor candidates are finding it hard to come all the way to Delhi from their places of residence and stay here for a few days for this purpose. They cannot afford

[Shri Era Mohan]

to such heavy expenditure. The hon. Members, who are poor like me, know the high cost of living in Delhi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mohan, you want mobile interviews.

SHRI ERA MOHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want that the IAS interviews must also be held in the capitals of States, as is being done for the IPS interviews. This will reduce considerably the financial burden of the candidates.

Before I conclude, I would refer to another important issue. After completing the training, the IAS and the IPS officers are posted to their respective State cadres. While the State Government are liable to pay their salaries and allowances, they cannot punish any of the erring IAS or IPS official; the power of taking disciplinary action against such erring officials vests with the Central Government. Consequently, the State Governments are in the unenviable situation of putting up with all the whims and fancies of such erring IAS or IPS officials. For the sake of ensuring efficient administration, the power to punish the officials committing serious lapses should vest with the State Governments.

I am grateful to you for giving me these few minutes to express my views and I resume my seat.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA (Tura): On the recommendation of the Kothari Commission, the UPSC decided a year ago that the regional language under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution should be a compulsory paper. I have been listening to friends on both sides, and they have been very vehemently advocating that English should be done away with, that the regional languages should be encouraged more, that Hindi should be encouraged more. As far as encouragement of Hindi and the regional Languages is concerned, I do not dispute it at all, but there

is a problem in many parts of the country, especially in my region, that is the north-eastern region. There are thousands of languages, dialects which are spoken in our country. Even in my own Garo tribes, we have got seven languages, if you talk of Nagaland, Nagas have got 17 languages, if you talk of Arunachal, they have also as many as 17 tribes and 17 languages. If you look at the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, you will find that there are only 14 languages which have been recognised as the regional languages. Now the people, in those parts of the country, whose languages have not so far been recognised as a regional language under the Eighth Schedule, if they do not have the medium of instruction in any of the regional languages included in the Eighth Schedule, how do you expect the people of that area to compete in this examination? Janata Party Government was very firm on insisting on this recommendation of having a compulsory paper on the regional language. Members of the Sixth Lok Sabha will remember that I took up this particular issue on the floor of the House and the House had to be adjourned on this issue. As far as our region is concerned, we cannot accept it, we are helpless. We have been saying that there may be a compulsory paper on the regional language for the rest of the country, but at least people from our part of the country should be exempted and an alternative paper in lieu of the compulsory regional language paper should be allowed for our people in the North-eastern region. This has been done for one year. Last year because every one of us demanded and because there was a lot of agitation, it was extended for one year. I would like to know from the Minister, what is the policy of the Government of India on this particular point? For future, is the Government considering to extend this relaxation so that the people in the North-eastern region will be exempted from appearing for the compulsory regional language paper. I would again appeal to the Government that as far

as our region is concerned, there should be an alternative paper in lieu of the regional language paper.

There has been a lot of discussion on UPSC Report, not only now, but for so many years. Regarding the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the all-India services, today, the Government of India is very keen that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should come up. But if this recommendation of the Kothari Commission is accepted, then the people living in the North East will be at a disadvantage and it will be a conflict of policy. Therefore, I would again submit that the people in the North East, whose languages have not been included in the Eighth Schedule, should be allowed to take an alternative paper.

Now as far as the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned,—I belong to a Scheduled Tribe—I think, here the question is not the representation of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the rest; the conflict is between the poor and the rich, it is between the rural and the urban people. Whatever steps the Government of India have taken to bring up the rural people, to bring up the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not worked very much till today. There are so many coaching centres that have been started by the Government of India. That is very good. I welcome it and it should continue. Still, we have not been able to solve the problem because the root-cause lies in the foundation of education one receives. As some hon. Members who preceded me pointed out, how can we expect a student, whether he is a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or even a Brahmin or a high caste, living in a village having no facility of any schooling, having no facility of any good education, to compete in an examination of this type which is the highest in the country?

What is, therefore, required is to take necessary measures to bring up the standard of education in the rural areas. If we go to the rural areas and find out the conditions of schools there, we will find that the conditions are appalling. Majority of us have come from the rural areas and we know the conditions under which the people are living in the rural areas. I want to give you an example of my own constituency, the most backward constituency. After the last session, I had gone to my constituency. I had been going from village to village for about 1-1/2 months. You will be shocked to know that I have in my possession hundreds of memoranda in which they have demanded for a map of their district. In the L.P. schools, the lower primary schools, they do not have a map of their district. Therefore, they want that a Member of Parliament should take it up with the Government to provide them with a map of their district. I have received memoranda in which they have stated that they do not have a black-board in the school and therefore, they have demanded that they should be given a black-board in the school. If the conditions of our schools are such, how can we expect these boys and girls to compete with others?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before you contested the election, did you assure them that you would supply all these things to them?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I did not assure them. But I had occasions to raise these matters on the floor of the House in the Sixth Lok Sabha regarding the conditions of our schools in the Garo Hills. There were a lot of strikes by teachers who were without pay for 7 to 8 or 9 months. I had raised these matters on many occasions on the floor of the House. Even this time, I have given notice of Questions. But I get this kind of a reply, "We regret to inform you that your Question cannot be admitted because it falls under the Sixth Sche-

[Shri P. A. Sangma]

dule of the Constitution of India, under the Autonomous provision." This is the position.

I say, it is not the question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the rest. In the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people who have the facility of educating their children in good schools, their children will certainly come up. Even in the case of a Brahmin or a high caste person who has no means of educating his children in good schools, his children will never come up. Therefore, what is required is to improve the quality of our education and improve the facilities of our educational institutions in the rural areas. It may not fall under the Ministry of Home Affairs. But I think, the Ministry of Home Affairs should bring out this specific point to the Ministry of Education. This I sincerely feel is the real point.

I know of many of our boys and girls who have appeared in the IAS examination and who have seen the face of a train only when they were coming to appear in the IAS examination. Our area is completely isolated. Out of 7 States in the North-eastern region, Assam is the only State having a railway connection. Other States do not have any railway connection. Even graduate boys who are appearing in the IAS examination have not seen a train, except perhaps in the picture. How can we expect them to compete in the examination appear in the interview, talk of international issues, philosophy and all that? It is completely impracticable. Therefore, my appeal is that necessary steps should be taken to improve the standard of education in the rural areas and backward areas. Good schools should be opened, finance should be given for the purpose. We have many good schools in the cities. But we do not have schools at all in the rural areas. This imbalance has to be looked into and necessary steps have to be taken as far as our region

is concerned. I have pointed out the real problem.

I would once again appeal to the Government of India that the compulsory paper of regional language should be done away with as far as our region is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Harikesh Bahadur....No present.

The Minister will now reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, can I address you as 'Upasabanayagar avargale'....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Provided it is interpreted there. Otherwise, somebody will raised a point of order.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there has been a very useful discussion on this report of the Union Public Service Commission presented to this House. During the previous Session of Parliament, it was discussed in the Rajya Sabha; and it was partly discussed in this House also.

Many useful and valuable suggestions have been made with regard to making the UPSC a more effective instrument in bringing out the best talents in our country to run the administration both at the Centre and in the States. The common feeling among all the Members who participated has been with regard to the selection of the candidates from the rural areas, from the backward areas and from the neglected sections of the society. This has been the common theme in the speeches made by the hon. Members. I entirely agree

with the hon. Members that there have been some social and economic aberrations all these years, and it was the monopoly of a few privileged sections of the society to get into this very pride-post, very important post, in the bureaucratic set-up of the country. It had been the endeavour of the Government and also the UPSC to see that these imbalances were corrected. But people who are the best talented, by force of circumstances, because of the environment in which they were brought up, have been denied the opportunity of best education and have been neglected all these years. That has been recognised by the Government, and under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, every effort is being made to correct this imbalance that was in the society and to see that every effort is made to make available the facilities for these neglected sections of the society to come up to the level and participate successfully for selection in higher posts.

Pre-examination training centres have been functioning for some years now. In the case of Combined Engineering Services Examination, there are already two pre-examination training centres at Tiruchirapalli and Allahabad to train Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for the examination. During the period, 1974 to 1978, 177 candidates were trained in these centres, of whom 65 came out successful. There are at present seven All India Central Services pre-examination training centres at Allahabad, Shilong, Madras, Jaipur, Patiala, Hyderabad and Delhi. The entire expenditure on tuition, boarding, lodging, medical and library facilities is borne by the government in respect of training provided by these centres for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. There are also 12 coaching centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for State Civil Services. For candidates appearing for Stenographer grade examinations a special scheme of coaching is in operation in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour. 500 trainees

per year are being coached in 9 centres in Delhi and 1 in Ghaziabad. The adequacy of these facilities would no doubt be a matter which will be under constant review of the government. We ourselves feel that considering the enormity of the problem, these coaching centres may not be adequate enough to give sufficient coaching to all these people. So it is being kept under the constant review of the government and also the UPSC to see whether more facilities could be given for these people to come up to the level of other candidates.

The other point was with regard to opening of more centres to facilitate members coming from far flung areas to participate in the tests. We are now referring this matter to the Union Public Service Commission for their consideration and also necessary action.

About personality tests, that was the one point which has been very consistently raised during the discussion here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kodiyan was very particular.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Kodiyan was very particular. Had he been successful in the IAS selection, it would have been a terrible loss for the Lok Sabha. We would have missed him here.

With regard to personality tests, our government's considered view is that this personality test is not intended to have a look at the candidate to see how tall he is, how handsome he is, how fluent he is and how sophisticated he is. The intention of this personality test is only to examine the candidate, to know his reaction to the commitment to the policies and programmes of the Constitution. I am not pleading that the candidate to be selected should be committed to a political party's ideology.

श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह (हरिद्वार) : यह तो केन्द्र का सचिव कमीशन और राज्यों के सचिव कमीशन

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

हर कैंडिडेट के बारे में यानों से पूछते हैं और उनसे रिपोर्ट मंगते हैं।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, the Constitution is committed to socialism, democracy and secularism. This commitment to the Constitution is the yardstick and the touchstone for selecting these candidates because ultimately these are the persons who have to run the government and preserve the secular, socialist and democratic character of our country. So, for this purpose, we have reduced its importance to the barest minimum. For your information, now out of 2050 marks, only 250 marks have been set apart for personality test.....

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: That is enough.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The Union Public Service Commission is a body independent of the executive. It is an autonomous body created under the Constitution and is answerable to the President and to this House. So we must have some basic confidence in the working of the UPSC. That is the reason why the government has been taking adequate interest to see that the UPSC is reflective of all the cross-sections of the society. About the composition of the UPSC, the government is very much careful and interested as well, to see that the composition of the Union Public Service Commission satisfies the totality of our country's circumstances.

If hon. Members say that even this 250 marks makes all the difference, that is a matter of opinion. I would only request the hon. Members to go deeply into this matter whether this personality test is necessary or not. From the point of view of Government, it is necessary for various reasons enumerated now before the House. I can assure you that in regard to this 250 marks, the U.P.S.C. will see to it that no discrimination is made because a particular candidate may come from the rural or urban area. Most part of whether he can speak fluently or he

can answer the question in English in an intelligent manner is being tested in the written test. So, I feel that for some time to come, this personality test is necessary to bring out the best talents among the persons.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: On a point of clarification. You said that this personality test is intended to know the quick reaction of the candidates. But you know that the candidates coming generally from the backward areas are not as articulate as those coming from urban areas where they have higher standards of education. Maybe, they may also be coming from families having high standards of living. The rural people will not be as articulate as the urban people. There would have been quick reactions from the candidates coming from the urban areas.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: That is why it has been reduced to the minimum. I know that because I too am coming from the village. I know about the candidates coming from the villages.

श्री बिरधी चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : ये बिल्कुल सही कह रहे हैं।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is correct. It should be hundred per cent.

About the examination in regional languages, the view of the Government is to do as much as they can in order to make them write their papers in the regional languages. One important aspect of the matter is this. After the introduction of this system, the percentage of candidates who have written their papers in their own recognised languages is not much. They are not encouraging. In your own State—Tamilnadu—which is considered to be the champion of the regional languages, I think you will be astonished to know that the number of candidates who have opted to write in the regional language comes to 10 candidates, that is, it comes to 14 of the total number of persons. Of course my State is still

better. The people who have answered in English come to 5,916 which is 86.78 per cent. So, there is some force in the argument of Shri Kodiyan namely the regional languages must be sufficiently strengthened. And that should be the endeavour of the State Governments. I am glad to inform the House that many State Governments have taken this up seriously of enriching the regional languages and are trying to impart education in their regional languages.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not only in Secondary Education but also in collegiate education. That is very important.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: That is right. They are doing that. Even among the Hindi-speaking people, they have not bettered their performance.

Only 803 people have written their tests in Hindi. This constitutes only 11.79 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That means the rest of them wrote in English.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The rest of them wrote in English. So, Sir, an atmosphere is there. If Shri Ram Vilas Paswan had been here I would have been very happy. He pleaded for Hindi and very rightly also. But as long as there is atmosphere in this country when English is sought as a status symbol and a feeling that people who know English get along well in life, even in spite of our repeatedly telling our children, they opt for English.

At the same time, Sir, one should not have a feeling that English would be driven out from this country. Shri Sangma has expressed this fear. I must say that English is going to be a powerful link language. Love towards one's own regional language should not at the same time make a person antagonistic to English. English is an accepted international language. The more we learn from other languages the

more knowledgeable we become and even if we include some English words in our language that will enrich our language. With regard to Shri Sangma's request that exemption be extended for some more time, Sir, it is under the active consideration of the Government.

With regard to Departmental Promotion Committees. I want to tell Shri Kodiyan that there has been some delay with regard to these departmental promotion committees and these departmental promotion committees must necessarily meet once in a year. There has been some delay and it has been brought to the notice of the concerned Ministries and departments that this should be avoided.

The *ad-hoc* appointments relate to the delay in the meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committees. When they do not make promotions naturally *ad hoc* appointments have to be made but we cannot squarely blame these ministries or departments for the DPCs not meeting regularly. There are several difficulties that come in the way. There are some procedural difficulties also. We want to obviate all these difficulties and streamline the process of these departmental promotion committees meeting once in a year and making recommendations. I may tell Mr. Kodiyan that there are some valid reasons for the departmental promotion committees not meeting regularly. The delay in holding the meeting of the departmental promotion committees very often is inescapable due to disputes about the seniority and resultant litigation. Delays in appointments have also arisen due to non-finalisation of the recruitment rules. Instructions have been issued that regular appointments should be made in all cases with reference to the rules and orders as existing and need not be held over till the recruitment rules are made or modified. We have issued necessary instructions about the *ad hoc* appointments also. Also I would like to inform Mr. Kodiyan that in respect of *ad hoc* appointments, in the case of posts in

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Group A and Group B *ad hoc* appointments exceeding one year cannot be made by the departments concerned without the concurrence of the U.P.S.C. All cases referred to the U.P.S.C. late or those which have not been accepted by them are taken serious notice of and concerned departments have been advised to take appropriate steps.

I would like to draw the attention of the House in this connection to the specific remark in the body of the report that there has been some improvement in this regard. Of course you have mentioned it, 'some' does not mean anything. I also agree with that. But we have been doing our best in all these matters.

Government is also seized of the problem of delays and the time-lag that arises between the advertisements of the Commission and the actual appointment. In particular, delays arising after the selection of candidates on account of procedural formalities have been under constant review. Now, Sir, an arrangement has been made that there will be simultaneous medical test also so that that may not consume more time. We are trying our best to minimise delays in this regard.

Regarding the point of non-availability and non-recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would like to draw the attention of Mr. Kodiyar that in some cases, especially in cases of technical posts, we may not be able to get candidates from these sections of society. That is why there have been delays or we were not able to absorb as many people as we would have wished who are eligible because of the reservation. But the point made by Mr. Kodiyar was with regard to promotions and he said that they have been inadequate. I may mention this to the Member. He mentioned about 15 per cent in respect of scheduled castes and 7 per cent in respect of the scheduled tribes. Perhaps he is re-

ferring even in the matter of promotion, reservation is made at 15 per cent for scheduled castes and 7 per cent for scheduled tribes. Government, on any account, will not tolerate that the quota that is being reserved under the Constitution.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शारदा (सैदपुर) : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि टेक्निकल सर्विसिज में यह प्राबल्य है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या नान-टेक्निकल सर्विसिज में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का कोटा पूरा है या नहीं।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There are some technical services; there may also be some non-technical posts in some of the categories. There we may not be able to get adequate number of people. We are trying to do our best. We are trying to do whatever is possible to give adequate and due representation to these people.

Then, lastly, the Member from Tamil Nadu said about the disciplinary control over officers of the All India services serving in the States. I would like to make this point clear.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The hon. Minister may kindly excuse me for one interruption. We have got this experience in the Railways in respect of a particular category of work, when properly trained workers from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were not available and when they appeared for the examination their performance was not proper, what was done was, special types of training centres were started so that they could become more qualified; and it happened that by experience they became more qualified.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I will take note of it. Regarding the point raised of 'disciplinary action' I would say that these officers have been selected for manning administrative posts in the States and in the Centre.

State Governments do have the power to institute disciplinary proceedings against them for acts of omission relating to the periods while they were serving in the State. However, as they are appointed by the President, in fairness to the officers themselves and in line with the provisions of Article 311 of the Constitution, the ultimate penalty of dismissal removal or compulsory retirement can be taken only by the President. This cannot be construed as Central intervention in the affairs of the State or its administration.

I hope I have been able to cover some of the important points raised by the hon. Members. I once again thank you and the hon. Members, who have taken part in the discussions.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): The interview Board for All India Services sits only at Delhi. It was suggested that it should go round various important centres in the country for this purpose. Secondly, the representation in the All India Services from the South is not as much as from the North. That has been consistently seen. It seems, as if persons from the South are not suitable....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The opinions and feelings expressed by the hon. Members will be communicated to the Union Public Service Commission for their sympathetic consideration. I commend the motion to the vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do take note of the Twenty-eighth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1977 to 31st March, 1978, together with Government's Memorandum on the cases of non-acceptance of the Commission's advice mentioned in the Report laid on the Table of the House on the 30th January, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

15.52 hrs.

INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES: (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
(**SHRI KEDAR PANDAY**): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

This Bill was moved in this House on the 27th March, 1980 and nearly three months have passed. I, therefore, thought it proper that I must refresh the memory of the hon. Members of the House and state a few words with respect to this Bill, its aims and objects.

The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal was constituted by the Government of India under Section 4 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, for adjudication of the water disputes relating to the river Narmada and the river valley thereof amongst the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in October, 1969. The Tribunal forwarded its report in August, 1978. As provided under the Act, the Central Government and the party States made further references to the Tribunal. After considering these references, the Tribunal forwarded its further report to the Central Government on 7th December, 1979 giving necessary explanations and guidance. In terms of Section 6 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, the decision of the Tribunal was published by the Central Government in the official gazette on the 12th December, 1979. The decision of the Tribunal has now become final and binding on the parties to the dispute and shall be given effect to by them according to the final order of the Tribunal. Government of India has now been directed to participate in the machinery proposed for implementing the directions of the Tribunal. The decision of the Tribunal envisages setting up of Narmada Valley Control Authority for the purpose of securing compliance and

[Shri Kedar Panday]

implementation of the decisions and directions of the Tribunal. The three independent members of the Narmada Control Authority of whom one will be the Chairman are to be appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the party States. The Tribunal has also directed that a review committee should be set up with the Union Minister of Irrigations as Chairman, and the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan as members. This committee will review the decisions of the Narmada Control Authority. The Tribunal has also directed that an advisory committee should be set up with Secretary to the Government of India incharge of Irrigation as chairman, to ensure efficient, economic and early execution of the dam and the Powerhouse of Sardar Sarovar Project. The Tribunal has also directed that, as far as practicable, in Gujarat the first appointment of the 7 members of the Authority shall be made within a period of 3 months from the date of notification of this Tribunal decision. The Tribunal has directed the setting up of the Narmada Control Authority. This, however, by itself would not mean that an Authority having the necessary legal personality would come into existence solely on the basis of the conclusion and directions of the Tribunal. The Inter-State Water Disputes Act does not clothe the Tribunal with the authority to create a legal person. The Central Government is also under an obligation to participate in the machinery to be established by the Tribunal, if so directed, and to do its best to implement the decision of the Tribunal. It would, therefore, be necessary for the Central Government to take necessary steps in this matter.

Accordingly, a Bill was introduced in this House on the 27th March, 1980; and it is now before it for discussion. The Statement of Objects and Reasons is also given along with the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

16 hrs.

*SHRI GUMBUM N. NATARAJAN (Periyakulam): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam the Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, which when passed will enable the Government of India to frame schemes whereby provision may be made for all matters necessary to give effect to the decision of a Tribunal constituted under the Act. This salutary piece of legislation should have been enacted long time ago, which would have given effect to many decisions of such Tribunals.

I would refer to the long-cherished dream of the people of our country as a whole that the mighty river Ganga should be linked with the great river Cauvery. This is being talked about for decades now; yet not even a slight movement towards any preliminary step for implementing this scheme has been made. Besides fostering national integration, it will end the fostering sore of recurring flood in the north and monotonous repetition of acute drought in the South. It will generate employment for many thousands of unemployed youth. The Government of India should expeditiously formulate the scheme for implementing this worthwhile project.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the CHAIR.]

Mr. Chairman, Sir as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the water disputes with the neighbouring States of Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have not yet been resolved. It is not that Tamil Nadu wants to covet

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

the waters from the neighbouring States. It is common knowledge that Tamil Nadu lacks adequate water supply both for irrigation purposes and for drinking. For example, on 14-4-1976 it was decided that the waters from the river Krishna in Andhra Pradesh would be supplied to Madras City for drinking purposes. Shri Jagjivan Ram, the then Central Minister, Shri K. K. Shah, the then Governor of Tamil Nadu, Shri Kattal, the then concerned Maharashtra Minister and Shri Subhash Achar, the then Karnataka Minister signed an agreement in this regard. The World Bank also agreed to sanction a loan of Rs. 200 crores for this purpose. This scheme has not yet seen the light of the day. If this scheme is implemented, Madras city will get 15 TMC of water from Krishna river. I am grateful to our hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who has recently assured the people of Tamil Nadu that Krishna water would be supplied to Madras city for drinking purposes. I take this opportunity to condemn the inaction on the part of the Tamil Nadu Government headed by Shri M. G. R. during its regime of two and half years so far as this project is concerned.

I would refer to the fact that Cauvery water dispute still remains unresolved. It is high time that the Government of India constitutes a Tribunal and remit the Cauvery water dispute to it for early settlement.

The Karnataka Government started work on Kabini and Varuna Dam projects, which when completed would have denied to Tamil Nadu its rightful share of Cauvery waters. The entire Tamil Nadu would have become an arid zone without the waters of Cauvery. A Committee was constituted to go into this question in great detail. My leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi was determined to take the issue to the Supreme Court. Due to the central interference he held up the issue. Now I understand these dams are being constructed in Karnataka. If this is done, Tamil Nadu

would be no doubt denied its rightful share of Cauvery water. Hence it is very necessary to constitute a Tribunal for resolving the Cauvery water dispute. There was a proposal to constitute Cauvery Valley Authority. I demand that this authority should be constituted forthwith. As has been emphasised by our leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, Cauvery water is the life-source of the people of Tamil Nadu and it is their inalienable birth-right to get Cauvery water. It is not proper for Shri MGR to bargain with the Karnataka State for the supply of Cauvery water, to give something else from Tamil Nadu for the supply of Cauvery water.

Similarly, Mr. Chairman, the waters of west-flowing rivers are going waste now. If there is a settlement with the Kerala Government, which has no use at all for these waters and if we can divert these waters, the entire Southern parts of Tamil Nadu, reeling under recurring drought, will become a granary of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu wants only 1000 to 1500 TMC of water from these west-flowing rivers. I demand that a tribunal should be constituted immediately to resolve this dispute also.

I understand that there are more than 200 water disputes in our country. Such disputes cannot be allowed to linger on because water, the life-source of man-kind, should be utilised for the benefit of mankind. The Government of India should act with verve and vigour immediately in the direction of resolving these outstanding water disputes.

With these few words, thanking the Chair, I resume my seat.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, इस विधेयक की सीमा बहुत सीमित है। हमारे देश में प्रायः सभी राज्यों में इस तरह के अन्तराष्ट्रीय जल विवाद चले आ रहे हैं और उनको दुरुस्त या ठीक करने में मेरे ब्याल से बहुत बिलाई बरती जा रही है। हमारे देश की ये नदियाँ हमारे देश की निधि हैं, अगर इनका ठीक से प्रयोग किया जा सके तो सिंचाई के मामले में, विद्युत उत्पादन के

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

मामले में बहुत ज्यादा लाज उठाया जा सकता है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस तरह की बातें जिस पैमाने पर होनी चाहियें, वे नहीं हो पा रही हैं।

इस विधेयक के जरिये ट्रिब्यूनल के फैसलों को किस प्रकार से कार्यान्वित किया जाय, कोई समिति बने, उस समिति का काम किस तरह से चले, उसके अधिकारी कौन हों, कर्मचारी कौन हों—इन्हीं तमाम बातों का जिक्र इसमें है। यह सब तो होना ही चाहिये, लेकिन मैं आप की मारफत मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जिन नदियों का विवाद बाकी है, उन का हल भी शीघ्र से शीघ्र निकाला जाना चाहिये या जिन राज्यों के साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ है, उन राज्यों के साथ न्याय हो—इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इसलिये मैं इस बिल का सहारा लेते हुये एक विवाद की तरफ मंत्री महोदय और उनकी सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। उस विवाद का संबंध तीन राज्यों से है—उस योजना का नाम “बाण सागर योजना” है। बाण सागर योजना का संबंध मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार से है। यह विवाद बहुत पुराना है। 1973 में इस विवाद का हल उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों को चलाने वाले नेताओं ने आपस में मिलकर निकालने की कोशिश की थी। लेकिन मेरी समझ में कोई सही रास्ता नहीं निकला। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि किसी भी राज्य को घाटा नहीं होना चाहिये था, क्षति नहीं होनी चाहिये थी और बगैर कोई नुकसान उठाये तीनों को फायदा होता, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ।

16 सितम्बर, 1973 को जिस समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर हुये थे, उस पर बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र, जो सौभाग्य से आज भी बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री हैं, मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री और उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर ने हस्ताक्षर किये थे। प्रधान मंत्री उस समय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी थी, जो आज भी प्रधान मंत्री हैं, उन्हीं की मौजूदगी में हस्ताक्षर हुये थे। उस समय के मिर्चाई मंत्री डा० के० एल० राव भी उस समय उपस्थित थे। इस सवाल को यहां उठाने का मेरा उद्देश्य यह है कि उस समझौते पर फिर से विचार होना चाहिये। उसका फ़ैमला तीनों सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों ने किया था किमी ट्रिब्यूनल ने नहीं किया था और उस समझौते के मुताबिक मेरी दृष्टि में बिहार को नुकसान हुआ है। उस समझौते से पहले बिहार को सोन नदी की नहरों द्वारा 14 मिलियन एकड़ फिट पानी मिलता था, लेकिन उस समझौते के बाद अब केवल 7.75 मिलियन एकड़ फिट हो गया है, आप जानते हैं कि बिहार बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है, मिर्चाई के मामले में भी पिछड़ा हुआ है। नहरों की व्यवस्था तीन, चार या पाँच जिलों तक ही सीमित है और वह भी दक्षिण बिहार के जिले हैं, जैसे पटना, गया, भोजपुर, रोहतास इस तरह के कुछ जिलों तक ही नहरें सीमित हैं। तो हम इतना जरूर चाहेंगे कि कोई भी समझौता हो उसके द्वारा जो सुविधा उन्हें पहले मिलती थी,

वह सुविधा उन्हें मिलती रहे, उससे उनको वंचित न किया जाय लेकिन इस समझौते के मुताबिक बिहार को नुकसान हुआ है। मध्य प्रदेश की सिर्चाई होनी चाहिये, हम सब चाहेंगे, इसका कोई विरोध नहीं होना चाहिये, उत्तर प्रदेश की भी सिर्चाई होगी चाहिये लेकिन सिर्चाई के साथ साथ मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार उससे बिजली का उत्पादन भी करना चाहती है और इसलिये उसने ज्यादा पानी लेने की कोशिश की है, इस पर मंत्री महोदय को विचार करना चाहिये। हमारे जो सिर्चाई मंत्री जी हैं, वे बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं और उनको इस योजना की पूरी जानकारी है। इसलिये मेरा मतलब सिर्फ इतना ही है कि...

सभापति महोदय : यह जो बिल है, इस के अन्तर्गत यह नहीं आता है। आप थोड़ा हमसे हट कर बोल रहे हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस बिल की जो सीमा है, वह मैं जानता हूँ लेकिन मुझसे पहले माननीय सदस्य ने कावेरी का सवाल उठाया था और उस वक्त आपने कुछ नहीं कहा।

सभापति महोदय : वह भी गलत था और यह भी गलत है। आप जब बजट पर बोलें तब इन बातों की चर्चा कर सकते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने शुरू में ही कहा था कि इस बिल का सहारा लेकर मैं यह सवाल उठा रहा हूँ क्योंकि कावेरी का सवाल उठाया गया और उस वक्त आपने नहीं रोका। अगर उस वक्त आप रोकते, तो मैं इस पर न बोलना और केवल नर्मदा तक ही अपने को सीमित रखता।

सभापति महोदय : थोड़ा सा कह दिया जाय, तो चल जायगा लेकिन पूरा भाषण नहीं होना चाहिये। आप थोड़ा सा रेफर करेंगे, तो चलेगा।

श्री केदार पांडे : इस बिल का स्कोप बहुत कम है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उस स्कोप का महारा नेकर कुछ बातें कही जा सकती हैं और कुछ बातें कही भी गईं, इसलिये मैंने भी इसका जिक्र किया। तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस बिल में कोई काटोवर्सी की बात नहीं है।

ट्रिब्यूनल जो फ़ैमला करेगा, उसको किस तरह से अमल में लाया जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था आपको करनी होगी। ट्रिब्यूनल का फ़ैमला कागज़ों को ही सुशोभित न करे बल्कि उसको कार्यान्वित भी करना चाहिए। मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज बिहार में बहुत असंतोष है। इसलिए मैंने इसका जिक्र किया है। बाण सागर का ही सवाल नहीं है, तमिलनाडू के माननीय सदस्य द्वारा कावेरी का सवाल भी उठाया गया

हमारे बंगाल, उड़ीसा और बिहार की बहुत सी नदियों के बारे में समझौते होते रहे हैं। किसी भी राज्य को क्षति न पहुंचनी चाहिए, मेरा कहना यही है। यदि किसी राज्य को क्षति पहुंचा कर विवाद का हल निकालना चाहते हैं तो ऐसी चीज नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस तरह की चीज मुल्क में हुई हैं और घागे भी होने का खतरा है। इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए कि इस तरह की बात की जाए कि जिन राज्यों का नुकसान हुआ है, उन को नुकसान न हो। ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार को गकरनी चाहिए क्योंकि देन हमारा सब का है। हम सब की तरक्की चाहते हैं और खास कर पिछड़े हुए राज्यों की प्रगति अवश्य चाहते हैं। तो मेरा इतना ही मतलब था कि अन्याय किसी राज्य के साथ न हो। अगर लोगों में असंतोष होगा, तो आन्दोलन होगा। आज आप देख रहे हैं कि पूर्वी इलाकों में आन्दोलन चल रहा है, आसाम में आन्दोलन चल रहा है। इस तरह की चीजे न हों, इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ कि यह बिल ठीक ही है।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): I do fully support this Bill which has just been introduced by the hon. Minister. However, I am not happy with the functioning of the tribunal or the manner in which issues are handled by our country. On going through some of the paper cuttings I found that nearly 20 per cent of our water resources are used. In other words, 80 per cent of the natural water resources are wasted in our country. This has a serious repercussion on the production of food and energy in our country. I am extremely happy about the way this Bill is brought in here and the statement given by the Minister. At least at this moment, the Central Government has taken the initiative to participate in this, which in due course of time may pay handsomely in the matter of production of food and energy. I also find that there are about 8 States which have serious water disputes pending since 1947 and 1951 onwards. Why does this happen in this country? Why are there these disputes between the States? As Mr. Natarajan said, water is wasted. The disputes between the States with regard to water resources ought to be settled as early as possible.

That is why in my preliminary remarks I said that I am a person who is very unhappy with regard to the functioning of the tribunal. In order to achieve the optimum utilisation of water resources, the Water Board and other autonomous bodies should co-ordinate their functions. The tribunal is now entertaining only the water dispute. But that alone will not be sufficient to tackle some of our national problems.

There is another problem—dams are getting weaker and weaker and unsafe. Should we not think about that and see how to tackle this danger in case the dam bursts? These are matters which ought to have been looked into and taken care of earlier.

The Chairman is looking at me to see whether I am speaking about the Bill. About the Bill, a new section 6A is introduced. Sub-clauses (i) and (j) of sub-section (2) of section 6A read thus:

“(i) the decisions of the authority which shall be subject to review;

(ii) the constitution of a committee for making such review and the procedure to be followed by such committee; and”

Unless a time is stipulated for review and implementation, it may not be possible to have a final decision on it. Going through the Memorandum on Delegated Legislation, I find at page 6, para 2, it is stated:

“Sub-section (2) of this new section 6A enumerates the matters in respect of which a scheme may be framed by the Central Government.”

That is all that stated here. There is a legal principle *Delegatus non Delegat*. That is, the delegated authority cannot exceed the power under which it is constituted. So, unless a time is stipulated for the review and final decision thereon, this will be delayed further and further. So, in order to have a quick and final decision and

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

implementation, a period may be stipulated in sub-clauses (i) and (j) in sub-section (2) so that there may not be any ambiguity in the interpretation of that section. This is the only remark I want to make on the Bill. I am extremely happy the Centre is coming forward to participate in this dispute. In order to achieve the 20 point programme and other welfare schemes for the weaker sections, it is imperative that the State must take the first step in coming forward to have a settlement with regard to the water resources.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan): This Bill relates to the Narmada water dispute. By this amendment, the Government is empowered to constitute river valley authorities for any river....

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is specially meant for the Narmada water dispute.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Government should also enunciate a national water policy. Even after so many years of independence, we have not enunciated a national water policy. Why I am telling this is this. There are some States where there is an inter-State river with 10 per cent of irrigation in one State and 40 per cent of irrigation in another State. So, you will have to fix some priority. Unless Government enunciates some national water policy, the tribunals will be handicapped with no proper guidance as to the adjudication of the dispute. So, Sir, I expect that while constituting such authority under this Act, they will not take a decision to constitute river valley authorities for all the rivers where tribunal decisions are there.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (बीलवाड़ा) : नर्मदा वाटर के मामले में राजस्थान के साथ किस प्रकार का अन्याय हुआ है, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हमारी एक नदी माही नदी इसकी एक सबसिडियेरी नदी है और यह तय हुआ था कि राजस्थान में जो माही नदी पर बांध बनेगा उसके पानी से पांच

लाख एकड़ जमीन राजस्थान में सिंचाई के लिये लाई जाएगी। इस प्रकार का जो फैसला किया गया था :-

सभापति महोदय : यह जो सारी चीज है इस पर आप बजट जब आया तब चर्चा कर सकते हैं। यह जो बिल आया है उसमें यह सब नहीं आता है। इस वास्ते प्रच्छा होगा यदि आप इसकी चर्चा अब न करें।

श्री केदार पांडे : बात यह है कि चार राज्यों का झगड़ा था नर्मदा नदी के ऊपर, उसके पानी के बंटवारे के बारे में, डैम बगैरह की कंस्ट्रक्शन का। वह सब फैसला हो गया है। ट्रिब्यूनल का फाइनल फैसला आ गया है। अब उसको अमली जामा पहनाना है। उसके लिए यह बिल है और एक शार्ट सा एमैडमेंट है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील हमने कर रखी है। फैसला पैडिंग है। इसलिए मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : यह रिपोर्ट के बाहर की बात है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास राजस्थान के साथ अन्याय हुआ है। ट्रिब्यूनल में ऐसी व्यवस्थाएँ होनी चाहियें ताकि यदि किसी राज्य सरकार के साथ पानी के बंटवारे के बारे में अन्याय होता है, वह न हो और उसको ठीक प्रकार से पानी उपलब्ध हो सके। इस के वास्ते कुछ फैक्ट्स बतलाने पड़ेंगे कि किस तरीके से यह फैसला हमारे खिलाफ है।

श्री केदार पांडे : ट्रिब्यूनल में किया है जिसके चेयरमैन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज थे। यह अपीलेबल नहीं है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हमने अपील कर रखी है।

श्री केदार पांडे : नान-अपीलेबल है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : अपील पैडिंग है।

श्री केदार पांडे : नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : देखिये, आप इस संबंध में जो कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं, उसके बारे में फिर समय मिलेगा, जब बजट पर बहस होगी, उस समय बोल सकते हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इसी के बारे में मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : वह डिबेट खण्डी नहीं होगी, इस तरह से हम इस हाउस में नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं ट्रिब्यूनल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : उस समय थाप जरूर टाइम लीजिये, लेकिन इस समय नहीं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार के जो ट्रिब्यूनल में फैसले किये जाते हैं उसमें सारी बातों को रखा जाना चाहिये जिससे सब सरकारों को उसका लाभ मिल सके।

सभापति महोदय : यह विधेयक बहुत ही सीमित है, उसके बाहर जाकर हम कुछ नहीं बोल सकते।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : सभापति महोदय, सबजेक्ट मैटर के बारे में तो बोल सकते हैं। जैसे कावेरी रिवर के बारे में बोल रहे थे, वह तो रिलेवन्ट नहीं है। मगर जो रिलेवन्ट है, नर्मदा वाटर के संबंध में जो डिस्प्यूट है, उसके बारे में तो कह सकते हैं।

ग्रामतौर पर यह होता है कि जब पार्लियामेंट और असेंबलीज में इस प्रकार का बिल उपस्थित होता है, तो उसके बारे में बोला जाता है कि इसका स्कोप कहां तक है। किसी तरीके से उसके बारे में कोई ठीक से निर्णय नहीं हुआ तो उसके संबंध में कह सकते हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि ट्रिब्यूनल ने जो हमारे खिलाफ फैसला दिया है, जो पानी हमको मिलना चाहिये था 5 लाख एकड़ घनफुट, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। इसके साथ राजस्थान के दो जिले हैं, बाड़मेर और जालौर, जो कि बिल्कुल रेगिस्तानी इलाके हैं। शुरू में यह तय किया गया था कि इस प्रकार की कोई योजना बनाई जायेगी जिससे बाड़मेर और जालौर को पानी दिया जा सकेगा और उसके बाद जिस प्रकार का फैसला किया गया है ट्रिब्यूनल से उससे इनको पानी के बारे में बिल्कुल वंचित कर दिया गया है।

जो कडाणाबांध बनाया गया है, जिससे राजस्थान को पानी मिलना चाहिये था, उससे भी वंचित करके सारे का सारा पानी गुजरात को दिया गया है। इसलिये हमारे ये दो जिले बिल्कुल सूखे हैं अगर इनको भी इसके माध्यम से पानी दिया जाता तो निश्चित तरीके से लाखों मन अनाज इसमें पैदा होता और उससे हमारे यहां भी खुशहाली होती। इसलिये मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि इसके संबंध में कुछ विचार करके राजस्थान के उन पिछड़े इलाकों को, जो कि बिल्कुल रेगिस्तानी इलाके हैं, उनके संबंध में कुछ न कुछ मेहरबानी कीजिये।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the aims and objects of this Bill though there is a specific mention that it relates to Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal etc. by referring to several clauses of the Bill and also after clearing the speech of my friend from Tamil Nadu, I am induced to say a few words in this connection.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: That cannot be a precedent. The speech by a friend from Tamil Nadu cannot be a precedent. We have to follow the correct rules. If you have anything to say about this, you may please say.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Sir, as you said, it cannot be taken as a precedent. The D. M. K. Member from Tamil Nadu has made his maiden speech. So it should not be taken as a precedent.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Sir, the Member from Tamil Nadu referred to Cauvery and Krishna disputes. Therefore, I have to say a few words in this regard. Here, the Central Government is taking powers to appoint tribunals and the decision of the tribunal is final and all that is there. But what I am discussing here is that before the Central Government takes any decision in the matter, the concerned States should be consulted and their opinion should be taken into account before any decision is taken. Otherwise the dispute cannot be said to be real and genuine.

Furthermore, the Cauvery dispute and the Krishna dispute are pending for a long time. It is necessary, equitable, just and helpful to both the States if a decision is arrived at and I am quite sure that the Central Government before taking any decision in the matter will consult the Karnataka State and take the views of the Karanataka State and then come to a

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

decision. And therefore, though I fully agree that the Central Government may have certain powers to regulate the water disputes and all that, I am quite sure that unless and until the concerned States are consulted and they are satisfied, this cannot be an equitable decision that may be taken here. Therefore, I appeal to the Central Government that before any decision is taken in the matter, they have to consult the concerned State Government. At the same time, disputes should be settled as early as possible, so that they do not drag on for years, as that will do no good to any of the States. A decision should be taken without undue delay, and in doing so, the State concerned should be consulted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Before he replies, may I know whether he is going to implement the Narmada award?

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: You were not here when I spoke earlier.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I was here.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: I have already told the House that there was a dispute among the four States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

The Narmada river is 800 miles long. It originates in Madhya Pradesh, and the terminal dam site lies in Gujarat. Gujarat wanted a high dam to provide for storage, and the sharing of Narmada waters was in dispute. The Khosla Committee recommendation was accepted by Gujarat and Maharashtra, but Madhya Pradesh did not accept it. Hence this tribunal.

It is a long decision. There are so many matters contained in it. The main decision was about the setting

up of machinery for implementing the decisions of the tribunal, that is, there must be a Narmada Control Authority. A Review Committee should be formed under the chairmanship of the Irrigation Minister, with the respective Chief Ministers as Members of the Committee. These are the two important things, and we have to give effect to them by this legislation, because there must be an Act of Parliament, that is the decision of the law authorities. So, we have brought this Bill. It has very limited scope.

Section 6 of the original Act of 1966 is amended, and an additional section 6A is being added. That is the only thing that is to be passed. In that case, the tribunal's decision will be implemented in a better, proper and legal way. Then the tribunal will be a legal personality, and its decision will not be challenged anywhere.

I have already told the House that this tribunal was presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court, and other Judges of High Courts were also its members. So, this can be reviewed only by the Review Committee.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: There is no provision in the Constitution that the tribunal's findings cannot be challenged because it is presided over by a Supreme Court Judge. It is a preposterous proposition.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: It may be reviewed by the Review Committee mentioned in the decision of the tribunal. So, that is a separate thing. So far as the references to other rivers by so many members are concerned—Bansagar dam, Ganga to Cauvery—I think they do not come under the purview of this Act. Ganga to Cauvery was a scheme prepared a few years back when Dr. K. L. Rao was the Minister. It was thoroughly examined later on. Now the Engineers say that it is not possible. Ganga may be diverted to Cauvery...

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Your predecessor wrote to me saying that it is possible.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: Now the Engineers say that it is not possible. That is the latest opinion of the Scientists.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I understand that an expert Committee was appointed for this purpose. Has it been appointed and if so, has its report been submitted?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it is not necessary for the Minister to reply to these questions.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: I had touched this point because he raised the question.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Had he not dwelt on this subject, we would not have asked these questions.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: There is no amendment regarding this in this Bill. Whatever has been said by the hon. Members is outside the scope of this Bill.

I would request the House to pass the Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Before you put the motion to the House, there is one confusion which should be cleared.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: There is no confusion at all.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The Minister has propounded here that the Committee under his Chairmanship will be competent to reverse the decision of the Tribunal.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: To review.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: 'To review' means 'to reverse'.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: A provision for review has been mentioned in the decision of the Tribunal itself.

Narmada Control Authority and Review Committee—these are the two major decisions of the Tribunal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You are legalising these two authorities by this Bill.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: We are implementing the decision of the Tribunal.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : यही मैं कह रहा हूँ कि नर्मदा ट्रिब्यूनल ने जो निर्णय दिया है उस के अन्तर्गत दो अधिकरण स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। उसी दृष्टि से इस प्रकार का संशोधन विधेयक आप सब के सामने लाए हैं। आप ने यह कहा कि ट्रिब्यूनल का कोई भी निर्णय जो है उस के सम्बन्ध सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चुनौती नहीं दी जा सकती। लेकिन वह जो रिब्यू कमेटी आप की बन रही है

श्री केदार पांडेय : वह ट्रिब्यूनल के डेसीशन के अंदर है।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : हां, ट्रिब्यूनल के डेसीशन के अन्दर ही मैं कह रहा हूँ। उस के डेसीशन के अनुसार ही आप कानून में संशोधन ला रहे हैं तो इस रिब्यू कमेटी को क्या यह अधिकार है कि वह ट्रिब्यूनल ने कोई डेसीशन दिया है उसमें किसी प्रकार का कोई रिब्यू कर के कोई तब्दीली कर सकती है? अगर नहीं कर सकती है तो उस का जूरिस्टिक्शन क्या है?

श्री केदार पांडेय : नर्मदा कंट्रोल एथारिटी का जो डेसीशन होगा, उस में दूसरा प्राविजन है कि उस को वह रिब्यू कर सकते हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): To put the record straight, I want one clarification. During his reply, the Minister had made it clear that whatever decisions are given by the Tribunal will be implemented. If a decision is given, in that case, you cannot go to the court of law and challenge it. According to my elementary knowledge of law, on any decision given by any Tribunal—unless it is mentioned in the Constitution that particular issues are not justiciable—you can always go to the High Court or Supreme Court and

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

those doors are not barred. I think the Minister had made a statement which would have gone on record and that would put him in trouble.

I would ask the Minister to correct his statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary for the hon. Minister to give his opinion on this point. It is purely a legal point and the legal opinion is not expected from the hon. Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is not a question of legal opinion. He has made a categorical statement. It is not, I am raising the issue. He has raised the issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is provided of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It is provided in the Constitution. If you want any legal opinion on that point the hon. Minister is not expected to give the legal opinion here and even if he gives a wrong legal opinion, it is not going to be binding.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have also a suspicion that he has given a wrong opinion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not saying, it is wrong or correct, anything of the kind. What I am saying is that the hon. Minister is not expected to give the legal opinion in the House. Whatever opinion he gives, it will not be binding.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Has he rightly understood what is the function of the Review Committee which is sought to be constituted under this amending Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One has to study all the documents; one has to study the law; one has to study the Agreement; one has to study the Constitution and then only one can give the opinion. It is not possible for anybody to give opinion off-hand.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The amending Bill before the House is

that the hon. Minister seeks to incorporate two provisions in the Bill in pursuance of the decision of the Tribunal. This amending Bill itself is for the constitution of the Review Committee. What is the function of the Review Committee the House is entitled to know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are considering a very limited issue. You are asking the hon. Minister to give opinion on so many subjects. Unless he studies all the aspects, it is not possible for him to answer that. So, let us not ask him to give the opinion, whether the Supreme Court has a jurisdiction or the jurisdiction is barred. If he says, yes, and if it is not there, the jurisdiction is not available and, if he says, no, and if it is there, it cannot be barred.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: What about the expenses incurred over the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal? That he cannot answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: About the expenses and all those things, you can put a Question and get an answer.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: After all, we have spent lakhs of rupees over this Tribunal. We are going to implement the decisions of the Tribunal. The House is entitled to know it. He should be able to tell us.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: Rs. 330 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would ask the hon. Members not to put such questions. If you are interested in getting all that information, you may put a Question and get an answer.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): The Bill deals with the Tribunal. If the hon. Member wants to know the amount of money spent from the public exchequer on this, how do you rule it out?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is available with him, he may give.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: He can say, "I want notice". You cannot rule it out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not ruling it out. It is not my decision. It is upto him.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that the Government will not invoke the provision of 6A for the appointment of such valley authorities for other rivers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is disallowed.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.45 hrs.

HINDUSTAN TRACTORS LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) AMENDMENT BILL

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):**
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1978, be taken into consideration."

The Government of India assumed the management of M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Baroda, in March, 1973, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for a period of five years. The undertakings of the Company were acquired by the Central Government with effect from April 1, 1978, on the enactment of Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1978 (13 of 78). The undertakings were vested on the same date in the State Government of Gujarat and a new company in the name of Gujarat Tractor Corporation Ltd., (GTCL), has been formed to carry on the activities.

The Act provided, *inter alia*, for liquidating the liabilities incurred by the Company. In pursuance thereof, a compensation amount of Rs. 150 lakhs has been provided to the Commissioner of Payment for discharging the liabilities of the Company (erstwhile Hindustan Tractors Ltd.) for the pre-takeover period. The categories to be satisfied are included in the Scheduled appended to the Act. It was intended that the loans advanced by the State Bank of India would also be satisfied out of the said amount. As has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it transpired that, because of the accounting treatment given in the books of the State Bank of India, these loans could not be treated as pre-takeover loans. The Amending Bill seeks to

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

make a specific provision in this behalf.

Sir, may I request that the Bill be taken into consideration.

16.47 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1978, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Sir, I have nothing to say against the Amendment which is a very simple one. I have only to make some comments. The provision was there when the original Act was passed in this House that the loans and the dues for the pre-takeover period would be given to the creditors. Now it is proposed to make a provision in respect of clearing up of the loans advanced by the State Bank of India because of some accounting treatment given in the books of SBI. My question is very simple. Act 13 of 78 was passed in 1978. But since then this company has not been running properly. This has been manufacturing items which are very essential for our agricultural production. At the time when it was taken over, the cost of the tractor that was manufactured there was increased from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 40,000-50,000 per tractor.

After taking over, what is the net achievement of this company? Is the Minister in a position to tell us? After the take-over were they able to bring about any reduction in the prices as well as improvement in the quality of the products? So far nothing about this is known. I do not know whether the Minister has got any facts to establish and to prove here that after the take-over, the steps that were taken were really helpful to not only remove the sickness of that undertaking but also to see that it helped a lot the users of the tractors.

Another point I want to put here is this, although I support this Bill. My point is Rs. 115 lakhs were set apart as the compensation money to be given to the creditors for the pre-takeover period. In this, one item is there, the dues to the workers, those who are working there, their provident fund and other dues. So far as my information goes a huge amount still due to the workers who left the service. To clear up those dues in respect of provident fund money, what provision you have made is not clear to me. On the other hand, my information is that nothing has been done in that respect. So the efficient management and improved performance that were envisaged has not been achieved uptill now.

So, what I want to impress upon the Minister is that a tractor which cost Rs 15,000 in 1973 when this undertaking was taken over is now costing Rs. 40,000-50,000. So what is the net gain after the take-over? That must be clarified in this House. Our experience is that in some industries which were taken over or industries which were sick and the Government came forward to rehabilitate those units, there even after taking them over, either from the management point of view or from the industry's point of view, no effective improvement could be achieved and this has happened in respect of this company also. Although I am supporting this amendment, I have got a doubt. You are taking over the responsibility for the repayment of the secured loans and other cash money that you got from the financial institutions. But what about the proper running and proper management of the Hindustan Tractors Ltd?

That is not yet clear. In most of the cases it has been found that the management is not being able to discharge its duties. On the other hand, there are corrupt practices by the management. As a result, mostly, these types of industries become sick and Government comes forward with the Bill for the nationalisation of those

units. The purpose for which this take-over of the management necessitated must be spelt out. What is your policy regarding the take-over of this type of industry which you are now taking over or nationalising? That must be made clear.

The other thing is about the dues that are still to be paid to the workers who served the company for long number of years. It is not mentioned here whether their dues are cleared or not. Further to whom are you entrusting the existing management or to whom are you handing over this unit? Whether this unit is capable of being run efficiently or not can be found out from the balance sheets only, I am not able to know as to whether this company was progressing or not. Only the balance sheets will show that. On the other hand, sickness was there. The mismanagement that was there is still prevailing. I have got every doubt as to whether the present set-up of management will be successful or not. I doubt whether this unit will be put in proper shape even after our passing this amending Bill.

So, I would request you to tell us in detail as to what actually is the condition of this tractor unit and what about the reduction in prices of the tractors to be supplied to the agriculturists? That point must at least be made clear. If that is made clear then the doubt may not arise. Whenever a sick unit is taken over, sickness continues to be there. As a result it is the workers who are working there who suffer very much.

With these comments, I support the Amending Bill that is now before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Shall we now take up the Call Attention?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:
I shall take five minutes only.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kindly give me one minute. I got the impression that there would be a full-fledged discussion on this Bill. This was the impression that we got from our side.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattacharya, you did not listen to what happened yesterday here in this House. You just go through the proceedings of yesterday. You will see what has happened. So, there should not have been any impression even otherwise.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
Everybody makes a mistake.

MR. SPEAKER: You go through the proceedings and you know what has happened. We may have few minutes more for this Bill. Shri Arakal.

17 hrs.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, I fully support this amending Bill just introduced by the hon'ble Minister. In 1973 when the management was taken over the liability of this firm was 150 lakhs. While introducing the Bill in 1978 Shri George Fernandes stated two reasons for the enactment—one being for the public interest and the other being it suffered heavy losses. These two reasons prompted the government to take over the entire assets and liabilities of this firm. In 1978 after clause 5 of that Bill I could find that the liability has risen to 392 lakhs and while going through clause 9 I find Rs. 250 lakhs were to be paid to the management for taking it over. In total it comes to a huge amount which this nation has spent in this firm while taking over the assets and liabilities, but going through the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is very ambiguous. It does not disclose how much secured loan amount is to be paid to the State Bank of India. If you go

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

through the last sentence of the Statement of Objects and Reasons which reads as follows:

"The post-take over loans which were advanced by the State Bank of India to the extent they were utilised for meeting the pre-take over secured loans advanced by the Bank to the Company should be entitled to the same treatment to which the pre-take over secured loans which were so defrayed should have been entitled."

There is ambiguity. I do not find the financial memorandum disclosing how much is the liability. As my hon'ble friend mentioned the nation is spending huge money on the public sector and we are also bound to see that this public sector functions efficiently with a profit and not a loss. This is the remark that I have to make with regard to this amending Bill. This secured liability is to be paid. There is no doubt about it. But the question is how it is going to be paid. This ought to have been disclosed while piloting this Bill. With this remark I support this Bill.

श्री बिजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल आया है यह बिल पूरी तरह से एक फॉर्मल बिल है। मैं इस बिल के जरिये से सरकार का ध्यान जरूर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

हिन्दुस्तान में राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में जितने भी ट्रैक्टर बनाने की कम्पनियाँ हैं, उनकी जो फंक्शनिंग है, वह निश्चित तौर पर देश की जो आवश्यकता है, उसके अनुकूल नहीं है। हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है। देश के तथा कृषि के विकास के लिये ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता निर्विवाद है। फिर भी हम लोगों का अनुभव ऐसा है कि आज इन ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन तथा वितरण के सिलसिले में अव्यवस्था है जो काफी चिन्तनीय है। इस कारण से देश की कृषि को काफी नुकसान हो रहा है। स्थिति नाजुक है। किसानों में ट्रैक्टरों की भख है, वह इनकी जोरों से मांग करता है लेकिन उनको मिलते नहीं हैं। इनके वितरण में काफी घोटाला होता है। स्थिति इतनी नाजुक है कि जो ट्रैक्टर

दिए भी जाते हैं उनको देने में भी खर्च कर भ्रष्टाचार होता है। किसानों की आसन्न शर्तों पर और सुविधापूर्वक ट्रैक्टर दिलाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। किसानों में ज्यादातर आबादी छोटे तथा मझोले किसानों की है। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो ट्रैक्टर बनते हैं वे इस तरह के होते हैं कि छोटे और मझोले किसानों की पहुँच के बराबर होते हैं। कम्पनियों को हाथ में तो ले लिया जाता है, उनकी लायबिलिटीयों को तो सरकार अपने ऊपर ले लेती है लेकिन ट्रैक्टरों की किस प्रकार की मांग है और आवश्यकता है उसकी ध्यान में नहीं रखा जाता है। ऐसा लगता है कि जो बड़े किसान हैं, जो धनी किसान हैं सरकार की नीतियाँ भी उनके ही पक्ष में जाती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी इन नीतियों में परिवर्तन करे और ट्रैक्टरों की उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाया जाए और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि छोटे और मझोले किसानों को आसन्न शर्तों पर और सुविधापूर्वक ट्रैक्टर मिल सकें।

ट्रैक्टरों के मामले में हमारी जिम्मेदारी रोजाना बढ़ती जा रही है। आज देश में अकाल की स्थिति है, सुखाड़ है और देश का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा उससे पीड़ित है। किसान जब इस स्थिति से लड़ने के लिए ट्रैक्टरों की मांग करता है तो उसको निराश ही होना पड़ता है। सरकार तथा बैंको की जो कर्ज देने की नीति है वह भी इस मामले में बाधक है और किसानों को उससे कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दिशा में जो किसान आगे बढ़ कर सहायता पहुँचाना चाहते हैं वह पहुँचा नहीं पाते। इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

यह बिल एक फार्मल सा बिल है और इसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो बातें मने बताई हैं उनकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am grateful to the hon. members who have raised some issues which, issue-wise, are very general issues, but I think, you would appreciate the position when I fill in the communication gap that appears to be there, in spite of the fact that the issues raised are very general ones. I wish to draw the attention of hon. Members to this aspect. I might start the other way about according to the priority schedule that we should build and the first one is this. The hon. Member has talked about priority to the payment of the arrears of the workers.

The hon. Member might see this in the original Bill. But that part of it has not come to his notice only because we have not sought any amendment at all of that priority schedule. I may tell you that we have a Schedule appended to the Act under consideration and Category Two in the Schedule relates to the arrears in relation to P. F., salaries, wages etc. due to the employees of the Company. Whenever a company due to sickness or due to the need for acquisition is taken over these arrears are always cleared by an institution constituted by the government which is known as the Commissioner of Payments and the job has been entrusted to the Commissioner of Payments for doing that.

The second point made by the hon. Member was that once a sick unit is taken over, it must show symptoms of being cured. If it does not show, that means that the sickness is a chronic one. But even then, it should show some symptoms that way.

In order to assess the performance of a unit, we have to look to its production, turnover and profit. The only thing is that I have to fill in the statistical gap to meet the points raised by the hon. Member. When the Company was declared sick and was taken over for being cured, the production was 509 tractors in 1973. Thereafter, the production went up to 819 in 1974-75, 940 in 1975-76, 1615 in 1976-77, 2101 in 1977-78 and 2654 in 1978-79. I personally feel, that symptom number one is not a bad one. It shows an increase in the production of tractors in the unit. Then, I take up the second thing, i.e. sale. It is also going the same way. In 1973-74, it was 534; it went up to 723, 954, 1651, 2150 and 2500 in the subsequent years. The turnover of the same unit, which should, in fact, satisfy you, was Rs. 174.64 lakhs in 1973-74 when the company was taken over and it went up to Rs. 354.87 lakhs, Rs. 507.05 lakhs, Rs. 879.26

lakhs, Rs. 1123.84 lakhs and Rs. 1510.70 lakhs in the years 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively.

The other point which the hon. Member has raised is equally important, whether the company is showing any profit or it is still a losing proposition. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the behaviour of the profit and loss of the company. When the company was taken over in 1973-74, the annual loss was Rs. 26.59 lakhs. Next year, it came down to Rs. 25.46 lakhs. In 1975-76, it went up to Rs. 34.26 lakhs. It came down to Rs. 8.69 lakhs in 1976-77. In 1977-78, for the first time after the company was taken over, it started showing profit and the profit for the year was Rs. 1.25 lakhs. In 1978-79, the profit went upto Rs. 20 lakhs.

The next point which the hon. Member, Shri Dinan Bhattacharya raised, in fact, coincides with the points raised by the other hon. Members and that relates to the distribution of tractors. The hon. Member gave a wonderful speech on the importance of the tractor to the agricultural sector, proper distribution system, benefits that would accrue to the small farmers and to the medium farmers etc. The hon. Member would appreciate that this is a matter where we all agree, but that is a separate question altogether. This Bill is intended only to make it a healthier unit and nothing more, as also supplying the tractors to the farmers...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
At what cost?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I am coming to that. The hon. Member would appreciate that as far as pricing is concerned, it depends on the increase in overall price level, the cost of production, the cost of raw materials etc. And if you compare that with the market value, I

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

would not appreciate the rising value of the capital. In fact, we have always been talking against inflation, which we do to-day also. Because of the fact that this very unit has started showing signs of being cured, we may be reaching the second stage. When the unit is already losing, you do not want it to sell things at lower than the cost of production. The cost of production is high and that is a relative thing, as far as the market costs are concerned. (Interruptions) This Act, unfortunately, cannot give you subsidy. Subsidies are to be fed into the sick units, and they are never to be subsidies alone. They should be incentives which strive to cure the unit of sickness. This particular amendment relates to a very specific thing, where we are trying to ease the situation, to cure the liabilities to the extent, again, of public funds—the State Bank of India is, in fact, as much yours as anybody else's in the country.

I will appreciate it if, in view of this, the Bill is considered.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1978, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Minister.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

DECLARATION OF TWO DISTRICTS OF TRIPURA AS DISTURBED AREAS

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें :—

"बड़े पैमाने पर हुई हिंसक घटनाओं में भारी संख्या में लोगों के हताहत होने के कारण त्रिपुरा के दो जिलों को विक्षुब्ध क्षेत्र घोषित करने का समाचार ।"

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है, 7 जून से त्रिपुरा के अन्दर गम्भीर हिंसा की घटनाएँ होने के कारण मैं अपने साक्षियों, वाणिज्य मंत्री और उपमंत्री, सिविल सप्लाय और पुनर्वासि, के साथ 11 जून को त्रिपुरा गया था । राज्य सरकार के पास प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 315 आवासियों की जानें गईं, सैकड़ों लोग घायल हुए 100 से ऊपर गांवों में घरों को जलाया गया और एक लाख से अधिक व्यक्ति बेघर हो गये और उन्हें सहायता कैंम्पों में ठहराया गया है । कुछ लोगों ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की है कि जान और माल का नुकसान इससे भी ज्यादा हुआ है ।

मैं ने तथा मेरे साथी मंत्रियों ने उन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण भी किया, जहाँ हिंसक घटनाएँ हुई थी और यह देखा कि बहुत से गांवों में खाली

घरों में उस समय तक भी आग जल रही थी। हम कुछ सहायता कैम्पों और अग्ररतल्ला हास्पिटल में भी गये, जहाँ लगभग 500 बायलों को भर्ती किया गया है, और उन दुखी लोगों की कठनापूर्ण और दिल दहला देने वाली कथाओं को सुना। हम ने उन के प्रति सहानुभूति दिखायी और बतलाया कि यह सरकार इस के बारे में बहुत चिन्तित है और आश्वासन दिया कि सरकार अपराधियों को दण्ड देने के लिए पूरी कोशिश करेगी तथा हिंसात्मक घटनाओं के शिकार व्यक्तियों की हर प्रकार की सहायता देगी। अग्ररतल्ला में ठहरने के दौरान हम से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधि-मंडल भी मिले।

उपरोक्त हिंसात्मक घटनाओं के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय अभी इस समय नहीं लिया जा सकता लेकिन यह साफ है कि विभिन्न गुप्तों के बीच तनाव बढ़ता जा रहा था। इस का एक कारण निश्चित रूप से आसाम के आन्दोलन का प्रभाव भी है। ऐसा लगता है कि हिंसक और समाज विरोधी तत्वों ने स्थिति का नाजायज फायदा उठाने की कोशिश की।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए राज्य सरकार को पूरी सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया और सहायता शुरू कर दी। सेना और पैरा-मिलिट्री फोर्सज तुरन्त भेज दी गई हैं। उन की टुकड़ियों को हवाई जहाज से भेजा गया और वह भीतरी भागों में तैनात कर दी गई हैं। राज्य सरकार लगभग 715 व्यक्तियों को हिरासत में ले चुकी है लेकिन स्थिति अभी तनावपूर्ण दिखाई देती है और हम पर कड़ी नजर रखा जाना जरूरी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की आज्ञा से मैं इस सदन की सहानुभूति उन सब परिवारों को पहुंचाना चाहता हूँ जिन का इन हिंसात्मक घटनाओं के कारण जान व माल का नुकसान हुआ है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री के बयान को हम लोगों ने बड़े ध्यान से सुना है। त्रिपुरा में जो कुछ हुआ है वह असाधारण है। अगर उसे नरमेध की संज्ञा दी जाय तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। स्वतंत्र भारत में इतने बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों का मारा जाना और उन का घरों से निकाला जाना—और दुख की बात यह है कि घरों से जो लोग निकाले गए हैं उन में बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो एक बार उजड़ कर हमारे देश में फिर से बसने के लिए आए थे, आज फिर वे अपने ही देश में शरणार्थी हो गए हैं।

गृह मंत्री महोदय ने सारे सदन की ओर से मृतकों के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की है, दिवंगत आत्माओं की शांति के लिए प्रार्थना की है और उन के परिवार वालों के साथ सहानुभूति प्रकट की है, मैं उस में अपनी आवाज मिलाना चाहता हूँ।

इतने बड़े पैमाने पर उपद्रव बड़ी तैयारी बाव हो हो सकते हैं। यह तैयारी कब से चल रही थी ? उपद्रवकारियों के हाथ में हथियार कहाँ से आए ? विदेशी हथियार उन्हें प्राप्त हो रहे हैं इस तरह के समाचार छपे हैं, उन में कहाँ तक सच्चाई है ?

पहले भी इस आशय की खबर मिली थी कि त्रिपुरा में एक त्रिपुर-सेना बनी है जो त्रिपुरा को मुक्त करने की बात करती है और सशक्त शक्ति के माध्यम से इस प्रकार से त्रिपुरा का पुनश्चरण करना चाहती है। एक और मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट से इनके गठबन्धन की बात कही जाती है, दूसरे, यह कहा जाता है कि इन के लोग चटगांव हिल-ट्रैक्टर में जा कर सैनिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करते हैं।

मंत्री जी ने आसाम के आन्दोलन को भी इस में जोड़ दिया है और उन्होंने कहा कि एक कारण यह है। हो सकता है कि आसाम के आन्दोलन की प्रतिक्रिया वहाँ हुई हो, मगर मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करेंगे कि त्रिपुरा का मामला वर्षों से बिगड़ रहा है। मैं पुराने अखबारों की कतरनें देख रहा था। 9 मई, 1968 के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस का एक लेख मेरे सामने है जिसका एक अंश मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ—मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा :

“Dark clouds portending imminent storm are gathering on the political horizon of Tripura: unawaited influx of Bengali Hindus from East Pakistan, consequent disturbance of the demographic equilibrium and growing pressure on land, acute food shortage, increasing unemployment, complete neglect of the backward and hill areas, shocking apathy of an indolent but all powerful bureaucracy have created an explosive situation in this highly vulnerable region.”

इसके बाद त्रिपुरा में कुछ राजनीतिक कदम उठाए गए जिन के अन्तर्गत लोगों को अपने प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा अपना शासन चलाने का मौका मिला लेकिन वहाँ के ट्राइबल्स को ऐसा लगा कि उनका अस्तित्व खतरे में है, शायद उनकी पहचान भी समाप्त हो जायेगी।

क्या यह सच है कि त्रिपुरा में जो वर्तमान सरकार है वह चाहती थी कि ट्राइबल एरियाज में आटोनामस डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स बने, उनकी कौंसिल हो और वह कौंसिल अपने जिले का शासन सम्हाले ? इस बारे में एक ऐक्ट भी बना, राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने उसको अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी लेकिन वह अमल में नहीं आ सका क्योंकि शायद वह मामला हाई कोर्ट में पड़ा हुआ है।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजनीतिक दृष्टि से सारे सवाल को हल करने के लिए इससे पहले कोई कदम क्यों नहीं उठाये गए ?

अभी तो कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखना पहला कर्तव्य है। इसलिए जिन्होंने हथियार इकट्ठे किए, उनका उपयोग किया और जो बड़े पैमाने पर हत्याकाण्ड के दोषी हैं उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी लेकिन यह आवश्यक में कि केन्द्र और त्रिपुरा की सरकार के बीच में पूरा तालमेल ही। इसमें राजनीतिक स्वाधीनता की बीच में आने देने की छूट नहीं होनी चाहिए। कभी-कभी यह मांग आती है, कांग्रेस (आई) के मित्रों से कि त्रिपुरा सरकार को बर्खास्त कर दिया जाए क्योंकि वहाँ की सरकार कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में सफल नहीं हुई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा क्या इस तरह का विचार सरकार के दिमाग में कहीं है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : अगर नरमेध चलता रहे तो ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर यह चलना रहे तो केन्द्र और प्रदेश की सरकारें मिलकर कदम उठावें। प्रदेश सरकार को समाप्त करने से मारी परिस्थिति और बिगड़ जायेगी और उसको सुधारने की संभावना नहीं रहेगी, या फिर आप कहें कि प्रदेश की सरकार कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में मदद नहीं दे रही है, वह बाधक बन रही है इसलिए हटाना जरूरी है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मंत्री महोदय अपनी यात्रा के दौरान—उनकी यात्रा बहुत छोटी थी, मैं मानता हूँ, वे तत्काल गए यह बहुत अच्छा हुआ—वाणिज्य मंत्री को अपने साथ क्यों ले गए, यह बात समझ में नहीं आई। उनके अपने कारण होंगे, मैं उनमें जाना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन आर्थिक दृष्टि से त्रिपुरा की उपेक्षा हुई है। वर्तमान परिस्थिति में आर्थिक स्थिति के सुधार के लिए कोई लम्बे-चौड़े कार्यक्रम नहीं बन सकते और न चर्चा हो सकती है। हो सकता है कि अपनी महा-यत्ता के लिए गृह मंत्री उन्हें ले गए हों कि बंगला भाषियों से बात करने में श्री प्रणव मुकर्जी उनकी सहायता कर सकें। गृह मंत्री जी ने शायद इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी सहायता प्राप्त की हो। त्रिपुरा समस्या के दो पहलू हैं, एक तो हत्याकाण्ड बन्द करना, हिंसा की समाप्ति और शांति को स्थापना और दूसरे ट्राइबल्स में यह विश्वास पैदा करना कि भले ही बड़ी संख्या में लोग आये हैं, बसे हैं, जिससे उनकी आबादी घट गई है फिर भी उनके हितों को, उनके जीवन पद्धति की रक्षा की जायेगी। परन्तु इस तरह का कोई भी वक्तव्य गृह मंत्री जी का मैंने समाचार-पत्रों में छपा हुआ नहीं देखा है। एक बयान में आपने यह कहा है

कि त्रिपुरा की समस्या आर्थिक नहीं है। लेकिन त्रिपुरा की समस्या आर्थिक भी है और ट्राइबल्स द्वारा अपने अस्तित्व की रक्षा करना भी है। मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा था कि इतना बड़ा नरमेध बड़ी तैयारी के बाद होना चाहिए तो सरकार की इंटेलिजेंस क्या कर रही थी ? त्रिपुरा के मुख्य मंत्री दिल्ली में आए हुए थे। (अवधान) राख्यों की सो० आई० डी० होती है, उसको हम पहचान सकते हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की इंटेलिजेंस क्या कर रही थी ? केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी थी या नहीं ? क्या उसे आभास था कि इतने बड़े पैमाने पर हत्याकाण्ड की तैयारी हो रही है ? मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा है—मिलिटेंट एंड एंटी सोशल एलिमेंट्स—तो यह कौन से तत्व हैं ? (अवधान) कांग्रेस के एक सदस्य कह रहे हैं आर०एस०एस० वाले लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि आज जब अफगानिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हो रही थी तो विदेश मंत्री ने आर०एस०एस० को अफगानिस्तान की समस्या के लिए दोषी नहीं ठहराया ! त्रिपुरा में ये मिलिटेंट कौन हैं, इनका किन के साथ संबंध है ? बाहर से रुपया आ रहा है और हथियार आ रहे हैं, क्या उनकी रोकथाम की कोशिश की गई है और मंत्री महोदय क्या समझते हैं कि कब तक सारी परिस्थिति पर काबू प्राप्त कर लिया जायेगा ?

श्री जैल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने कई बातें कही हैं। आखिर में तो वह मवालों पर ही आये, लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ तामिरी बातें भी कही हैं, उनके लिये मैं उनका मशकूर हूँ।

उन्होंने पूछा कि ये हथियार कहां से आये ? हथियार जिनका नाजायज इस्तेमाल हुआ है, वे वहीं बनाये गये थे। जो अब तक की रिपोर्ट है उसके मुताबिक कुछ ऐसे अमलाह इस्तेमाल हुये हैं जिनके लाइसेंस सरकार ने दिये थे, वही लाइसेंस के अमलाह इस्तेमाल हुए हैं। विदेशी बने हुये या विदेश के शस्त्र पकड़ गये हैं—वहां की सरकार ने हम को ऐसा नहीं बनाया है और हमारे पास ऐसी कोई बात नहीं पहुंची है।

एक बात वाजपेयी जी ने कही कि जो लोग पहले उजड़ कर आये थे, वे फिर उजाड़ गये—यह बात सारी की सारी सही नहीं है। बहुत से तो ऐसे लोग घरों से निकाले गये जो सदियों से वहीं बसते थे। वे किसी भी जमाने में किसी दूसरी प्रांत में भी नहीं गये, वहीं रहते थे और मैंने वहां एक छोटा मा कैम्प भी देखा जो ट्राइबल्स का था। अब देखना यह है कि जो नफरत की भावना का आज वहां प्रचार है, कास्टिज्म, कम्युनिज्म, ट्राइबल्स नॉन-ट्राइबल्स का जो प्रचार है, उस को रोकना नहीं गया और काफी मुद्दे से वह प्रचार हो रहा था जिसका असर लाजमी तौर पर होता था।

आप यह मानेंगे कि तैयारी पहले की गई होगी, मैं भी आशंका प्रकट करना हूँ कि तैयारी पहले

की गई होगी, लेकिन बाजपेयी जी आप मेरे साथ इतिहास करने कि त्रिपुरा की सरकार ही या कोई और सरकार हो, कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार न हो, तब भी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट जो है, वह भेदभाव नहीं रखती है। उनके साथ पूरे सहयोग से चलती है और हमको ऐसी कोई शिकायत भी नहीं है कि त्रिपुरा की सरकार ने सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के साथ या उनकी जो आज्ञा का पालन करना जरूरी है उससे या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के सबजेक्ट में, कोई दखल दिया हो। इसलिये यह बात कहना बैसे तो बर्बाद है, इन-प्रिन्सिपल अच्छी बात है कि मिलजुल कर दोनों को काम करना चाहिये और ऐसा हो भी रहा है, इसमें आप को कोई चिन्ता प्रकट नहीं करनी चाहिये। मगर आप यह भी मानें कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट, वहां पर इयूली इलेक्ट्रेड लोगों की सरकार है, वहां के अन्दरूनी मामलात में, छोटी-मोटी बातों में, मदाखलत करना मुनासिब नहीं समझती है। जो स्टेट का सबजेक्ट है, उसमें बाहर स्टेट की डिमांड के सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट मदाखलत करे या ऐसे समय में की जा सकती है जैसा कि इन दिनों में त्रिपुरा में बाध्या हुआ है, उसके लिये भी आप यह कह रहे हैं कि मदाखलत न करे। आपने कांग्रेस (आई) के किसी लीडर का कोई स्टेटमेंट देख लिया होगा, लेकिन मुझे यह बात समझ में नहीं आई। हमारे किसी कांग्रेस (आई) के नेता ने यह बात नहीं कही कि चूंकि त्रिपुरा की सरकार वहां के अमन और शांति में फेल हो गई है, इसलिये वहां की असेम्बली को डिजाल्व कर दिया जाय। ऐसी बात हमने सोची भी नहीं है और हमारे दिमाग में भी नहीं है। हम ने तो जितनी मदद उनको चाहिये, उतनी मदद दे दी है, और भी मदद देने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन इस बात का ख्याल कि कितनी तैयारी उन्होंने की है, उनको करनी चाहिये, हमारी सेन्ट्रल इंटेलिजेंस को भी करनी चाहिये। लेकिन हमारी सेन्ट्रल इंटेलिजेंस ने जो वक्तन-फक्कतन इतिला दी, उसके बारे में हमने तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के गवर्नरों और मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा था। उसमें कुछ थोड़ी सी स्टेटमेंट में नफरत की भावना और नफरत के प्रचार की बात थी, लेकिन हमने सबको लिखा कि इस बात पर कड़ी निगाह रखी जाय, क्योंकि कास्टइज्म, रीजनलिज्म, लिग्बलिज्म, ये सब चीजें हमको एक दूसरे का दुश्मन बना सकती हैं, इनको रोकने के लिये स्पेशल इंतजाम करना चाहिये, इन पर पूरा-पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ हमने यह भी लिखा—शायद आपके पास मेरा वह पत्र और एक पत्र प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी गया हो—उनमें इन सारी बातों पर ध्यान रखने के लिये कहा गया था। लेकिन इसमें किसी को मजबूर करने का प्रश्न नहीं है और आप भी किसी को मजबूर करने के हक में नहीं हैं। आप की भी यह राय है कि हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ मिलजुल कर इस मामले का हल निकालें ताकि आइंदा के लिये कोई ऐसा वाक्या न हो।

आपने पूछा है कि मिलिटेंट ग्रुप्स कौन से हैं, कहां से आते हैं और क्या विदेशी शक्तियों ने कोई

दखल दिया है या नहीं दिया है। इसके प्रति मेरा तो यह विश्वास है कि जहां भी डिस्टर्बेंस हो, अगड़ा हो, एक दूसरे के खिलाफ भाई का भाई गला काटने को तैयार हो तो दुनिया में कुछ ताकत ऐसी हैं जो ऐसे हालात में खुश होती हैं और कोशिश करती हैं कि उसमें दखल दिया जाय ताकि उस मामले को बढ़ाया जाय और उस बढ़ावे में किसी न किसी ताकत का हाथ हो, सकता है। उस को आर्गेनाइज करने वाली ताकतें, जैसा मैंने आसाम के प्रति कहा था, परसों, बाजपेयी जी, आप हाउस में नहीं थे, मैंने दरखास्त की थी, भले ही आपने नेकनीयसी से वहां के नीजवानों को आर्गेनाइज किया हो, जो सात हजार के करीब थे, लेकिन इसके फलस्वरूप कोई अच्छी बात नहीं निकली और आज वह बात उनके हाथ में भी नहीं रही। शायद आपने तो सिर्फ इसलिये आर्गेनाइज करवाया हो या आर० एस० एस० ने इसलिये आर्गेनाइज किया हो कि धार्मिक तौर पर भारत की संस्कृति को मजबूत रखने के लिये, नीजवानों में शिष्टाचार पैदा करने के लिये—शायद यह सब किया हो, लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ? गैर-हिन्दुओं के मन में नफरत पैदा हुई—यह बुरी बात थी। अब उसको सुधारने के लिये मैं आप से अपील करूंगा, आर० एस० एस० के नेताओं से अपील करूंगा। मैं ही नहीं कहता, आप खुद ही जाकर देख लीजिये कि उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है। इन शक्तियों के पीछे सहायता देने वाले आर० एस० एस० के वालंटियर्स हैं या नहीं है, मैं इस बात को आप पर छोड़ता हूं। लेकिन एक बात को आप मानेंगे, कि जब मिलिटेंट फोर्सों का जिक्र करते हैं तो उन में आर० एस० एस० भी आती है, जो पैरा-मिलिट्री संस्था की तरह से काम करती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, त्रिपुरा की बात हो रही है, असम की नहीं।

श्री जैल सिंह : इस का मतलब है कि आप ने माना, मेरे से इतिहास किया है। इस में एक कारण यह भी था कि मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट को बहुत गार्डेड लैंग्वेज में दिया है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि उन बातों को हाई लाइट किया जाय जो बातें वहां होती रहीं हैं, वह कौन सा ग्रुप था, कैसे लड़ा, क्यों लड़ा, इन बातों को डिटेल् में अगर हम पार्लियामेंट में जायेंगे तो वे हाई लाइट होंगी। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि नफरत बढ़े, हम यही चाहते हैं कि उन को तरीके से सुलझाया जाय।

आप का ख्याल था कि आटोनामस डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स बनाने के लिये कोई बिल आया था—आप दुरस्त कहते हैं।

The validity of the Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Council Act, 1979 was challenged in the Gauhati High Court.

इस वक्त वह कुल बीच के सामने गया है, वहां क्या हो रहा है यह तो एक डिटेल्स की बात है। लेकिन वह अभी अमल में नहीं लाया। मगर मैं इस बात से इतिफाक करता हूँ कि उस ऐक्ट से भी कुछ भावना जरूर पैदा हुई होगी, क्योंकि आटोनामस शब्द से किसी को यह कहना कि मैं आजाद नहीं हूँ, स्वतंत्र नहीं हूँ, मुझे स्वतंत्रता दी जाय, इस से अलहदगी की भावना पैदा होती है। वाजपेयी जी ने भी माना है कि अलहदगी की भावना भी वहां कुछ काम करती है। आपने यह भी कहा है कि त्रिपुरा को अलहद करने के लिये त्रिपुरा की सेना बनी है। मैं इस मामले में आप से इतिफाक करता हूँ कि इस चीज को राजनीतिक तौर पर नहीं लेना चाहिये। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि थोड़ा सा एमेंडमेंट कर लीजिये। आप यह कर दीजिये कि पार्टी के तौर पर नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि राजनीतिक तौर पर तो इस को करना ही है, राजनीति के बगैर सुधारा नहीं जा सकता। हम यहां क्यों आये हैं? राजनीति में ही आये हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा मतलब पार्टी से ही था, पोलिटीकल कांटेक्स्ट में नहीं था।

श्री बंल सिंह : शुक्रिया। धन्यवाद आप का। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि राजनीतिक तौर पर तो इसको करना ही पड़ेगा लेकिन आप यह कह सकते हैं कि राजनीतिक तौर पर सुधारने के लिये आर्थिक, सामाजिक और धार्मिक शक्तियों को भी साथ लिया जाय। यह बात तो हो सकती है। यह कह दें कि राजनीति को छोड़ दो तो यह समस्या कैसे हल होगी। यह तो हम को और आप को सबको मिल-जुलकर करना है। मेरा ख्याल है कि अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी तो बहुत पुराने पालियामेंटेरियन हैं उनको मेरी बातों से तमल्ली हो गई होगी।

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Bala-sore): I am grateful to the hon. Home Minister for his immediate visit to the spot to see for himself the affected areas. You may be knowing, Sir, that our Home Minister was giving facts about the agitation that is going on there, on day before yesterday while replying on Assam debates. After his enquiry, he has made a statement here and also given a reply to the questions put by Mr. Vajpayee, I want to have a categorical answer from him.

In the Indian Express published yesterday, the 11th June, there is a news item saying:

"The administration has completely collapsed and a state of civil war prevails in the State."

May I know from the hon. Home Minister whether, after his enquiry on the spot, actually the administration has collapsed and a state of civil war is prevailing? If so, what action does the Union Government want to take to strengthen the State Government there or any other action so that peace may be restored there?

There is another news item published in the same newspaper which says:

"Mr. Chakravorty told newsmen in Agartala that there was sufficient reason to suspect the involvement of foreign power' in the current disturbances."

The hon. Minister has also made a similar type of statement to the press while at Tripura that certain foreign powers are behind this. May I know which are the foreign powers which are behind this and creating such disturbances?

There is another news item in the same newspaper which says:

"The Chief Minister, who was persistently questioned on the competence of the state intelligence, said he had repeatedly urged the Centre to strengthen the law and order machinery in view of the 900-km-long border with Bangladesh and the frequent attacks by Mizo underground rebels. But the Centre had not heeded him."

17.44 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRA(V. PATIL in the Chair.)]

In this connection, may I know from the hon. Home Minister when the State Government asked for help and what was the help that was given by the Centre to strengthen the security of the State?

Again the news item says:

"The forces now at the disposal of the State Government were inadequate to deal effectively with the situation."

But from the statement made by our hon. Home Minister, it is clear that the situation is tense there.

In this connection, is the Home Minister satisfied that the situation will not be aggravated and the forces sent there are adequate to control the situation?

Another thing is, it is published to-day in the newspapers like the *Indian Express* that after the army and the police were sent there some sophisticated arms were recovered after they raided some places. May I know what type of arms are there and what are their numbers and are they foreign-made or country-made? In this connection, I would like to know this: Are there any Mizo rebels who are causing these disturbances? If so, what action is Government going to take against them?

Lastly, after the loss to the human lives, has the Government sanctioned some *ex gratia* grant to those who have lost their lives and those who were rendered homeless? If so, what is the amount and has the Home Minister discussed the matter with the State Government on this issue?

When the situation is tense there, may I urge upon the Home Minister that a Committee be formed in this House—it may be called as a Peace Committee or something like that—to go to the spot and see that the situation is diffused?

On these questions I want a categorical reply from the Home Minister.

श्री जैल सिंह : मानरेवल मेम्बर साहेवान ने कुछ तो बातें वही पूछी हैं जो श्री वाजपेयी जी ने पूछी थीं। उनका तो जवाब देना मैं जरूरी नहीं समझता। लेकिन उनका जो यह पूछना है कि वहां

की जो सिचुएशन है, जिसके मुतल्लिक मैंने कहा कि टेस है, उसके लिये जो फोर्सिज भजी गयी हैं क्या उनसे हमको तसल्ली है या नहीं, इसके बारे में मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूं कि हम और फोर्सिज वहां भेजना चाहते हैं क्योंकि वहां की जो सिचुएशन है वह बिल्कुल शांत नहीं हुई है। बी० एस० एफ० आदि की चार पलटनें वहां भेजी गयी है। कुछ मिलट्री को भी कहा है कि वे भी कुछ अलर्ट रहें।

आपने एक्स प्रेशिया ग्रांट उनको कितनी दी गयी है इसके बारे में भी पूछा। यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं क्योंकि यह छोटी सी बात तो है नहीं। यह बहुत बड़ा मामला है। इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी आती है। वह कितनी ग्रांट देती है इसका भी मवाल है। लेकिन हमने यह भरोसा उनको दिलाया है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट दोनों मिल कर उन मुसीबतजुदा लोगों की पूरी पूरी और ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता करें।

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: What about foreign powers and Mizo rebels?

श्री जैल सिंह : फारेन पावर की बात मेम्बर साहेवान कह रह हैं। अगर आनरेबल मेम्बर यह बात कहें तो मैं उसे कांस्ट्रिक्ट कैसे करूं।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): In his otherwise comprehensive statement, the hon. Home Minister has overlooked one important aspect to which he will have to address himself if he is ever to attempt a long-term solution of this issue, and that aspect relates to the causes of the present agitation. In para 4, the hon. Home Minister says only this much:

"It is too early to come to a conclusive finding regarding the causes of the outrage."

May I say that the causes of the outrage or outrages are there for everyone to see, and the causes are the genuine grievances, the genuine fears of the tribal people who see themselves being swamped and liquidated step by step in the country which was their own.

If you look at the demographic figures from time to time, you will see that the tribal people who constituted practically one hundred per

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

cent of the population at one time were only 48.57 per cent according to the 1941 census. This percentage was reduced to 30.88 per cent in the 1951 census, and in the latest census of 1971, it has been further reduced to 28.95 per cent. As compared to this, the proportion of others to the total population has been increasing. In 1941 it was 51.43 per cent; in 1951 it was 69.91 per cent, and in 1971 it was 71.05 per cent. Political leadership and economic opportunities being denied and the demographic liquidation are the causes of this agitation. Mr. Nripen Chakravarti, the Chief Minister of that State, himself came from West Bengal some years ago. There is hardly any Minister in the Tripura Government who is a tribal. (Interruptions).

You tell me how many there are out of the total.

It is my submission that the 19 reserved seats for the tribals has been further reduced to 17. Among the Members of Parliament, one came from Tripura only ten years ago, and there is not a single tribal Member of Parliament from there. (Interruptions).

He has referred to the Tripura Upajati Samiti, but he has not referred to another extremist organisation which is working there, and it is the Amra Bengali. The Marxist Left-Front Government has lost the confidence of the Tribals there. It has been the Marxist politicians who have been propagating the idea of a Greater Bengal which will consist of East Bengal, West Bengal, Tripura and Cachar and Silchar Districts of Assam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will request the hon. Member not to make a statement, but to ask a question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It has been the practice of this House in the past, and it is the practice today also in this very calling attention, to make some prefatory remarks, and it is that

sort of remarks that I am making. I will conclude these remarks by saying that the Left-Front Government which is in power there has lost the confidence of the Tribals and cannot solve the problem.

Belonia, which is one of the areas where several important and most tragic incidents have taken place in May this year and thereafter, is manned entirely by a platoon of police constituted almost exclusively by Marxist cadre which was created about three years ago, after the Left-Front Government came to power.

In view of the obvious fact as of today that the State Government is unable to control the situation, in view of the fact that the Tribals, who constitute a major section, an interested section of the people there, do not have confidence in the Government, will the hon. Home Minister after looking at the breakdown of law and order and the carnage that has taken place, the gravest ever since India became independent, take over the administration and impose President's rule? (Interruptions) This is the only obvious course left to the Government of India. Let the Home Minister tell us whether he does not intend to impose President's rule there and if so, the reasons for the same. There are precedents for imposing President's rule. May I also request the Home Minister that after imposing the President's rule, he may attempt a negotiated settlement with all the interested parties so as to find a long term and permanent solution to the problem.

श्री जैल सिंह : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने इस बात पर फिर जोर दिया है कि वहाँ के आन्दोलन के क्या कारण हैं, वह बतायें। मैंने पहले ही अपने स्टेटमेंट में इसका जवाब दिया था कि अभी कोई नतीजा निकालना अच्छा नहीं होगा और जो बातें उन्होंने कही हैं, मैं उन्हीं को एवायड करना चाहता था।

जो ट्रायबल और नान-ट्रायबल का आपस में एक दूसरे के खिलाफ प्रचार होता है, उससे ज्यादा नफरत पैदा हुई है, कारण यह भी एक है, मैं इस

वे इसका करता हूँ, लेकिन जो उनका ख्याल है कि ट्राइबल लोगों को डर है कि उनकी संख्या कम हो जायेगी और कम होसी गई है, और दूसरे लोगों की संख्या बढ़ गई है, इस बात का डर है, जहाँ तक सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का संबंध है, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट किसी भी ट्राइबल को, किसी भी एरिये के लोगों को उनके वे-आफ लाइफ को, जो उनका ट्रेडीशनल वे-आफ लाइफ है, उसको डिस्टर्ब नहीं होने देगी। उनके कल्चर, उनके रवायत और रस्मों-रिवाज को हर तरह से प्रोटेक्ट करेगी। लेकिन एक बात जरूर माननी पड़ेगी कि भारत में बसने वाले लोग किसी भी प्रांत के सिटीजन हों, उनको किसी भी प्रांत में रहने का हक अगर हम नहीं देते तो भारत की एकता टूट जायेगी। इसलिये हम उनका सम्मान भी करते हैं, आदर भी करते हैं। ट्राइबल्स की जो जरूरतें हैं, उसका अध्ययन करने के लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि मेम्बर साहेबान उसका अध्ययन करें, सरकार की यह पूरी मंशा है कि उनके रस्मों-रिवाज उनका रहन सहन और उनकी ट्रेडीशनल लाइफ को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाये और यह सरकार कर रही है। इसके साथ ही साथ ट्राइ-मेंबर्स से भी यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह दूसरे प्रांतों ह रहें, वहाँ काम करें यहाँ सेंटर में काम करें ताकि हमारे सब लोगों में एक नेशनल भावना पैदा हो।

दूसरा जो उनका ख्याल है कि ट्राइबल का मंत्री कोई नहीं है, तो ट्राइबल का एक मंत्री है एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर। उस एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर के प्रति भी और सी० एम० के प्रति भी थोड़ा कहा गया, लेकिन यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। वहाँ की सरकार सी० पी० एम० की हो या और किसी की हो, ऐसे नाजुक समय में सरकार को कमजोर करना ठीक नहीं। (व्यवधान) वहाँ के लोगों की इन्वेस्टेड गवर्नमेंट है, उसको हम तोड़ने की कोशिश करें, यह ठीक नहीं।

गुप्ता जी आप बैठे-बैठे बोलते हैं, आप क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : (बसीरहा) मैं कहता हूँ कि इस मामले में पार्टीवाजी नहीं करनी चाहिये, जो आपके मेम्बर कर रहे हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह : वह आपको कह रहे हैं आपको नहीं करनी चाहिये। वे भी यही बात कहते हैं।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : जो यहां बोल रहे हैं, वही वहाँ कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : सदन का समय 6 बजे खत्म होता है। रेप्लाय देने के लिये समय बढ़ा दिया जाता है।

18.00 hrs.

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं यही समाप्त कर देता हूँ। मैंने बताया है कि ट्राइबल का एक मंत्री भी है और रिजर्व सीटें भी हैं। मुझे जो इतिहास मिला है, उसके अनुसार मैं कह रहा हूँ। 16 रिजर्व सीटें हैं लॉजिक ट्राइबल के 18 मेम्बर्स हैं। दो मेम्बर,

जनरल सीटों पर जीत कर आये हैं। उनका सरकार में पूरा हिस्सा है। यह बात यह है कि मुख्य मंत्री ट्राइबलस में से नहीं हैं। दूसरे जो बंगाली लोग उनमें से आये हुये हैं।

मैं मेम्बर साहेबान से इतनी प्रार्थना जरूरी करूंगा कि अगर कोई आदमी चीनी, चीनी कहता रहे, तो उसका मुँह भीठा नहीं होता है, जब तक कि वह लाकर न दी जाय। एक दूसरे को यह कहने का कोई फायदा नहीं है कि तुम पार्टी की बात करते हो। हम सब पार्टी की बात करते हैं—करनी पड़ती है। न करें, तो राजनीति चल नहीं सकती है। लेकिन कुछ मसले ऐसे भी आते हैं, जिन्हें पार्टी-बाजी से ऊपर उठ कर देखना चाहिये। देश को पार्टी के लिये कुबान नहीं किया जा सकता है। कांग्रेस (आई) का सिद्धांत यह है कि देश बचना चाहिये, पार्टी बचे या न बचे। हम देश को पार्टी से ऊपर रखना चाहते हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप भी यही भावना पैदा करें कि अगर कभी पार्टी का का नुकसान होता हो, तो उसको बर्दाश्त कर लें, लेकिन देश का नुकसान न हो।

प्रो० मधु बंडवते (राजापुर) : प्रीजिडेंट्स रूल के बारे में भी सवाल पूछा गया है।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैंने पहले ही कह दिया है कि हमने प्रीजिडेंट्स रूल के बारे में कोई गौर नहीं किया है।

श्री टी० एस० नेगी (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : सभापति महोदय, आज सारा उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र बड़े छातरे में है। मंत्री महोदय के मुताबिक ही विदेशी ताकतें वहाँ कुछ शोरो-गूल कर रही हैं। लेकिन मैंने हम बात का बड़ा अफसोस है कि मंत्री महोदय को अब तक यह पता नहीं चला है कि आर्म्ज किस देश से आये हैं, किस रास्ते से आये हैं। हम बात का पता क्यों नहीं चला है कि वे आर्म्ज कहां से आये हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में जो विदेशी ताकतें काम कर रही हैं, उनमें कौन-कौन से देश इनवाल्ड है और क्यों हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में इतना बड़ा जन-मंहार नहीं हुआ है और फिर मंत्री महोदय ने रिपोर्ट भी दी है कि उसमें 315 व्यक्तियों को जानें गई। लोगों में जो चर्चा चल रही है, उनमें कहा जाता है कि हजारों आदमी मारे गये हैं, लेकिन उसको छिपाया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो अच्छे-अच्छे विदेशी हथियारों से लोगों को मारा गया, उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या राय रखते हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह : चेयरमैन साहब, मेम्बर साहेबान की एक बात तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आ सकी। वे बार-बार पूछते हैं कि कौन-कौन सी विदेशी ताकतें दखल दे रही हैं। हमने तो

[श्री जेल सिंह]

यह कहा ही नहीं है कि विदेशी ताकतें दबाल दे रही हैं। कुछ मेम्बर कहते हैं और हम उस पर और कर लेते हैं। लेकिन अगर विदेशी ताकतें दबाल देंगी, तो क्या वे दिखाई देंगी? वे तो छिपकर ही दबाल देंगी। इस लिए मैं यह साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार किसी ताकत पर, किसी विदेशी हुकूमत पर इस बात को दोष नहीं लगाती कि फ़लां हुकूमत हमारे भद्ररूनी मामलों में दबाल देती है। हमने तो जेनरल बात कही है कि हम किसी भी मुल्क के भद्ररूनी मामलों में दबाल नहीं देते हैं। अगर हमारे भद्ररूनी मामलों में कोई दबाल देगा, तो हम उसका जवाब मशबूती से दने और उससे कोई डील नहीं होगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उसका हाथ काट देंगे।

श्री जेल सिंह : हाँ, वह तो मैंने कह दिया। अगर हाथ दिखाई दिया कि कोई मदाखलत कर रहा है, तो हाथ हो, या पांव हो, कोई भी हो फिर वह काट देंगे।

वह जो उनका शुबहा है कि 315 से ज्यादा मोंतें हुई हैं, हो सकता है कि मृत्यु ज्यादा हुई हो या न हुई हो। लेकिन मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में पहले यह कह दिया था कि मेरे पास भी कुछ लोग आए, उन्होंने शुबहा प्रकट किया और चिन्ता व्यक्त की कि सी० एम० ने जो आपको बताया है उससे ज्यादा मृत्यु हुई है। लेकिन इस बात का तो पता चल जायगा। और अगर देखें या गिने हुए कैसे जिम्मेदारी से ये कह सकता हूँ कि ज्यादा हुई है या नहीं?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): In para 4 of the Minister's reply, he has out off the scope for seeking further clarification or getting any query answered. Even then, I would like to ask a few questions.

It is rather shocking that an incident of such a magnitude and intensity should happen, specially when the House was debating for the last three days what was happening in Assam and the entire north-eastern sector; not only that, the writing on the wall was very much clear. It implies that either both the State intelligence and the Central intelligence had failed to do their duties or the authorities, that be, failed to react to the intelligence reports submitted by them. So, my first question would be whether the State or the Central intelligence had

any reports to the effect that such a situation was building up and if so, whether any action was taken to forestall that and what was the action taken to forestall that. I hope that the Home Minister would kindly take us into confidence in this.

Secondly, it raises serious doubts, whether, when a situation of such a magnitude as happened, it does not affect the stability, security and integrity of our country—because such a thing could happen within the boundaries of our country at such a strategic position. I would like to know, keeping the geo-political and geostrategic position in view, and knowing full well the rôle of certain militant groups which are being funded by the Western countries, which are getting their military and political training from China and which are operating in these very sensitive areas, what are the positive steps now being taken to see that such a thing does not arise.

Thirdly, this vast population which has been affected by this outrage, is in a state of shock. I would like to know what are the relief measures which have been taken or which are being contemplated to be taken to give relief and succour to the shocked population.

श्री जेल सिंह : मेम्बर साहब का यह शक है कि हमारा जासूसी विभाग और स्टेट का गुप्तचर विभाग जो था उसने वक्त पर इतिहा नहीं दी। एक बात बने पहले ही कह दी है कि जहाँ-जहाँ भी हमको इस बात की इतिहा मिलती थी कि एक दूसरे के खिलाफ नफरत का प्रचार हो रहा है और नफरत के प्रचार के नतीजे यही हो सकते हैं कि कुछ लोग जोश में आ कर एक को मारना शुरू करते हैं, दूसरे उसको मारना शुरू करते हैं और गड़बड़ बढ़ जाती है, तो जहाँ भी ऐसी इतिहा मिलती थी वहाँ घाबराहट कदम उठाते रहे हैं। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जो इयूटी एक्सेक्टेड गवर्नमेंट है उस गवर्नमेंट का ही देखना फर्ज था कि हमको क्या कहती है जब भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने हमको कहा और जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जलावा हमारे माइ बी की रिपोर्ट हमको मिली तो हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इतिहा दी और जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने हम से मदद मांगी तो हमने उनको मदद दी। इसलिए इस बात पर जाना कि गुप्तचर विभाग ने क्यों नहीं इस मामले में बताया कोई माने नहीं रखता।

साथ-साथ यह जो कहा है कि माप बताएं कि यह पश्चिमी ताकतें हैं या पूर्वी ताकतें हैं कौन हैं जो दखल देती हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि नेशन के इंटरेस्ट में यही बात है कि मृत्यु से कुछ न कहलवाया जाय और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कुछ नहीं कहना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक रिलीफ का संबंध है, मैंने पहले ही कह दिया है कि रिलीफ वर्क के लिए हम यह भी सोचते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से जा कर सलाह-मशविरा करें। यहाँ से कुछ भ्रष्टाचार जाने हों तो उनको भेज देंगे। साथ ही हम पब्लिक कोऑपरेशन भी लेंगे। जो सोशल संस्थाएँ हैं, एजुकेशनल संस्थाएँ हैं, धार्मिक संस्थाएँ हैं जो भी ऐसी संस्थाएँ सेवा के लिए तैयार होंगी,

इंसानियत की खिदमत के लिए तैयार होंगी उनके सहयोग का लाभ उठाया जायेगा। साथ ही पर्वरी की जो भावना है, नफरत की जो भावना है उसको भी दूर करने के लिए सत्कार पूरा यत्न करेगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, June 13, 1980/Jyaistha 23, 1902 (Saka).