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Kartika 26, 1905 (Saka)

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(Thirteenth Session)



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No. 3, Thursday, November 17, 1983/Kartika 26, 1905 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 17, 1983/ Kartika 26,
1905 (SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Free Medical Help to Poor

*41. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to introduce free and compulsory medical help to the poor population of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOHI) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The wide and extensive net-work of hospitals, dispensaries and health infrastructural services established by the Central Government/Union Territory Government in rural and urban areas provide free medical care to the poor and the needy. The health

facilities in rural and urban areas are further being strengthened by providing in a phased manner :

1. A Health Guide with a medicine kit for every one thousand rural population/for every village;
2. A sub centre with one male and one female multi-purpose worker for every 5000 rural population in general and for every 3000 rural population in tribal and hilly areas;
3. A primary health centre for every 30,000 rural population in general and for every 20,000 rural population in hilly and tribal areas; and
4. A community health centre (rural hospital) for every one lakh population with specialist services in surgery, medicine, paediatrics and obstetrics and gynaecology with laboratory and x-ray facilities.

The funds provided for medicines in the primary health centre area have been enhanced to the level of about Rs. 90,000. Besides, medicines are also provided under MCH and other national programmes like eradication/control of tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy and blindness.

The Govt. have also approved recently a scheme to reorganise family welfare and primary health care services in urban areas particularly covering the urban slums. The scheme aims at providing out-reach services to the slum population in respect of family planning, MCH, communicable diseases and curative and referral services.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल केवल एक ही है और वह भी बहुत सिम्पल है। जवाब जिस तरह से दिया गया है, वह बहुत ही निराधार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल सिम्पल किया, इसलिए जवाब सिम्पल आ गया।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : जवाब इतना मिसलीडिंग है कि पता नहीं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री की कांस्टीट्यूशन्सी में ये सारी बातें हो रही होंगी। इसके अलावा पूरे देश के अन्दर यह सब हो रहा है। सभी कुछ कागज पर है। इस स्टटमेंट में इन्होंने चार-पांच सुविधाओं का ज़िक्र किया है तो पूरे देश के पैमाने पर हैल्थ गाइड, सब-सेन्टर, प्राईमरी हैल्थ सेन्टर और कम्प्यूनिटी हैल्थ सेन्टर की कुल संख्या कितनी है और यह देश की कितनी आबादी के परसन्टेज को कवर करता है और बाकी जो आबादी बच जाती है उसके सिलसिले में सरकार की क्या योजना है?

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जौशी : अध्यक्ष जी, हमने जो स्टटमेंट दिया है, उसमें जनरल पालिसी को देखते हुए हम क्या कर रहे हैं और क्या करने जा रहे हैं। इसकी इनफार्मेशन दी है। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि जो हम स्वास्थ्य की सहायताएं देने जा रहे हैं उसमें हैल्थ गाइड से लेकर प्राईमरी हैल्थ सेन्टर तक का जो इनफास्ट्रक्चर बनाया हुआ है, उसकी डिटेल इनफार्मेशन चाहिए कि आज तक हमने कितने किए हैं? छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना पूरी होते हुए हम कितने करने जा रहे हैं और कितना टारगेट अचौक कर रहे हैं, वह सारी फिरस हमारे पास है। हैल्थ गाइड से प्राईमरी हैल्थ सेन्टर तक जाऊंगी तो मैं समझती हूं कि उसमें एक घंटा भी कम पड़ेगा। आपकी इजाजत हो तो सारी इनफार्मेशन में सदस्य को पहुंचा दूंगी कि हमने कितना अचौक किया है, कितने करने जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारों को दे दो।

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जौशी : नैशनल हैल्थ पालिसी पर बहस भी आ रही है। उसमें भी डिसकस करेंगे। मेरे पास सारे आंकड़े हैं। आपकी इजाजत हो तो मैं पढ़ भी देती हूं।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : When the national health policy will be discussed, everything will be covered.

KUMARI KUMUDBAN M. JOSHI : So far as the functioning of the primary health centres is concerned, on 1-4-1980 their number is 5485. The target for 1980-85 is 756. Their number as on 1-4-83 is 5959. During 1983-84, their target and sanctioned number is 348.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस कीजिये। मुझे यकीन हो गया है कि दोनों मंत्रियों की मेहत की बजह स आप एक घंटा पढ़ सकती हैं।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि मैं एक सिम्पल सवाल करूँगा। मेरा सवाल यह है कि गरीब लोगों के लिए निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य चिकित्सा सेवाओं की आप व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं। इसके बारे में आप क्या करने वाले हैं या आपने क्या किया है। आपकी कोई नैशनल हैल्थ पालिसी बनाने की योजना है जिसमें तमाम गरीब लोगों के लिए चाहे वे देहात में या शहर में रहने वाले हों फी और कम्प्यूनिटी चिकित्सा सुविधायें प्राप्त हो सके, उनके बास्ते चिकित्सा व्यवस्था हो सके और है तो वह कब तक हो जाएगी?

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जौशी : आज भी गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी यह है कि चाहे देहात में रहने वाले हों या शहर के, जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो पिछड़े तबके के लोग हैं उनके लिए निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सेवाएं हम दें। हमने जो हैल्थ पालिसी बनाई है उस पर राज्य सभा में तो चर्चा हो चुकी है। और लोक सभा में भी वह आएगी। हमारा फ्यूचर प्लानिंग क्या है और गरीबों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सर्विस कैसे हम दे पाएं उसका

भी हम ने विचार कर रखा है। हैल्थ पालिसी में बात जाएगी। आज भी गवर्नर्मेंट गरीबों को निःशुल्क सेवाएं दे रही हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : When the health of the government is not good how can the health of the country be good ?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : You can see the health.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये भी चमक रहे हैं।

SHRI D.P. YADAV : Free and compulsory medical help to the poor is a misnomer in this country. Till you have got private practice by government doctors in parts of the country, you cannot give free and compulsory treatment. Is the Department of Health, Government of India, contemplating to direct the State Government that private practice by medical practitioners in hospitals should be completely banned?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Free and compulsory education is the concern of the Ministry of Education. Health is a State subject. If the hon. member desires, we can suggest to the State Government about it; but it is for them to take a decision whether they should allow private practitioners or not.

श्री दीन बन्धु वर्मा : मैं मानता हूं कि स्वास्थ्य स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह देखना आपका कर्तव्य नहीं है कि जिन चिकित्सा केन्द्रों पर डाक्टर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, वहां पर किस तरह से डाक्टरों की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है और क्या इसके बारे में आपने को पालिसी बनाई है?

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : इसके स्टेट सबजेक्ट होने के बावजूद स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की ओर से उसका मानिटरिंग होता है और जिन प्राइमरी हैथ सेंटर्ज पर डाक्टर नहीं हैं या जहां दो की जगह एक होता है तो हम राज्य सरकार का ध्यान उस और आर्किपिट करते हैं और

उनको कहा जाता है कि वे इनको जल्द से जल्दी सप्लाईट करें और इन स्थानों की पूर्ति करें।

Casualties due to Viral Fever since January, 1983

*42. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) total number of casualties which took place due to viral fever during the current year since January, 1983 state-wise;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the same; and

(c) whether any research regarding the diagnosis of the disease has been conducted for its proper treatment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

As per available information, 238 deaths due to viral fever have been reported. The State-wise break up is as under :

Andhra Pradesh	87
Bihar	34
Goa, Daman & Diu	1
Karnataka	78
Manipur	10
Tamil Nadu	26
Uttar Pradesh	2
Total :	238

A series of steps involving insecticidal spray coverage, adequate supply of insecticides and vaccines to the States, fogging operations and intensification of entomological works have been taken. In addition, Health Education measures have been stepped up.

National Institute of virology, Pune is conducting research on various aspects of viruses causing fever. Regarding treatment, viral infection being self limited, only palliative treatment is given to the patient.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : The information laid on the Table of the House shows that 238 deaths occurred in the country. I had asked for the State-wise information. But information in respect of only seven States out of the whole country has been given. In view of this may I ask the hon. Minister to let us know if this viral fever is not there in the other States? The information given indicates that the deaths have occurred in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka only. Will the Minister kindly state if this viral fever has some special features that only the people of the South are affected by it? Otherwise how is it that persons from the South are specially affected by this fever?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Mosquitoes are there in South only?

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Why not Mr. Subramaniam Swamy?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : We have so far received information only from some States. We have asked for reports from all the State Governments, but we received the information from only seven States and we have just reported back to the House.

So far as the other question of the hon. Member is concerned, this viral fever seems to be prevalent in areas where there has been a natural calamity. There, has been a cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and other areas. That may be one of the reasons that this type of cases have occurred more in Andhra Pradesh. That was the report which we have received.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : The information given by the hon. Minister in the reply does not indicate that information was not received from the other States in the country. It should have been categorically stated in the answer that this information is in respect of seven States and the information in respect of the other States has not been received. Anyway, may I know if the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that once the viral fever enters a family, or if one member of the family gets it, then practically all the other members of the family living in that house suffer from this viral fever? And, is the hon. Minister also aware of the fact according to medical practitioners, according to doctors, health experts, this viral fever usually takes its own time and medicines have no effect at all?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : The question of the hon. Member was about the casualties which took place due to the viral fever. That is why we have reported only about the casualties which took place. Even cold and cough, are caused due to various viruses and we can also say that it is only because of a virus. Even a little bit of pain in the throat can also be called viral. Here we have reported only the casualties which affected the human life. Therefore, I think the hon Member will quite appreciate our effort to give the figures wanted by him. Otherwise we would have collected the figures about all viruses and given.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : The hon. Minister has not been able to answer my question. The question, I put was, whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that once the viral fever enters a house, does it affect all the other members of the family.

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Not necessarily.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Shri Mayathevar.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : One of the main and immediate causes and reasons for virus fever is due to mosquitoes' bite. That is what I could understand from doctors.

In Madras city especially, during Congress rule from 1952 to 1967 mosquitoes were under control. The Government at least could control mosquitoes.

MR. SPEAKER : You have come to realise this very late.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : From 1967 to 76 19 the DMK in its rule was able to control virus fever by destroying mosquitoes in the city of Madras and elsewhere throughout Tamil Nadu. But unfortunately when ADMK rule came, they were not able and competent to destroy mosquitoes in the city of Madras. Whenever I go to Madras, even I am not spared by the mosquitoes. There is no spraying and no medicine. The Corporation of Madras and the District Health Officer do not do any regular spraying. For the last five years we do not get any medicine. The hon. Minister is a healthy Minister. But I want that she must protect our health also and the health of the people in different States. Will the Minister give specific direction to Tamil Nadu Government to take special steps to destroy all the mosquitoes as far as possible ?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : I thank the hon. Member for giving me compliments for my health. But I am concerned about the health of the whole nation including the health of the hon. Member. So far as mosquito problem is concerned, we are quite aware of this. We have started having meetings with the State Governments. The scheme is there and under that scheme we are providing 50 per cent grant to the State Governments. For regular spraying and using proper medicine we are having meetings with the State Governments including Tamil Nadu. We are quite concerned and aware of the situation. We are taking steps in co-ordination with the States.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Can you give directions to the Tamil Nadu Government ?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Yes, Sir. Not only to Tamil Nadu but to all the State Governments we have given directions. After this question we will write specifically to the Tamil Nadu Government and we will give direction.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : This question has been dealt with in a lighter vein. Let us not take it in a lighter vein.

The Minister has mentioned the number of casualties in different States. Has the Ministry confirmed that these casualties are due to viral fever ? Has the viral fever been isolated in India ? Has the Minister got any information whether this viral fever is an imported one ? Japan has already isolated this type of fever.

There is no mention of the number of casualties and the cases of viral fever in the Union territory of Delhi. Has the Minister got any information about the rate of increase in the number of cases of viral fever in Delhi from 1981-82 to 1983-84 yearwise ?

About Uttar Pradesh the number of casualties mentioned in the reply is two. But it was reported that due to heavy flood there was epidemic of viral fever in Shahjanpur area and the number of casualties reported was 100. Has this been investigated by his Ministry ? I think his Ministry is confusing cerebral malaria which causes patchial haemorrhage in the brain with viral fever. Until and unless these two things are differentiated, it is very difficult to establish whether the casualty is due to cerebral malaria or due to viral fever. So, will the Minister reply on the Floor of this House, what are the positive factors for this disease, whether it is a water-born disease, whether it is an air polluted disease, whether this is infectious or not and whether in the whole country the cerebral malaria and the viral fever have been controlled ? The viral fever percentage in country has increased manifold. It has increased by more than 150 percent. So, can the hon. Minister, particularly tell the House what is the percentage of viral fever increase in Delhi and around and what was the percentage of viral fever last year that is, in 1982 in India ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Your question has taken the form of a virus now.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I am sorry, Sir, you are not giving importance to

this particular question. It is a very dreaded dangerous disease. Another thing is that the hon. Minister has said that proper insecticides have been given for spraying and all these things.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now you finish it. You have already taken five minutes on this only.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : It is very important questions, Sir. Let there be half-an-hour discussion on this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact or not that the present insecticides which are supplied to different States are resistant to plasmodium ffloiperum which is also a carrier for the viral fever ?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Sir, so far as the hon. Member has said that viral fever is on increase and the Government is not concerned, I disagree with that statement. We are very much concerned and the viral fever is not on increase. You can not generalise the things ..

(*Interruptions*)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : You can not avoid the question.

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : I have listened to you very patiently. I said that we are very much concerned and so far as the viral diseases are concerned, he said the increase is 150 percent. I disagree with that.....

(*Interruptions*)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : You tell us the figures or you supply to the House.

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Sir, so far as this problem is concerned, the reasons very from place to place. Sometimes malaria causes the virus and sometimes so many other things cause the virus. We have asked the State Government and they have reported to us about the disease and the casualties.

So far as Delhi is concerned, we have not received any report. If the hon. Member is interested in it, we will asked the Delhi Administration about this and whatever information we get, we will pass on to the Member.

Sino-India Talks

*43. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA† :

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Delegation from China visited India during the month of October, 1983;

(b) if so, nature of talks held with the Indian Leaders; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes Sir. Official level talks were held in New Delhi from October 24 to 30, 1983.

(b) Besides the boundary question, the talks covered other aspects of India-China bilateral relations as well including trade, cultural contracts and exchanges in the field of science and technology. An exchange of views on the current international situation also took place.

(c) On the boundary question, detailed discussions were held and an attempt made to evolve a mutually acceptable set of principles to serve as guidelines for future discussions. While some common ground was covered, differences on certain vital aspects remained and they will be taken up at the next round of talks. On cooperation and exchanges in other areas of bilateral relations, the ground was prepared for these contacts during 1984. The exchange of views on the current world situation was a useful exercise resulting in a better understanding of each other's perception of the international situation today.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a reasonable progress has now been recorded as a result of these talks. But on the eve of talks, we have such attitude of China as describing Sikkim as an independent State and rejecting the protest note of India and also indulging into selective intrusions in Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh and so on. In view of this, no doubt, India has conducted itself with patience and skill. But, then, this was the fourth round of talks and during the progress of these talks we have such attitude coming from China. I would like to know whether these matters were taken up with the delegation, whether it was impressed upon the delegation that such things hamper the progress of the talks and, if so, with what results.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : These matters are not taken up with the visiting delegations; they are taken up with the Government through the diplomatic channels. So far as delegations are concerned, they come with authority to talk only on the matters on which they are supposed to talk. So, the instances referred to by the hon. Member have been dealt with through the diplomatic channels, as is the practice.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I do not know how many people would be satisfied with this reply; perhaps nobody. The main reply to the question is rather vague. We are told that "common ground was covered and differences on certain vital respects remain..." and so on and so forth. I would ask the hon. Minister to spell out the main achievements. Let this House know what were those main achievements and the common ground covered and what exactly are those differences that are lingering, because they are of very great importance. We are also told that the international situation was discussed. We sit down to settle our boundary issues. When even that is not settled, we enter into a discussion on India's relations and conduct of international relations. I do not know how far that is relevant, but I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what exactly were the main issues, with respect to the international situation, which were discussed in this context.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The answer to part (c) has not been couched in

this language in a light-hearted manner. It has been deliberately done, because we were discussing how to evolve common principles. Earlier on the Chinese side gave us a draft of certain principles, which they considered adequate. We, in turn, gave them our own draft, which included the important points raised in their draft, plus what we considered equally important for inclusion. Now the exercise was to marry these two drafts and find out if we can come to an agreed common draft. In that exercise, naturally, on certain issues which we consider important, the inclusion of which or the reflection of which we consider important...

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : What are they ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is what I am saying. It is very difficult for me to place all the individual aspects before the House, because the whole thing is in a state of evolution. So, it would not be proper, it would not be fair, on my part to really open up the discussions here and say who said what. At the moment they are at a delicate stage. So, I would appeal to the members not to ask for any more details about the progress that has been made. On the first three visits I have made a report to the House on what had happened during these visits.

Now it will be appreciated that at the time of the fourth visit there has been a forward movement; there has not been a leap but a slight forward movement; it is a slow movement in the sense that, in so far as the previous visits were concerned, we were only taking our own stand and repeating our own stand. Now we have come to grips with the differences, with the problem as such and we are trying for the first time to evolve common principles, on the basis of which discussions could take place. So, this in itself is a forward movement. But, while doing that, we have encountered certain difficulties. So, this exercise will continue. Unless we are able to evolve these common principles, I do not see how we can take the next step. Therefore, on both sides there has been willingness to discuss. Naturally, the delegation did not, perhaps, have full powers to accept the other side's point of view. So, we took a

little more time and this will be continued at the time of the next visit.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : My other question is : What exactly were the main issues with respect to the international situation which were discussed in this context ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is of a general nature. When the delegations met, it was at the instance of the Chinese side that we agreed to have a general TOUR DHORIZON as they call it, of the international situation. It was very brief, it did not impinge on our bilateral talks, but they devoted some time to that discussion also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, while appreciating the progress already made during the course of discussions, as the hon. Minister has practically mentioned about it in the course of his earlier reply that attempts have been made to evolve a mutually acceptable set of principles to serve as guidelines for future discussion, may I know whether in this connection the Government of India placed its 6-point working proposition while China placed 5-point working proposition ? If he is in a position to spell out this 6-point working proposition, I will be very glad. And at the same time if he is in a position to spell out the 5-point working proposition which was submitted by the Chinese side in the draft, naturally it will be easier for us to determine as to where we stand. In this context, may I know what the major difference between Indian approach and Chinese approach is ? I would like to know if the sector-to-sector solution of the border dispute as suggested by India and the comprehensive solution as suggested by the Chinese side, constitute the major area of differences between the two approaches.

In this context it is necessary to understand whether the Government at a particular stage of negotiation offered the Colombo proposal as the starting point for discussion as against a package proposal offered by the Chinese side. May I know whether the Government has taken this position that both the package proposal and the Colombo proposal have been finally buried ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, regarding the first part of the question in regard to the marrying of the two sets of principles I have already submitted to the House that they are in a state of continuous discussion and we are at a delicate stage in that discussion. So, I would not like to give details right now.

About the other one, in regard to the sector-by-sector approach and the comprehensive approach, these two broad categorisations need to be understood in the right perspective because there is really no complete dichotomy between them. We have both, a comprehensive solution and sector-by-sector approach. Our approach was: Let us take sector-by-sector and see if we can agree on one sector, the next sector, and go on to the areas in which we find it more difficult to agree. Now, this time, this approach has not been opposed, it has not been rejected and to some extent their position has come in line with this, yet the fact remains that until we are able to evolve the common principles on the basis of which discussions have to take place, we cannot adopt either this approach or the other approach in practical terms. Therefore, while to some extent there has been progress on that aspect also, we cannot really build on that much more until the principles are evolved. This is the position.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What about my question whether the Colombo proposal and package deal have been buried ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is an old story that happened during the previous visits. (*Interruptions*). I would like to say that the word 'buried' is not applicable here. It is a continuous situation; we are talking about all aspects.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : While fully appreciating the steps that have been taken to improve our relations with most important neighbour, I would like to ask one thing. Very recently, at the time of talks and even after following the talks, a very important Chinese leader is reported to have said that there is an ample scope for exchange of scientific and technological knowledge between India and China for

mutual benefit of these two countries of Asia. If that is so, I want to know what is the reaction of the Government in this regard and whether the Government is considering any concrete proposals in this respect.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : The discussions did take place during this round of talks on science and technology. Both sides reviewed the on-going programme of bilateral exchanges in the field of science and technology and expressed satisfaction on its implementation. Both sides also put forward a number of new proposals indicative of their expanding interest in learning from each other's experiences. The new proposals between Indian and Chinese delegation concerned a wide range of subjects in varied fields, namely agriculture and irrigation, electronics and communication systems, health population control and drug research, mining, biotechnology, natural medicines, sericulture, etc. etc. There are many things that have been discussed.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : After the talks, there were widespread press reports that the Chinese side had accepted India's proposal for border negotiations on the basis of a sector-wise approach. This was categorically stated in the press whereas the hon. Minister tends to indicate that there was no categorical acceptance and the reply, if I may say so, has been rather in general terms. I would like to know categorically from the hon. Minister whether the sector-wise approach has been accepted by the Chinese or whether it has not been accepted.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have told the House that what they have accepted is in line with what we have been saying in regard to sector by sector approach. But that is not the end of the story. It is bound up with other things. At one stage, it was even said that unless we have evolved principles, a sector by sector discussion will only result in sector by sector dispute. We do not agree with that because we do not consider that there are any disputes in certain sectors. Therefore, instead of going back to square one, I have only generally stated that there has been a change this

time in the sense that while on the previous occasions, the sector by sector approach was matched by their package proposal and we could not really resolve this approach with that proposal, this time, there has been a change in what they said. But that goes only a part of the way. This is what I tried to explain.

Report about the Railway Accident between Ludhiana and Ambala

*44 **SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :**

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the enquiry Committee constituted to inquire into the causes of the railway accident between Ludhiana and Ambala has submitted its report;

(b) If so, what are the findings; and

(c) What other measures have been adopted for the smooth running of trains in the disturbed State of Punjab to avoid further untoward incidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) The accident has been inquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle, who functions independently of the Railways under the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. His report is awaited.

(c) The following special measures have been taken to ensure safe running of trains in the State of Punjab.

(i) Intense patrolling by the permanent gangmen, alongwith Police, of vulnerable Sections.

- (ii) Special watch on the Railway bridges with the assistance of Home Guards, Police and R.P.F.
- (iii) Rescheduling of passenger trains during night on some Sections.
- (iv) Running of patrol specials or pilot engines before passenger trains as far as practicable.
- (v) Setting up of a monitoring cell in the State Secretariat for close coordination.

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लुधियाना और अमृताला के बीच में जो रेल दुर्घटना हुई, उसकी जांच की रिपोर्ट अभी तक नहीं आई है लेकिन उसकी सुरक्षा के लिए जो भी कश्म उठाए गये हैं, उसका ब्यौरा स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो ये सुरक्षा के लिए कदम उठाए हैं, उसके बावजूद भी क्या कोई ऐसी घटना घटी है और अगर घटी है, तो ऐसी कितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं और कितने आदमियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Prima facie indications are that this accident has happened due to sabotage. The Commissioner of Railway Safety is enquiring into the accident. His report is awaited. We have not got his report yet. We have taken some preventive steps that such cases of sabotage do not recur. We have set up a Monitoring Cell in the State Secretariat to be manned by the railway officers round the clock in close coordination with the State Government. The total route kilometer of railway line in Punjab is about 2,140 KM.

It is very difficult to give a foolproof assurance that no sabotage will take place on 2,140 KM. It is a long route. Now we are doing our best. We are seeking the cooperation of everybody so that railway can run freely and with safety.

With regard to the arrest of persons on account of this particular sabotage of the

railway track, I do not have the numbers. I can not give the numbers.

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि इस घटना के बाद आपने जो कदम उठाये हैं, क्या उसके बाद भी कोई घटना घटी है या नहीं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आपको पहले ही पता है।

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : In particular, in Punjab area, no other accident so far has taken place.

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : इस दुर्घटना में जिन मुसाफिरों की मृत्यु हुई है, क्या उन सबकी पहचान हो गई है या नहीं और उनको क्या कम्पेनसेशन दे दिया गया है या नहीं? यदि दे दिया गया है तो कितना दिया गया है?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : The number is 17 killed and most of them were identified. I cannot say that all of them were identified. But I do say that most of them were identified. (Interruptions) I do not know the number. Most of them, I said. (Interruptions).

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Please give the correct numbers.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : 17 persons were killed, 100 injured and another 29 received trivial injuries and they were released then and there.

With regard to compensation, action has been taken for the appointment of an ad hoc Claims Commissioner to determine the claim for the accident.

The rate of compensation in case of death of the passengers in the train accident has been raised from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. one lakh.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : The Chief Safety Superintendent Mr. Srivastava

had stated that a fracture had been discovered in the rail and that the maintenance staff had repaired it by putting fish plates, and welding was to be done later. I think if the rail had been welded earlier, this accident would not have taken place.

Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister,

- (a) How many days before the accident the fracture was noticed in the rail and why was it not welded soon.
- (b) Among the measures taken, no mention has been made about any effective step being taken to stop roof travelling altogether.

May I know whether the Government is taking any steps to stop roof-travelling ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : At the accident site the track is provided with long welded rails. However, due to rail fracture on 8-10-1983, a couple of days before the accident, a piece of rail was inserted which was not welded but put with fish plates. Normally in the railway track, fish plates are put. But from our experience in Assam and Punjab, we are now having a new technique-because removing the fish plates with nuts and bolts is easier, it takes lesser time. This technique is called 'burring' of fish bolts. If you do that, then removing the fish plates takes a longer time, say, 45 minutes or so; it cannot be done in 15 minutes or 20 minutes and it requires a special type of technique. So, we have been doing this 'burring' of fish bolts in the Punjab all over, this has been introduced and we are covering the Punjab, the entire track of the Punjab, with this. We hope, and the presumption is, that it will take a longer time to remove the fish plates.

(Interruptions)

I may inform the House that we have also done rescheduling of important passenger trains so that they are within 15 to 20 minutes of each other. Before this, we run

a patrol engine or a pilot train or a goods train so that safety is assured.

With regard to passengers travelling on the roof of trains, they are trying to prevent it, but what happens is that again in some other Station they get up on the roof of the train. We are doing our best to prevent this.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : What about fracture? Why was it not repaired? When was the fracture discovered?

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Normally this is the practice. Due to rail fracture on 8-10-1983 this was removed-the fracture was removed—and a piece of rail was inserted which was not welded because at that time we did not give much importance to this welding theory. Fish plates were used to be put with nuts and bolts; that is the normal practice. When in the Punjab from our experience we came to know that the nut-and-bolt system would not work, it should be welded, then all over the country we have started this welding practice.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, the question has not been answered at all. When was the fracture discovered? This railing system has not started only yesterday. Why was it not welded? That was the question. Let him reply to that specifically.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I have answered that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Fracture is fracture. Why should they torture ?

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेल दुर्घटना होने पर एड्हाक क्लेम कमिशनर की बहाली कब तक की जानी चाहिए ? मेरी जानकारी में यह बहाली एक वर्ष के अन्दर होनी

चाहिए। इस मुल्क की सबसे बड़ी बागमती की रेल दुर्घटना हुई जिसमें पूरी की पूरी गाड़ी नदी में चली गई। ज्यादातर लोग मेरी कांस्टीट्यूशनी से सम्बन्धित हैं जिनको अभी तक मुआवजा नहीं मिल पाया है। 13 महीने के बाद वहां पर एड्हाक क्लेम कमिशनर की बहाली की गई है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : यह बिल्कुल अलग प्रश्न है। (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : आप तो बुजुर्ग हैं...। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I warn you. I will take privilege motion against you.

SHRI R. P. Yadav : I take note of that. I will never repeat that.

ठीक है मैं अपने आपको ठीक कर लेता हूँ। हमें याद है कि गत सत्र में मन्त्री जी ने यह कहा था कि कंपसेशन समय पर दिया जाएगा। हम लोगों ने मांग की थी कि जिन्दा रहने के बहुत तो आप बराबरी नहीं ला सकते, कम से कम मरने के बाद तो बराबरी लाइए। इसके लिए मन्त्री जी ने माना था कि रेल दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वालों को एक लाख रुपया मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि अभी जिनको 50 हजार रुपया मुआवजा दे रहे हैं, उनको एक लाख देंगे या नहीं। इसके अलावा इस दुर्घटना में मरने वालों का मुआवजा देने का काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : With regard to this Rs. 1 lakh compensation, we tried to pass this amendment in the last session, but it could not be done. We think that in this session will be able to pass it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आर० पी० यादव जी ने जो प्रश्न किया

है उसको टाला नहीं जा सकता। बदलाघाट दुर्घटना में 3000 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। अभी तक 50 लोगों को कंपसेशन मिला है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मृतक के परिवार को कितने दिन के अन्दर मुआवजे की राशि मिलनी चाहिए। एक तो इस तरह से मौतें होती हैं और उसके बाद मुआवजे की राशि पर रेलवे के अधिकारी गिर्द की तरह झपटते हैं। यह प्रश्न बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। ये 0 हजार रुपए पूरे के पूरे रेलवे अधिकारियों की जंबों में चले जाते हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में दो बातें जानना चाहता हूँ...।

(क) सरकार यह बतलाए कि मुआवजे की राशि के भुगतान के लिए क्या उसने कोई निश्चित तिथि तय की है। अगर उस निश्चित तिथि के अन्दर मुआवजा नहीं दिया जाएगा तो उस अधिकारी के खिलाफ क्या कायंवाही की जाएगी?

(ख) दूसरी बात आप यह बताएं कि जो मुआवजा अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है इसमें रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन फेल्योर है या सेबोटेज है?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : We are discussing a particular accident. I do not have the papers of the accident the hon. Members are mentioning.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कितनी अवधि में मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए, क्या आप यह बतला सकते हैं? घटना 1981 की है और 1983 तक भी मुआवजा नहीं मिला है।

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know whether there is any time limit for payment of compensation.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Within one year it should be paid.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : लास्ट टाईम भी इन्होंने कहा था कि टेबल पर रख देंगे लेकिन नहीं रखा था। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिए।

You can table a separate question. We will get the facts and figures.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, you should direct the Minister to give compensation within a period of one year.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक साल का मैक्सीमम पीरियड है और यह 6 जून 1981 की घटना है। इतना समय हो गया है, कौन जिम्मेदार है?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I said that the paper is not with me. I do not have the paper with me.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री रामनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह बड़ा ताजजूब की बात है।

MR. SPEAKER : He does not have the papers. It does not matter. We shall get the facts as to how many persons got the compensation and how many are still left. We shall get this information (*Interruptions*). Please listen to me. I shall take up the matter. You do not let me do it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I shall inform the House and I shall place the papers on the Table. One thing I want to inform you. That is, before the budget session, the compensation that was used to be paid was Rs. 50,000/- I have raised that to Rs. 1 lakh. For that some amendment is necessary. (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरह से बोलेंगे तो कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

This is not the way. I know what you are asking him. I do not know why you all shout unnecessary. I know this gravity of the situation. We shall get the information.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मन्त्री महोदय एक विस्तृत व्यापार सकते हैं जिसमें यह जानकारी दी जाए कि कब दुर्घटना हुई, कितने लोग मरे और उन्हें कितना मुआवजा दिया गया? साथ में यह भी आश्वासन दे सकते हैं कि जो मरे हैं, मगर कानून में संशोधन नहीं हआ, उन्हें भी एक लाख रुपया रिट्रायेक्टिव इफेक्ट से दिया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक पास नहीं होगा वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : एक लाख का संशोधन एक साल तक नहीं कर सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : संशोधन तो मर्दन ने करना है।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is the minimum. The Railways should pay more.

MR. SPEAKER : He will get the statistics. You will please give us the statistics.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly tell us whether this accident was due to sabotage or failure of the Railway Administration.

श्री राम लाल राही : रेल सम्पत्ति का जो नुकसान होता है, इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : As I Isaid, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the PRIMA FACIE indications are that this accident has happened due to sabotage but the commissioner of Railway Safety is enquiring into the accident. His report is awaited.

MR . SPEAKER : Question Hour is now over .

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allotment of Funds for Ernakulam-Alleppey-Kayamkulam Railway Line

*45. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR :**

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Government for the allotment of more funds for Ernakulam-Alleppey and Alleppey-Kayamkulam Railway lines of Kerala ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of Kerala requested that Rs. 6 crores and Rs. 4 crores may be allotted for Ernakulam-Alleppey, Alleppey-Kayamkulam railway lines respectively. He was replied that it had not been possible to provide more funds for these two railway line projects in view of the overall low availability of funds.

Unhygienic Working conditions of Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi

*46. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the most unhygienic working conditions of Sucheta Kripalani Hospital in New Delhi with the result that the incidents of deaths of newly born babies due to tetanus are quite frequent ;

(b) if so, whether Government have assessed the working conditions of the hospital and if so, when and with what results ; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANARA-NAND) : (a) to (c) It is not a fact that the working conditions in Sucheta Kripalani Hospital are unhygienic.

There has not been any death of newly born babies in the hospital due to tetanus.

Conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga Line into B.G.

*47. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3163 on 11 August, 1983 regarding survey for Darbhanga-Jayanagar conversion and state the latest position with regard to the survey of Darbhanga-Jayanagar and Jayangar-Udaipur (Cement Plant side), for conversion of Samastipur—Darbhanga line to broad gauge and construction of proposed Sakri—Hasanpur line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : Survey for Darbhanga-Jayanagar has been completed. The survey report for this Project has been received and is under examination.

Conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge and construction of new Metre Gauge line from Sakri to Hasanpur are both approved projects. However, it has not been possible to make much headway due to severe constraint of resources.

Abolition of Capitation Fee in Medical and Engineering Colleges

*48. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Capitation fee charged by private Medical and Engineering Colleges could not be stopped effectively for want of a proper legislation; and

(b) whether Government would take immediate steps to bring forward a comprehensive legislation to arrest this evil practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The issue of bringing suitable legislation to stop the practice of charging capitation fees for admission to engineering colleges is under the consideration of the Government. Suitable steps for stopping this practice for admission to Medical Colleges are also being considered.

U.S.-Pak. Security Relations

*49. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the new U.S.-Pakistan security relationship under which airports and base facilities have been provided by Pakistan to U.S. and U.S. warships have been given the right to visit Pakistan's strategic ports being developed at Gwadar, Ormara and Pasni along the Makran coast and in return Pakistan will get from the United States Government anti-radiation strike missiles to be fitted on to F-16, 40 Harpoon Cruise missiles and Grumman E-2 aircrafts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The Government are aware of press reports regarding the US-Pakistan security relationship, with its various aspects;

(b) The Government of India have taken up the question of the supply of sophisticated weapons by the USA to Pakistan on several occasions, as such supplies have led to increased tension in the region. The Government continues to be vigilant in the matter and will take all necessary steps to safeguard the country's interests.

Plan to Open New Public Health Centres and Sub Health Centres

*50. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have stopped to sanction new Primary Health Centres and Mini Public Health Centres for the State Governments;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if not, then what is the plan for the current year and future for public Health Centres and "Mini" Public Health Centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.SHANKARA-NAND) : (a) to (c) Establishment of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres as per laid down norms is an approved scheme of the Government. During the current year it is proposed to establish 405 Primary Health Centres and 9010 Sub-Centres. Targets for the next year would be finalised after the Annual Plan discussions with State/U.T. Governments which are in progress.

Slump in Freight Traffic

*51. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any slump in the freight traffic during the last six months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the loss of revenue resulted therefrom; and

(d) the steps being taken to make up the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :

(a) As compared to the Budget Targets there is a shortfall of 7.69 million tonnes during the six months period from April to September, 1983 in freight traffic. The drop as compared to the corresponding period of 1982-83 is only 1.32 million tonnes.

(b) The drop in traffic is mainly due to less offering of traffic by the core sectors like raw materials to and finished products from steel plants, export ore, fertilisers and coal.

(c) As compared to the proportionate Budget there is a shortfall of Rs. 112.94 crores (approximately) in goods earnings to end of September, 1983; however, as compared to corresponding period of 1982-83 it is Rs. 152.30 crores more.

(d) Railways launched drives like close liaison with other Departments/Ministries to keep up their projected offer, upgraded priority for high profit yielding commodities, quoted competitive station to station rates, where justified, etc.

Reaction to Invasion of Grenada

*52. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the invasion of mixed forces of U.S.A. soldiers and troops from six Caribbean armies of island of Republic of Grenada;

(b) whether the Prime Minister, as the Chair-person of NAM has condemned the invasion and the action of U.S.A. ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir .

(b) and (c) The official spokesman of the Government of India made the following statement on the invasion of Grenada on 26th October, 1983 ;

"The Government of India views events in Grenada with grave concern. The killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several of his cabinet colleagues has caused consternation and dismay in India and other Nonaligned countries. We were looking forward to receiving Prime Minister Bishop in November for the CHOGM.

The invasion of Grenada by outside forces cannot be justified and is inconsistent with the basic laws of international behaviour. The Government of India are strongly opposed to interference and intervention by any country in another. They consider it desirable and necessary that big and powerful countries should act with maximum restraint in their dealings with other countries. No country has any right to impose a regime or system of government of its own preference on another country.

The situation in Central America and the Caribbean is already charged with tension and strain. Foreign military intervention can only aggravate these and perpetuate instability and conflict in the region. We urge immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Grenada so that it can manage its own affairs in freedom".

In response to a question from the press, Prime Minister said on 2nd November, 1983, that the presence of US troops has taken the matter of Grenada beyond the purview of the Commonwealth. She went on to say that the appropriate forum for dealing with this matter was the UN, on the basis of the General Assembly's call for an immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from there. She added that "there can be no justification whatsoever for the invasion of Grenada by

outside forces. We fail to understand how this small island of 120,000 people could have posed a threat to anyone".

"We remain unconvinced by any of the justification given for the invasion".

Accident of 51 UP Sealdah Express near Mandi Gobindgarh Railway Station

*53. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many persons died and were injured in an accident of 51 Up Sealdah Express Near Mandi Gobindgarh Railway Station on the night of 20 October, 1983;

(b) extent of loss of property therein;

(c) amount of compensation/relief provided to the families of deceased and those injured therein; and

(d) if not provided, what steps the Government have taken to compensate the families of deceased and injured ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) In the accident involving 51 Up Sealdah—Jammu—Tawi Express on 21.10.1983 near Mandi—Govindgarh Railway Station on Northern Railway, 17 persons were killed and 100 Sustained injuries. Another 29 persons received trivial injuries. Cost of damage to Railway property is estimated as Rs. 18.72 lakhs.

(c) and (d) Ex-gratia relief amounting to Rs. 70,000/- has been paid so far.

Compensation as determined by the Ad hoc Claims Commissioner will be paid under the Indian Railways Act. Action has been initiated for his appointment in consultation with the State Government.

श्री लंका से तमिल शरणार्थियों का भारत आना

*54. प्रो० अर्जित कुमार मेहता :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाय गया है कि बड़ी संख्या में श्रीलंका से तमिल शरणार्थी भारत आ रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में श्रीलंका सरकार से कोई बात चीत की है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या परिणाम रहे ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार के पास इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई ठोस योजना है ?

विदेश मन्त्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रधान मन्त्री के विशेष दूत की हाल की श्रीलंका यात्रा के दौरान श्रीलंका सरकार का ध्यान इस विषय की ओर दिलाया गया था । हमने तमिलों की सुरक्षा और आजी-विकासुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया ताकि जुलाई के उपद्रव के परिणाम-स्वरूप जो लोग विस्थापित हो गए ये वे अपने कामकाज की जगह पर वापिस जा सकें ।

यह आशा की जाती है कि ऐसे सभी लोग जिन्हें स्थाई रूप से भारत में शरण लेनी पड़ी थीं, स्थिति में सुधार होते ही श्रीलंका लौट आएंगे । श्रीलंका के सभी समुदायों को स्वीकार्य व्यावहारिक समाधान से अल्पसंख्यकों के मन में फिर से सुरक्षा की भावना जगाने में

निश्चित रूप से मदद मिलेगी जिससे कि वे अपने भवित्य के प्रति पुनः विश्वास पैदा कर सकें और भारत नहीं आएंगे। हमारे सद्-प्रभावों की पेशकश को श्रीलंका की सरकार और "तुल्फ" दोनों ने स्वीकार किया है और इसका उद्देश्य इस प्रकार के समाजान को सुविधाजनक बनाना है।

Mysterious Disease in the Flood Affected Areas of U.P. Bihar, Delhi and Haryana

*55, SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a mysterious disease has gripped the flood affected areas of U. P. Bihar, Delhi and Haryana States;

(b) Whether it is also a fact that more than 250 persons have died due to this disease in U. P. and Bihar only; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Central Government to eradicate this mysterious disease ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) No death due to any mysterious disease has taken place in U.P. Bihar, Delhi and Haryana. Investigation has revealed that the reported deaths were due to viral and malarial fever.

A strategy of mass drug administration, intensification of surveillance measures, opening of drug distribution centres and insecticidal spray coverage has been adopted.

Exodus of Experts from Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi

*56. SHRI CHANDRAPAL SINGH : SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that, of late there has been alarming exodus of experts in various disciplines from the Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi and associated hospital ;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the number of professionals who left the organisation during the last two years and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) During the last two years about 20 senior doctors from Maulana Azad Medical College have either retired voluntarily or resigned from Government service on personnel grounds.

(c) The Government has taken a number of steps to improve service conditions of Central Health Service officers. A cadre review of the Service has been completed and posts in different grades have been upgraded which has created large number of promotional opportunities.

रेगिस्टानी क्षेत्र में रेल लाइन

*57. श्री विरधी चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रेल मन्त्रालय नई रेल लाइनों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेल मन्त्रालय द्वारा रेगिस्टानी क्षेत्रों की, जो उक्त पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अधिक अविकसित और पिछड़े हैं, अपेक्षा की जा रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या उपरोक्त विषमता और समानताओं को समाप्त करके रेल मन्त्रालय मरु क्षेत्रों के प्रति न्याय करेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) से (घ) नई रेल लाइनों के निर्माण का निर्णय उस क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताओं तथा अन्य सामाजिक आर्थिक परिस्थितियों की दृष्टि से प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव की विस्तृत जांच करने के बाद और उपलब्ध संसाधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए लिया जाता है ।

भारत द्वारा हस्तक्षेप के बारे में पाकिस्तान का आरोप

*58. श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी :

श्री पी०ए० सईद : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पाकिस्तान द्वारा लगाए गए इन आरोपों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पाकिस्तान में प्रजातंत्र की बहाली के लिए किए जा रहे आंदोलनों में भारत का हाथ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की प्रतीक्षिया क्या है; और

(ग) इन आरोपों का खण्डन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही से जो परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मन्त्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) पाकिस्तान के बक्तव्य सेदजनक हैं। इस तरह के बेबुनियाद आरोपों से हमारे सम्बन्धों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता ही है। इन घटनाओं पर सरकार की गम्भीर चिन्ता से पाकिस्तान सरकार को अवगत करा दिया गया है ।

Third World Hindi Conference

*59. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Third World Hindi Conference was held in the country ;

(b) if so, the outcome of that Conference ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to promote Hindi as a national and international language and ensure for it the status it deserves ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A report on the outcome of the Conference is awaited from the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha-the organisers of the Conference.

(c) Government has already formulated a number of schemes for propagation and development of Hindi in India and abroad, details of which are available in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Education and Culture for the year 1982-83.

कश्मीर का प्रश्न संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उठाया जाना

*60. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री अमर राय प्रधान : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में पाकिस्तान ने पुनः कश्मीर के मसले को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ महासभा में उठाया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच हुए समझौते की शर्तों का उल्लंघन है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उम पर सरकार की क्या प्रतीक्षिया है ; और

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

विदेश मन्त्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) जी, हाँ । 5.10.1983 को संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा को सम्बोधित करते हुए पाकिस्तान के विदेश मन्त्री साहिबजादा याकूब खान ने काश्मीर का जिक्र किया था । इसके बाद 17.10.1983 को संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा की तृतीय समिति में पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि ने भी काश्मीर की चर्चा की थी ।

(ख) से (घ) सरकार की इस स्थिति से पाकिस्तान सरकार को विभिन्न अवसरों पर अवगत करा दिया गया है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र और अन्त अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों में काश्मीर का उल्लेख करना शिमला समझौते के विपरीत है ।

तृतीय समिति में इस उल्लेख का उत्तर देने के अपने अधिकार का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय प्रतिनिधि ने हमारी सुविदित स्थिति दोहराई कि जम्मू और काश्मीर का समूचा राज्य भारत का एक अभिन्न भाग है ।

Hindi in U. N.

453. DR. PRATAP WAGH :

SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindi vishwa Sammelan held in New Delhi from 28 to 30 October had discussed the subject of making Hindi as one of the official languages in the United Nations;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government had initiated any steps in this direction at the United Nations level ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE, (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) the subject of making Hindi as one of the official language in the United Nations was

discussed during the Third Uishwa Hindi Sammelan held in New Delhi on October 28-30, 1983, but no formal proposal has yet been received from the organisers of the Sammelan—Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha,

As informed by the Ministry of External Affairs, no formal steps have so far been taken in this behalf at the United Nations level.

News Item Captioned "Panel Confirms MBBS Admission Racket"

454. DR. A.U. AZMI :

SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "Panel Confirms MBBS Admission Racket" appearing in the Indian Express dated 22 October, 1983 bringing out the fact that Justice Bhargava Commission has indicted a Deputy Registrar and some officials connected with the faculty of medical sciences and the Commission has come to the conclusion that there was truth in the leakage of papers and the Commission has recommended an overhaul of the entrance examination system so that there is the least possibility of leakage of papers or manipulation at the checking level and has made some other suggestions ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the Commission's report by Government ?

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

(b) The Bhargava Commission was appointed by the Delhi University to look into the alleged irregularities in the conduct of entrance examination for admission to the MABS Course and the screening test for admission to the post-graduate degree

and diploma courses in the faculty of medical sciences held in 1980-82.

In its findings, the Commission had observed that the evidence did not justify a positive conclusion about the involvement of the Deputy Registrar. However, since there was a suspicion, the Commission recommended that the concerned officials should be transferred so as to have no connection with the Examination Branch. The concerned officials have accordingly been transferred to other work in the University.

The other recommendations made by the Commission for improvements in the procedures for setting up question papers, conduct of examinations, and evaluation of answer scripts for future tests are under the consideration of the Academic Council of the University.

**Honouring of Scholars in Sanskrit,
Persian, Arabic and Pali**

455. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of scholars in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and Pali, who have been honoured by Government during the past three years for each year separately ; and

(b) the details of the Scheme for honouring such writers and whether it is proposed to increase the number thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) A statement showing list of scholars in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian honoured during the last three years under the Ministry's scheme for Award of Certificate Honour to eminent Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian scholars is appended. Scholars in Pali are also eligible for these awards.

(b) The Awards of Certificate of eminent Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian scholars are announced every year on Independence

Day. The Awards carry a Certificate of Honour together with a monetary grant of Rupees Five Thousand per annum for life. Before announcing such awards, suggestions are invited from the State Governments etc. which are considered in consultation with a High-Powered Preliminary Selection Committee in which Subject specialists are duly represented. The Government have already increased the number of awards—10 for Sanskrit scholars and 2 each for Arabic and Persian scholars.

Statement

List of Scholars Honoured during the past Three Years under the Scheme for Award of Certificate of Honour To Sanskrit Arabic and Persian Scholars.

Sanskrit Scholars

1981

1. Shri Madhusudan Bhattacharyya.
2. Shri Moorthiyedath Sankaran Namboodiri.
3. Shri Rameshwar Jha.
4. Shri Raghunath Sharma.
5. Shri Ranganath Dattatreya Vadkar.
6. Shri Ramanath Dikshitay A. Munuswamy.
7. Shri Satyavrata Siddhantalankar.
8. Shri T. E. Veeraraghavachariar.
9. Shri V. Balakrishna Shastri.
10. Shri Veeramani Prasad Upadhyay.

1982

1. Shri Aribam Shivadutta Sharma.
2. Shri Bhavadeva Bhagavaty.
3. Shri Bhalchandra Shastri Waman Karambelkar.

4. Shri Dharmendranath Shastri.	2. Md. Yousuf Kokan.
5. Shri Jagdish Sharma.	1983
6. Shri Mahashankar Ghelabhai Shukla Agnihotri.	1. Dr. Shiv Rai Chowdhry.
7. Shri Maya Prasad Tripathi.	2. Abul Ola Adullah Adib 'Bihari'.
8. Shri R. Muthukrishna Sastrigal.	Persian Scholars
9. Shri Navalpakkam Ayya Devanathacharya.	1981
10. Shri Ottur Unni Nambudiripad.	
1983	
1. Shri Badri Nath Shukla.	
2. Professor Batuknath Shastri Khiste.	1982
3. Professor B. R. Sharma.	1. Shri Bhagwat Saroop.
4. Shri Dayashankar Bajpaye.	2. Dr. Khizer Ali Khan.
4. Kumari Esther Abraham Solomon.	1983
6. Shri Goda Subrahmanyam Sastry.	
7. Dr. Mandan Mishra.	1. Dr. Hira Lall Chopra.
8. Shri N. Ramakrishna Shastri.	2. Dr. Ziyauddin Abdulhayy Desai.
9. Shri Ramchandra Shastri Hosmane.	Running of Commercial Services from Haldia to Patna and Patna to Allahabad
10. Pt. Upendra Jha.	
Arabic Scholars	
1981	
1. Shri Khurshid Ahmed Fariq.	456. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :
2. Shri Mohammad Rabey Nadwi.	(a) whether the authorities of the CIWTC have sent some firm proposal to the IWT. Directorate, Patna for running the commercial services from Haldia to Patna only instead of upto Allahabad as per original schedule of the Government; and
1982	
1. Shri Muhammad Mehmood Surti.	(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter and the alternative arrangement made for running the commercial services from Patna to Allahabad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The Regional Office of the I.W.T. Directorate at Patna has not received any such proposal from the CIWTC Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के बी० बी० एम० डिपो में आग लगने के कारण हुआ नुकसान

457. श्री निहाल तिहः क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के बी० बी० एम० डिपो में हुए अग्निकाण्ड के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) आग लगने के परिणामस्वरूप कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जियाउर्हमान अन्सारी) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के बंडा बहादुर मार्ग डिपो में आग लगने को कोई घटना नहीं हुई है, लेकिन बंडा बहादुर मार्ग पर स्थित दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की सेन्ट्रल वर्किंग्स में आग लगने की दो घटनाएँ हुई हैं, पहली घटना 15-6-83 को हुई थी और दूसरी 19-9-83 को, जांच से पता चला कि आग लगने की पहली घटना किसी अज्ञात व्यक्ति द्वारा जलती हुई सिगरेट/बीड़ी फेंकने के कारण हुई थी, जब कि दूसरी घटना अग्नि शीघ्र पकड़ने वाले टायर सीमेंटिंग सोलुशन में बिजली की मोटर/तार से बिजली की चिनगारी गिरने के कारण हुई थी। अनुमान है कि आग लगने से कुल हानि लगभग ₹ 0.1.50 लाख के लागत की हुई।

Security Deduction from the Secretary ECCS/C.A.L. Calcutta

458. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3016 on 17 March, 1983 regarding payment of security deduction to employees of Allahabad Division and state :

(a) whether the Personnel Branch of the D.R.M. office Allahabad has procured records of security deductions etc. (from the salary of A.S.Ms. etc. appointed before April 1, 1946); and

(b) whether the office of D.R.M. Allahabad have since prepared a statement of payments to be made to the concerned employees and have the payments been made to each one of them now, and if so, the dates and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) All the concerned staff who are in service have been advised to collect their security deductions. In respect of the retired staff the payment orders are under issue. The information regarding exact dates of payment is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

India's Request to Pakistan for Freedom of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

459. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received the reply to her request made to the Pakistan President for setting free Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Pakistan Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) In a letter to President Zia on August 26, Prime Minister conveyed the deep concern in Parliament and outside at the detention of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan by Pak authorities.

However Pakistan Government's reaction has been negative in this regard.

Restoration of 'Kohinoor' to India

460. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has again pressed its claim for the return of the 'Kohinoor' as well as other cultural properties taken away by the Britishers;

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

(c) whether this matter will be discussed with the British Prime Minister during her visit to India in connection with CHOGM later this month ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such discussion is envisaged, as far as the Archaeological Survey is aware.

Making of Jamia Millia a Central University

461. **SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of Jamia Teachers' Association met the Secretary, Ministry of Education, recently to

discuss and press for their demands for enacting a legislation to give Jamia Millia the status of a Central University;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposal for making Jamia a central university had already been approved by the Executive Council of the University;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the delegation impressed upon Government the discrimination practised by the University Grants Commission between a university and institution deemed to be a university in allocation of funds; and

(d) if so, the details of main demands of the delegation and Government view on these ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) A delegation of Jamia Teachers' Association met Education Secretary on the 19th October, 1983, to discuss certain Sixth Plan development proposals of the Jamia. During the discussions, the delegation also raised the question of grant of full-fledged university status to the Jamia.

(b) At its meeting held on 4th October, 1983, the Executive Council of the Jamia decided to request to the Ministry of Education and the UGC to grant statutory central university status to the Jamia. The Government has, however, not received so far any proposal from the Jamia in this regard.

(c) and (d) In the course of discussions the delegation also requested that the funds may be sanctioned by the UGC for the opening of postgraduate courses in more subjects. It was indicated to the delegation that the UGC was seized of the matter.

Committee to Examine the Service conditions of Employees working under Andaman and Nicobar Administration

462. **SHRI BABURAO PARANJAPE :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5034 dated 25th August, 1983 regarding Committee to examine the service conditions of employees working under Andaman and Nicobar Administration and state :

(a) the findings of the Committee of Officers which was appointed to examine the service conditions of Andaman and Nicobar Administration's Marine and Shipping Department employees;

(b) if not, when its report is expected to be received by the Government; and

(c) number of sittings held by the Committee so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have been requested to furnish the background material concerning the terms of reference of the committee. The material is awaited from them. The Committee will commence its work after this material has been received from the Administration. It has not held any sitting so far.

2. It is expected that the Committee will submit its report within a few months of commencement of its work.

Inland Water Transport in River Ganga

463. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the reasons for delay in starting the Inland Water Transport in river Ganga ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : A river service on the Ganga between Patna and Ghazipur/Chunar is already being operated by the IWT Directorate at Patna; besides, an LCT Service between Colgong and Karagola in the river Ganga. The CIWTC is also operating a river service between Haldia and Farakka. The long distance river service

between Allahabad and Haldia can be operated only after the commissioning of the lock of the navigational canal at Farakka.

Daman-Jodi-Raigara Rail Link

464. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage the Daman-Jodi-Raigara 160 Km. rail link for transporting alumina to the Nelco processing plant stands at present; and

(b) the estimated cost of the project and how long will it take to complete this?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Damanjodi to Rayagada is a part of Koraput-Rayadada rail link, which is an approved work. Final location survey for the portion between Machliguda and Rayagada is in progress. A part estimate for the section between Machliguda-Laxmipur has, however, been received and is under examination.

(b) New rail link from Koraput to Rayagada is estimated to cost about Rs. 200 crores, including Rs. 18.25 crores being the cost of the section between Koraput and Machliguda which is in progress. The target date for completion of Machliguda-Rayagada section, would depend upon the availability of funds for this work.

Central Financial Assistance to States for Non-Formal Education to Women

465. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are providing financial assistance to some States for imparting non-formal education to the women in rural areas ;

(b) if so, which are the States getting such assistance ;

(c) the extent of success made by them in providing non-formal education to the women in those States ; and

(d) the details of the target set by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (d) Under the scheme of non-formal education for children of 9-14 age group, grants are released to educationally backward States only, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal on an equal sharing basis. Children who cannot join formal schools or who drop-out because of socio-economic reasons are offered elementary education of the same standard in a graded and condensed form.

This scheme has gained some momentum. The position about girls' enrolment however has not been so satisfactory. The non-enrolled girls constitute 71% of the total non-enrolled children. To meet the situation, a liberalised scheme of providing 90% Central assistance to these States, 10% being the States's share for organising NON-FORMAL EDUCATION CENTRES EXCLUSIVELY FOR GIRLS has been put into operation. These States have since been requested to forward their proposals for Central assistance. The targetted additional enrolment of girls during 6th Five Year Plan is fixed at 96.50 lakhs.

Changes in the Existing Berth Allocation Scheme at Bombay Port

466. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether lot of changes have been made in the existing berth allocation scheme in the Bombay Port Trust;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what other changes are proposed to be made at the above part?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Berths in Indira Dock of Bombay Port are allocated to vessels which are categorised in various groups with reference to the nature and quantum of import/export cargoes. The scheme in operation since July 1981 is reviewed from time to time in the light of the experience gained. On the basis of the latest review made in September 1983, the scheme has been modified to the extent indicated in the attached statement.

(c) It has been reported by the Port Trust that no changes are contemplated at this stage.

Statement

Group	Commodity	July 1981 Scheme as modified in January 1983	No. of berths as per Scheme in col. 3	Modifications/charges effective from 15.10.1983
1	2	3	4	5
I	Fertilizers (FCI)	The berths reserved for FCI, when not required by FCI, could be used to handle other fertilizers.	2	No change.

1 2

3

4

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		(ii) Berths under Group I when not required for handling fertilizers by FCI, could be used by FCI for export of rice or import of bulk wheat.		One berth under Group I when not required by FCI for handling fertilizers would be used by FCI for export of rice or import of bulk wheat.
		(iii) Muriate of potash will be treated as finished fertilizers and classified in Group I for the purpose of berthing, irrespective of the agency importing it.		No change.
II	Fertilizers and raw-materials.	—	1	No change.
III	All kinds of liquid oils other liquid products (e.g. chemicals) and fats-edible, non-edible, or industrial-discharged through pipe lines or into tank lorries.	Note : Any liquid product brought in tins or drums would be treated as cargo falling under Group VI.	1	No change.
IV	Iron and Steel (excluding pipes, railway wheels and railway ancillaries). Cement Soda ash Newsprint Steel scrap Pulses (Except pulses brought in tins and drums) PVC resin) except when brought in pallets.	Note : (i) A vessel bringing any one or more of the above mentioned commodities in full bulk or break bulk loads, singly or in conjunction, will fall under Group-IV where percentage of such commodity commodities exceeds 80% of the total cargo brought by a vessel for discharge in Bombay Port. Vessels carrying less than 80% of the commodity or commodities falling under Group IV as listed above will be eligible for a berth under Group VI.	1+1 (for direct delivery)	2+1 (for direct delivery)
				No change.

(ii) A vessel bringing 2,500 tonnes of newsprint and/or 2,500 tonnes of PVC resin in pallets as full load or along-with any other commodity will be eligible for a berth under Group VI. PVC resin in pallets or newsprint, if brought in excess of 2,500 tonnes, the entire quantity will be treated as under Gr. IV.

(iii) One berth, as hitherto, depending upon its suitability for berthing a ship under Group IV may be allotted for direct delivery of cargo in addition to the berth reserved for Group IV commodities. No change.

(iv) Jetty End, Indira Dock, when not required by any general cargo vessel or defence cargo vessel may also be utilised for Group IV vessels for direct delivery. No change.

(v) When a berth is not required by any general cargo vessel, it could be allotted to any bulk vessel only for direct delivery of cargo, on first come, first served basis. No change.

(vi) Out of the berths allotted for Group IV vessels one berth will be earmarked for veasels carrying cargo on liner terms. All car- goes booked on Liner Terms by "Transchart" and or any other can- alised agency coming on Liner Terms will be considered as Liner cargo. Liner vessels have

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2

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to be so certified by the Local Conference Secretariat if the cargo is loaded/discharged as a member of a particular Conference. However in the event a Line loading or discharging cargo on Liner Terms independently of the Conference the concerned Line will have to certify that the particular vessel has been loading and discharging cargo as a pre-scheduled vessel and transiting at regular ports of call, at regular intervals, and, therefore falls under the category of Liner vessels. It will be the responsibility of the vessel agent to produce proof to the effect that the vessel carries cargo on Liner Terms. If any dispute arises regarding the nature of the vessel whether it is liner or charter, the decision of the Port Trust shall be final. Through one berth is reserved for vessels carrying cargo on

1 2

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liner terms, these vessels will also be eligible for the other berths in the group according to their date of arrival.

Note :

V Containers

The present qualification for a container vessel of 50 boxes will not apply where the number of containers brought by a vessel is even less provided no other break bulk or general cargo is brought by such vessel or intended to be taken on its outward voyage.

3

Note :

One additional berth will be allotted to Group V for container vessels in case berthing delay of a container vessel exceeds 72 hours. However, the number of berths will not exceed 4 except in fortuitous circumstances.

VI General Cargo

Foodstuff, soyabean, non-ferrous metals, stainless steel material tubes, pipes, etc. All cargoes not included in any other Group.

Remaining berths in Indira Docks.

No change.

Inquiry into Unsatisfactory Condition of Delhi Hospitals

467. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the various articles appearing in the HINDUSTAN TIMES during September and October, 1983 depicting the conditions of Delhi Hospitals;

(b) whether conditions in the wings like Administrative and functional wings of the various Government Hospitals in the Capital have been inquired into and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this apathy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The functioning of the various Central Government Hospitals in Delhi is regularly kept under watch by the Directorate General of Health Services and a High Powered Hospital Control Board which meets from time to time to consider corrective measures which need to be taken. The basic problems arise out of over Crowding in such hospitals. To take care of this situation, it is proposed to construct two 500 bedded hospitals at Shahdara and Hari Nagar and three 100 bedded hospitals at Mangolpuri, Khichripur and Zaffarpur.

**Who's Report Re-Essential
Drugs and Vaccines**

468. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent study by the W. H. O. has stated that only 200 essential drugs and vaccines are needed to prevent and treat most of the world's diseases against atleast 25,000 different drugs being marketed at present ;

(b) if so, whether Government has also studied the WHO Report 'Progress in primary health care -review of a study' ; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter to cut down the various categories of drugs in use at present in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) According to the study made by the W. H. O., 200 essential drugs and vaccines are needed to prevent and treat most of the World's diseases.

(b) and (c) The Government has studied the WHO Report and has drawn up a list of essential drugs required for use it the primary Health Centres, Sub -Centres and by the Community Health Guides. The list is more restrictive than the W. H. O. list. Many of the State Governments which grant licences for the manufacture and sale of drug formulations have set up Screening Committees, headed by the State Drug Controllers to rationalise the manufacture of formulations. The Government of India have prohibited the manufacture and sale of some therapeutically irrational fixed dose combinations.

Directive issued for Railway Safety

469. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain directive has been issued by him for the rail safety and also to avoid accidents due to human failure ; and

(b) if so, the details of the directive issued and the steps taken by the authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recent instructions given to prevent accidents include :

(i) Gearing up the system to ensure utmost precautions by the staff involved in train operation to eradicate reasons leading to accidents;

(ii) Intensifying inspections at all levels and more frequent surprise checks in the field ;

(iii) Taking measures to create safety consciousness at all levels;

(iv) Stringent and demonstrative action against staff including senior officials responsible for accidents ;

(v) Review of accidents and preventive measures by General Managers at least twice in a month ; and

(vi) Regular monitoring by the Railway Board of safety efforts.

Action has been initiated by Railways to implement these instructions.

Employment of Indian Seamen Affected due to Recesssion in Shipping Industry

470. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian Seamen working on Merchant Ships ;

(b) whether the continued recession in the Shipping Industry had severely affected employment of Indian seamen ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to bring improvement in the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) 15,592 as on 1.11.1983.

(b) Yes.

(c) An Expert Committee headed by Admiral S.M. Nanda (Retired) was set-up to go into the question of unemployment of seamen. This Committee has made 18 recommendations in Part I of its report. Most of these recommendations have been accepted in principle and are in various stages of implementation. These include issues like suspension of fresh recruitment and training of seamen, establishment of an effective seamen force, lowering of retirement age and readjustment of rosters etc.

Part II of the report is still awaited.

Details Regarding People of Indian Origin in Sri Lanka

471. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the latest position regarding the number of persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka (i) who have got Sri Lankan Citizenship ; (ii) who have been repatriated in terms of Shastri-Srimavo agreement and (iii) those who are still living as stateless in Sri Lanka ;

(b) how many of these persons of Indian origin falling in each of the three categories fled to India as a result of the disturbances earlier this year ; and

(c) how many of them (category-wise) have sought Indian citizenship, how many have since returned to Sri Lanka and how

many are presently ledger in relief camps in India and in Sri Lanka ?

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

(a) As on 31st August, 1983, in terms of the Shastri-Srimavo Agreement, the number of accountable persons who have got Sri Lanka citizenship is 185722 : the number of accountable persons granted Indian citizenship and repatriated to India is 307625 ; and the number of persons who are still living as stateless in Sri Lanka is 89315.

(b) According to our information between 25th July and 21st October, 1983, 15338, Tamils holding Sri Lanka passports, 1040 Tamils holding Sri Lanka identity certificates and 7602 repatriates holding Indian passports have come to India. It is not possible to assess with any degree of accuracy the number of those who may have come clandestinely.

(c) The exact number of persons who continue to stay on in India and have sought Indian citizenship is not available.

According to figures released by the Sri Lanka Government, persons in refugee came as on 11th November 1983 were ; 12215 in camps in Colombo and 9975 in camps at other locations in Sri Lanka. All repatriates on their return from Sri Lanka were lodged in camps for maximum period of three months. They were given relief as well as rehabilitation assistance. 1428 Sri Lankan refugees continue to stay in two camps and have been provided relief assistance. Other refugees are staying with their friends/relatives etc., in Tamil Nadu and elsewhere.

Modernisation of Rajabagan Dockyard

472. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-CHARYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a Rs. 52 crore modernisation project of the Rajabagan Dockyard in Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, what is the date for completion of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Project Report on the master plan for the development of Rajabagan Dockyard has been received recently and is under scrutiny. As per the project report the work is expected to be completed by 1989-90.

Compensation to Road Accident Victims from Solatium Fund in Delhi

473. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of claims received from victims of motor vehicle accidents in Delhi from 1 January, 1983 to 31 October, 1983 for payment of compensation from the Solatium Fund as provided in the present Motor Vehicles Act ;

(b) in how many cases compensation from the said fund have been paid to the accident victims so far ?

(c) what are the reasons for delay in making payment in the remaining cases and when all cases will be disposed of ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to avoid delay in making immediate payment of compensation to the accident victims to avoid the hardship in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Thirty nine.

(b) Compensation in respect of nine cases has been paid, in one case necessary sanction is under issue and another two cases will be decided shortly.

(c) and (d) out of the thirty nine cases received, 19 cases were found to be out of the purview of Solutium Fund. the applicants have been suitably advised. Of the remaining 20, twelve have already been finalized as stated above. In the remaining eight cases, necessary enquiries are being completed. Delhi Administration have issued instructions to all concerned officers to expedite the finalization of the pending applications.

Student Violence in B. H. U.

474. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Banaras Hindu University was kept closed for a long period during the current academic session due to student violence; and

(b) if so, whether normalcy has been restored now in the University and what steps have been taken to arrest student violence in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) Following incidents of student indiscipline and violence, the Banaras Hindu University was closed SINE DIE from August 30, 1983. The University re-opened in phases from October 24, 1983. All the faculties and departments have started functioning normally from November 14, 1983.

The Vice-Chancellor has reported that he has initiated steps to avoid recurrence of student violence.

Setting up of New Railway Divisions

475. SHRI PASALA PENCHALAIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high power committee has been constituted for setting up new Railway divisions in the country ;

(b) if, so what are their recommendations ; and

(c) whether there are proposals to set up new railway divisions in the South Central Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations of the committee in regard to reorganisation of railways, creation of zones/divisions are still awaited.

(c) various proposals received in this regard have since been referred to the Committee.

**Supply of Terrycotton Coats With
Stitching Charges To Station Masters**

476. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1874 on 4 August, 1983 regarding provision of terrycotton cloth for uniform for SM/ASM and state :

(a) whether the committee of Jt. Directors have since submitted its Report; and

(b) if so, what are its recommendations and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

**Shiftig of District Engineer (Con.) Office
to Gomoh**

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

(a) total expenditure already incurred and to be incurred for shifting District Engineer (Construction) Office Dhanbad to Gomoh for construction of Office building, staff quarters etc. at Gomoh; and

(b) reasons for incurring this expenditure against the policy of economy of the Government when the existing construction works could easily be done from District Engineer (Construction) Office, Dhanbad where all the Office staff are provided with quarters at Dhanbad ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) The office of District Engineer (Construction) Gomoh started functioning in April, 1981 for execution of heavy construction works in Phusro-Jarangdih area close to Gomoh. The office of the District Engineer (Construction), Dhanbad was simultaneously functioning upto July'83, and was never shifted to Gomoh, but closed down in July'83 on completion of works in Dhanbad area which were being executed by District Engineer (Construction), Dhanbad. The office of District Engineer (Construction), Gomoh continues.

The question of any expenditure for shifting the office from Dhanbad to Gomoh does not arise. Field construction offices are required to be provided close to site of work. Convenient train to Phusro-Jarangdih area are available only from Gomoh and not from Dhanbad, hence the District Engineer for these works has to be at Gomoh.

State Resources Spent on Education

478. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) out of States' own budgetary resources the expenditure incurred on education by the states during the last 3 years; State-wise; and

(b) State-wise budget allocation on education in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Rs. in Crores

State/Union Territory	State-wise Exp. on Education for the last 3 years and for 1983-84			
	1980-81 (Actual)	1981-82 (Actual)	1982-83 (Revised Estimate)	1983-84 (Budget Estimate)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	298.08	291.58	363.82	476.37
2. Assam	89.93	104.95	136.21	163.46
3. Bihar	237.99	176.63	470.93	483.69
4. Gujarat	213.36	234.31	287.66	284.65
5. Haryana	84.99	96.15	111.15	122.67
6. Himachal Pradesh	48.18	50.81	55.70	60.76
7. Jammu & Kashmir	52.78	59.30	75.41	77.09
8. Karnataka	199.17	226.80	277.84	300.09
9. Kerala	236.67	266.27	301.11	332.04
10. Madhya Pradesh	217.66	242.39	276.47	296.13
11. Maharashtra	459.41	508.53	589.49	607.84
12. Manipur	19.82	21.68	22.79	23.57
13. Meghalaya	10.18	10.86	12.75	14.52
14. Nagaland	13.10	13.42	17.84	20.94
15. Orissa	123.45	130.09	161.60	171.27
16. Punjab	161.02	163.58	188.65	203.47
17. Rajasthan	160.07	194.19	284.22	284.89
18. Sikkim	3.57	4.11	4.39	5.69
19. Tamil Nadu	280.51	323.09	423.10	429.80
20. Tripura	17.05	21.20	22.68	30.00

	1	2	3	4	5
21. Uttar Pradesh		378.30	424.37	512.31	348.81
22. West Bengal		269.94	347.68	419.14	454.09
Total (States)		3575.23	3911.99	4979.26	5191.84
23. A. & N. Islands		3.66	4.35	4.93	5.34
24. Arunachal Pradesh		6.60	8.58	11.15	10.33
25. Chandigarh		8.86	9.90	14.06	13.85
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		0.71	0.87	1.02	1.24
27. Delhi		66.84	77.46	92.31	103.30
28. Goa, Daman & Diu		14.08	16.21	19.70	19.57
29. Lakshadweep		1.21	1.33	1.62	1.68
30. Mizoram		8.15	8.17	9.30	9.41
31. Pondicherry		7.07	8.38	8.65	10.61
Total (UTs.)		117.18	135.25	161.74	175.32
I N D I A		3692.41	4047.24	5141.00	5367.16

चन्द्रपुर-भंडारा गोदिया-जबलपुर छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

479. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि महाराष्ट्र के चन्द्रपुर और भंडारा जिले आदिवासी और विकसित जिले हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि कूकि इन जिलों से गुजरने वाली रेलवे लाइन छोटी लाइन है, इसलिए माल यातायात गैर

सरकारी साधनों द्वारा किया जाता है जो काफी महंगा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को चन्द्रपुर-भंडारा-गोदिया जबलपुर छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के बारे में कोई अस्पावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब प्राप्त हुआ था और सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ड) क्या उपर्युक्त रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदला जायेगा, यदि हाँ, तो कब तक?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गन्नी खां चौधरी) : (क) माननीय सदस्य ने जिन जिलों का उल्लेख किया है वे महाराष्ट्र राज्य के अपेक्षाकृत कम विकसित जिलों में से हैं।

माल यातायात के संचलन के लिए माल डिव्हिंजों का आवंटन मांग-पत्रों की वरिष्ठता तथा प्राथमिकता के अनुसार, खण्ड पर लाइन क्षमता की तर्गी तथा अन्य परिचालनिक कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है। इस खण्ड पर माल यातायात के संचलन के सम्बन्ध में किसी भारी कठिनाई की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(ग) से (ड) गोंदिया जबलपुर छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए 1980 में किए गए सर्वेक्षण से पता चला था कि यह परियोजना अर्थक्षम नहीं है। यातायात की दृष्टि से अपर्याप्त औचित्य को देखते हुए गोंदिया चन्द्रपुर खण्ड को किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अन्तर्गत नहीं रखा गया था।

छात्रों द्वारा राजनीति में ग्राहिक समय दिया जाना

480. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि शैक्षिक संस्थानों में राजनीतिक गतिविधियों के बढ़ने के फलस्वरूप छात्र अपनी पढ़ाई में कम रुचि लेते हैं; और राजनीति में अधिक समय लगाते हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार राजनीति को शैक्षिक संस्थानों से दूर रखने के लिए कदम उठायेगी; और

(ग) यदि, नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों की राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती जीला कौल) : (क) जबकि अधिकांश राजनीतिक दलों के विश्वविद्यालयों तथा कालेजों में छात्र विंगों का कार्यरत होना विस्थात है, किर भी सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि छात्र राजनीतिक गतिविधियों में अधिक समय व्यतीत करते हैं और अपने अध्ययन में कम।

(ख) और (ग) 6 मई, 1981 में हुए कुलपतियों के सम्मेलन ने, इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया था कि शैक्षिक संस्थानों में उनके दिन-प्रतिदिन के कार्यकरण में बाह्य अथवा राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप न हो और छात्रों तथा स्टाफ को राजनीतिक प्रयोजन से हेतु प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जाये। सम्मेलन ने यह सुझाव दिया कि शैक्षिक-समुदाय के राजनीतिक दलों में इस समझौते पर पहुंचने के लिए कि वे परिसरों (कैम्पसों) को अपनी गतिविधियों के कार्य क्षेत्र से बाहर रखें इसके लिए उपयुक्त उपाय किए जायें। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने, ये सिफारिशों सम्बन्धित विश्व विद्यालयों के प्राचिकारियों के ध्यान में आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु लादी हैं।

Hosue Rent Allowance for Railway Employees Posted at Ulubaria in Howrah District

481. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway employees residing at Ulubaria in the Howrah district of West Bengal are not getting house rent allowance etc., though this entire area has been declared as urban area and other Central Government employees like Posts and Telegraphs are getting those benefits;

(b) if so, the reasons behind this discrimination ;

(c) whether the Government will provide those employees with all the benefits, entitled by the Employees in urban areas ; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Provision of more Facilities for Haj Pilgrimage

482. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to augment the arrangements of medical mission, appointment of Khuddamul Huffajis and increase the staff of our Embassy for the Haj pilgrims; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The present complement of (i) the Medical Mission and (ii) the permanent and seasonal staff in the Embassy of India, Jeddah is considered adequate for serving the Haj pilgrims. The question of sending Khuddamul Huffajis will be reviewed in time for the next Haj.

India-Sponsored Hindi Centres Abroad

483. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a demand was made at the Third World Hindi Conference that Government should open Hindi Centres abroad and ensure free teaching of the language ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) The Government have not yet received any formal proposal for opening of Hindi centres abroad from Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, the organisers of the Third World Hindi Conference.

Budge Budge Namkhana Railway Line

484. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the only line which has been approved by the Railway Board for West Bengal is the Budge Budge-Namkhana Rail line of approx. 100 Km. if not, please state what other lines have been approved for West Bengal ;

(b) whether the State Government has agreed to make available the land required for the Budge-Budge-Namkhana line and also to carry out the earthwork required for the track at its own costs, If so, what obligations the State Govt. has agreed to undertake ;

(c) whether the Railways have not made available the alignment of the proposed line to the State Government to enable it to acquire land ; and

(d) what steps, if any, have been taken by the Railways to speed up the work of determining the alignment and handing it over to the State Government at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The following new line projects falling in the State of West Bengal are approved :

(i) Budge-Budge-Namkhana (BG) including Lakshmikantpur-Kulpi link,

- (ii) Howrah-Sheakhala (BG)
- (iii) Eklakhi-Balurghat (BG)
- (iv) Howrah-Amra/Champadanga (BG)

(b) The State Government have agreed to make available land required for the Budge-Budge-Namkhana line free of cost and also to carry out earthwork for the track under 'Food for Work' programme.

(c) and (d) No action could be taken on this project, as clearance of the Planning Commission is awaited.

Travelling on Roof Tops of Trains

485. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that most of the labourers killed in the recent railway accident near Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab were travelling on the roof tops of the train ;

(b) if so, reasons for not preventing roof travelling specific assurance given in the past and representations received from the people's representatives ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to stop roof travelling in the railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) It is probable that some of labourers killed in this accident were travelling on the roof of the train. However, the precise position will be known only after the report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle, who is enquiring into this accident is received.

(b) persons found travelling on the roof of the train were made to get down at Saharanpur and Ambala Cantt. stations before the start of the train. Some of them might have subsequently resorted to roof top travelling.

(c) Instructions exist that passengers found travelling on roof tops should be made to get down before the departure of the train. Raids are conducted periodically at vulnerable sections to prevent roof top travelling. Efforts are being made to strengthen the composition of the trains and run additional trains subject to availability of resources.

Calcutta Dock Labour Board

486. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item 'Dock Labor board in the dock' appearing in the Business Standard dated 21 October, 1983;

(b) if so, whether the Calcutta Dock Labour Board and other Boards have failed to fulfil their functions as expected of them; and

(c) if so, corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Calcutta Dock Labour Board or any other Dock Labour Board has not failed to fulfil their functions stipulated under the relevant Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Schemes. However, steps are taken from time to time to effect improvement in the functioning of the Dock Labour Boards. Steps taken in this regard at Calcutta Dock Labour Board are given below ;

(i) Rigid manning scales for General Purpose Mazdoors, Dock Clerical and Supervisory Workers, Derrick Fitters have been introduced to streamline the booking position of the workers.

(ii) interchangeability of workers among different categories has been effected with a

view to effect ultimately reduction in the number of existing categories of workers.

(iii) voluntary retirement scheme has been introduced and a number of workers/staff members have also been transferred/are being transferred to the Calcutta Port Trust to reduce the work force.

(iv) Rates of levy for containers and salt cargoes have been reduced to attract more traffic.

(v) Question of increasing the rates of general levy for certain categories of workers is being pursued with a view to improve the financial position of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board.

(vi) The question of bringing certain amendments to the existing Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Schemes is being considered with a view to rationalise the working of the Dock Labour Boards.

Postponement of by Elections in Sri Lanka Tamil

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

(a) whether Sri Lanka's Tamil United Liberation Front has appealed to the Indian Prime Minister to use her good offices to seek postponement of the coming by elections in the Island (Sri Lanka's) Tamil areas till the normalcy is restored; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A letter has been received. Since this concerns an issue which is within the domestic jurisdiction of Sri Lanka it would be inappropriate to give details or make comments.

Invitation to the U. S. President to Visit India

488. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hon'ble Prime Minister had invited the U. S. President Mr. Reagan to visit India ;

(b) whether the U. S. President had accepted the invitation to visit India;

(c) if so, whether a tentative schedule had been prepared in this regard; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) The President has stated that he looks forward to visiting India. However, no details have been worked out in this regard.

Absence of Non-Aligned Countries in the Meeting at the U.N.

489. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has written to heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned countries who were not present at the meetings at the United Nations;

(b) if so, whether the purpose of the communication will be to evoke their reaction to some of the ideas that have emerged from the informal talks that have essentially focussed attention in the critical economic issues facing the world;

(c) if so, to how many countries such communication has been sent; and

(d) their reaction thereto ?

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

(b) to (d) The purpose of the communication was to apprise the Non-aligned countries of the informal summit level meetings and to seek their suggestions as to how this useful dialogue could be pursued. Members of the NAM have been addressed in this regard and their reactions are awaited.

Use of Tribal Scripts by Tribals Living in the Country

490. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the various tribal scripts invented and used by the tribals living in the country ;

(b) whether Central Government have been patronising the promotion of different regional languages and script being spoken and used in the country ;

(c) if so, what specific steps have been taken or proposed to be taken for the promotion of Olchiki script that is, widely spoken and used among the Ho', Munderi, Santhali and Munda tribes in Orissa, Assam, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) the details thereof ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) As per information available, the following Scripts have been invented by the tribals themselves for their languages :

(i) Ol Chiki or Ol script for Santhali by Raghunath Murmu

(ii) Warang Chiti for Ho by Loka Patra.

(iii) Sora script for Sora by Manghi.

(b) Yes please. Scripts are promoted as part of promotion of the languages.

(c) and (d) Ol chiki is used to write Santhali. This language is also written in Devanagari, Bengali and Roman Scripts. This script is not used to write Ho and Mundari. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore which is a subordinate office of the Ministry does not promote Ol chiki, and uses Bengali Script for Writing Santhali in West Bengal, following the general policy of using the Script of the State language.

University Grants Commission Assistance to Berhampur Sambalpur and Utkal Universities

491. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what amount of assistance was given to Berhampur;

Sambalpur and Utkal Universities of Orissa by the University Grants Commission in 1982-13 and 1983-84 (total) separately ;

(b) whether the over all developmental programmes of these Universities in the Sixth Plan have been assessed ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether grants sanctioned till 1981-82 to these Universities have been fully utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Commission had sanctioned the following grants to the 3 Universities :-

University	Grants	Sanctioned
	During 1982-83	During 1983-84 (upto 14.11.83) (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Berhampur	17.86	4.33
2. Sambalpur	26.34	8.00
3. Utkal	15.04	19.98

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On the recommendations of the visiting committees the Commission has approved the following grants to the 3 Universities in the plan.

Purpose	Berhampur	Sambalpur	Utkal
1. Books	18.65	17.20	17.55
2. Equipments	16.15	17.30	37.30
3. Staff	13.02	14.34	12.81
4. Building	19.19	25.13	29.98
5. Misc.	1.80	1.85	2.98
Total	68.81	75.82	100.62

(d) The 3 Universities had the following unspent balances from the grants released upto 31.1.1982 :—

University	Unspent balances as on 1.4. 1982- Rs. in lakhs.
1. Berhampur	8.49
2. Sambalpur	6.19
3. Utkal	2.95

Bangladesh's Arm Purchase From USA

492. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the moves of Bangladesh Government to reach an arms purchase accord with U.S.A. ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):
(a) During his recent visit to the USA, the Chief Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh, Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad, is reported to have denied that Bangladesh had sought any defence equipment from the United States.

(b) Does not arise.

Intensive Adult Education Programme

493. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) details of evaluation of the adult education programme ;

(b) whether Government have sanctioned a special scheme for intensive adult education programme ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) when it would be possible to remove illiteracy from the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The adult education programme has an inbuilt system of monitoring and detailed evaluation, both internally as well as by external agencies. Internal evaluation is done as a normal

activity by all project agencies to determine the rate of progress in learning and to ensure that the programme goals are achieved. External evaluation is done by eminent institutions of social science research.

(b) and (c) With the high priority assigned to Adult Education in the Sixth Plan, various agencies such as the State Governments, Voluntary Agencies, Nehru Yuval Kendras, Universities and Colleges have been involved to ensure implementation of Adult Education Programme on a large scale. Grants are given to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects for setting up adult education centres for the benefit of illiterates in the age group 15-35. Similarly, under the Central Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies, grants are given to registered voluntary agencies.

(d) The Sixth Plan document envisages removal of illiteracy in the age group 15-35 years from the Country by 1990.

रेल-मार्गों से फिल प्लेटों को हटाया जाना

494. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों के दौरान रेल मार्गों से फिल प्लेटों हटाने के कितने मामले जानकारी में आये हैं और उनमें से कितने पूर्व-नियोजित पाए गये,

(ख) उनके परिणामस्वरूप जान माल की कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ग) तोड़-फोड़ के इस प्रकार के कार्यों को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) पिछले 6 महीनों के दौरान सभी रेलों पर फिल प्लेटों हटाने के 24 मामले हुए हैं। इन सभी मामलों में पुलिस द्वारा जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

(ख) इन मामलों में से एक में 17 व्यक्तियों की जानें गयीं। जांच पढ़ताल पुरी हो जाने पर ही सम्पत्ति के नुकसान की वास्तविक राशि का पता चलेगा।

(ग) टोड़-फोड़ की ऐसी गतिविधियों की रोक थाम के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गए हैं;

(1) मेघ स्पष्टों पर स्थाई गेंगमैनों और पुलिस द्वारा रेल पथ की गहन गश्त।

(2) होमगार्ड और पुलिस की सहायता से रेलवे पुलों की विशेष निगरानी करना।

(3) रेल लाइन की टोड़-फोड़ के मामलों में पुलिस द्वारा प्रभावशाली ढंग से जांच पढ़ताल करना।

(4) कुछ राज्यों में रेल लाइन के निकटवर्ती गावों के निवासियों द्वारा ठिकरी पहरे की व्यवस्था शुरू की गई है।

Steps by Chairperson of NAM for Solutions to Issues Affecting Peace and Stability in Different Regions

495. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken so far by India, with the Prime Minister as the Chairperson of NAM, in the direction of suggesting solutions to some of the issues that are effecting peace and stability in different regions and in promoting economic and regional cooperation among the countries ; and

(b) the results of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Issues affecting peace and stability in different regions of the

world have been constantly engaging India's attention in fulfilling its role as chairperson of NAM. We have also taken follow up measures on the various relevant decisions of the 7th New Delhi Nonaligned Summit. In particular these include the convening of summit level meetings during the 38th regular session of the UNGA, setting in motion the work of the Nonaligned Committee of Eight on Palestine and the holding of a Security Council session on Namibia. The Coordinating Bureau of the Movement has also held several meetings in New York to discuss important developments in troubled areas of Central America, Southern Africa, Middle-East and West Asia.

For increased economic cooperation among developing countries, steps have already been taken for the harmonization of the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Action Programme for Economic Cooperation. Prime Minister has addressed letters to several leaders of the developed countries emphasising the need for increased cooperation between the developed and developing countries particularly in the fields of trade, finance and commodities.

Many countries have responded positively in general terms to the initiatives taken by India to follow up various decisions of the New Delhi Summit. There has, however, been no perceptible change in the attitude of some developed countries to specific demands of the nonaligned countries. This was evident during the recent session of UNCTAD-VI in Belgrade and the current 38th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Construction of Oil Jetty at Haldia

496. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has not yet taken up the construction work of another oil jetty at Haldia even after completion of the three and half years of the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when the construction work will be started and when it is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPIN AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The work of construction of another Oil Jetty at Haldia is yet be raken up. Having regard to the problems of Estuary management and regime control in the Hooghly Estuary, it was considered necessary to have a feasibility study to identify various possible locations for a second oil discharge facility. In fact, M/S Engineers India Limited, the Consultants for undertaking the feasibility study of the project were appointed in June 1980. The Consultants, in association with a foreign back up expert in the field, submitted their report in December 1981. The study considered various alternatives at various locations, their broad capital and operational costs and the economics thereof, and recommended construction of another Oil Terminal, similar to the existing one, immediately sout of the existing jetty. The Calcutta Port Trust, considered the recommendations and Commissioned M/S Engineers India Limited in June 1982 to prepare a detailed Project Report. The Consultants submitted their final report in August 1983. Basesd on the recommendations of the Consultants, action, has been initiated for an investment decision.

(c) The constuction work is likely to commence in 1984-85 and completed in about two years.

गाड़ी और माल गाड़ी के बीच
हुई टक्कर

497. श्री सत्य नारायण जडिया : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक 3 अक्टूबर, 1983 को पश्चिम रेलवे के अन्तर्गत डॉर्जन-देवास सेक्सन में नारंगी पुर स्टेशन पर सवारी-गाड़ी और माल-गाड़ी के बीच हुई दुर्घटना के कारणों का व्योरा क्या है, और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में दी गई सहायता का व्योरा क्या है तथा प्रत्येक घायल व्यक्ति को मुआवजे की कितनी राशि प्रदान की गई ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) रेल संरक्षा आयुक्त, पश्चिम सर्कन द्वारा दुर्घटना की जांच की जा रही है। उनकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतिक्रिया है।

(ख) दुर्घटना के शिकार हुए व्यक्तियों या उनके सम्बन्धियों को 6,500 सौ रुपए की अनुग्रह-राशि का भुगतान कर दिया गया है। सम्बन्धित जिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जो कि भारतीय रेल अधिनियम के अधीन पदेन दावा आयुक्त हैं, जो मुआवजा तय किया जायेगा, उसका भुगतान कर दिया जायेगा। द्रूटी पर तैनात रेल कर्मचारियों को कर्मान्कार प्रतिकर अधिनियम के अधीन स्वीकार्य मुआवजा दिया जायेगा।

Teacher-Student Ratio in Central Universities

498. SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students and teachers, in each of the Central Universities as on 39 September, 1983 ;

(b) what is the student-teacher ratio in these Universities ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to rationalise the student-teacher ratio in these Universities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The information as on 30.9.1982 in respect of all the Central Universities is as follows:-

Name of the University	No. of Students	No. of teachers	Student teacher ratio.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Aligarh Muslim University (Upto 31.3.83)	11153	1004	11:1
Banaras Hindu University (1981-82)	14597	1404	10.3:1
University session is behind schedule.			
Delhi University	12014	627	19.2:1
Hyderabad University	668	97	6.9:1
Jawaharlal Nehru University	3266	282	11.6:1
North-Eastern Hill University	1082	153	7.1:1
Visva-Bharati	1753	442	4.2:1

(c) No such steps are under consideration of the Government.

Number of Railway Accidents since January, 1983

499. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railways accidents that took place since January, 1983

(b) the causes thereof ;

(c) total loss of life and property involved, compensation paid or payable ; and

(d) whether Government consider this situation satisfactory and if not, the corrective steps proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI (A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) During January to October 1983, 616 train accidents took place on the Indian Railways.

(b) These accidents have been attributed to failure of Railway staff ; failure of persons other than Railway Staff, rolling stock defects, track failures and combination of rolling stock and track defects, sabotage, etc.

(c) In these accidents 138 persons lost their lives. The cost of damage to Railway property has been estimated as Rs. 4 crores. The information regarding compensation paid is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha. The rate of compensation payable for each dead is Rs. 50,000—and the amount will be enhanced to Rs. 1 lakh if the proposed amendment to the relevant section of the Indian Railways Act, is passed by the Parliament.

(d) The number of train accidents during current year has declined as compared to the corresponding period of last year. Railways, prime concern is to make rail travel as safe as possible and to achieve this end concerted efforts are being continuously made.

बसों के लिये राष्ट्रीय परमिट

500. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए वर्ष 1983-84 हेतु केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यवार स्वीकृत किए गए, बसों के राष्ट्रीय परमिटों के बारे में व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा जारी किए गए राष्ट्रीय परमिटों की संख्या कितनी है?

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जियाउरंहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय परमिट केवल माल वाहनों को ही जारी किए जाते हैं। जबकि बसों के लिए अखिल भारतीय पर्यटक परमिट जारी किए जाते हैं।

अखिल भारतीय पर्यटक बस परमिट वर्ष के आधार पर मन्जूर नहीं किए जाते विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को आवंटित जो अखिल भारतीय पर्यटक परमिट आवंटित किए गए और इनमें से इन राज्यों द्वारा कुल कितने जारी किए गए हैं उनका विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

आवंटित और जारी किए गए राष्ट्रीय परमिटों और अखिल भारतीय पर्यटक बस परमिटों का विवरण :

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	बसों के लिए आवंटित किए गए अखिल भारतीय पर्यटक परमिटों की कुल संख्या	बसों के लिए जारी किए गए अखिल भारतीय पर्यटक परमिटों की कुल संख्या (अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार)
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1	2	3	4
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	50	76*
2.	आसाम	50	21
3.	बिहार	50	35

1	2	3	4
4.	गुजरात	50	40
5.	हरियाणा	50	6
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	50	34
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	50	48
8.	कर्नाटक	50	36
9.	केरल	50	40
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	50	उपलब्ध नहीं
11.	महाराष्ट्र	50	50
12.	मणिपुर	50	50
13.	नागालैंड	50	50
14.	ओडिशा	50	14
15.	उडीसा	50	25
16.	पंजाब	50	18**
17.	राजस्थान	50	50
18.	सिक्कम	-	-
19.	तमिलनाडु	50	51
20.	त्रिपुरा	50	33
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	50	28
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	50	2
23.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	-	-
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	25	11
25.	चंडीगढ़	25	12
26.	दादर एंड नागर हवेली	25	20

1	2	3	4
27.	दिल्ली	50	50
28.	गोवा, दमन और दीव	25	25
29.	मिजोरम	25	—
30.	पाँडुचेरी	25	25
31.	लक्ष्मीप	—	—

* (26 आंध्र प्रदेश उच्चतम न्यायालय के अन्तरिम आदेश के अनुपालन में)

** (+ 15 राज्य परिवहन संघों को दिए गए) ।

Renewal of Railway Track

501. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there will be 18,000 Km of sick Railway track needing immediate renewal by the end of the Sixth Plan (1984-85) ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that not much importance has been given for the renewal programme resulting in increase of railway accidents ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken for the speedy renewal of tracks ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) It is anticipated that at the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1984-85) there will be arrears of track renewal to the extent of about 18,000 kms.

(b) and (c) it is not a fact that importance has not been given to the track renewal programme. The Railways are conscious of the need for expediting track renewals. The pace of renewal has been

increased from the level of 1096 kms in 1980-81 the first year of the Sixth Plan, to the level of 1897 kms in 1982-83. For 1983-84, renewal of 2500 kms has been aimed at. It is proposed to fix a still higher target of renewals in 1984-85.

Shortage of Doctors in Railway Hospital and dispensaries at Kharagpur.

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

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding shortage of doctors in the Railway hospital and dispensaries at kharagpur on S. E. Railway;

(b) whether the biggest workshop of the Indian Railways is situated at kharagpur where workers are very often injured ;

(c) whether the Government received complaints regarding non-availability of a suitable orthopaedic surgeon at kharagpur Railway Hospital for a long time ; and

(d) if so, action taken by the Government to send a qualified orthopaedic surgeon as well as other suitable doctors to Kharagpur Railway hospital and Railway dispensaries ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) While it is a fact that Kharagpur workshop is the biggest on the Indian Railways, it is not a fact that the workers are very often injured there.

(c) Yes.

(b) The hospital at Kharagpur is headed by Additional Chief Medical Officer (an officer of senior administrative rank), who is a qualified surgeon and is capable of dealing with orthopaedic cases. It is not possible to provide specialists in every field at every railway hospital. Therefore, arrangements have been made to have an Hon. Consultant in Orthopaedic to visit Kharagpur Hospital periodically. Further, there are 44 doctors working at Kharagpur and there is one vacant post which will be filled making a total of 45 doctors. Instructions have been issued to fill the vacant post.

Koraput-Rayagada and Damanjodi-Rayagada Railway Lines

503. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the funds provided for and progress made in the construction of new Railway line from Koraput to Rayagada so far ;

(b) whether his Ministry has received the detailed project report of the line from Damanjodi to Rayagada from the authorities;

(c) if so, whether the construction of the line from Damanjodi to Rayagada will be included in near future ; and

(d) funds made available from his Ministry and from external sources for this railway line so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The total provision so far made for this

project is Rs. 20.20 crores out of which an amount of Rs. 5.20 crores has already been spent on it upto 31.3.1983. A progress of 7% has been made in Phase I of this project from Koraput to Machliguda.

(b) The final location survey for this line between Machliguda and Rayagada is in progress. However, a part estimate for the section between Machliguda and Lakshmpur has been received and is under examination.

(c) and (d) The full project from Koraput to Rayagada is already an approved work, and the funds are being allocated for the full project and not section-wise. The outlay during 1983-84 is Rs. 15.0 crores.

Talks held with NAM Leaders at U.N.

504. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister of India visited U.S.A. recently to attend the UN General Assembly;

(b) if so, whether the occasion was utilised to have mutual talks with various heads of States of NAM countries; and

(c) if so, what was the outcome of the discussions ?

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

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Besides addressing the 38th UNGA and also chairing two summit level meetings of several world leaders, the Prime Minister utilised the opportunity of her stay in New York to have separate talks with various Heads of State/Government. P.M.'s discussions with these nonaligned and other leaders covered a range of subjects including bilateral matters with the respective countries, follow-up of New Delhi NAM Summit decisions and global political and economic issues.

Rustication in Central Universities

505. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many students have been expelled or rusticated or suspended in each of the Central Universities since 1980, year-wise;

(b) how many times these Universities were closed SINE-DIE, since 1980, and what

were the reasons for each such closure ; and

(c) what steps are being envisaged by Government to prevent frequent closure of the Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The number of students expelled or resticated or suspended in each Central University since 1980 is as follows :

Name of the University	No. of students rusticated or expelled or suspended during :			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
Aligarh Muslim University	13	26	91	2
Banaras Hindu University	—	45	6	—
Delhi University	—	—	—	—
Jawaharlal Nehru University	—	—	21 since 1980	—
Hyderabad University	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern Hill University	—	—	—	3
Visva-Bharati	—	—	—	—

(b) A statement giving the information is attached.

(c) In January, 1982, the University Grants Commission had appointed a Review Committee for Central Universities under the chairmanship of Dr. (Mrs) Madhuri K. Shah, Chairman of the University Grants

Commission, INTER-ALIA to enquire into the general state of discipline in these Universities, causes of periodic disturbances in their campuses and remedial action therefor. This Committee has submitted its report to the Commission a few days ago. Necessary action will be taken in the light of its recommendations .

Statement

The number of times some Central Universities were closed SINE-DIE since 1980 and the reasons for each closure are as follows :—

Aligarh Muslim University

Twice viz. (i) in January 1981 as a sequel to the agitation launched by students consequent upon the report of Press interview by a professor and (ii) in May 1981 due to renewed agitation of students.

Banaras Hindu University

Thrice viz, (i) in April 1981 due to disturbed situation following clashes between medical and non-medical students, (ii) in January 1982 and (iii) August 1983 due to students' agitation.

Jawaharlal Nehru University

Thrice viz. (i) in November 1980 following agitation by students against the expulsion of a student from the University, (ii) in February 1983 and (iii) May 1983 due to students' agitation.

Hyderabad University

Once viz. in 1981 following agitation by students against alleged misbehaviour of a professor.

Fall in Passenger Traffic

506. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unprecedented step taken by the Northern Railway to insert advertisements in newspapers informing intending passengers that accommodation, even in the lowly second class sleeper class, was available in many of the prestigious trains leaving New Delhi and Delhi Junction stations reveals a steep fall in passenger traffic in recent months particularly during rainy season ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this fall during the monsoon is continuation of the process that started during the first three months of the current financial year ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the total number of passengers during the first quarter of the year as well as after the increase in the railway fares ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Advertisements indicating dates from which accommodation for various

destinations in different classes and trains was available for booking at reservation offices were inserted by Northern Railway's mainly with a view to inducing intending passengers to desist from approaching unauthorised travel agents and touts for purchase of reserved tickets but make their reservations directly at the Railway's counters to avoid being cheated. It is added that the total originating passenger traffic at Delhi/New Delhi during the period June to September of the current year has shown an increase as compared to the corresponding period of the last year.

(b) and (c) Details of the figures of the total number of non-suburban passengers originating for the Indian Railways as a whole during the periods January to March 1983 and April to June, 1983 are shown below:-

Total Number of non-suburban passengers originating (figures in thousands)

January to March ' 83 388,040

April to June ' 83 395,788

**Raising the level of Platform at
Kesinga Railway Station**

507. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to raise the low level platform Kesinga Railway Station in the Waltair Raipur railway line ;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to heavy traffic and many times due to crossing second platform is absolutely necessary to avoid inconvenience to passengers ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Yes. But due to paucity of funds, the work of raising the rail level platform could not be so far approved.

(b) and (c) The second platform already exists at rail level, which also is an accepted standard. However, platforms are progressively considered for raising to low level (1' 6" above RL) or high level (2' 6" above RL) depending upon the importance of the station, volume of traffic and availability of funds. Raising of 2nd platform at Kesinga will also be considered, in due course keeping these factors in view alongwith the comparative needs at other stations.

Assault on Indian High Commission Staff in Sri Lanka

508. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a security guard proceeding for duty at the Indian High Commissioner's residence in Sir Lanka was waylaid by unknown assailants in Colombo in September, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether other Indian Staff in Colombo High Commission were assaulted by the assailants ;

(c) if so, whether Government of India had taken up the matter with the Sri Lanka Government ; and

(d) if so, the details of the same ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Shri A.K. Suin, an India-based Security Guard was waylaid by four assailants in Colombo on 25th September this year.

(b) Yes, Sir, There have been incidents involving other members of the Indian Missions in Sri Lanka.

(c) The Government of India have strongly protested to the Government of Sri Lanka about these incidents. The matter has been taken up both by the Secretary concerned in the Ministry of EXternal Affairs and by the Indian High Commissioner in Colombo. We have conveyed to the Sri Lankan Government our concern at these incidents and have pointed out to them their responsibility for ensuring the security of our Missions and their staff. Our High Commission has separately taken up the question of compensation for the losses incurred by the Indian Mission during the July disturbances.

(d) The Sri Lankan Government has expressed regret over these incidents and has assured us that they would afford all possible assistance and protection to the staff of the Indian Missions. The Sri Lankan Government has separately paid compensation amounting to Sri Lankan Rupees 1,278, 654 82 for the losses suffered by the Indian High Commission in Colombo, the Assistant High Commission of India in Kandy and by India-based personnel during the July disturbances.

Indo-Nepal Relations

509. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI ;
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASH-
YAP ;
SHRI CHHOTHEY SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a set back in the Indo-Nepal relations during the past few months ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor ;

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government in the matter ?

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

(a) to (c) No, Sir ; there is no setback in Indo-Nepal relations. A succession of recent events might have conveyed such an impression. The incidents, which took place independently of each other were.

(1) the arrest of a group of Nepalese in District Darjeeling for entry into restricted area of India without valid permits as required under the restricted/protected areas orders in force for all foreigners ;

(2) the deportation by the Kathmandu Police of a few hundred Indians from the Valley to Indian on the alleged ground that they were encroaching on municipal land; and

(3) the clash between the Bihar Police and a gang of criminals indulging in illegal felling of trees in the jungles of District West Champaran bordering Nepal.

Embassy of India in Nepal has been in touch with the Nepalese Government on all these matters.

(b) Years	No. of fatal Accidents	Persons Killed
1.1.81 to 31.10.81	823	850
1.1.82. to 31.10.82	951	979
1.1.83 to 31.10.83	906	963

(c) The following areas in Delhi are more prone to road accidents:-

1. G.T. Road (National Highway).

2. Ring Road (New Delhi).

Road Accidents in Delhi

510. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been phenomenal rise in the fatal road accidents in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the number of fatal road accidents in 1983 (till date) as compare to the accidents in 1981 and 1982 ;

(c) which of the areas are more prone to road accidents and what are the main causes for the rise in such accidents ;

(d) whether Government considers that the Motor Vehicles Act is out-dated and requires amendments to bring down the rate of road accidents ; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Between 1980-82 there was an increase in fatal accidents. In the current year the rising trend has not only been everted but there is a decline.

3. Ring Road (Old Delhi).
4. Old Rohtak Road.
5. Mathura Road.
6. Najafgarh Road.

7. Wazirabad Road.
8. Gurgaon Road.
9. Rohtak Road (Zakhira).
10. Mall Road.

The main reasons for accidents in Delhi are the mixed vehicular traffic particularly involving slow moving vehicles creating obstructions to free flow, inadequate training of drivers, insufficiency/inadequacy in traffic control particularly at night time when 40% of the accidents are found to take place.

(d) and (e) In so far as measures designed to reduce the number of road accidents are concerned, the relevant provisions of the M.V. Act already stand amended by Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1982. These measures include :

- i) Compulsory carrying of a driving licence by every Motor Vehicle driver, with the photograph affixed.
- ii) enhancement of punishment for violation of various traffic offences to serve as a deterrent ;
- iii) taking over of the powers to assign RLW/SAW by the Central Govt. to ensure uniformity throughout the Country and thereby curbing the tendency of over-loading by truck operators.
- iv) Introduction of payment of compensation to road accident victims even on 'no fault' basis thus creating a sense of awareness for observing road safety.

Declaration of Brahmaputra as National Waterway

511. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to declare the Brahmaputra river as the second National Water-way; and

(b) if so, the amount provided by the Central Government for infrastructural development and other facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The river Brahmaputra is one of the ten waterways which has been identified for consideration for declaration as a National Waterway. However, hydrographic surveys and techno-economic studies are the pre-requisites for consideration of any waterway for declaring it as a National Waterway. Currently a techno-economic study of this river between Dhubri and Sadia has been taken up with a view to assess the traffic potential as also to select places, where necessary infrastructural facilities could be provided to facilitate inland navigation. The study is expected to be completed by February, 1984 after which the question of declaring the river Brahmaputra between Dhubri and Sadia as a National Waterway would be taken up for consideration and the estimates drawn up for providing infrastructural and other facilities on this river route.

छठी योजना में हिमाचल प्रदेश में परिवार कल्याण के लिए किया गया प्रावधान

512. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी योजना में हिमाचल प्रदेश में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के लिए क्या प्रावधान किए गए हैं; और

(ख) वहां कितनी संस्था में स्वास्थ्य उपकरणों को खोजने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई) :

(क) छठी योजना में हिमाचल प्रदेश में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के लिए 1450.00 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसमें

1.4.1981 के बाद परिवार कल्याण के अधीन अन्तरित की गई ग्राम स्वास्थ्य गाइड योजना और उप-केन्द्रों का परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है।

(ख) छठी योजना अवधि में हिमाचल प्रदेश में 300 अतिरिक्त उप-केन्द्र मंजूर करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Harassment of Indian News Men in Sri Lanka

513. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of free operation of news men and news agencies of India in Sri Lanka by and large being denied unless they toe the official line;

(b) whether incidents of harassments to Indian news men have been brought to the notice of Government and if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the special correspondent of "Statesman", Calcutta, was not allowed to visit Sri Lanka again; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Press Censorship was introduced in Sri Lanka under the Emergency Regulations on July 20, 1983. This applied to all foreign journalists stationed in Sri Lanka as also to visiting journalists. Such censorship was withdrawn from September 1st, 1983.

(b) to (d) The Government of India are aware that there have been some incidents of hardship caused to Indian correspondents in Sri Lanka. In mid-September Mr. Sam Rajappa, the Madras correspondent of The Statesman, was denied a visa to visit Sri Lanka. Indian correspondents stationed in Colombo were also informed that they would be held responsible for "objectionable

reports" appearing in the Indian papers even if the reports were not detelined Colombo. Our High Commssssioner saw the Sri Lankan Minister of State for Information on 16th September to discuss these issues.

In October an Indian correspondent in Colombo received anonymous threatening phone calls. Our High Commissioner immediately took this up with the Sri Lankan Minister of State for Information, the Secretary to the President and the Defence Secretary and they assured him that they would take necessary measures to afford all protection to the correspondent.

Growing X-Ray Radiation in Government and Private Hospitals

514. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the press appearing in the Statesman dated 20 September, 1983 regarding growing X-ray radiation hazards both in the Government and private hospitals because of disregard to the structural protection measures; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government with regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBAN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Government have seen the press report and are well aware of the hazards involved. The subject of radiological protection is looked after by the Department of Atomic Energy who exercise full control over Radio Therapy and Nuclear Medicine as without their authority/licence these Radiation Units cannot be installed or Radio-pharmaceuticals cannot be used. This has attracted Government's attention. The Government propose to introduce legislation for control over installation and operation of Diagnostic X-ray Units in the country.

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल को अतिरिक्त ड्यूटी भत्ता

515. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे सुरक्षा बल को वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान अतिरिक्त ड्यूटी भत्ते के रूप में कुल कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया था,

(ख) क्या यह धनराशि अनुमानित धनराशि से अधिक ; है

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार रेलवे सुरक्षा बल में और अधिक भर्ती करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) 1,04,40,294 रुपये ।

(ख) जी हाँ, कुछ क्षेत्रीय रेलों में ।

(ग) और (घ) रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कमंचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

Import of Calves' Rennet by 'Amul' etc.

516. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether animal rennet from 15 days old young calves is being imported since 1950 by 'Amul' and other Government run and aided organisations and if so, the details of such imports to date for each of the users; and

(b) whether Government will appoint preliminary Enquiry Committee to go into the entire question of implementation of food laws in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The rennet manufactured from young calves is imported by various cheese manufacturers including private or co-operative sector. The import of this item is allowed under Open General Licence and the statistics are not compiled separately by Chief Controller Export and Imports.

(b) The Central Committee for Food Standards a statutory body under the PFA Act, reviews laws from time to time and suggests necessary amendments.

Permission for Setting up of Private Medical Colleges in Maharashtra

517. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have urged upon the Central Government to permit setting up of Private Medical Colleges on no grant basis as has been done in the case of Engineering Colleges in that State ;

(b) if so, whether the Centre have accorded this sanction; and

(c) if not by what time this will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have not received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for the setting up of Private Medical College in Maharashtra.

Commonwealth Conference

518. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all preparations have been made for the Conference of the Common-

wealth Heads of Government scheduled to be held in Delhi in November, 1983;

(b) the number of heads of Government expected to attend the Conference; and

(c) the subjects expected to be taken up at the Conference of discussion?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) All preparations have been virtually completed.

(b) Almost all Commonwealth countries and the Commonwealth Secretary-General are expected to attend the Conference.

(c) Agenda items for the Conference will be finalised at the Meeting of the Senior Officials to be held on 22nd November, 1983 before the Heads of Government Meeting takes place.

All India Open School Scheme

519. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the All India Open School Scheme was launched;

(b) whether any review of the scheme has been made to know the drawbacks, if any and the extent to which its objective has been achieved; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The Open School was set up in July, 1979 Admissions started in 1981.

(b) and (c) The Open School has been receiving continuous feed back from the learners and on the basis thereof, it has

undertaken the review of its curriculum and instructional materials. No formal review has been undertaken so far.

Loss suffered by Railway due to Floods

520. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment of loss have been made by the Government which the Railway suffered due to floods in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes. The cost of damages due to floods is estimated to be about Rs. 10 crores.

(b) Prompt action to repair sections damaged by the floods was taken.

कुष्ठ रोगी तथा उनके इलाज के लिए और अधिक अस्पतालों का खोला जाना

521. SHRI RAM LAL RANA : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कितने कुष्ठ रोगी हैं तथा उनमें बच्चों की संख्या क्या हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इन कुष्ठ रोगियों के इलाज के लिए क्या सुविधायें दी जा रही रही हैं;

(ग) प्रतिवर्ष कितने कुष्ठ रोगियों को इस रोग से छुटकारा मिल जाता है;

(घ) क्या कुष्ठ रोगियों की संख्या प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कुछ रोगियों के लिए और अधिक अस्पताल खोलने का है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (धीमती मोहसिना किदवई) : (क) इस समय कुछ रोग से कितने व्यक्ति पीड़ित हैं उनकी सही संख्या मालूम नहीं है। तथापि, यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि 1981 में देश में कुछ रोगियों की संख्या लगभग 40 लाख थी। इन रोगियों में लगभग 20 प्रतिशत रोगी। वर्ष की आयु तक के बच्चे हैं।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय कुछ उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मुख्य उद्देश्य है जन सर्वेक्षण और शिक्षा के माध्यम से इस रोग के आरम्भिक मामलों का पता लगाना और उनका उपचार करना। कुछ रोगियों का उपचार वाह्य कीनिकों, ग्राम कीनिकों और कुछ नियन्त्रण यूनिटों के अन्तर्गत कुछ पलंगों, सर्वेक्षण शिक्षा तथा उपचार केन्द्रों, नगरीय कुछ केन्द्रों, कुछ जनरल स्पतालों के कुछ वार्डों, होम्स तथा अस्पतालों आदि के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

(ग) प्रति वर्ष लगभग 2 से 2.5 लाख रोगियों के रोग की रोक थाम करके रोग रहित करके छुट्टी दी जाती है।

(घ) ऐसा कोई प्रमाण नहीं जिससे यह पता चलता हो कि कुछ के मामलों में वृद्धि हो रही है।

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय कुछ उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुछ के मम्भीर और जटिल मामलों का उपचार करने के लिए देश में 5 वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना से जनरल अस्पतालों तथा विशेष कुछ अस्पतालों से सम्बद्ध और अधिक कुछ वार्ड

खोले जा रहे हैं। बहुत से कुछ रोगियों को घरों पर उपचार दिया जा रहा है।

(च) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Pantry car in Long Distance Trains

522. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the basis on which a pantry car is attached to a long route train;

(b) how many such long distance trains i.e. express or mail trains which take more than 24 hours for their running from the starting point to the terminus, have been provided with pantry cars;

(c) how many more such trains remain which need pantry cars according to the above principle and the steps proposed to be taken to meet the requirement; and

(d) whether it is a fact that for want of such a facility the passengers are put to a lot of inconvenience particularly when the trains are late ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Pantry cars are provided when catering through static catering units en-route are either not feasible or inadequate, subject to availability of room on the train and pantry car for the same.

(b) 34 Mail/Express trains.

(c) The need for provision of pantry car service is reviewed from time to time and keeping in view the availability of pantry cars, these are provided.

(d) No. Special arrangements are made to ensure supply of food etc. from static catering units en-route at suitable points to the passengers of the trains not provided with mobile catering units.

मुरादाबाद-रामनगर रेल लाइन

523. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस बर्च मुरादाबाद और राम नगर के बीच ब्राइगेज रेल लाइन बिछाने पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जा रही है और 'इसके बाद कितना काम अधूरा रह जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) इस लाइन की प्रगति को ध्यान में रखते हुये इसका निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए.बी.ए. गन्नी खां चौधरी) :

(क) मुरादाबाद-रामनगर खंड का छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में आमान परिवर्तन करने के लिए 31-3-1983 तक 96.5 लाख रुपये पहले ही खर्च किये जा चुके हैं और 1983-84 के दौरान एक करोड़ रुपये के परिवर्य की व्यवस्था की गयी है। बहरहाल, चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस परियोजना के लिए आवंटन में और अधिक वृद्धि किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) संसाधनों की अत्यधिक तंगी के कारण, फिलहाल इसे पूरा करने की तिथि निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है।

Dereservation of Posts in Railways

524. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many posts including Class-II were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Railways during the year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and how many posts were dereserved and filled by candidates of other communities; and

(b) the reasons for dereserving and for how long the posts were kept vacant before dereserving them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected from Zonal Railways and Production Units and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Amount Invested for Development of Traffic at Major Ports

525. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total amount of investment made during the last five years for the development of traffic at major Ports, Port-wise; and

(b) Port-wise improvement of traffic during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The information regarding investments made during the last five years for the development of major ports and the traffic handled by them during the same period is given in the enclosed statements I and II.

Statement—I

Portwise Investments during the Period 1978-79 to 1982-83

(Rs. in lakhs)

Port	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Calcutta	18	135	161	198	608
(b) Haldia Docks	401	405	155	143	151
(c) Haldia Channel Dredging	618	607	1092	—	—
(b) B.H.R.T: Works	174	226	240	216	229
2. Bombay	846	118	807	865	1830
3. Madras	104	228	312	1139	3116
4. Cochin	62	300	380	1233	1483
5. Visakhapatnam	407	381	667	804	1312
6. Kandla	375	453	430	1061	1441
7. Mormugao	466	228	234	376	941
8. Paradip	226	502	1010	990	1250
9. New Mangalore (including Kudremukh)	976	673	496	1079	371
10. Tuticorin	671	519	645	608	531
Total :	5344	4775	6629	8706	13263

Statement—II

Port Traffic—1978-79 to 1982-83

(figures in million tonnes)

Port	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Haldia	3.84	4.95	5.45	5.48	6.11
2. Calcutta	4.14	3.60	3.84	4.27	4.37
3. Bombay	15.60	16.57	17.57	19.63	24.85
4. Madras	9.57	9.98	10.38	14.41	12.41
5. Cochin	5.47	5.46	5.23	5.50	5.72
6. Visakhapatnam	10.05	10.23	10.26	10.85	10.18
7. Kandla	5.87	7.27	8.82	9.53	12.65
8. Mormugao	10.80	14.80	13.95	14.89	12.76
9. Paradip	2.17	2.31	2.29	2.17	1.57
10. Tuticorin	1.06	2.41	2.56	2.69	3.23
11. New Mangalore	0.87	0.90	0.96	1.64	2.27
Total :	69.44	78.49	81.32	88.06	96.12

सोनगढ़ में हाबड़ा—एक्सप्रेस का
‘स्टाप’ मुह्यः कराना

526. श्री छोतभाई गामित : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता पश्चिम रेलवे के अन्तर्गत सूरत-भूसावल रेलवे लाइन पर सोनगढ़ में हाबड़ा-एक्सप्रेस को रोके जाने की मांग कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह मांग कब से की जा रही है;

(ग) सोनगढ़ में (हाबड़ा एक्सप्रेस) का “स्टाप” मुह्यः कराने के बारे में निर्णय कब तक ले लिया जाएगा ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गन्नी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1982 से ।

(ग) और (घ) उठी : सोनगढ़ में 133/134 अहमदाबाद हाबड़ा एक्सप्रेस का ठहराव वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं है ।

Amount Spent on Maintenance, Repair and Widening of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh

527. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the National Highways which are passing through Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the amount spent on the repairing, maintenance and widening of each of those National Highways in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(c) the amount allocated in 1983-84 for the above purpose; and

(d) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) National Highways No. 3, 6, 7, 12, 25, 26, 27, and 43 pass through Madhya Pradesh.

(b) to (d) The required information is as under :-

(I)

Expenditure on

Year	Maintenance and repairs (Rs. in lakhs).	Widening and improvement works (Rs. in lakhs).
1980-81	223.69	584.90
1981-82	340.95	754.45
1982-83	405.36	868.98

(II)

Allocation for

Year	Maintenance and repairs (Rs. in lakhs).	Widening and improvement works (Rs. in lakhs).
1983-84	305.26	870.00

Steps to Clean Hospitals in Delhi

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "A place called hospital" appearing in the Indian Express of 26 October, 1983;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for inadequacy of lavatories, their poor upkeep,

filthy and dirty tedpan, matresses, shortage of pillows and bed sheets, rusty beds and cupboard, countaless cockroaches etc. etc; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to provide clean hospitals in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The news item alleges poor sanitary conditions etc. in Safdarjang Hospital, New

Delhi. It is a fact that the tremendous over-crowding in Delhi Hospital often leads to sanitary conditions below the optimal level. However, every effort is being made to keep the hospitals clean and provide necessary facilities.

(c) It is proposed to construct two 500 bedded hospital one each at Shahdra and Hari Nagar and three 100 bedded hospitals one each at Mangolpuri, Khichripur and Zaffarpur during Sixth Five Year Plan in Delhi. On completion of these hospitals the pressure on the existing hospitals will be reduced and consequently the sanitary conditions etc. of the existing hospitals will automatically improve.

Setting up of Wheel and Axle Plant at Bangalore

529. SHRI S.B. SINDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a wheel and axle plant of the Indian Railways, is being set up at Bangalore with the help of the World Bank;

(b) if so, the cost thereof and the details of components to be manufactured therein; and

(c) by what time the plant will be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) As per present assessment the cost of the Project is Rs. 149.05 crores. The sizes of Wheels to be manufactured in the Wheel & Axle Plant, Yelahanka cover a range from 725 mm. to 1090 mm. dia. and comprise 5 main types of wagon wheels. The Plant is programmed to manufacture more than 50 types of axles representing a major cross section of the different types of axles required by the Indian Railways for all the gauges.

(c) The wheel unit is expected to be completed by December 1983 and the Axle unit by March 1984.

Development of Anti-Arthritis Drug by Ayurvedic Concern of Jammu

530. DR. KARAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Ayurvedic concern of Jammu has developed an anti-arthritis drug called S. Compound; and

(b) if so, details regarding its efficacy, the name of the firm and of the developer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Rahul Pharma, Jammu has developed an Ayurvedic Drug in the name of S. Compound. The main ingredient of this drug is Salai Guggal (Boswellia serrata). This Drug is claimed to be very effective for the treatment of Arthritis.

Steps to Control Cancer and Setting up of Therapeutic Centre at Divisional Headquarters

531. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have planned any effective cancer control strategies to control the disease in our country;

(b) whether Government are taking any effective steps to educate public regarding the preventive measures to control this disease; and

(c) whether Government are proposing to set up necessary therapeutic centres to control cancer and provide these facilities at least at Divisional Headquarters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOHI) : (a) Yes,

(b) Yes. This is being done through the various Regional Cancer Centres, Central and State Health Education Bureaux.

(c) In view of the fact that Government have already established 9 Regional Cancer Centres at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi, Gauhati, Gwalior, Madras and Trivandrum which are functioning under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the one functioning at Bombay under the Department of control of Atomic Energy; there is at present no proposal to create facilities at divisional headquarters level. In addition, cancer treatment facilities are available in all the major hospitals in the country. Besides, under the Cancer Research and Treatment Programme, Government have already sanctioned 16 Early Cancer Detection Centres in different parts of the country. 7 more such Centres are being set up under WHO assistance programme and 25 Post Partum PAP Smear Testing Units have also been set up under the Department of Family Welfare. All these Units serve urban as well as rural areas. Apart from the above, the Indian Council of Medical Research proposal to initiate pilot studies for the control of two most common cancers (oral cavity in men and women, Uterine cervix in women) by means of health education and early detection programmes using the existing health infrastructure in rural areas. Central assistance has also been provided for installation of 27 Units in different States.

रेलवे बोर्ड में हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों की वरिष्ठता निर्धारित करना

532. श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी : क्या रेल मन्त्री हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों की वरिष्ठता के बारे में 3 मार्च 1983 की अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1893 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में 1975-76 से काम कर रहे हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों की वरिष्ठता निर्धारित कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कब की गई और यदि नहीं, तो इसमें अत्याधिक देरी के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उनकी वरिष्ठता उनकी नियुक्ति की तारीख से ही निर्धारित करने का है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ड) इन कलर्कों की जो पिछले सात-आठ वर्षों से कार्यकर रहे हैं, वरिष्ठता कब तक निर्धारित किए जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनौ खाँ चौधरी) : (क) से (ड) वर्ष 1975-76 में की गई हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों की भर्ती पूर्णतः तदर्थ आधार पर इस शर्त पर की गई थी कि इस उद्देश्य के लिए आयोजित खुली प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के परिणामों के आधार पर नियमित रूप से चुने गये उम्मीदवारों द्वारा उन्हें बदल दिया जायेगा। तथापि, बाद में एक विशेष मामले के रूप में, इन कर्मचारियों के साथ सहानुभूतिपूर्ण विचार करने के लिए पहले उन्हें उत्तर रेलवे पर समाहित किया गया और बाद में 18.11.81 से उनका समाहरण नियमित आधार पर रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा में कर दिया गया। यह मन्त्रालय रेलों से लिए गए लिपिकों के साथ जिन्हें 7.2.1981 से नियमित किया गया था, तथा उस वर्ष खुली प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के आधार पर भर्ती किए गए लिपिकों के साथ भी उनकी वरीयता निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र ही अन्तिम निर्णय लिये जाने की आशा है।

More Train, Coaches and Over-Bridges for the Commuters of V.T.-Kasara Route

533. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any measure in removing the hardships of Railway Commuters of V.T.-Kasara route with regard to provisions of more trains, additional coaches, construction of over bridges etc., during 1982-83;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof and action proposed, if any?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) Due to the shortage of EMU rakes it was not possible to introduce additional local trains on Bombay VT-Kasara section during 1982-83. Foot-Overbridges have been provided on all the stations of Bombay VT-Kalyan-Kasara section excepting one station only, namely, Khadavli. Proposal to provide a foot-overbridges at this station is being proceeded. Production of EMU rakes is also being stepped up with the help of Integral Coach Factory in addition to M/s Jessops & Co., Calcutta.

Panel to Look into the Ills of Shipping Industry

534. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a panel has been constituted to look into the various ills of the shipping industry and to recommend the type of vessels required for the industry;

(b) if so, the constituted and terms of reference of the panel;

(c) the time by which it is likely to submit its report; and

(d) how far it is expected to go in solving the problems facing the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Government have set up a committee to study the future requirements of different types and capacities of vessels and formulate a plan for expansion of the national tonnage and to examine the role which the public sector shipping companies should play in meeting the requirements of oil industry of the country. The constitution of the committee is as follows :

(1) Director General of Shipping	... Chairman
(2) Chief Controller of Chartering, Ministry of Shipping and Transport.	... Member
(3) Nominee of Ministry of Shipping and Transport	... Member
(4) Nominee from Ministry of Commerce	... Member
(5) Nominee of I.N.S.A.	... Member
(6) Nominee of Department of Petroleum	... Member
(7) Nominee of Shipping Corporation of India.	... Member
(8) Member-Secretary Shipping Development Fund Committee	Member ... Secretary.

(c) and (d) The committee is likely to submit its report in a few months. By relating the acquisition of tonnage to the trade pattern, traffic and other requirements of the country, the Committee's report is expected to be useful in ensuring the employment of Indian ships in the future.

Facilities for Container Traffic in Indian Ports

535. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the facilities for container traffic in the Indian Ports and what is the volume of traffic from 1980;

(b) which Ports are equipped with the Transfer Cranes;

(c) whether certain Ports have requested for such cranes;

(d) if so, dates of such request by the Ports, the delivery date and the names of the companies which supplied them.

(e) whether the Government have made any study regarding the requirement of Transfer Cranes of Cochin Port; if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken thereon:

(f) whether there has been a delay in supply of the Traffic Cranes to Cochin Port; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The

Ports of Bombay, Cochin, Madras and Haldia/Calcutta are geared up for handling container traffic at present. Bombay and Haldia have got separate berths earmarked for the handling of container traffic. Madras Container Terminal is nearing completion and is expected to go into commission by the end of December, 1983. A proposal for creation of container handling facilities at Cochin on the basis of recommendations of consultants, M/s. Felixtowe Port Consultancy Services of UK, at a cost of Rs. 5.10 crores has been recently sanctioned. A similar proposal of Calcutta Port Trust is under examination.

The container traffic handled at the ports referred to above during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is given below :

Port	1980-81		1981-82		(Figures in thousands) 1985-83	
	TEUS	Tonnes	TEUS	Tonnes	TEUS	Tonnes
Calcutta	8	80	21	142	28	204
Haldia	8	80	7	45	5	2
Bombay	101	1028	132	1455	131	1460
Madras	9	82	15	141	19	197
Cochin	11	138	30	147	31	165

(b) The Ports of Bombay, Madras and Haldia Dock Complex are equipped with the following transfer cranes :—

Bombay	—	3
Madras	—	2
Haldia	—	1

(c) Yes. The Ports of Calcutta and Cochin have provided for such cranes in their proposals.

(d) A part from the Ports of Bombay, Madras and Haldia Dock Complex who

have already got their cranes installed the Ports of Cochin and Calcutta have proposed procurement of such cranes. In April, 1980 Government's approval was given for procurement of 1 No. transfer crane for Cochin Port Trust. However, subsequently, the procurement action was kept in abeyance in view of the decision that further studies be carried out in the Ports of Cochin and Calcutta by M/s. Felixtowe Port Consultancy Services. On the basis of recommendations of M/s. Felixtowe Port Consultancy Services, the Cochin Port Trust put up a revised proposal which included 2 Nos. transfer cranes, in August, 1983. It has been duly sanctioned by the Government on 8th November, 1983. As regards proposal of Calcutta Port Trust, the proposals was received in the Ministry

in August, 1983 and is being processed for sanction. Since, orders for procurement of these cranes are yet to be placed by the Cochin and Calcutta Ports, the exact delivery date and the names of the companies are not known.

(a) Yes. A detailed study was carried out by M/s. Felixtowe Port Consultancy Services for the overall requirement of container handling facilities including transfer cranes for Cochin Port Trust. Based on their recommendations, Government have sanctioned on 8th November, 1983 a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.10 crores which includes 2 Nos. transfer cranes.

(f) and (g) As explained in reply to part (d) of the Question, procurement of one transfer crane sanctioned for Cochin in 1980 was kept in abeyance pending further study to be undertaken by the Consultants. As a result of this study, 2 transfer cranes, instead of one, have since been sanctioned by Government.

Fate of Candidates having AVMS Degree Awarded by Bhopal Board in 1969

536. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4020 dated 18th August, 1983 regarding recognition of AVMS awarded by Jabalpur Board and state :

(a) whether CCIM has recommended the recognition of AVMS degree from 1971 to 1982 by Madhya Pradesh Ayurvedic Unani System Board, Bhopal and if so, what would be the fate of those candidates who appeared and qualified AVMS from Jabalpur Board in 1969 and the degree was awarded by Bhopal Board without mentioning the year of passing or issue of degree ;

(b) whether those degrees awarded by Bhopal Board to AVMS candidates from Jabalpur in 1969 also come under the category of degree issued from 1971 to 1982 ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : (a) to (c) The matter has been referred to Madhya Pradesh Ayurvedic, Unani and Prakritic Chikitsa Board Bhopal, for clarification.

**मुगल सराय और दानापुर डिवीजनों
में कार्यरत कर्मचारी**

537 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुगलसराय डिवीजन के बनने से पहले केवल दानापुर डिवीजन ही या जिसके अन्तर्गत मुगलसराय स्टेशन आता था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मुगलसराय डिवीजन बनने से पहले दानापुर डिवीजन में विभाग-वार कितने तृतीय और चतुर्थ-श्रेणी कर्मचारी तथा राजपत्रित अधिकारी कार्यरत थे, और इस समय मुगलसराय और दानापुर डिवीजनों में पृथक-पृथक कितने तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी और राजपत्रित अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं और दोनों डिवीजनों में कार्यरत नैमित्तिक एवं जीवंत कामगारों की (पृथक-पृथक) संख्या कितनी है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गन्नी खां चौधरी) : (क) मुगलसराय मण्डल बनने के पहले, दानापुर मण्डल सहित पूर्व रेलवे के 5 मण्डल थे जिनमें मुगलसराय मण्डल भी शामिल था ।

(ख) सूबना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

दानापुर रेलवे स्टेशन का भवन

538. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापुर रेलवे स्टेशन का भवन बहुत पुराना है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दानापुर रेलवे स्टेशन के अप और डाउन प्लेटफार्मों पर आवश्यक “कवर-शैड” उपलब्ध नहीं किये गए हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को बर्बाद तथा ग्रीष्म ऋतु में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो दानापुर रेलवे स्टेशन का वर्तमान भवन कब बनाया गया था और क्या सरकार का विचार इस भवन को पुनः बनाने तथा इसके अप और डाउन प्लेटफार्मों पर पर्याप्त “कवर-शैड” उपलब्ध कराने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) स्टेशन पर अप और डाउन प्लेटफार्मों पर क्रमशः लगभग 700 वर्ग मीटर और 1000 वर्ग मीटर के छतदार शैड मौजूद हैं।

(ग) दानापुर रेलवे स्टेशन की मौजूदा स्टेशन इमारत के अधिकांश भाग का निर्माण 16वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में किया गया था, किन्तु निर्माण वर्ष का सही रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं है। इमारत का ठीक से रख-रखाव किया जा रहा है और यह अच्छी हालत में है। अभी स्टेशन की इमारत के पुनःनिर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अप तथा डाउन प्लेटफार्मों पर प्लेटफार्म शेल्टरों का मौजूदा अवैकल यात्री यातायात के वर्तमान स्तर के लिए और घन की तंगी के सन्दर्भ में पर्याप्त समझा जाता है।

Implementation of Recommendations of Committee on Status of Women in India

539. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made to date in implementing the recommendations of the Committee on Status of Women in India, which were submitted to Government in 1974 such as participation in the representative structure of local Self Government etc ;

(b) State-wise number of (i) gram panchayats in which women are still not represented, (ii) Municipal bodies in which women were neither elected nor coopted, (iii) Municipalities which have set up Permanent Committee to initiate and supervise programmes for women's welfare and development ;

(c) Salient features of the National plan of action for development of women and work done so far accordingly ; and

(d) targets fixed for the year 1983-84, related to the above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Of the 52 recommendations made by the Committee on the Status of Women in India, in some cases action has been taken while other recommendations are of long term nature and relate in essence to continuing programmes. While still others impinge upon the existing personal laws of Minority groups. In such a case the pace of implementation of the recommendations is dependent upon the active support of the people.

The Committee's recommendation to reconstitute statutory Women's panchayats was not accepted. However, to ensure greater participation of women, the States were advised to ensure the representation of women in Gram Panchayats. Similarly, the States were asked to consider setting up of permanent committees in municipalities to supervise programmes for women's welfare and development.

(c) The National Plan of Action identified priority areas on which comprehensive programme of action was required to be taken. These priority areas are education,

health, nutrition, family planning, social welfare, legal status and employment. Specific legislative enactments have been passed covering some of the important areas identified like Equal Demuneration Act, 1976 Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1978, Marriage Laws Amendment Act. The administrative machinery is also geared up to meet the programmes and carry out programmes in these areas. Voluntary effort is being encouraged and educative publicity drive is being carried out.

(d) It is not practicable to fix targets.

Slow Road Network Expansion Vis-a-Vis Goods and Passenger Traffic

540. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that since independence goods traffic has increased over 14 times and passenger traffic over 12 times but the network of roads has increased only about 4 times regulating in congestion at roads, traffic delays leading to heavy drain on national economy and also high rate of death due to road accidents ;

(b) reasons for the road network expansion slippage over the period ;

(c) what decisions were taken in this regard and results achieved in each of the last three years ; and

(d) targets for road network expansion during current year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The road length has not increased in the same ratio as road traffic (both in terms of goods and passenger) due to financial constraints.

(c) and (d) The thrust in the Sixth Five-Year Plan has been to remove the deficiencies in the existing road network and the

construction of rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme. During 1980-83, a sum of about Rs. 2050 crores is estimated to have been spent on the road development in the country. During 1983-84, the anticipated outlay at present is about Rs. 746 crores.

Calicut and Trivandrum Bye-passes in Kerala

541. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the proposal for the construction of Calicut and Trivandrum Bye-passes, received from the Government of Kerala; and

(b) the details of the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPFPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) **CALICUT BYE-PASS** An estimate amounting to Rs. 819.00 lakhs for land acquisition of this bypass of about 28 km. length was received from the State Government in May 1983 and is under consideration of the Government of India.

There is a provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for acquisition of land for this bypass. However due to financial constraints this work could not be included in the Annual Plan 1983-84.

TRIVANDRUM BYE-PASS The proposed bypass of length about 43 km will be constructed in two stages. An estimate for land acquisition for the first stage of the project from Kazhakuttam to Thiruvallam of length of 20.5 km has already been sanctioned and acquisition is in progress. The investigation for deciding the alignment of the bypass in the remaining length of about 22.5 km is being done by the State P.W.D.

There is also a proposal for the construction of the bypass in a part length of about 1.2 km (km 11.9 to 13.079) between

Inchakkal and Kallumoodu. An estimate for Rs. 37.98 lakhs has been received from the State in August 1983. This is under consideration of the Government of India.

**Reaction of the Developed Countries to NAM
Proposal for Aid to Developing Countries**

542. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFIARS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India as the Chairman of the Non-aligned movement called on developed nations to give up restrictive policies in aiding food deficit developing nations; and

(b) if so, the reaction of these developed nations in regard to the help of providing food to the food deficit countries ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) At the New Delhi Summit Conference the Heads of State of Government of Non-Aligned Countries had strongly condemned the use of food as an instrument of political pressure and cautioned against any kind of conditionality for supply of food aid. The Final Documents of this Conference have been widely disseminated both in the developing and developed countries. This has also been the consistent position of the Government of India.

(b) While the developed countries have generally accepted the above position, the response has varied from country to country.

**Medical Facilities for Common Man in
the Country**

543. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the medical facilities for the common man in the capital and in other big cities are inadequate both qualitatively and quantitatively;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the Government controlled hospitals in the country are in a poor state and an ordinary citizen is unable to get proper medicare which is his right in a democratic Government;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by the Government to provide adequate medical care to the common man in the country to save the life of innocent and poor people; and

(d) what measures are being adopted to provide medical aid in rural areas of the country?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M.
JOSHI) : (a) to (d)** The Government is aware of the inadequacies in facilities prevailing in the medical institutions in all the big cities in the country. Suitable corrective actions are taken from time to time consistent with the availability of resources in order to augment and strengthen the existing services. A net work of primary health centres, community health centres and sub centres has been established throughout the country to provide preventive and promotive health care facilities in the rural areas. These services are being augmented every year according to the planned programme.

Proposal to run Hotal on Wheels

544. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to run 'Hotal on wheels' on the pattern of 'Palace on wheels' in the country;

(b) if so, on which route this train will operate and the number and class of coaches of that train; and

(c) whether Government will consider to run such trains throughout the country for helping the tourists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Yes, a special tourist train, the 'Great Indian Rover', has been introduced in the eastern sector w.e.f. 3rd November, 1983 for the facility of the tourists to visit the Buddhist centres at Gaya, Varanasi, Lumbini & Kushinagar. This train is having air-conditioned accommodation for 126 tourists with a dining car and a lounge car with a prayer section and will serve as a Hotel on Wheels. This train will work to a fixed weekly itinerary during November to March on circular tours covering Calcutta-Gaya-Varanasi-Gorakhpur-Calcutta.

(c) Depending on the experience gained from this train, introduction of similar projects in other States will be considered in consultation with their Governments and the Ministry of Tourism.

Central Schools Opened During Current Academic Year

545. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places, statewise, where Central Schools have been opened during the current academic year, in civil and military sectors separately;

(b) whether there are any schools, which have been sanctioned but not opened during this year; and

(c) if so, the names thereof and the reasons for which they have not been opened, alongwith the likely dates by which they would be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Places where Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) have been opened during the current academic year are given state-wise in the attached statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Kendriya Vidyalayas could not be opened at the following places because the concerned sponsoring authorities did not make available requisite physical facilities :

- (i) Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh)
- (ii) Golconda, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
- (iii) Yusufguda, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
- (iv) Tezpur (Assam)
- (v) Palei (Manipur)
- (vi) NEHU, Shillong (Meghalaya)
- (vii) Jullundur Cantt. (Punjab)
- (viii) Kapurthala Cantt. (Punjab)
- (ix) Amritsar Cantt. (Punjab)
- (x) Satakka (Nagaland)
- (xi) Panisagar (Tripura)
- (xii) AFS, Panagarh (West Bengal)
- (xiii) Chandigarh
- (xiv) Pitampura, Delhi
- (xv) Friends Centre, Delhi
- (xvi) Sainik Vihar, Delhi
- (xvii) Vasco-da-gama (Goa, Daman and Diu)

Kendriya Vidyalayas at the above places may be opened during the next academic year if the requisite physical facilities are made available by the concerned sponsoring authorities.

Statement**CIVIL SECTOR**

Andhra Pradesh :

1. National Police Academy, Hyderabad

Arunachal Pradesh :

2. New Itanagar, Distt. Lower Subanri

Delhi :

3. Lodhi Road
4. Pushp Vihar

Himachal Pradesh :

5. Hamirpur

Jammu & Kashmir :

6. Leh, Distt. Ladakh

Karnataka :

7. Dharwad, Distt. Hubli

Mizoram :

8. Headquarters Project, Pushpak

Nagaland :

9. CRPF, Dimapur

Uttar Pradesh :

10. Aliganj, Lucknow

11. Kashipur, Distt. Nainital

West Bengal :

12. NHPC, Malda

DEFENCE SECTOR

Andhra Pradesh :

1. AFS Hakimpeth, Secundarabad
2. Sri Vijayanagar, Distt. Visakhapatnam

Gujarat :

3. Infantry Lines, Jamnagar

Haryana :

4. Hissar Cantt.

Himachal Pradesh :

5. Dalhousie, Distt. Chamba

Karnataka :

6. AFS Jallahalli, Bangalore

7. Belgaum

Kerala :

8. Cannanore

9. INS Dronacharya, Cochin

Madhya Pradesh :

10. Vehicle Factory Estate, Jabalpur

Maharashtra :

11. Kirkee, Pune

12. AFS Pune

Punjab :

13. AFS Halwara, Distt. Ludhiana

14. AFS Adampur, Distt. Jullundur

Rajasthan :

15. AFS Jodhpur

Tamil Nadu :

16. Tambaram, Madras

West Bengal :

17. Dum Dum Road, Calcutta

Arunachal Pradesh :

18. Rupa, Kameng Distt.

Delhi :

19. AFS Arjangular

Train cancelled, Deverted or Slowed down in Punjab following Akali Agitation

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

(a) whether any trains have been cancelled, slowed down or diverted in Punjab following the Akali agitation during last two years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated loss suffered on this account ;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to ensure the regular running of trains as also to ensure the safety of life and property ; and

(d) if so, the nature and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) A total of 245 trains were fully or partially cancelled due to "rail roko" agita-

tion by Akalis in Punjab. The estimated loss suffered by the railways due to this agitation comes out to be about Rs. 14.82 lacs.

(c) and (d) To ensure safety of rail travellers the speed of passenger carrying trains has been suitably regulated during night hours in consultation with State Government authorities. On some sections in Punjab and adjoining areas. The timings of some trains have also been suitably adjusted. No passenger carrying train in Punjab has been cancelled at present on account of agitation. Some of the other preventive measures are :-

- (1) Identification of patrolling of vulnerable sections by the permanent gangmen along with police.
- (2) Special watch on the railway bridge with the assistance of Homeguards, Police and Railway Protection Force.
- (3) Running of patrol specials/pilot engine/goods train before passenger trains, etc. is being done.
- (4) Setting up a railway monitoring cell in the Punjab State Secretariat for close coordination of the safety measures to ensure proper and any safe running of trains.
- (5) Search of passenger trains at important originating stations for the bombs and unidentified objects and cautioning of passengers therefor.

Introduction of Shiwalik Queen Fast Train

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

(a) whether any suggestion has been received by the Railway Administration for starting "Shiwalik Queen" as a fast link train to give connection to tourists and

pilgrims travelling for Himachal Pradesh by Shar-e-Punjab and Himalayan Queen from Ambala Cantt. to Nangal Dam ; and

(b) if so, the date w. e. f. which the train would start running and its schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Yes.

(b) Introduction of a train between Ambala Cantt. and Nangal Dam has not been found feasible at present for want of terminal facilities, line-capacity on Sirhind Rajpura Section and paucity of coaching stock.

दिलदार नगर ताड़ीघाट लाइन का
गाजीपुर तक विस्तार

548. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी रेलवे के दानापुर डिवीजन में दिलदार नगर-ताड़ी घाट बांच लाइन को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गाजीपुर रेलवे स्टेशन तक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है,

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Neelachal Express

549. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether considering the volume of passenger traffic of the superfast Neelachal Express, it has been suggested to the Railway Administration to make this train a daily one, improve its punctuality and also to cut down its running time and of its arrival in Delhi in such a way that it is not difficult for the passengers to reach their destinations in time ;

(b) whether it has also been suggested that the coaches for Puri should appropriately depict the rich cultural heritage/traditions of Orissa ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) On account of shortage of coaching stock it is not feasible to increase the frequency of Neelachal Express to make it a daily train. As regards reduction in its running time the train was accelerated during October, 1982 time table by rationalising its route between Mughalsarai and Allahabad. However, on account of persistent demand from public of Varanasi the train had to be restored to its original route via Varanasi. It is not feasible to speed up this train without rationalisation of its route. However, the punctuality performance of 175 Up has been improving for the last few months.

(b) and (c) for optimum utilisation of coaching stock it is necessary that coaches are interchangeable between trains. In view of this, it is not possible to retain these coaches in the same area and as such area-wise depiction is not feasible.

Conservation of Jagannath Temple at Puri

550. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has requested the D.G., Archaeological Survey of India to prepare a time-bound programme of completion of conservation of Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri;

(b) if so, whether the D.G., A.S.I. has informed the State Government about the possible period of completion;

(c) the broad outlines of this programme and the progress made so far in its execution; and

(d) whether Government would ensure its early implementation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) As per the record of discussions held between the Minister of State for Tourism Sports & Culture, Government of Orissa, and Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, on 15.6.81 at Bhubaneswar, it was agreed that a time-bound programme for the completion of conservation work in the exposed portion of Lord Jagannath Temple (up to the top of the upper JANGHA portion) at Puri will be taken up. No specific date of completion was furnished.

(c) and (d) As recommended by the Expert Committee, plastering & repairs are being carried out up to the springing level of the spire on the exterior face of the temple. The damaged carved stones are being joined together with epoxy resin duly strengthened by inserting non-corrosive metal pins, salt lodged in the masonry drawn out, the disturbed masonry stabilized with grouting, pointing and replacement of damaged stones wherever necessary and a preservative coat applied on the repaired stones. The major portion of the work has been completed.

Distortions of "History of Independence" in Pakistan

551. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the glaring distortions of the early struggle for Independence taught compulsion to students in Pakistan, through its curriculum titled 'Pakistan Studies' have been brought to Government's notice;

(b) if so, whether this publication has held India responsible solely for Pakistan's difficulties; and

(c) if so, Governments reaction thereto ?

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

(b) The publication full of distortions depicts India as a country which is hostile to Pakistan.

(c) Attention of the Pakistani authorities has been repeatedly invited to such historical distortions. The subject matter also formed part of the deliberations of Indo-Pak Joint Commission meeting held in Islamabad in June this year.

Railway Overbridges at Cuttack and Nirgandi

552. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the target dates for the completion of the construction work of the Railway over bridges at Cuttack and Nirgandi in Orissa;

(b) the steps taken for completing the construction works of those over-bridges within the target dates; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) The target dates for completion of road over bridge at Cuttack and road under bridge at Nirgandi are 30.9.84 and 31.12.84 respectively.

(b) For the Road over/under bridges the Railways are constructing main span across tracks and approaches are being cons-

tructed by State Government. For Cuttack Road over bridge the work for Railway portion has also been awarded to same contractor doing work on approaches. The outlay has been increased from Rs. 10.0 lakhs to, Rs. 85.0 lakhs for the year 1983-84. For Nirgundi Road under bridge, main girder span is being fabricated in Railway Workshop. The work for diversion of track and raising of embankment is in progress.

(c) The progress made so far is 15% on the road over bridge and 25% of approaches at Cuttack and 35% work on the diversion for road under bridge at Nirgundi has been done.

Mahanadi Express between Talcher and Vizianagram Via Titilagarh

553. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for the introduction of Mahanadi Express between Talcher and Vizianagram via Titilagarh is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, when the above proposal is expected to be implemented; and

(c) the present stage of the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Passenger Train between Titilagarh and Jharsuguda

554. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has a proposal for the introduction of second passenger train between Titilagarh and Jharsuguda in Orissa;

(b) whether the above proposal is expected to be implemented during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Scholars/Experts Sponsored by ICCR to Foreign Countries

555. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4096 dated 18th August, 1983 regarding Scholars/Expert sponsored by Indian Council of Cultural Relation to foreign countries and state :

(a) the details of requests for travel grants/subsidies etc. received by Indian Council of Cultural Relation from academics of Indian Universities after June, 1983 to date to attend International Conferences along with names of scholars, nature of assistance sought name of International Conference, papers etc.; and

(b) the dates when these requests were submitted to the programme committee of the Indian Council of Cultural Relation and the decision of the Council in each case also giving reasons for rejection of some cases, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :
 (a) Details of requests for travel grants received by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, from academics of Indian Universities from 1st July, 1983 onward to date are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7042/83]

(b) Requests received before 15th July, 1983 were placed before the Programme Committee which met on July 15th, 1983.

Requests received after that date were submitted to the Sub Committee of the Programme Committee which deals with such requests, as and when received. The decision in each case is indicated in the annexure. Rejection of requests is made when (i) the subject of the Conference/study or research project for which the travel grant is applied for is non-cultural e.g. Economics, Medicine, Law etc. (ii) a large number of applications are received for the same conference e.g. the XXXI International Congress of Human Science in Asia and North Africa held in Tokyo in August, in which case in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Councils, a select number are accepted and the rest are regretted. In the case of this Conference those given travel assistance were: (1) Shri P.C. Thoudan, Asstt. Professor, Manipur University, Imphal, (2) Dr. Biswanarayan Sashtri Gauhati, (3) Prof. R. Champakalakshmi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi (4) Dr. Chandra Mudaliar, Madras University, (5) Prof. C.S. Upasak, ex-Director, Nalanda Mahavihar, Varanasi. All of them had applied for travel assistance before July 1st, 1983 (iii) When other sources of travel funding is available for the applicant e.g. UGC for a University Professor/Lecturer.

Number of Foreign Embassies

556. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many foreign countries are represented diplomatically in India through Embassies, Consulates, High Commissions etc. as on first January, 1983;

(b) how many foreign countries maintained commercial or trade representatives in India as on first January, 1983; and

(c) how many commercial or trade representatives were maintained by Indian Government in foreign countries as on first January, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) 114

(b) 40

(c) 58

Central University Faculty Members' Visits to Foreign Seminars

557. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3979 on 18 August, 1983 regarding U.G.C. grants to central universities and state:

(a) policy whereby Central Universities use University Grants Commission grants for visits of faculty Members to foreign seminars/conferences;

(b) funds given and persons granted such assistance in JNU and Delhi University during last three years and persons assisted in 1983-84 in Delhi University and cases pending for lack of funds;

(c) policy and procedure whereby ICSSR grants financial assistance to academician for attending foreign seminars, conferences etc., persons granted such assistance during last three years and seminars attended, and cases pending with ICSSR as on 1 November, 1983; and

(d) in cases UGC/University/ICSSR finance only a part of expenditure, which other sources of Finance are available and which other bodies provided assistance to persons mentioned above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The University Grants Commission provides unassigned grants to each university annually on the basis of the number of teachers and research students in each. Upto 60% of such grants can be utilized by the universities for providing financial assistance to teachers for attending international conferences. The guidelines for sanctioning such assistance envisage that younger teachers should be

given preference and that no teacher should be assisted more than once in a period of two consecutive years. The grants to be sanctioned to a teacher should not exceed 50%

of the admissible expenditure on travel, registration and maintenance.

(b) The following unassigned grants were paid to the Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University:—

Name of the University	Year		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi University	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
Jawaharlal Nehru University	Allocation could not be finalised for want of details from university.	99,750	1,01,750

The Delhi University assisted 62 teachers during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83. The information regarding the number of persons assisted during 1983-84 till November 1, 1983 and the cases pending for lack of funds is being collected from the University and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha. Similar information in respect of Jawaharlal Nehru University is also being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

(d) The remaining expenditure is generally met from grants provided by other organisations in India including Government Departments and autonomous bodies, or in some cases, by the sponsors of the conferences or the individual teachers themselves

Solving Problems of Sri Lanka Tamils

558. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in solving the Sri Lanka Tamils' problems;

(b) the number of Tamil refugees who have already arrived in India; and

(c) whether the matter will be further discussed with the Ceylonese President during his ensuing visit to India in connection with CHOGM Meeting during this month ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The Special Envoy has visited Sri Lanka twice at the invitation of the Sri Lankan Government to explore the possibility of arriving at a political settlement which would be willingly accepted by all communities in Sri Lanka. During his recent visit tentative proposals were formulated which would provide for the creation of Regional Bodies with appropriate powers.

Since the TULF leaders were not present in Colombo during the second visit of the Special Envoy, he will hold discussions with them in Delhi.

(b) Between July 25th and October 31st this year, 15,338 Tamils holding Sri Lankan passports and 1,047 Tamils holding Sri Lankan identity certificates have come to India. This is in addition to the 7,602 Tamil

repatriates holding Indian passports who have come to India during the same period. It is not possible to assess with any degree of accuracy the number of those who may have come clandestinely.

(c) Discussions are scheduled to take place with the Sri Lankan President when he visits India for the CHOGM Summit Meeting later this month.

Poisoning of Indian Ambassador to Syria

559. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned 'Whats cooking in Damascus' appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated 6 October, 1983 regarding attempt made to poison Indian ambassador to Syria by his cook;

(b) if so, the facts the case; and

(c) his reaction to the whole episode and what preventive measures are being taken in such cases for future ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri A.K. Ray, Ambassador of India to Syria had some problems with his domestic staff. It was suspected that one of them was out to cause him harm by adulterating his food. The person in question has since been repatriated to India. In the course of investigations, cases of indiscipline have also come to attention.

(c) The incident is unfortunate even though the press report in question exaggerates it. The necessary corrective action is under consideration. The Government have under continuous review measures to improve the performance of Indian Missions abroad.

N.C.E.R.T. Committee on Volume and Nature of Homework Assigned to School Students

560. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has set up a Committee of experts to analyse the teaching and learning practices in the classroom and the volume and nature of homework assigned to school students;

(b) if so, whether this Committee has since submitted any Report, and

(c) if so, what are its main recommendations and what steps are being taken to implement them and evolve new strategies for planning the curriculum load ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) set up a Working Group of experts on 19.7.1983 to study the Curriculum load. The Committee will also study the nature and volume of homework assigned to school students and teaching and learning practices in the class room.

(b) The Working Group is yet to submit its report.

(c) Does not arise.

Persuading Iron-ore Importing Countries to Nominate Ships of 70,000 Tonnes Capacity for Paradip Port

561. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Paradip Port is not able to handle bulk carriers of one lakh tonnes and above and can receive vessels of 70,000 tonnes only from the port and tap it at Vizag;

(b) whether Government of Orissa has requested that Iron Ore importing countries should be persuaded to nominate more ships in the range of 70,000 tonnes capacity to operate through Paradip Port; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected. As soon as the information is available, it shall be laid on the table of the House.

Check on Sale of High Risk Growth Drugs

562. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article captioned "Hard sell of high risk growth drugs" published in the Financial Express of 16th September, 1983 to the effect that the drug Fertabolin promoted by the Dutch-based drug multinational firm Organan, claiming to help children gain full weight and height and ensure optimal assimilation of food has dangerous side effects like irreversible masculinising effects in girls and stunting of children's growth since it contains Anabolic Steroids derived from male hormones testosterone; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check and prevent the use of this drug in the country.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) There is divergent opinion on the subject of anabolic steroids. The Indian Council Medical Research has taken up this matter with the experts to review the utility of anabolic steroids group of drugs.

Pamban Bridge in Tamil Nadu

563. SHRI SATISH AGGARWAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the article 'No Bridge to Rameshwaram' appearing in the magazine Probe of October, 1983 wherein it has been stated that there is a great hardship to 40 lakh pilgrims going to Rameshwaram for non completion of bridge to Rameshwaram which is lying incomplete since 11 years ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the cost of construction has also escalated from Rs. 5 crores to 25 crores during this period ; and

(d) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry and get the bridge completed to enable the tourist to go Rameshwaram by road ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d) Rameshwaram Island is connected with the main land by a railway bridg across the Pamban Strait. In order to provide a road link to the Rameshwram island an estimate amounting to Rs. 582.87 lakhs was sanctioned in March, 1972 for the construction of a road bridge. The work on the bridge commenced in 1974 and it was targetted to be completed by November, 1978. In 1978 a cyclone struck to the bridge site and caused damages to the contractor's infrastructural facilities and this caused a Set-back to the works. The State Government terminated the contract in 1980 and it was decided to completed the balance work through another agency at the risk and cost of the previous contractor. The Tenders for the balance work are under consideration of the Government of India. The bridge is now targetted to be completed in 3 years after award of the work to contractor. The revised cost of bridge is now estimated at Rs. 1665.14 lakhs. The question of having an enquiry conducted through the C.B.I. is also under consideration.

Role Played by Prime Minister as Chairperson of NAM to solve Problems of Palestine and Iran-Iraq War

564. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the role played by Prime Minister as Chairperson of the NAM in the solution of the Palestine problem :

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): The New Delhi Nonaligned Summit set up an Eight-Member Committee at the level of Heads of State to cooperate with the Seven Member Arab Committee and to work with various forces influential in the Middle-East for the achievement of a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the region. India had been in touch with member of both these Committees to determine a suitable time for convening a meeting of the Nonaligned Committee of Eight. Following consultations in New York a meeting of the Committee at the level of senior officials was held in New Delhi on 30th and 31st October, 1983. This meeting reviewed the developments in the region with special reference to the contacts made by Members of the Committee bilaterally and at multilateral forums with the seven-member Arab Committee as well as with the various forces influential in the Middle East. It was felt that the Nonaligned Committee should proceed with its work at an official level on an independent basis taking as its starting point the consensus achieved by Arab countries of the Fez Summit and the substantive issues contained in the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the achievement of Palestinian rights adopted at the International Conference on the Question of Palestine in Geneva on 7th September, 1983.

In the context of the disturbing turn of events in West Asia most recently, a Ministerial Meeting of Nonaligned Committee of Eight on Palestine is being convened.

Assessment Regarding sending Bulk Carriers to Mormugao Port by Japanese Delegation

565. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technical delegation of the Japanese steel Mills recently visited Goa to assess the feasibility of amending biggests bulk carriers to the Mormugao Port ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(c) the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) A technical delegation of the Japanese Steel Mills visited Mormugao Port from 20-10-1983 to 25-10-1983 and signed an agreement with the Port Trust for nomination of vessels between 280-305 metres LOA (length over-all) for loading iron ore at berth No. 9. According to the agreement additional dredging in the turning circle was to be carried out by Mormugao Port Trust and its completion communicated to Japanese Steel Mills through the Goa Mineral Ore Exporters' Association by 5-11-1983. The required dredging has been completed and the Japanese Steel Mills have been informed of the same through a Harbour Notice issued on 2-11-1983.

Flyover at Sonepat, Panipat, Karnal and Kurukshetra

566. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide flyovers at Sonepat, Panipat, Karnal and Kurukshetra on the Northern Railway in Haryana region ;

(b) if so, whether any move has been made by the State Government to the Central Government in this behalf or vice versa ; and

(c) whether the Government would consider the desirability of providing under bridges at Sonepat and Karnal till such time the fly-overs/over bridges for light vehicles are built ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b) The proposal for construction of Road over/under bridges are required to be sponsored by the State Government. The Railways share 50% of the cost in case they replace existing level crossings. Already, the construction of Road Over bridges at Karnal and Kurukshetra in replacement of level crossings are sanctioned works. A proposal for Road Over Bridge at Sonepat sponsored by the State Government is under joint examination by Railways and State Government. No proposal for Road Over Bridge at Panipat has yet been sponsored by State Government.

(c) No.

Deteriorating Standard of English Teaching

567. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that standard of English teaching is deteriorating, day by day, in Schools and Universities in India; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken to improve the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) The Central Government is fully alive to the need for maintenance of high standards of English teaching and has recently taken several measures in this regard. The National Council of Educational Research and Training trains Key persons in English who then organise a series of training programmes for inservice teachers. It is further envisaged, inter-alia, to provide training to maximum number of teachers of English at the secondary level through the set up of District Centres for English in the States and Union Territories.

The University Grants Commission would provide financial support to universities for the establishing of a small centre or unit for English language teaching with experts to initiate programmes for the training of teachers of English language and preparation of appropriate teaching materials. The University Grants Commission would also provide support for organisation of seminars, symposia, work-shops, etc. for teaching of English language to universities and colleges.

Introduction of 10+2 System

568. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) progress made so far in introducing "10+2" education system, State-Wise;

(b) by what time it will be introduced throughout the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) So far the following 17 States and 9 Union Territories have switched over to the 10+2 system of school education :-

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Jammu & Kashmir
6. Karnataka
7. Kerala
8. Maharashtra
9. Manipur

10. Nagaland

11. Orissa

12. Sikkim

13. Tamil Nadu

14. Tripura

15. Meghalaya

16. Uttar Pradesh

17. West Bengal

18. Arunachal Pradesh

19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands

20. Chandigarh

21. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

22. Delhi

23. Goa, Daman & Diu

24. Lakshadweep

25. Pondicherry

26. Mizoram.

(b) Although no final date has been fixed, the subject was considered at the last Conference of Education Secretaries held in January, 1983. The Conference urged upon the State which have not yet switched over to the 10+2 system to introduce the change before the 1984-85 academic session.

Stop over of P.M. in London on Return from U.N. Tour

569. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for Prime Minister's stop over in London on return back from her UN tour ;

(b) whether Prime Minister visited the residence of the U.K. High Commissioner in London and ordered for refurbishing of the residence, and if so, the cost thereof; and

(c) whether she changed the list of invitees or approved the proposed names to be invited, if so, what was the final list of guests approved by her for the occasion?

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

(a) It was a routine stopover, necessary for technical reasons.

(b) During her tours abroad, it is normal practice for the Prime Minister to visit Indian Embassy buildings if time and the schedule so permit. No expenditure was incurred on decoration. Some paintings and objets d'art already in possession of the Ministry of External Affairs, and some other curtain material were sent from Delhi.

As a matter of routine, repair work is undertaken in the Indian Missions abroad from time to time. Some repair work at the High Commissioner's residence in London had already been decided upon and was underway as part of normal maintenance.

(c) The High Commissioner had sought P.M.'s advice concerning the guest list. P.M. always takes personal interest in details of functions if and when she has the time, whether international or for Kisans,

Withdrawal of USSR Troops from Afghanistan

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

(a) whether any fresh attempts have been made during the past two months to bring about withdrawal of U.S.S.R. troops from Afghanistan; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :
 (a) and (b) The initiative through the personal representative of the UN Secretary General continues. The UN initiative has been supported by the non-aligned movement for seeking a negotiated political settlement of the Afghanistan issue.

Fresh Efforts to End Iran-Iraq War

571. **SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :**
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fresh attempts have been made by the Government during the past two months to bring about an end to the war between Iraq and Iran ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :
 (a) and (b) In September, 1983, the Foreign Minister visited Baghdad and met Iraqi leaders including the Iraqi President. Subsequently, in October the Foreign Minister met the Iranian Foreign Minister in New York where both were attending a session of the United Nations General Assembly. Ways and means to end the war between Iran and Iraq was the main subject of discussion. Efforts are continuing.

Deportation of Indians from Dubai

572. **SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :**
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that 90 Indians who were deported by the Dubai Government; landed in a mechanised launch at Sabya Port in Jamnagar District of Gujraj State ;

(b) what are the reasons for deporting them ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they were not allowed to take their luggage and money ; and

(d) if so, whether any protest has been lodged to the Dubai Government in this respect and what steps are being taken for the safety of other Indians who are still residing at Dubai ?

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

(b) The reasons for their deportation are :

- (i) Violation of Labour Law
- (ii) Violation of Immigration Law
- (iii) Illegal stay
- (iv) Alcoholic offences and
- (v) Forgery.

(c) Our Mission in the UAE reports that the deportees were asked to carry their luggage and money with them at the time of their deportation.

(d) In view of (b) and (c) above it was not considered appropriate by our Mission in UAE to register a protest or make any representation to the local Government.

Closure of Schools in States

573. **PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the closure of schools in various states due to non-availability of teachers or whether Ministry have any knowledge of the dimension of the problem ; and

(b) if not, whether the Ministry propose to undertake a survey on warfooting to locate these schools and provide teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) No specific survey has been conducted regarding the closure of schools in various States due to non-availability of teachers. The Ministry is, however, aware of the shortage of teachers in certain States. School Education being primarily the responsibility of States and mostly managed by them, each State has to take the initiative to provide the teachers as may be required in the schools.

Setting up of National Institute for Ayurveda at Trivandrum

574. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :

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

(a) whether the Governing body of the Central Government for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha has cleared the proposal for the establishment of a National Institute for Ayurveda at Trivandrum ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) when the proposed institute will be established at Trivandrum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d) There is no proposal to establish a National Institute of Ayurveda at Trivandrum. Kerala, as we already have a National Institute of Ayurveda at Jaipur. However, there is a proposal for setting up of an Indian Institute for Advanced Studies and Research in Ayurveda in Kerala. The proposal is pending for the consideration of the Governing Body of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha.

Eradication of Plague in India

575. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :

DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been news reports on return of plague to India as reported in Hindustan Times dated 14th October, 1983;

(b) if so, what remedial steps are proposed in the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that large funds are being spent on eradication of rodents and if so, the details thereof and reasons for this failure in-checking the disease; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that apart from Health Ministry, Agriculture Ministry has also been spending large funds on rodent eradication and if so; details of their expenditure and schemes for last 3 years or so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Government has seen the news report. The episode was investigated by National Institute of Communicable Diseases. The Investigations did not reveal any evidence of plague.

(c) and (d) Rodents, being one of the major pests affecting agricultural production, processing, storage and distribution have been included under the Centrally sponsored Scheme being operated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India since 1976 through the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage. Under this Scheme a subsidy to the tune of 50% on the cost of rodenticides to be shared on 50:50 basis by the Central and States respectively is being given. The subsidy availed by some of the States/Union Territories during the last three years is as under :

Year	State	Central Assistance in Rupees)
1981-82	Kerala	46,875
	Maharashtra	1,30,000
	Goa, Daman & Diu	20,000
	Mizoram	58,000
	Haryana	66,000
1982-83	Kerala	48,000
	Maharashtra	59,000
	Goa, Daman & Diu	20,000
	Mizoram	94,000
1983-84	Maharashtra	75,000
	Goa	20,000

Performance of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited

576. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the performance of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation is unsatisfactory ;

(b) if so, when this situation first came to the notice of Government ; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. has been incurring losses since its inception. The Govt. has been reviewing the performance of CIWTC periodically at the highest level. The Govt. of India has sanctioned a scheme costing Rs. 34.20 crores

for (i) replacing the old vessels and augmenting the carrying capacity of its fleet; (ii) capital repairs of vessels; (iii) modernisation of Rajabagan Dockyard in order to improve the capability for repairs and construction of vessels efficiently; and (iv) provision of infra-structure facilities for reconstruction and expansion of some of the existing infra-structure facilities. The Corporation have taken steps to streamline the commercial activities of river services and have also taken up reorganisation of administrative and coordinating machinery besides strengthening and expansion of designing, drawing and planning activities of Rajabagan Dockyard. Vigorous efforts are being made by the Corporation to increase its traffic & improve production.

Railway Stop at Bapujinagar

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

(a) whether a representation has been received by the Government from the citizens

of Bapujinagar, an extension of Bangalore City, near Bangalore Mysore Line (about 4 KM's from the Bangalore City Railway Station) where a Railway Gate is now opened, to provide a Railway Stop ; and

(b) if so, steps taken to provide the railway stop for shuttle train to serve the commuters of that area and other adjoining areas?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Southern Railway received two representations in this respect in 1980. The proposal, however, could not be agreed to because of sharp curves and steep gradient on the track near the site.

**Describing Sikkim as a Country
by China**

578. **SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :**
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHOU-
DHARI :
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARU-
LEKAR :

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA :

SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether China's official news agency had described Sikkim as a country recently ; and

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

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

(b) China's official news agency Xinhua in a report dated 2nd October, 1983 while reporting that "Returned Tibetans join national day celebrations in Lhasa" men-

tioned various countries, listing Sikkim as one of them in this context.

This was immediately taken note of and a protest lodged with the Chinese Government both in New Delhi and Beijing, pointing out the correct status of Sikkim as an integral part of India.

President's remarks about NAM

579. **SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :**

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S. President made certain critical remarks about the non-aligned movement at a recent U.N. Assembly meet ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) In his statement before the 38th UN General Assembly President Reagan of USA made a reference to the Nonaligned Movement and said that while the Membership of the Movement had grown dramatically, not all new members had shared the founders' commitment of genuine nonalignment. He added that client governments of the Soviet Union which had long since lost their independence had flocked into the NAM and, once inside, had worked against its true purpose.

India's reaction was spelt out by the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi at a luncheon meeting of the United Nations Correspondent Association in New York on 30th September. It was pointed out that Nonalignment meant that the member countries did not belong to any military bloc; made their own assessment and took independent decisions.

**Allocation Made and Expenditure
Incurred for the Construction
of National Highways**

580. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the achievement in the construction of National Highways since the First Five-Year Plan, till date year-wise as against the target for each year of the Plan periods stating the reasons for not achieving the target ; and

(b) what is the total expenditure incurred as against the allocation, year-wise since the First Five Year Plan for the construction of National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The available information is given in the statement at Annexure 'A' laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7043/83]

(b) The requisite information is given in the statement at Annexure 'B' laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7043/83]

Coach Repairing Workshop at Bhopal

581. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no construction work has so far been started for coach repairing workshop at Bhopal ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) when the work will be in full swing?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The land for the project is still to be made available by the State Government of M.P. The matter is being pursued with the State Government.

(c) The work would be started after the availability of land and creating infrastructure for starting the construction activity.

Railway Sleeper Factory at Palghat

582. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN Will the Minister of AIRWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is any proposal to set up a railway sleeper factory at Palghat ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) No. A Concrete Sleeper Factory is, however, being set up near Bommidli station of Palghat Division.

(b) Same as (a) above.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों द्वारा शिक्षक अभिभावक संघ के लिए स्ली गई फीस

583. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :

श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम, दिल्ली प्रशासन और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा चलाए जा रहे कुछ स्कूलों में छात्रों से शिक्षक अभिभावक संघ के लिए वर्ष में दो बार 4 रुपये फीस ली जाती है जबकि इन्हीं निकायों द्वारा चलायें जा रहे कुछ अन्य स्कूलों में छात्रों से इसके लिए 2 रुपये प्रतिमाह फीस ली जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन स्कूलों के शिक्षक अभिभावक संघ के लेखे में कुल कितनी घनराशि जमा हुई और उसकी आयु तथा व्यय का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) इस मद पर आय और व्यय का कोई हिसाब छात्रों के अभिभावकों को न दिए जाने और अभिभावक को आमंत्रित किये विनाशित्र अभिभावक संघ के कार्यकारी के चुनाव कराने के कारण क्या हैं; और

(घ) इन अनियमितताओं के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों में उप मन्त्री (श्री पी. के. थंगन) :

(क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Acquisition of "Harpoon" Missiles
by Pakistan**

584. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

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

(a) Whether the Government are aware of an agreement entered into between the government of USA and Pakistan regarding sale of "Harpoon" missiles without any ceiling on numbers;

(b) whether piling up of "Harpoon" missiles of which first consignment is to be delivered in Pakistan in December next would pose a serious threat and danger to the peace and security of this region; and

(c) what steps the Government of India have taken or intend to take to thwart such threats and danger to the Country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):
(a) and (b) The Government of India have given to understand that a notification sent by the Administration to the Congress on 12 September, 1983 relates to the supply of Harpoon missiles to Pakistan. The notification does not give any indication of the number of missiles to be supplied. The Government are also aware of press reports emanating from Pakistan that the number of Harpoon missiles being purchased by Pakistan are still to be negotiated. The details of delivery dates of the missiles are therefore not yet final.

(c) The Government of India have taken note of the implications of the supply of Harpoon missiles by the United States to Pakistan and would take appropriate measures to ensure India's security.

**Plight of People of Indian Origin in
South Africa**

585. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have seen the news item published in the Indian Express dated 17 October, 1983 wherein it has been stated that one million Indian residing in South Africa have no right to political say there; and

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

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

(b) The news item referred to reflected only the views of secretary-general of a right wing trade union organisation, namely the All-White Mine Workers Union and, not those of the Government of South Africa.

Government of India have continuously opposed and condemned the abhorrent practice of apartheid which denies the fundamental and human rights to the vast majority of the people in South Africa, including the people of Indian origin. We have been striving for the dismantling of the apparatus of apartheid in South Africa and the grant of equal rights to all the country's citizens irrespective of their origin.

मरुष्वर एक्सप्रेस का डोजलीकरण और इसका डाक गाडियों से मेल करना।

१८६. श्री विरधी चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रेनवे द्वारा महाधर एक्सप्रेस को नियमित रूप से डीजल इंजन से चलाने की निश्चित तारीख क्या है:

(ख) क्या पिछले दो महीनों से मरुधर एक्सप्रेस का जोधपुर से जैसलमेल जाने वाली अन्य मेल रेलगाड़ी से संपर्क नहीं हो रहा है ?

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचारतदनुसार यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए उक्त मेल रेल गाड़ियों का समय पुनः निर्धारित करके रेल गाड़ियों का सीधे सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गन्नी खां
चौधरी) : (क) मीटर लाइन के डीजल रेल
इंजनों की अत्यन्त कमी के कारण मरुधर
एक्सप्रेस के डीजलीकरण के बारे में कोई बचन
देना फिल हाल संभव नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) फुलेरा-डेगाना खण्ड पटरी के दरारों वाले भाग पर मरम्मत के परिणाम-स्वरूप गति समन्वयी भारी इंजीनियरी प्रतिबन्धों

के कारण सम्पर्क नहीं हो पाता था। तथापि, 1 नवम्बर, 1983 से जैसलमेर और बाडमेर की गाड़ियों का मरुधर एक्सप्रेस से सम्पर्क पुनः बना दिया गया है।

अध्यापकों के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय आयोग

587. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरवरी, 1983 में नियुक्त किए गए अध्यापकों सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय आयोगों के उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(ख) उनके सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं; प्रत्येक आयोग की कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं और वया निर्णय लिए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस आयोग की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने का सरकार का विचार है, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों की राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षक आयोगों के गठन तथा विचारार्थ विषय दर्शने वाले राजकीय संकल्प की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT- 7044/83]। आयोगों ने इस पर पहले से ही विचार-विमर्श शुरू कर दिए हैं तथा राज्यों की गाजबानियों, विश्वविद्यालयों, कालेजों और स्कूलों का दोरा करके तथा नीति-निर्माताओं और प्रशासकों के साथ बैठकों के माध्यम से अंकड़े एकत्र करने और शिक्षाविदों आम-जनता के एक वर्ग, शिक्षकों, शिक्षकों के प्रतिनिधियों आदि के साथ चर्चा करके तथा इस प्रयोजनार्थ तैयार की गई प्रश्नावलियों के माध्यम से, शिक्षकों, अभिभावकों, छात्रों के अभिभाव/दृष्टिकोण प्राप्त करके कायंवाही कर रहे हैं। आयोग अभी तक किसी विशिष्ट निष्कर्ष पर नहीं बहुचौंहा है। आयोग अपनी सिफारिशों को यथाशीघ्र

अन्तिम रूप दे देंगे। राजकीय संकल्प के अनुसार आयोगों से आशा की जाती है कि वे अपनी पहली बैठक, जो 25.3. 1983 को हुई थी, से एक वर्ष की अवधि में अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत कर देंगे।

Railway Accidents during last three months

588. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rail mishaps during the last three months in the country; and

(b) steps taken by the Government to check them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) During the last 3 months, August to October, 1983, 205 train accidents took place in various parts of the country.

(b) Some of the steps taken to prevent accidents are :

(i) Toning up the system to ensure utmost precautions by the staff in train operation by intensifying inspections, frequent surprise checks and counselling of staff in correct methods of working.

(ii) Stringent and demonstrative action against staff responsible for accidents.

(iii) Special field inspection by teams of senior officers to study problems for immediate corrective action.

(iv) Seeking cooperation of State Governments in educating road users to exercise caution and vigilance while negotiating level crossings.

(v) Progressive manning of level crossings and providing telephones/interlocking at larger number of manned crossings.

(vi) Monitoring of safety efforts by the Railway Board, Zonal General Managers and Divisional Railway Managers.

(vii) Renewal of track, replacement of coaches, wagons and locomotives and other equipment within the resources available.

Officers Level Meeting with Sri Lanka

589. SHRI BHIM SINGH :

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that a meeting of officers of Sri Lanka and India was held recently;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether such a meeting is likely to be held in near future also in this context ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Indo-Sri Lanka bilateral talks on fisheries were held at Bombay from 26th to 28th October, 83.

(b) The problems relating to fishermen on both sides were discussed and it was agreed to resolve them in a spirit of goodwill understanding and co-operation.

(c) These talks are Periodic Working Group Level meetings and it was mutually agreed that the next meeting be tentatively programmed for August 84 in Colombo.

**Visit of P. M's Envoy to
Sri Lanka**

590. SHRI P.M.SAYEED :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI P.K.KODIYAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India had proposed to Sri Lanka for a federal set up to accommodate the Tamil's interest;

(b) whether Prime Minister's special envoy also visited Sri Lanka in the month of October, 1983 for further talks;

(c) if so, what was the outcome of the talks held; and

(d) to what extent the solution has been found by now ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The Prime Minister of India has offered India's good offices to Sri Lanka for facilitating a political settlement which would be acceptable to all communities in Sri Lanka and would foster national harmony. The Government of India has not put forward any proposals of its own. The Prime Minister's Special envoy is acting as a channel of communication between the Sri Lankan government and the leaders of the TULF in order to help find a common basis for a solution by narrowing down the differences between the two sides.

Special Envoy detailed discussions were held with Tamil leaders and certain proposals which emerged from these discussions were given to the Sri Lankan President.

(c) to (d) The Special Envoy visited Sri Lanka from 7th to 10th November. The proposals which had been put forward during

the first visit were discussed further with the Sri Lankan President. As a result tentative proposals were formulated incorporating some of the suggestions made earlier as well as certain new ideas emerged from the discussions during this visit. These essentially centre on the creation of Regional Bodies with appropriate powers.

Since the leaders of the TULF were not present in Colombo during this visit, the Special Envoy will hold discussions with them in Delhi.

**International Conference on
Economic Matters**

591. SHRI P.M.SAYEED : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nonaligned Foreign Ministers called for an early consensus leading to the convening of an International Conference on money and finance for development;

(b) if so, whether the Minister in the conference stressed that the proposal should be vigorously pursued;

(c) whether any decision in regard to the call has been accepted by the concerned authorities; and

(d) if so, what are the steps being taken in this regard ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Nonaligned countries at their meeting in New York held on 4-7 October, 1983 reiterated the call made by the 7th Nonaligned Summit for the urgent convening of an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development with universal participation.

(b) Yes, Sir, in their Communiqué the Nonaligned Ministers of Foreign Affairs stressed that the proposal should be vigorously pursued. The relevant para reads as follows :

"The Ministers and Heads of Delegation stressed that the proposal of the Movement of Nonaligned countries for an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development should be vigorously pursued. This would require intensive preparations. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted that there had recently been a growing awareness in the international community of the need for a reform of the international monetary and financial system. Proposals had also been made by some developed countries in this regard. They called for an early consensus, leading to the convening of an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development."

(c) No decision has so far been taken on the proposal, for convening such a conference.

(d) We are in close touch with other groups of countries both developed and developing with a view to securing support for the idea. Further more, India in its capacity as Chairman of NAM has convened a small group of experts to examine the proposal in all its aspects and prepare a draft document to be submitted for discussion to the other Nonaligned and developing countries.

Flow of Tamil Refugees From Sri Lanka

592. SHRI N.E.HORO :

SHRI G.Y.KRISHNAN :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether our Government have brought to the notice of United Nations, the issue of the flow of Tamil Refugees from Sri Lanka into India in the wake of July violence; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Sri Lanka Government in this regard as well as of the United Nations thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):
(a) and (b) While speaking in the Special Political Committee on the agenda item "international cooperation to avert new flows of refugees" the Indian delegate Shri S. Ramachandran, Minister for Electricity, Tamil Nadu, referred to the flow of refugees from Sri Lanka into India in the wake of the July disturbances in that country.

The Minister expressed the "sincere hope that a viable political solution would soon be found assuring safety and legitimate rights to the Tamils as full and equal citizens so that the people of Sri Lanka could live together in peace and harmony".

The Sri Lanka Govt. has accepted India's offer of good offices for facilitating a political solution and the Prime Minister's Special envoy has just completed his second visit to Sri Lanka.

गत छ: महीनों के दौरान हुई रेल दुर्घटनाएं

593. श्री एन. ई. होरो : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मन्त्रालय ने गत छ: महीनों के दौरान हुई रेल दुर्घटनाओं का व्यौरा एकत्रित कर लिया है ;

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे द्वारा मुआवजे की कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है तथा कितने मामले लम्बित हैं अथवा ऐसे कितने मामले हैं, जिनमें मृतक के परिवार को मुआवजे की राशि वा अभी तक भुगतान नहीं किया गया है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) जो हां। पिछले छ: महीनों के दौरान, अर्थात् मई से अक्टूबर 1983

तक 408 रेल दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं जिनमें गाड़ियों के टकरा जाने की 29, पटरी से उतरने की 335, समापारों पर 38 और गाड़ियों में आग लगने से हुई 6 दुर्घटनाएँ शामिल हैं।

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

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा विभिन्न कम्पनियों को देय धनराशि

594. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की ओर से विभिन्न कम्पनियों को कल्पुर्जे टायरों और

ट्यूबों आदि के लिए कम्पनी-वार कितनी धनराशि देय है और उक्त धनराशि किन-किन तारीखों से बकाया है ; और

(ख) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा निजी बस चालकों को कितनी धनराशि देय है और उक्त राशि कब से देय है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जियाउरंहमान असारी) : (क) संलग्न विवरण के अनुसार ।

(ख) 3.11.83 तक प्राप्त बिलों के आधार पर 1. 10. 83 से 15. 10. 83 तक के पखवाड़े के दोरान की गई सेवा के लिए निजी प्रचालकों को 47.41 लाख रुपये देय हैं।

विवरण

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा विभिन्न कम्पनियों को देय राशि का विवरण

क्रम सं०	पार्टी का नाम	लाख रुपये	माल प्राप्त हुआ
—	—	—	—

टायर और ट्यूब

1.	मैसर्स गुडीईयर इंडिया लि०	3.01	29.8.93
2.	मैसर्स गुडीईयर इंडिया लि०	1.08	29.8.83
3.	मैसर्स मोदी रबर लिमिटेड	2.98	1.9.83
4.	मैसर्स बम्बई टायर	2.80	1.9.83
5.	मैसर्स गुडीईयर	3.58	2.9.83
6.	मैसर्स मोदी रबर	2.98	2.9.83
7.	मैसर्स मोदी रबर	4.20	7.9.83
8.	मैसर्स बम्बई टायरस	—	—
9.	मैसर्स अपोलो टायरस	3.88	8.9.83
10.	मैसर्स बम्बई टायरस	2.77	9.9.83

1	2	3	4
11.	मैसर्स बम्बई टायरस	2.77	10.9.83
12.	मैसर्स बम्बई टायरस	2.77	9.9.83
13.	मैसर्स अपोलो टायरस	3.72	12.9.83
14.	मैसर्स अपोलो टायरस	3.28	13.9.83
15.	मैसर्स अपोलो टायरस	3.83	14.9.83
16.	मैसर्स अपोलो टायरस	3.28	14.9.83
17.	मैसर्स बम्बई टायरस	4.83	17.9.83
18.	मैसर्स इनचैक टायरस	2.23	19.9.83
19.	मैसर्स विक्रांत टायरस	0.02	1.3.83
20.	मैसर्स बम्बई टायरस	0.28	8.9.83
कुल		54.29	

टायरस रिट्रीविंग

1.	मैसर्स केट्रोड्स (प्रा०) लिमिटेड	0.56	17.9.83
2.	"	0.27	17.9.83
3.	मैसर्स मोर्डन टायरस रि०	0.08	28.9.83
4.	"	0.16	29.9.83
5.	मैसर्स मद्रास रबर फैक्टरी लि०	0.74	7.9.83
6.	"	0.08	8.9.83
7.	मैसर्स बम्बई टायरस	0.08	24.9.83
8.	मैसर्स केट्रोड्स (प्रा०) लि०	0.03	17.9.83
9.	"	0.06	17.9.83
10.	मैसर्स मद्रास रबर फैक्टरी लि०	0.03	17.9.83
11.	"	0.08	17.9.83

कुल 2.17

1

2

3

4

बैटरीज

1.	मैसर्स एमको बैटरीज	2.05	2.10.83
	कुल	2.05	

स्टोर्स तथा स्पेयर्स

1.	मैसर्स इंडिया मिलिका मैगनराइट बक्स लि.	50.6	4.9.83
2.	"	0.91	16.9.83
3.	मैसर्स संगन पेट्रो	0.33	5.10.83
4.	मैसर्स इंडिया मिलिका	0.14	3.10.83
5.	मैसर्स जलवर मोटर एजेन्सी	0.02	4.10.83
6.	मैसर्स इंडिया मोटर पार्ट्स	0.02	5.10.83
7.	"	0.05	5.10.83
8.	मैसर्स न्यू भारत इन्डस्ट्रीज	0.05	6.9.83
9.	मैसर्स दीपक कोच	0.23	6.10.83
10.	मैसर्स वेसनाका एंड ग्लास	0.08	3.10.83
11.	मैसर्स जलवर मोटर एजेन्सी	0.23	6.10.83
12.	मैसर्स मलहोत्रा एंड संस	0.02	28.9.83
13.	मैसर्स न्यू भारत इन्डस्ट्रीज	0.02	12.9.83
14.	मैसर्स टुटफ सैफटी ग्लास इन्डस्ट्री	0.07	12.9.83
15.	मैसर्स सिद्धार्थ इन्डस्ट्रीज	0.10	12.10.83
16.	मैसर्स शंकर मैटल	0.09	22.10.83
17.	सिद्धार्थ इन्डस्ट्रीज	0.10	19.10.83

1	2	3	4
18.	मैसर्स सी आई आर टी, पूर्णे	0.16	सितम्बर, 1983
19.	मैसर्स गोयल स्टेशनरीज	0.10	सितम्बर, 1983
20.	मैसर्स कोर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड	0.02	सितम्बर, 1983
21.	मैसर्स अशोक लैलेन्ड	0.85	1982-83
22.	फुटकर और अन्य पार्टियों को भुगतान	0.55	
23.	वेतन एवं लेखा कार्यालय, पूर्ति मंत्रालय	1.95	
54.	विभिन्न पार्टियों को भुगतान	0.15	
कुल		12.79	
कुल योग			71.30

**पाकिस्तान में राजपूतों की कथित
वार्षण स्थिति**

595. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान के भूतपूर्व मन्ती श्री जास सादिक अली ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठन तथा अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों से अपील की है कि वे मिथ्ये सूबे के उन हिंदू राजपूतों की रक्षा के लिए पहल करें जिन्हें पीटा जा रहा है और बंदी बनाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) :

(क) और (ख) सरकार ने अखबारों में छपी इस आशय की खबरें देखी हैं। चूंकि यह पाकिस्तान का आन्तरिक मामला है इसलिए इस विषय को पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ नहीं उठाया गया है।

**Conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi N.G.
Line into B.G.**

596. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to convert some of the Narrow Gauge lines into Broad Gauge during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the names thereof;

(c) whether the proposal for the conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi N.G. line into B.G. is going to be implemented; and

(c) if so, what progress have been made to implement this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (d) No new project for Gauge Conversion from NG to BG is proposed to be taken up in the Sixth Plan.

There is no proposal to take up the conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi NG section to BG.

Trains Passing Through Punjab

597. SHRI K. MALLANNA :

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

(a) whether decisions were taken that all trains passing through Punjab would run at speed of 50 km an hour during the night and all passenger trains would be preceded by a goods train w.e.f. 24 October, 1983;

(b) whether some other trains passing through Punjab have also been cancelled; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The speed of passenger carrying trains running on certain trouble-prone sections in Punjab has been suitably regulated in consultation with State Govt. authorities during night hours to ensure safety of the running trains and its passengers.

(b) No passenger carrying or other trains stand cancelled as of present in Punjab.

(c) Does not arise.

Traffic Appraisal and Economic Viability of Circular Railway in Calcutta

598. SHRI CHITTA BASU :

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has recently sought some clarifications from the Eastern Railway authorities regarding 'traffic appraisal' and economic viability of the proposal for Circular Rail in Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether such clarifications have since been given by the Railway authorities concerned;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has since given the green signal for the project; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :

(a) Planning Commission has asked the Ministry of Railways (and not the Eastern Railway) details in regard to traffic appraisal and economic viability of the proposal for Circular Railway in Calcutta.

(b) Not yet. The Railway authorities have been asked to expedite the assessment of the traffic potential and economic evaluation of the proposal.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission will consider the case after the results of the Railway's evaluation are submitted for consideration of the Planning Commission.

Urgency Certificates for Construction of New Railway Zones

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

(a) whether the Railway Board has issued any urgency certificates for the construction of new Railway zones during the last three years upto 30 September, 1983, zone-wise alongwith names of such projects and the dates on which they have been issued ;

(b) the latest progress of the construction in case of each such project, the expenditure incurred so far and the likely date by which the projects would be completed ;

(c) whether any priority is being given to the construction of these projects in view of the urgency certificates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) No urgency certificates have been issued for the construction of New Railway Zones, during the last three years upto 30th September, 1983.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

नकली और मिलावटी दबावों का उत्पादन
और वितरण

600. थी नरौसह मकवाना : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की रुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा नकली और मिलावटी दबावों के उत्पादन और वितरण की रोकथाम के लिए की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) नकली दबावों के उत्पादन की रोकथाम के लिए बनाये गये कानूनों को लागू न करने वाले राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और इसके लिए उन्होंने क्या कारण बताये हैं ; और

(ग) उन राज्य सरकारों को क्या अनुदेश दिये गये हैं जो अपने राज्यों में उपर्युक्त कानूनों को लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं और इन अनुदेशों का उल्लंघन करने वाले राज्यों के बिरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) औषध एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम तथा उसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों के उपबन्धों के अधीन राज्य औषधि नियंत्रण प्राधिकरण औषधियों के निर्माण तथा उनकी विक्री पर नियंत्रण रखते हैं। नकली तथा अपमिश्रित औषधियों के निर्माण का पता लगाने के लिए मुख्यतः उनको ही आवश्यक कार्यवाही करनी

होती है। राज्यों के औषधि निरीक्षक निर्माण तथा बिक्री प्रतिष्ठानों का समय-समय पर निरीक्षण करते हैं और नमूने उठाते हैं जिनका परीक्षण किया जाता है। यदि नकली दबावों के निर्माण या बिक्री के किसी मामले का पता चलता है तो राज्य औषधि नियंत्रण प्राधिकारी नकली दबाइयों को बन्द करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही करते हैं और इन दबावों के निर्माण और बिक्री के काम में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाते हैं। नकली दबाइयों के निर्माण और उनकी बिक्री को रोकने के लिए हाल ही में उठाये गये कदमों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया :

(1) नकली दबाइयों के जीस्थिम का मुकाबला करने के लिए और कारगर उपाय करने के लिए औषधि और प्रस घन सामग्री अधिनियम में 1982 में संशोधन किया गया था।

(2) देश में नकली दबाइयों के निर्माण और उनकी बिक्री की रिपोर्टों को केन्द्रीय औषधि मानक संगठन मानीटर करता है। जब भी आवश्यक होता है राज्य सरकारों को सावधान कर दिया जाता है और ऐसी रिपोर्टों की छानबीन के लिए केन्द्रीय औषधि मानक संगठन के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय उनकी सहायता करते हैं।

3. राज्य सरकारों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि नकली दबाइयों की समस्या का निपटान करने के लिए आमूचना-सह-कानूनी तंत्र स्थापित करें।

(4) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री ने सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखकर नकली दबाइयों के निर्माण और बिक्री की बढ़ती हुई समस्या की ओर उनका ध्यान आकृष्ट किया और इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कदम उठाने के लिए अनुरोध किया।

5. जिन राज्यों/संघ राज्यों ने अपने-अपने औषधि नियन्त्रण प्रशासनों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् के संकल्प को पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है, उनके स्वास्थ्य सचिवों को भी पत्र भेजा गया है।

6. केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण उप मंत्री ने 3 मई, 1983 को सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखा था जिसमें उन्होंने संसद तथा समाचार पत्रों में नकली और घटिया दवाइयों की समस्या को कारगर ढंग से हल करने के लिए आलोचना की और ध्यान दिलाया था और इसे हल करने के लिए सरकार से कहा गया था। उनको भेजे गए पत्र में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने एक टास्क फोर्स नियुक्त की है तथा राज्य औषधि नियन्त्रण संगठनों में कमियों का निर्धारण किया है। उन्होंने यह मुश्वाव दिया है कि राज्य नकली दवाइयों की समस्या को प्राथमिकता दें और इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए राज्यों में औषधि मानक नियन्त्रण मशीनरी को समुचित ढंग से सुदृढ़ किया जाए।

7. भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त टास्क फोर्स ने उन विभिन्न क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण कर लिया है जिनमें नकली तथा घटिया दवाइयों के जोखिम का मुकाबला करने के लिए राज्यों को कार्रवाई करनी है। राज्य स्वास्थ्य सचिवों को टास्क फोर्स द्वारा की गई विशिष्ट सिफारिशों के जानकारी दे दी गई है और उनको जो कार्रवाई करनी है उसके बारे में सूचित कर दिया गया है।

8. नकली दवाइयों तथा औषधि अपमिश्न के विषय पर केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद तथा केन्द्रीय परिवार कल्याण परिषद की बैठकों में विचार विनियम किया गया है। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री इस परिषदों के अध्यक्ष हैं तथा राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री इनके सदस्य हैं। संयुक्त बैठकों में इस परिषद ने 'औषध और

प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम' को लागू करने के बारे में प्रस्ताव पारित किये थे। इन प्रस्तावों में राज्य सरकारों से आग्रह किया गया है कि वे घटिया और नकली दवाइयों की समस्या को हल करने के लिए औषध नियन्त्रण मशीनरी को सुदृढ़ करने और उसे सुचारू रूप से चलाने के आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें।

(ख) और (ग) बिहार, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू व कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों को नकली तथा घटिया दवाइयों के निर्माण और विक्री को समाप्त करने के लिए अभी उपयुक्त और कारगर मशीनरी स्थापित करनी है। राज्यों को सलाह दी गयी है कि वे औषध नियन्त्रण मशीनरी को सुदृढ़ करें और इस संबंध में उनके द्वारा आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Higher Allocation for Education

601. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of budget allocation of different States and Union Territories of our country in Education for the year 1983-84 ;

(b) what is the per-head budget allocation (in details) of different States and Union Territories of our country in Education for the year 1983-84 ;

(c) what is the per-head budget allocation of the Union Government in Education during the current financial year 1983-84;

(d) whether she is aware that such a small amount is not sufficient for the mass education of our country; and

(e) if so, what is the reaction/decision of Union Government to take up at least 50 per cent financial responsibilities in this respect since education is in the Concurrent List to the constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) Rs. 8/-.

(d) and (e) Inclusion of Education on the concurrent list does not automatically

imply 50% financial responsibility of the Centre. However, it is always Govt's endeavour to allocate enough funds so that the Constitutional responsibility with regard to education is fulfilled. Effort is also made to augment resources provided for educational programmes through allied sectors such as Health, Social Welfare, Agriculture, Science & Technology etc.

Statement

Total Budgeted Expenditure on Education for the year 1983-84

(Rs. in Crores)

State/Union Territory	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Cost per Capita
1. Andhra Pradesh	134.14	342.23	476.37	88
2. Assam	22.19	141.27	163.46	73
3. Bihar	44.67	439.02	483.69	67
4. Gujarat	36.35	248.30	284.65	81
5. Haryana	25.56	97.11	122.67	92
6. Himachal Pradesh	8.21	52.55	60.67	136
7. Jammu & Kashmir	21.57	55.52	77.09	120
8. Karnataka	25.12	274.97	300.09	80
9. Kerala	21.06	310.98	332.04	121
10. Madhya Pradesh	21.85	274.28	296.13	52
11. Maharashtra	53.48	554.36	607.84	95
12. Manipur	4.35	19.22	23.57	147
13. Meghalaya	3.80	10.72	14.52	102
14. Nagaland	3.15	17.79	20.94	267
15. Orissa	17.94	152.33	171.27	60
16. Punjab	20.39	183.08	203.47	124

1	2	3	4	5
17. Rajasthan	44.11	240.78	284.89	79
18. Sikkim	3.03	2.66	5.69	217
19. Tamil Nadu	61.50	368.30	429.80	88
20. Tripura	5.26	24.74	30.00	131
21. Uttar Pradesh	53.05	295.76	348.81	31
22. West Bengal	84.19	369.90	454.09	77
23. A. & N. Islands	1.17	4.17	5.34	250
24. Arunachal Pradesh	3.97	6.36	10.33	149
25. Chandigarh	2.18	11.66	13.84	219
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.54	0.70	1.24	133
27. Delhi	27.82	75.48	103.30	148
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	4.78	14.79	19.57	155
29. Lakshadweep	0.39	1.29	1.68	452
30. Mizoram	2.35	7.06	9.41	178
31. Pondicherry	2.99	7.62	10.61	167
States (UTs.)	761.16	4606.00	5367.16	76

Barbed Fencing on Indo-Bangladesh Border

602. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :
SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the objection of Bangladesh Government regarding the proposed barbed wire fencing of the Bangladesh Assam Boarders;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) state the reaction of the Government thereto and how far it will affect the fencing programme ?

THE MINITTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):
(a) The Government of India are aware of Bangladesh Government's objection.

(b) and (c) The Bangladeshi reaction has been critical. Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad, Chief Martial Law Administrator, reportedly stated that the fence was meant to humiliate Bangladesh in the eyes of the world. The Press comments have been even more strident. Answering a question on India's decision to set up a barbed wire fence, Gen. Ershad was reported to have said on 4.11.83 that this would strain bilateral relations between the two countries. This, however, will not affect Govt. of India's programme since this measure is intended to stop conti-

nuous and massive influx of illegal immigrants.

Deficit in Railway Earnings

603. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it will be possible to meet the targets laid in the Railway budget 1983-84;

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that passenger traffic has been affected due to rise in fares and core sector failed to provide sufficient loading; and

(d) whether all this will result in a massive deficit of more than Rs. 200/- crore ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI (A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (d) According to the present indications, it may not be possible to meet both the traffic and the financial targets indicated in the Railway Budget 1983-84.

The financial review at the end of September, 1983 indicates a shortfall in Railway earnings compared to the projected figures for the year 1983-84. This has been due to causes on which the Railways have no control, like, drop in freight traffic from the core sector which did not materialise but the total earnings are higher than that for the corresponding period of the last year.

There has also been a drop in the passenger traffic primarily in the short-distance category which would be in conformity with the overall policy of discouraging short-distance traffic on the Railways in keeping with the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee and the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee. Here again, the total earnings of passenger traffic for the period are more than the earnings to end of the corresponding period of the last year.

It is too early at this stage to indicate the extent of deficit in the current financial year.

Steps to Check Tooth Decay, Gum Decay and Oral Cancer

604. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council on Dental Health have revealed that a vast majority of population in the country are suffering from dental decay, gum decay and oral cancer;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed to check tooth decay among the population specially students ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) There is no Council on Dental Health. However, studies undertaken by various research workers in the country have revealed that prevalence of dental caries is nearly 90 percent in children and periodontal diseases is found in about 90 per cent of the adult population. Oral cancer is common among 5 to 10 percent of the population. The high prevalence of dental caries is attributable to lack of dental consciousness in the semi-urban and rural population of the country. Studies conducted have indicated that there is a definite relationship between oral cancer and the tobacco chewing habit of the community.

(c) The strategy of primary prevention aims at oral health education of public. The task forces established by the Indian Council of Medical Research have emphasised the need of maintenance of oral hygiene, role of nutrition etc.

U.S. Arms Supply to Pakistan

605. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. has made an agreement with Pakistan to supply latest design of armament to Pakistan such as Mohawk Planes and other equipment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of India has made a protest to U.S. Government not to supply such arms to Pakistan; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of the U.S. Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c) The United States had agreed to supply Pakistan with a number of military items including four Grumman Mokawk forward area reconnaissance aircraft. The Government of India's stand regarding the induction of sophisticated U.S. weapons into the sub-continent is well known and has been conveyed unequivocally to the United States on a number of occasions.

बाड़ला घाट रेल दुर्घटना के शिकार हुए
लोगों को मुआवजे का भुगतान

616 श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में 1981 में बाड़ला घाट में हुई गंभीर रेल दुर्घटना में मारे गए सभी व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को इस बीच मुआवजे का भुगतान कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन परिवारों को यह मुआवजा मिला और किन-किन तारीखों को उन्हें मुआवजे का भुगतान किया गया था; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गन्नी खां चौधरी) : (क) 1981 में बदलाघाट दुर्घटना में जिन 445 व्यक्तियों की जानें गयी उन्हें

मामलों में अभी तक 36 व्यक्तियों को प्रतिपूर्ति का भुगतान कर दिया गया है।

(ख) एक विवरण [सभा पट्ट पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल-टी-704८/83]

(ग) इस मामले में तदर्थं दावा आयुक्त को नियुक्त करने में विलम्ब हो गया था। नियुक्त किये गये तदर्थं दावा आयुक्त का दुर्भाग्यवश उस समय निधन हो गया जबकि वे दावों के आवेदन पत्रों पर अपने निर्णय को अन्तिम रूप दे रहे थे। दूसरे तदर्थं दावा आयुक्त को नियुक्त किया जा चुका है। चूंकि इस मामले में हताहतों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है इसलिए मामलों को निपटाने का बहुत अधिक कार्य अंतर्गत है।

Sino-American Military Cooperation

607. SHRI P. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's security problem already complicated by the supply of sophisticated American arms to Pakistan, would become further complex by the Sino-American decision to exchange military cooperation from the current year;

(b) If so, whether military cooperation between the two countries will endanger the security of India further;

(c) If so, what action India proposes to take to deal with the situation;

(d) if so, whether India has firmly told to both China and America that in case they continue to take such a step, India will have to consider the relations between the two countries in that context; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (e) From whatever information is available it would appear that Sino-American military cooperation extends to the exchange of military delegations ; to U.S. monitoring facilities located in northern China ; negotiations regarding transfer of high technology capable of dual use ; and negotiations regarding acquisition of military supplies. The cooperation between the two countries appears to be in the initial stages. The Government of India are keeping a careful watch on the relationship and its possible repercussions on India's security.

Supply of Spare Parts for Tape

608. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that U. S. Government has conveyed to India its decision to stick to its earlier stand on Tarapur ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government thereto :

(c) whether any final decision in regard to supply of fuel to Tarapur by the U. S. Government has been taken ;

(d) if so, what is the present position of fuel to Tarapur ;

(e) whether under the agreement with U.S., the Government cannot go in for any other country for the Tarapur fuel ; and

(f) if so, by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) The U.S. Secretary of State had stated during his visit to India in June-July 1983 that the United States would supply those safety related spare parts

for Tarapur which were not available from other sources. The Government of India expect the U. S. Administration to honour the contractual obligations undertaken under the 1963 Indo-US Agreement.

(c) to (f) The United States transferred its obligation to supply fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station under the 1963 Indo-US Agreement, to France. The Governments of India and France signed an agreement on 27th November, 1982, whereby France undertook, in view of the United States, to supply enriched uranium for the Tarapur Plant. This transfer of responsibility was confirmed by an exchange of diplomatic notes between the Governments of India and the United States on 30th November, 1982. Some consignments of nuclear fuel have already been received from France.

Supply of Spare Parts for T.A.P.P.

609. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Electric Company of the U.S. is very keen to ensure that India gets the necessary, spare parts for the Tarapur nuclear power plant which was set up by it ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Company had already written to the US State Department on the urgency of supplying the spare parts which are necessary for efficient and safe operation of the power Plant ;

(c) if so, whether the US Government has already approved the company's request and the same has been conveyed to India ;

(d) if so, whether India has asked the West Germany for supply of spare parts instead of US company ;

(e) if so, to what extent India has signed the agreement with West Germany ;

(f) whether India has accepted the request from the US company ; and

(g) if so, what is the latest position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (g) The US General Electric Company who are the Prime contractors for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station have sought approval from the US Government to export spare parts for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station in accordance with the contractual obligation resulting from the 1963 Indo-US Agreement. The US Government has so far not granted the requisite export licences. During the visit to India of the US Secretary of State in June-July 1983, the Secretary of State had said that the United States would supply those safety related spare parts for Tarapur which were not available from other sources.

2. The Government of India are exploring the possibilities of obtaining spare parts for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station from other sources. Negotiations are presently going on with firms in the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy.

दानापुर रेलवे अस्पताल में डाक्टरों, दबाओं आदि की कमी

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापुर रेलवे अस्पताल में दबाइयों, पुरुष डाक्टरों, महिला डाक्टरों, नर्सों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की कमी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि लोको रनिंग संगठन दानापुर के पदाधिकारियों ने रेल मंत्री को पत्र लिखकर उनका ध्यान दानापुर रेलवे अस्पताल में व्याप्त दुःखद स्थिति की ओर दिलाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पत्र में की गई मांगों का व्योः क्या है और क्या सरकार डारा

कोई कार्यवाही की गई है, और यदि नहीं तो, उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) ऐसे किसी पत्र का पता नहीं लग रहा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दानापुर रेलवे हाई स्कूल का दर्जा बढ़ाना

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनसंख्या में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, दानापुर (खगोल) में रेलवे हाई स्कूल का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसे मुगल सराय में एक कालेज की तरह ही, इंटरमिडिएट कालेज बनाने की मांग कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

P.O.H. of Electric Locos at Kharagpur Railway Workshop

612. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 843 on 28 July, 1983 regarding P.O.H. of Electric Locos at Kharagpur Workshops and state :

(a) whether P.O.H. of electric locos has since been started at Kharagpur ; and

(b) if not, when will it actually start ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The P.O.H. of Electric locos at Kharagpur Workshop has not yet been started.

(b) The proposal to set up capacity for P.O.H. of Electric Locomotives at Kharagpur is under consideration of the Ministry of Railways. Final decision for starting the P.O.H. activity will be taken dependent on requirement of electric loco P.O.H. capacity available, released capacity at Kharagpur due to reduction in steam loco workload in Kharagpur availability of funds etc.

Appointment of Volunteer Ticket Checking Staff

613. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways are appointing so called volunteer ticket checking staff at present ;

(b) if so, since when such appointments are given ;

(c) how many such volunteer ticket checking staff are working on the Indian Railways at present, zonewise ;

(d) who makes selection of these volunteer ticket checking staff and what agency or agencies send their names ;

(e) what is the remuneration for these volunteers ; and

(f) whether these volunteers will have any quota or will be given any priority in future appointments in Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Soviet Union keen on Ship Repairs in India

614. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item "Soviet Union keen on ship repairs here" which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 22 September, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether Government had any discussion with Soviet Union in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

UGC Grants to Berhampur University Colleges

615. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of colleges under the Berhampur University, Orissa, which have received grants from University Grants Commission during the year 1983-84 and the amount released to these colleges so far ;

(b) the names of other eligible colleges under the Berhampur University Which have not received grants so far from the University Grants Commission ; and

(c) the steps taken by the University Grants Commission to provide the grants under different schemes and programmes, particularly the colleges located in tribal districts of this University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) A list giving the names of the colleges, the grants sanctioned to them during 1983-84 and payment made till 9.11.1983 is given in the attached statement.

(b) The eligible colleges which have not received any assistance are; Lingaraja Law College, Berhampur, Govt. Training

College, Berhampur and Nowrangpur College, Nowrangpur.

(c) The guidelines for providing development assistance to colleges during the Sixth Plan have been brought to the notice of all universities and colleges by the University Grants Commission. It is for the individual colleges who fulfil the conditions of eligibility and the criteria for assistance to send their proposal to the UGC for consideration. Such proposals as and when received by the Commission will be considered as per guidelines.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the College	Grant sanctioned during 1983-84	Payment made till 9.11.1983	Remarks
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	Aska College, Aska.	17,316.60	283.60	The balance will be released on receipt of grant-in-aid bills.
2.	Gunupur College, Gunupur.	66,000.00	11,400.00	-do-
3.	K.S.U.B. College Bhansanagur (Ganjam).	42,887.46	20,559.00	-do-
4.	D.A.V. College, Koraput.	12,000.00	15,625.00	Includes grants sanctioned during 1982-83, also.
5.	Ganjam College, Ganjam	1,378.50	1,378.50	—
6.	Hinjilicut Science College, Hinjilicut (Ganjam).	7,500.00	6,080.00	The balance will be released on receipt of grant-in-aid bills.
7.	R.M. Sceince College, Khallikaya (Ganjam).	11,000.00	11,000.00	—

1

2

3

4

5

8. Govt. Sceince College, Phulbani.	—	2,989.00	Pertains to sanc- tions authorised in 1982-83.
9. Khallikote College, Berhampur (Ganjam).	1,400.00	51,625.00	Also includes autho- rised payments for 1982-83.
10. Sceince College, Chatrapur (Ganjam).	—	4,000.00	-do-
11. S.K.C.G. College, Parlakhemundi (Ganjam).	27,646.68	5,000.00	The balance grant will be released on receipt of grant in-aid bill.
12. Vikram Deb College, Jaypore (Koraput).	24,666.00	25,500.00	Also includes pay- ments authorised during 1982-83.
13. Rayagada College, Rayagada.	6,000.00	—	The grants will be released when grant-in-aid bill is received.
14. Khallikote Evening College, Berhampur (Ganjam).	3,000.00	—	-do-
15. Govt. Women's College, Berhampur (Ganjam).	2,919.00	—	-do-

**Running of an Express Train between
Titilagarh and Talcher**

616. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received memoranda from the public and Government of Orissa regarding running of a new express train from Titilagarh to Talcher ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry in this regard ;

(c) whether Government are introducing some new trains in the country in near future ; and

(d) if so, whether the proposed new express train from Titilagarh to Talcher will be introduced along with those new trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Introduction of a new train between Titilagarh and Talcher is not feasible at present on account of paucity of resources.

(c) Yes, some trains which do not require sizeable inputs of resources.

(d) No, as it would besides requiring additional coaches and diesel locomotives would also require development of terminal facilities at both the points.

**Harassment to People of Indian Origin
in South Africa**

617. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that South African Government have decided to evict Indians and mixed race people from their country ; and

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

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

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

P.M.'s Visit Abroad

618. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many countries were visited by our Prime Minister during September-October, 1983 ;

(b) what are the names of the leaders and countries with whom she had bilateral talks;

(c) outcome of the talks; and

(d) whether any protocol or agreements were signed with any of the said countries and if so, what are the details thereof ?

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

(a) On her way to United Nations, The Prime Minister visited Cyprus, Greece and France during September-October, 1983.

(b) She had bilateral talks with Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Andreas G. Papandreou, Prime Minister of Greece and Mr. Francois Mitterrand, President of France.

(c) Both bilateral matters as well as the international situation were discussed between the leaders during the visit of the Prime Minister to the three European countries. As a result of these talks, there is better appreciation of our position on various international and regional issues by these countries.

(d) An Agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Hellenic Republic was signed during the visit of Prime Minister to Greece. The Agreement proposes to set up a Joint Committee between India and Greece with a view to strengthen the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in the fields of trade, industry, tourism, public works, fishing, telecommunications, transport, ship building etc.

Plan and Non-Plan Grants to Central Universities

619. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the grants allotted to each of the Central Universities under both plan and non-plan heads during the last three years; and

(b) what are the criteria adopted for this allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) A statement giving the information is attached.

(b) Plan grants are given for general development of universities and allotment is made keeping in view the stage of growth and development potential and capabilities of each Central University. Besides, grants are sanctioned under different plan schemes

approved for implementation in each University on the basis of norms laid down for each such scheme. Non-Plan grants are given for meeting maintenance expenditure of the Central Universities on the basis of actual requirements of the Universities for establishment and non-establishment charges. The recommendations of the Finance Committees of these Universities are also taken into consideration while determining the grants.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the University	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
Aligarh Muslim University	830.88	148.29 0.17*	930.90	91.67 0.19*	1189.36	248.00
Banaras Hindu University	1094.93	297.80 0.28*	1240.72	190.86	1634.46	220.68
Delhi University	629.73	134.56 1.47*	685.55 0.02*	169.39 0.42*	843.56	116.70 0.43*
Hyderabad University	117.62	90.66 0.85*	137.17	76.49	146.28	95.08
Jawaharlal Nehru University	318.17 0.50*	61.96 4.60*	374.69	118.62 1.14*	428.69	76.46
North-Eastern Hill University	92.90	90.88	107.88	147.69 0.51*	125.65	108.26
Visva-Bharati	230.49	6.75 6.60*	275.97	25.18 2.68*	293.19	23.48 1.84*

* By adjustments.

Arrest of DTC Drivers for Eve-Teasing

620. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether three drivers of Delhi Transport Corporation were arrested on 21st October, 1983 for eve-teasing ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what further action has been taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On the evening of 20th October, 1983, three drivers one regular, one on probation and one former driver are reported to have boarded a bus on Route No. 615 from Munirka Village for Plaza. It is alleged that all of them were drunk and en-route, they misbehaved with a lady passenger. On the intervention of her brother who was also travelling in the bus, they are reported to have slapped him and continued misbehaving with the lady passenger. At the Safdarjang Madrasa stop on Aurvindo Marg, a Police Party on duty sensing foul play in the bus took the three accused alongwith the victims at Lodhi Colony Police Station and registered a case under Section 91, 92, 93, and 97 of Delhi Police Act and arrested the three accused.

(c) The regular driver, has already been placed under suspension and departmental proceedings have been instituted against him. The services of the driver on probation have since been dispensed with.

Sambalpur-Talcher Rail Link Survey

621. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had directed South Eastern Railway to re-examine the various aspects of the survey report conduc-

ted on the proposed Sambalpur-Talcher Rail link ;

(b) whether South Eastern Railway has completed its review and submitted fresh report on the prospect of the above mentioned proposed rail link ;

(c) if so, what opinion has been expressed by South Eastern Railway on that proposed railway link ; and

(d) what further actions are going to be initiated for the construction of the above rail link ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) The reappraisal report of the South Eastern Railway was duly examined and the project has been recommended for construction, and the Planning Commission approached for its clearance.

Landscaping of Konarak Temple in Orissa

622. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for the beautification and landscaping in and around Konark Temple in Orissa ;

(b) if so, what measures have been taken in this regard in last two years; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) 7 acres of land within the compound-wall of the Sun temple at Konarak have been subjected to intensive gardening operations. In this area lawns have been laid and plantation of ornamental trees, shrubs and flower-beds have been undertaken. Further landscaping

of the 26 acres of land around the compound-wall of the temple has been taken up. Works, like laying of paths, provision of irrigation facilities and fencing, are in progress.

Grants for Monuments Declared Centrally Protected

623. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state the State-wise and Union Territory-wise grant provided in 1982-83 and 1983-84 for the preservation and maintenance works of centrally protected monuments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): Allocation of funds and booking of expenditure are done Circle/Branch-wise. The State/Union Territory-wise figures will have to be worked out.

Report on Mass Transportation by Waterways

624. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Report on 'Mass Transportation by Waterways' under the Chairmanship of Admiral N.P. Dutta;

(b) if so, when and what are the recommendations made therein;

(c) whether the said report has recommended the starting of Hydrofoil passenger service from Varsova to Nariman Point on Western Coast of Bombay;

(d) whether the Director General of Shipping has worked out details of such Hydrofoil transportation service on Bombay Coast line;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any licence has been granted to any party for operating this Hydrofoil passenger service; and

(g) if so, the names of the parties who applied for the same, party to whom the Licence given and terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The report of the Committee appointed by Government of Maharashtra is still awaited.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

(f) No.

(g) Does not arise.

Resolutions Passed in the National Conference of Transport Operators

625. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3189 dated 11th August, 1983 regarding Resolution passed in the National Conference of Transport Operators' and state;

(a) what further action has been taken by government on the Resolutions of the National Conference of Transport Operators' held under the All India Motor Transport Congress sent to the Government in March/April, 1983;

(b) details thereof;

(c) whether Government have decided to bring a comprehensive Amendment Bill to Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 which has now become out of date; and

(d) if so, when and the salient changes proposed in the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d) Attention of the concerned Ministries/Depts.

has been again drawn to the suggestions made by All India Motor Transport Congress in its National Conference. Similarly the proposals envisaging amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 form part of the exercise by the Working Group being set up for reviewing the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, in its entirety; for the proposed comprehensive legislation.

Report of the Committee Rationalisation of Motor Vehicles Taxes

626. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3189 dated 11 August, 1983 regarding Resolution passed in the National Conference of Transport operators and state :

(a) whether the High Level Committee constituted to examine the rationalisation of Motor Vehicles Taxes has given its report to the Government; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations therein and then Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No Sir; not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

गत दो वर्षों के दौरान रेल दुर्घटनाएं

627. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान हुई रेल दुर्घटनाओं का जोन-वार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान हुई इन रेल-दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गए और घायल हुए लोगों की संख्या का जोन-वार व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी):

(क) और (ख) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान रेल-वार रेल दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या तथा उनमें मारे गये और घायल हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :—

1981-82

रेलवे	टक्कर	पटरी से उत्तरना	समपार दुर्घटना	गाड़ियों में आग लगना	मृतक व्यक्ति	घायल व्यक्ति
मध्य	16	101	6	8	117	192
पूर्व	11	49	3	1	8	112
उत्तर	17	121	18	3	29	79
पूर्वोत्तर	9	110	14	3	279	196
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	8	103	8	—	6	87
दक्षिण	6	84	6	—	20	58

रेलवे	टक्कर	पटरी से उत्तरना	समपार दुर्घटना	गाड़ियों में आग लगना	मृतक व्यक्ति	घायल व्यक्ति
दक्षिणमध्य	3	101	14	3	87	161
दक्षिण पूर्व	14	170	9	2	62	104
पश्चिम	3	97	6	3	50	155

1982-83

मध्य	6	71	6	4	3	10
पूर्व	6	49	2	1	29	125
उत्तर	15	83	14	5	61	93
पूर्वोत्तर	5	26	7	1	24	67
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	4	91	4	2	10	56
दक्षिण	1	65	3	2	15	47
दक्षिण मध्य	3	69	13	3	6	19
दक्षिण पूर्व	11	152	7	2	14	77
पश्चिम	3	47	14	—	24	43

जगाधारी-राजवन-रोड-रामपुर रेल लाइन

628. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डिमाचल प्रदेश में जगाधारी राजवन-रोड-रामपुर रेल लाइन के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) शिमला से रामपुर बुशेहर तक रेल लाइन के निर्माण पर कितना स्वर्च होने का अनुमान है और इस सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) :
(क) जगाधारी-पांवटा-राजवन बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है । सर्वेक्षण पूरा होने के बाद आगे की कार्रवाई के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जायेगा ।

(ख) शिमला और रामपुर बुशेहर के बीच रेल लाइन के लिए, निकट भूत में, उसके तकनीकी व्यावहारिकता अथवा उसके निर्माण की लागत का अनुमान लगाने के लिए, कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

Piracy of Indian Books

629. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of piracy of Books published in India by Indian authors, more of books of research nature in subjects of Science and Sociology into Pakistan and such books being printed and circulated freely in that country;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment of the extent of such piracy; and

(c) whether Government have taken up the issue with the Government of Pakistan and if so, what is the reaction of that Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Through newspapers reports and representations received, the Government are aware that works of Indian nationals are being pirated in Pakistan. As India and Pakistan are both signatory to the Berne and Universal Copyright Conventions, works of Indian authors are entitled to copyright protection in Pakistan and vice versa. Since copyright is a proprietary right, it is for the aggrieved party to institute civil/criminal proceedings in the country's courts having jurisdiction under the provisions of their copyright law. Piracy being a clandestine activity, an assessment cannot be made of the cost of books that are pirated. In so far as the Government are concerned, the problem is being studied in its various aspects with a view to finding suitable remedial measures.

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल की चौकियों पर टेलीफोन व्यवस्था का प्रबंध

630. श्री राम प्यारे पानिका : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा बल की ऐसी अनेक चौकियां अथवा बाह्य चौकियां हैं जहां पर न सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन और न रेलवे टेलीफोन ही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी ऐसी कितनी चौकियां, बाह्य चौकियां हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार इन चौकियों पर टेलीफोन व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योग क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी हां, कुछ ऐसी चौकियां और बाह्य चौकियां हैं।

(ख) और (ग) ऐसी चौकियों/बाह्य चौकियों की संख्या 353 है। सभी चौकियों और बाह्य चौकियों में रेलवे टेलीफोनों तथा जहां आवश्यक समझा गया है वहां सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के लिये शस्त्रागारों और बन्दीगूहों की व्यवस्था

631. श्री राम प्यारे पानिका : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा बल में ऐसी बहुत सी चौकियां और बाह्य चौकियां हैं जहां पर शस्त्रागर और बन्दीगूह नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी चौकियों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या सरकार का विचार वहां पर शस्त्रागारों और बन्दीगूहों की व्यवस्था करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनो खां चौधरी) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) ऐसी 515 चौकियां/बाह्य चौकियां हैं जहाँ शस्त्रागार नहीं हैं और 366 चौकियां/बाह्य चौकियां में बन्दीगृह नहीं हैं, जहाँ आवश्यक है वहाँ शस्त्रागारों और बन्दीगृहों का निर्माण करने के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं वशते इनके लिए वन उपलब्ध हों ।

Deportation of Indians from Nepal

632. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recent past some Indian Nationals mostly petty traders were deported from Nepal to India;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government of Nepal have been requested by our Government to ensure that the Indian Nationals in Nepal are allowed to have the opportunity to continue with their avocations as the Nepali citizens are being accorded the same in India, and

(d) if so, their reaction in this regard ?

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

(a) to (d) Yes Sir. At the end of August 1983, the Kathmandu Police rounded up a few hundred Indians from the Kathmandu Valley and deported them to India on the ground that they were encroaching on public land. The Indian Ambassador in Kathmandu strongly remonstrated with the Nepalese Government against the action of the local police which went against the spirit of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1950 as well as the traditional

relationship between the two countries. The Nepalese Government have assured the Ambassador that there would be no more such evictions or deportations.

Test of Serum to Cure Encephalitis

633. SHRI BALA SAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a serum has successfully been developed to contain and cure the disease encephalitis in our country ;

(b) if so, whether the serum has passed the usual tests ; and

(c) if so, the results thereof and whether any plan has been made for its commercial manufacture and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Indians in Pak Jails

634. SHRI BRLASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Government of Pakistan have gone back on their earlier confirmation of the number of Indians in Pak jail ;

(b) if so, what is their present stand ;

(c) the number of Indians in Pak jails ; and

(d) what progress has been made to secure their release ?

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

(a) to (d) Continuous efforts are being

made to secure release of the Indian detainees from Pakistan jails whose number is over 350.

41 Indian detainees returned from Pakistan this year. 5 more are expected to be repatriated later this month. Process of verification of the national status of other detainees whom a representative of the Embassy of India, Islamabad met recently in Multan jail, is in hand.

Licences to Vendors Cooperative Societies

635. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Vendors Cooperative Societies working in the trains and stations (mention location) zone-wise as on 1 April, 1979, 1 April, 1980, 1 April, 1981, 1 April, 1982 and 31 October, 1983 ;

(b) the number of Vendors Cooperative Societies whose licences were revoked during the above period and the charge levelled against them ;

(c) whether any survey has even been made in each case about the genuineness of each such society, if so, full details thereof, if not, reasons therefor ; and

(d) the total number of members of each society as on above dates ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected from the Zonal Railways and will be laid on Table of the Sabha.

Amount Invested in and Profit and Loss of State Road Transport Corporations

636. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Total amount of money invested separately in each State Road Transport Corporation upto 1 April, 1981, 1 April, 1982, 1 April, 1983 and 31 October, 1983, by Government of India and other agencies (Quota Agencies).

(b) Total cumulative profit or loss accrued, separately to each such State Road Transport Corporation on 1 April, 1981, 1 April, 1982, 1 April, 1983 and 31 October, 1983 ; and

(c) Steps taken by Government to augment profits or reduce losses in each State Road Transport Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected from all States/Union Territories and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to take necessary steps to improve both the physical and financial performance of the State Road Transport Corporations which could include raising of fares in suitable cases.

High level Committees have been set up in almost all States/UTs, to review the working of respective State Road Transport Corporations, and to take appropriate measures to improve the matters. The Planning Commission has also been monitoring the performance of State Transport Undertakings through Quarterly Progress Reports.

Growing Adulteration of Food Items and Enforcement of Food Adulteration Act

637. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether according to the recent study conducted by the Central Bureau of

Health Intelligence, one out of every seventh food item sold in the market is adulterated ;

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

(c) what measures have been taken by the Government to check the growing adulteration of food items endangering the health of the people and to ensure strict enforcement of the Food Adulteration Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) As per reports made available by the State Governments/Union Territories the average percentage of samples found adulterated in the country (Excl. the State of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab and Union Territories of Anadaman Nicobar, Pondicherry) is 14 during 1981. The Commodities found adulterated in the descending order of proportion with reference to their total number is given below :

(1) Milk—37.7% (2) Non-alcoholic beverages 15.8% (3) Milk products like butter etc. 15.4% (4) Alcoholic beverages 15.1% (5) Oils and fats 10.4% (6) Sweetening agents like Sugar etc. 9.6% (7) Spices and Condiments 9% (8) Fruit products 4.5% (9) Tea, Coffee and Chicory etc. (10) Cereal and Cereal Products 4.1% (11) Miscellaneous Products 10.7.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to establish separate Directorates for Prevention of Food Adulteration, to strengthen the enforcement staff, to constitute advisory Committees for monitoring to appoint separate prosecutors for processing the cases in the courts and to augment laboratory facilities and also to extend the provision of Act to all areas including rural areas.

NAM Leaders Meeting at New York

638. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi as Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement in her report on the working of the organisation called on the World leaders to meet at the UN for a fresh look at the Global issue ; and

(b) What has been the reaction of the various world powers to this appeal ?

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

(a) The call for summit levels participation at the 38th regular session of the UNGA was contained in the final declaration of the New Delhi Nonaligned Summit. P.M. had, while conveying the major conclusions and recommendations of the 7th Summit to the member countries of UN that are not members of NAM, also urged them to use the opportunity offered by the thirtyeighth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly to undertake a collective appraisal with a view to finding speedy and just solutions to some of the major problems of the world.

(b) There was in general a favourable response to the Nonaligned proposal. Many Heads of State/Government were present at the two informal get togethers held in New York on September 27 and 29 under the Chairmanship of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Indo Bangladesh talks Re : Fencing the Border

639. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) What specific issues were discussed during his visit to Dacca with the Bangladesh Government and what was the outcome thereof ;

(b) whether that Government raised objections to India's proposal for raising Barbed Wire Fencing all along the Indo-Bangladesh border to stop large scale infiltration of Bangladeshis to India ; and

(c) if so, the nature of objections raised, and India's policy in regard thereto ?

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

(a) During the visit to Dhaka from 19-21 August, 1983, the Indian and Bangladeshi delegations reviewed the implementation of the decisions taken in the first meeting of Indo-Bangladesh Joint Economic Commission held in New Delhi in November, 1982 and expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved in several areas. Both sides also reviewed trade relations between the two countries, and discussed measures for increased co-operation in various fields such as industry, science and technology, railway transit, inland water transit, motor vehicular traffic, telecommunications, etc. Besides, other bilateral issues, namely, the Tin Bigha lease, augmentation of the flows of the Ganga at Farakka, vested property etc. were also discussed. These matters continue to be followed up.

(b) and (c) The question of the proposed barbed-wire fence on the Indo-Bangladesh border figured in the discussions with Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad, the Chief Martial Law Administrator. It was pointed out by Indian side that it had become necessary to take such a measure in view of India's experience of infiltration across the border.

Central Road Transport Finance Corporation

640. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Central Road Transport Finance Corporation to provide Funds exclusively to State Transport Undertakings has since been finalised ; and

(b) if so, main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) No Sir, It has been decided that in

the first place efforts should be made to remove the constraints in provision and Utilisation of adequate and timely loans to the State Transport Corporations/Undertakings from existing sources.

Scheme for Development of Inland Water Transport in Godavari and Krishna Rivers

641. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) What is the budgetary provision for developing Inland Water Transport on the Godavari and Krishna rivers ;

(b) what are the details of scheme ;

(c) whether any work is in progress in these two rivers ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) of (d) Inland Navigation and development of inland waterways is a state subject and the executive responsibility in this field rests with the State Govt. concerned, However, the river Krishna and the river Godavari are amongst the ten waterways which have been identified for consideration, for declaration as National Waterways. The hydrographic surveys and techno-economic studies are pre-requisites for consideration of any waterway for declaring it as a National Waterway, The State Govt. have been requested to carry out the same in respect of the river Krishna in the first instance either by themselves or through some reputed firms, The cost of such surveys and techno-economic studies would be met by the Central Government.

परिवार नियोजन के लिए बजट में प्रावधान बढ़ाना

642. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मन्त्रालय के अनुसार विश्व के विकासशील देशों के बजट परिवार नियोजन पर प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय न्यूनतम है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या इसी कारण भारत में तुलनात्मक रूप में कम लोग नसबंदी करते हैं क्योंकि स्वास्थ्य लाभ के दौरान वे लोग उचित रूप से पौष्टिक आहार नहीं ले पाते हैं;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वर्तमान बजट में इस बारे में प्रावधान बढ़ाने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किंदवर्डी) : (क) और (ख) विश्व के कुछ विकासशील देशों में परिवार नियोजन पर प्रति व्यक्ति बजट व्यय दर्शने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) नहीं। 25.2.83 से नसबन्दी आपरेशन करवाने वालों को भुगतान योग्य प्रतिपूर्ति की नकद राशि 70/- रुपये से बढ़ाकर 100/- रुपये कर दी गई थी जिसे पर्याप्त माना गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) वैसे, मुआवजा की बढ़ी हुई दरों का भुगतान करने, बहतर कार्य करने वाले राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों को पुरस्कार मजूर करने, ग्रीन कार्डों जैसी कुछ नई योजनाओं को लागू करने, शहरों की गन्दी बस्तियों और भीड़-भाड़ वाले इलाकों आदि में आधारभूत ढांचे को नया रूप देने के कारण परिवार कल्याण की बजट व्यवस्था में वृद्धि की जा रही है।

विवरण

1980 के लिए कुछ कम विकसित देशों के लिए परिवार नियजन के बारे में प्रति व्यक्ति बजट व्यय

देश का नाम	प्रति व्यक्ति बजट (अमरीकी डालर)
1. कोलम्बिया	0.20
2. अल सल्वाडोर	1.63
3. भारत	0.23
4. इंडोनेशिया	0.48
5. कोरिया गणतंत्र	0.46
6. मलेशिया (पेनी नसुलर)	0.79
7. मारीसम	1.24
8. फिलिपीन	0.62
9. सिंगापुर	0.64
10. तायवान	0.28
11. थाईलैंड	0.17
12. ट्र्यूनिशिया	0.36

स्रोत : ए कम्पेडियम आफ डाटा 1981 : पापुलेशन काउंसिल फैक्ट बुक।

Replacement of Unfit Steam Engines by Diesel Engines

643. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of steam engines which are working in order today ;

(b) how many have been rendered as unfit to work and have become scrap from 1st of April, 1983 to this day ; and

(c) how many such steam engines have been replaced by diesel engines ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The total number of BG and MG Steam engines which are in working order as on 1.11.83 is 6,031.

(b) 18 MG steam locomotives have been condemned since 1.4.1983, while 213 BG unfit steam locomotives are being processed for condemnation and scrap.

(c) 61 BG and MG diesel locomotives have been placed on line between 1.4.83 and 31.10.83 in replacement of condemned steam locomotives.

Number of Trains Introduced and Suspended

644. SHRI N.K.SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many new trains have been started by the Indian Railways after 1st April, 1983 to this day and how many new trains are going to be started before the end of 31st March, 1984 ;

(b) details thereof ;

(c) how many trains have been suspended permanently or temporarily ; and

(d) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) A total of 92 non-suburban trains, 41 on Broad Gauge 45 on Metre Gauge and 6 on Narrow Gauge have been introduced from 1-4-1983 to 1-11-1983, the date when the new Time Table became effective.

Due to paucity of stock and requisite resources the introduction of other new trains is being gone into in detail before taking further action.

(c) and (d) On the Railways, trains are sometimes cancelled on a temporary basis due to breaches, agitations, accidents etc., but are restored when normal conditions return. Preparation of lists of such trains involve voluminous work and would not be much useful as this is resorted to only or a temporary period. There is no permanent cancellation at present.

अल्मोड़ा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोला जाना

645. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने उन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण किया है जहाँ केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाने की मांग की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अल्मोड़ा (उ०प्र०) में भी इस वर्ष अथवा आगामी वर्ष एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोला जाएगा ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) अल्मोड़ा में 1984-85 में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल) खोलने का प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के विचाराधीन है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश से होकर गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का रख-रखाव

646. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि वे सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, जो उत्तर

प्रदेश से होकर गुजरते हैं, समुचित रख-रखाव की कमी के कारण अत्यंत खराब स्थिति में हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

नौबहन और परिबहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जियाउरहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को उपलब्ध तोषण निधि में, यातायात के लिए यथा संभव उपयुक्त स्थिति में रखा जाता है, लेकिन पिछली बरसाती मौसम में असाधारण रूप से हुई भारी बर्षा और बाढ़ के दौरान/बाद राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के कुछ भागों को नुकसान पहुँचा है। सड़कों को यातायात के लिए उपयुक्त स्थिति में बनाए रखने के लिए सुधार कार्य पहले से ही चल रहे हैं।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अनुरक्षण तथा मरम्मत कार्यों के लिए उपलब्ध तोषण-निधि, प्रत्येक राज्य को राजमार्गों की लंबाई और उन पर होने वाले यातायात के अनुसार निर्धारित कर दी जाती है/दी जाती है यह बात उत्तर प्रदेश पर भी लागू होती है। उत्तर प्रदेश को पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अब तक निम्नलिखित तोषण-निधि दी गयी है।

वर्ष	दी गयी तोषण-निधि (लाख रु में)
1981-82	569.06
1982-83	604.86
1983-84	622.40 X X राशि 31.10.83 तक के लिए दी गई है।

सड़क अनुरक्षण तथा मरम्मत कार्यों को वास्तविक रूप से करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है।

रत्नेधी और आँखों से पानी सूखने की बीमारी के शिकार हो रहे बच्चे और उनका उपचार

647. श्री हरीश रावत: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्रतिवर्ष पैदा होने वाले उन बच्चों की संख्या कितनी है जो रत्नेधी और आँखों से पानी सूखने की बीमारी के शिकार हो जाते हैं;

(ख) उनमें से उन बच्चों की संख्या कितनी है जो इन बीमारियों के परिणामस्वरूप सदा के लिए अन्धे हो जाते हैं;

(ग) इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई) : (क) से (ग) बचपन में विटामिन “ए” की कमी होने से “शुष्कता” अर्थात् आँखों का पानी सूखने और “रत्नेधी” अर्थात् रात को दिलाई न देने की बीमारी हो सकती है।

देश में “शुष्कता” और “रत्नेधी” से कितने बच्चे पीड़ित हैं उनकी सही संख्या मालूम नहीं है। तथापि 1973-75 में भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा किए गए नमूना सर्वेक्षण में यह अनुमान लगाया गया कि अकेले विटामिन “ए” की कमी से प्रतिवर्ष 30,000 से अधिक बच्चे प्रभावित होते हैं जिसके कलस्वरूप करेटोमलेशिया और अन्धापन हो जाता है।

1 से 5 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों में विटामिन “ए” की कमी के कारण होने वाली दृष्टिहीनता को रोकने के लिए एक योजना चल रही है जिसके अंतर्गत विटामिन “ए” घोल की बड़ी खुराक पिलाई जाती है। यह

योजना सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के अधिकरत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चलाई जा रही है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 12.5 करोड़ बच्चों को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

इसके अलावा, जन संचार के सभी साधनों तथा एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति के बीच सम्पर्क द्वारा स्तनपान, दूध छुड़ाने के उपयुक्त आहारों, हरे पत्तों वाली सब्जियों तथा विटामिन "ए" से भरपूर अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों के उपयोग को लोक प्रिय बनाने के लिए शिक्षा प्रयासों को तेज किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिहीनता नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाएं और अन्य कल्याण समाज योजनाएं भी दृष्टिहीनता को रोकने में मदद कर रही हैं।

**Planning Commission on Report
on Talchar-Sambalpur Broad
Gauge Line**

648. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether reply from the Planning Commission regarding taking up construction of Talchar-Sambalpur Broad Gauge link on Railway's memorandum has been received by now ; and

(b) if so, the details of the reply received ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Nepal's Restrictions on Indian Immigrants

649. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Nepal is proposing to introduce stricter rules for Indian immigrants to Nepal : and

(b) if so, whether Government will see that this does not cause a rupture in our bilateral relations which are time old ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) The Government of India have been press reports of a study having been prepared by a task force of the National Population Commission of Nepal which INTER ALIA reportedly recommended regulated entry of Indians to Nepal. Since the movement and residence etc., of the nationals of one country in the territory of the other is governed by the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1950 any arrangement to the contrary will need consultations between the two Government. In any such negotiations the Government of India will endeavour that the traditional ties between the two countries are not affected.

**Chengannur-Trivandrum Railway Line
Via Pandalam, Adoor Etc.**

650 SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation for the construction of a new broad gauge railway line in Kerala from Chengannur to Trivandrum touching Pandalam, Adoor, Kottarakkara, Ayoor, Kilimanoor, Vembayaru and Nedumangad ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any possibility of undertaking survey for the above line immediately ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :** (a) Yes.

(b) Not at present.

Second Hooghly Bridge at Calcutta

651. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have agreed to bear the entire cost of construction of the second Hooghly Bridge at Calcutta subject to State Government's accepting some conditions ; and

(b) if so, what are those conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Govt. of India have agreed to provide a non-plan loan limited to Rs. 150 crores, only ; excess, if any, beyond that amount being met by the State Govt.

(b) A statement giving the required information is attached.

Statement

The terms and conditions of the loan :

(i) Central assistance shall be in the shape of non-plan interest bearing loan ;

(ii) Cost overruns, if any, beyond Rs. 150 crores would be met by the State Government from their own resources ;

(iii) State Government would take immediate action to suitably strengthen the technical and administrative arrangements for the execution of the bridge so as to ensure that the bridge is completed by 31.12.1986 and in any case not later than 31.12.87.

(iv) While taking these measures, the State Government would associate a bridge engineer of eminence with the execution of this bridge, in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

(v) A High Powered Committee would be set up by this Ministry which would monitor as well as direct the construction of the bridge. The Committee will consist of the Transport Secretary, Secretary (Expenditure), Secretary (Heavy Industry), Cheif Secretary, West Bengal and another nominee of the State Government. Director General (Road Development) Ministry of Shipping and Transport would function as a Member Secretary of the Committee. The Committee would meet at least once in a quarter to review the progress and give necessary directions for the timely completion of the project. In the event of a difference of opinion on the implementation of the directions of this Committee of Directions, the decision of Union Minister of Shipping and Transport will be final.

(vi) The terms and conditions in respect of period of repayment of the loan, interest and instalments for the loan would remain the same as those adopted in the case of the loan paid for the bridge in question so far subject to such changes as may be made in these terms and conditions by the Govt. of India from time to time. The actual yearly payments being sanctioned separately on receipt of the specific requirements of the State Govt. and their examination in the light of the progress made on the project and the availability of resources.

(vii) The loan shall not include, as in the earlier years, the organisational expenses in respect of the Hooghly River Bridge Commission, agency charges for the work and the cost of rehabilitation of persons dislodged on account of the bridge which would continue to be met by the State Govt. from their own resources.

(viii) The recovery/adjustment of the provision transferred to the State Govt. earlier while transferring the project to the State Sector would be considered and communicated to the State Govt. separately.

उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों के पीछे विदेशी हाथ

652. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उग्रवादियों की हिंसक घटनाओं के पीछे विदेशी हाथ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई ठोस कार्यवाही के परिणामों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मन्त्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) :

(क) से (ग) सरकार को समय-समय पर इस आशय की सूचना मिलती रहती है और वह ऐसी सभी गतिविधियों पर हमेशा पूरी सतर्कता बरतती है जिसका प्रभाव भारत के सुरक्षा हितों पर पड़ता हो । इस तरह की किसी भी सम्भावित घटना से निपटने के लिए सरकार उपयुक्त कदम उठाती ।

Withdrawal of U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.
from Grenada and Afghanistan
Respectively

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

(a) whether US action in Grenada and Soviet action in Afghanistan in sending troops to those countries are being defended by the respective Governments of U.S. and Soviet Russia on the ground that they wanted to prevent destabilisation in Grenada and Afghanistan ;

(b) if so, whether as a non-aligned force, India would disapprove of both these actions ; and

(c) whether in the spirit of Non-alignment Government would work for mobilisation of World opinion from various forums for withdrawal of U. S. and Soviet troops ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : The U.S. action in Grenada has been defended by the U.S. Government as being in response to a request by members of the Organisation of East Caribbean states whose assessment was that the situation in Grenada presented dangers to the security of all the states in the Caribbean region. U. S. action has also been defended in terms of safeguarding the lives of U. S. citizens on the island.

The Soviet Union has justified the presence of limited contingents of the armed forces of the Soviet Union as having been stationed upon the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in conformity with the provisions of the Afghan-USSR Treaty of Friendship good neighbourliness and cooperation dated 5th December, 1978.

According to the Government of the Soviet Union, the Soviet troops had been sent to Afghanistan to enable it to resist external aggression and interference.

(b) India's position in respect of U.S. action in Grenada, and its stand in respect of Soviet action in Afghanistan, has already been publicly and officially stated.

(c) In the Political Declaration of the 7th Nonaligned Summit, the Heads of State or Government had called for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops, and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonaligned status of Afghanistan, and strict observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference.

The Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau which met in New York on October 26 and 28, 1983, condemned the armed intervention in Grenada as a flagrant violation of international law and of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that state. It called for an immediate cessation of intervention and the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Grenada. It reaffirmed its firm solidarity with Grenada and called on all states to respect its sovereign and inalienable right freely to determine its own political, economic and social system and to develop its international relations without outside intervention, interference, subversion, coercion or threat in any form whatsoever.

Direct Trains between Bongaigaon and Cape Comorin and Ahmedabad and Trivandrum

654. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for introducing direct trains between Bongaigaon and Cape Comorin and Ahmedabad and Trivandrum has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and dates on which these are proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b) The proposals to introduce trains between New Bongaigaon and Trivandrum Central and between Ahmedabad and Trivandrum Central are under examination in the context of available shortfall in resources. Based on the results of the scrutiny, further action will be taken.

बलसाद से नासिक तक नई रेल लाइन

(55. श्री छोतूभाई गामित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बलसाद (गुजरात) से नासिक तक एक नई रेल-लाइन बिछाने पर सहमत हो गई है?

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है तथा यह कायं अब किस चरण में है; और

(ग) इस रेल-लाइन का कार्य कब तक शुरू हो जाने तथा पूरा हो जाने की सभावना है और इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जां नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Amount Earmarked During Sixth Plan for Family Planning and Allocation to Madhya Pradesh

656. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked in Sixth Plan for implementing family planning programme;

(b) the total amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh towards implementing Family Planning Programme during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 of the Plan; and

(c) the details of the family planning programmes undertaken in Madhya Pradesh during those periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) A sum of Rs. 1078.00 crores has

been provided in the Sixth Plan for the implementation of the National family welfare programme.

(b) Assistance released to Madhya Pradesh for implementation of family welfare programme during 1980-81 to 1982-83 is as under :

Assistance	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Cash	768.85	951.78	1978.20
Kind	37.45	58.78	87.82
Total	806.30	1010.56	2066.02

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

(c) Details of performance under the family planning programme in Madhya

Pradesh during the year 1980-81 to 1982-83 are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

Details of performance under the Family Planning Programme in Madhya Pradesh during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83.

(Figures in thousands)

Methods	Target	% Achievement	Target	% Achievement	Target	% Achievement
Sterilisations	246	52.7	246	86.6	382	85.3
I.U.D Insertions	49	38.1	49	47.7	91	56.3
CC Users (Equivalent)	299	31.4	299	30.4	330	38.8
O.P. Users (Equivalent)	33	4.9	33	5.1	33	15.9

* Figures provisional.

**Eradication of Illiteracy Scheme in
Madhya Pradesh**

657. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have introduced any scheme in States for the eradication of illiteracy;

(b) if so, whether such illiteracy eradication scheme has been introduced in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) since which year of the Sixth Plan the above scheme is under implementation and the number of illiterate persons in different districts of Madhya Pradesh made literate under the above scheme.

1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1,08,490	1,26,605	2,48,215	2,64,043

Central Assistance to State Road Transport Corporations

658. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will

the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many Government owned Road Transport Corporations functioning in different States have been provided with matching money by Centre;

(b) whether any such Road Transport Corporation functioning in Orissa is being financed by Centre;

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects for eradication of illiteracy has been operating in Madhya Pradesh since the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Central Government has provided funds for 31 projects of 300 centres each in 31 districts of the State, 8,937 Adult Education Centres were functioning in these projects during the quarter ending September, 1983 and 2,64,043 adult learners were enrolled at these centres. The number of districts covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects was 15 during 1980-81 and 1981-82. Sixteen new projects were sanctioned in 16 more districts during 1982-83. The number of beneficiaries covered under this scheme so far is indicated below :

(Upto
September, 1983)

(c) if so, the amount of Central assistance provided to different State Road Transport Corporations during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 separately; and

(d) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d) 19 State Road Transport Corporations including Orissa SRTC set up under the State Road Transport Act, 1950 have been receiving the Central Government's matching contribution. The details are as under :

Name of the SRTC	1981-82 in lacs	1982-83 in lacs	1983-84 in lacs upto Oct.
APSRTC	307.00	843.98	341.52
Assam SRTC	20.00	62.83	9.67
Bihar SRTC	67.00	101.85	12.15
Gujarat SRTC	277.50	781.17	173.85
HSRTC	56.50	135.86	12.265
J&K SRTC	28.00	103.53	16.47
Karnataka SRTC	97.00	497.10	12.31
Kerala SRTC	73.50	104.21	20.79
MPSRTC	150.70	412.71	41.69
MSRTC	152.50	386.55	49.91
Manipur SRTC	25.00	18.75	3.75
Meghalaya SRTC	57.00	163.44	—
Orissa SRTC	—	54.50	—
PEPSU SRTC	88.83	251.16	125.37
RSRTC	82.00	176.31	7.44
Tripura SRTC	27.77	37.21	4.15
UPSRTC	195.00	327.71	41.59
N. Bengal SRTC	47.50	41.00	—
Durgapur SRTC	40.00	—	—
Total	1736.37	4500.00	903.57

Revision of History and Language Text Books by States

659. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had written to States to expedite the revision of history and language text books;

(b) if so, the progress made by various states in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) All the States/Union Territories except West Bengal have undertaken the programme from the standpoint of National Integration. A detailed statement showing the progress of implementation of the programme in various States is attached.

Statement

Position of implementation of the Programme of Evaluation of Textbooks from the standpoint of National Integration as on 12-9-83

1. States & Union Territories which have completed the work and have revised the textbooks to be used for 1983-84.

1. Gujarat
2. Punjab
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Mizoram
5. Delhi
6. Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi

7. Maharashtra (some books revised- other books will be revised in a phased programme)

8. Tamil Nadu (some books-revised remaining books would be revised in 1984)

9. Rajasthan

10. Board of Secondary Education, Assam. (-do-)

11. Tripura (some books revised-new books to be introduced from 1984).

2. Textbooks to be revised or new books to be prepared from 1984-85.

1. Haryana

2. Uttar Pradesh

3. Goa

4. Tripura.

3. Expert Committees have finalised the work information of further work not available.

1. Orissa

2. Bihar

3. Karnataka.

4. States which have reactivated the programme.

1. Madhya Pradesh

2. Manipur

3. Kerala

4. Andhra Pradesh.

5. States which agreed to undertake the programme but the progress is very slow.

1. Jammu & Kashmir

2. Nagaland

3. Sikkim
4. State Institute of Education, Assam.
5. Meghalaya has reported that since curriculum in the State is under revision the programme is not taken up.
6. West Bengal has not taken up the programme.
7. NCERT got its textbooks in languages and History evaluated.
8. The Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry, Andaman Nicobar Island are using the textbooks of neighbouring States or these of NCERT-Andaman & Nicobar Islands, however, got some of its textbooks evaluated.

देवीपुरा रेलवे स्टेशन की स्थापना

660. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोकर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के समीप देवीपुरा रेलवे स्टेशन के स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है और क्या इसके लिए वहां मांग की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन क्व तक स्थापित कर दिया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए.बी ए. गनो खां चौधरी) :

(क) सोकर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के निकट देवीपुरा रेलवे स्टेशन खोलने की आवश्यकता की रेलों द्वारा अभी तक जांच नहीं की गयी है। देवीपुरा रेलवे स्टेशन खोलने के लिए कोई अनुरोध अथवा मांग नहीं की गयी है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Cockroaches in Houses of R.K. Puram

661. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are countless cockroaches in houses located in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi, and no action has been taken to deal with the menace created by them inspite of pointing this out ; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) The infestation of Cockroaches is basically a problem of personal hygiene and sanitation. Mainly measures like keeping food stuff covered, maintaining cleaner surroundings specially Kitchen and stoves of the houses can help solve the problem.

Invasion of Grenada

662. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have been approached to join the Peace Keeping Force to be sent to Caribbean island of Grenada :

(b) if so the reaction of the Government of India in this respect ;

(c) whether the Government of India and the Prime Minister who is also the Chairperson of Non-alignment movement has been approached by some non-aligned countries to take effective measures for the withdrawal of U.S. force from Grenada ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. President Fidel Castro of Cuba wrote to Prime Minister on 25th October 1983, acquainting her with details of the invasion of Grenada. He had, INTER ALIA requested Prime Minister to use her influence as Chairperson of the NAM to mobilise nonaligned countries and the international community against the aggression, and to demand the unconditional withdrawal of the aggressors. He also asked for action in the United Nations to denounce and condemn the unjustified military intervention by the U.S. Government.

रेलवे बोर्ड में अपर डिवीजन लिपिकों
के रिक्त स्थानों को भरा जाना

63. श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड के कार्यालय में अपर डिवीजन लिपिकों के सैंकड़ों पद कई वर्षों से रिक्त पड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन पदों को न भरने तथा उन हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों को पदोन्नत न करने के क्या कारण हैं जो इन पदों पर गत सात आठ वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) 1975-76 में नियुक्त किये गये हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों को कब तक पदोन्नत किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गन्नो खां चौधरी) :
(क) जी नहीं । इस समय केवल 15 पद खाली पड़े हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) ये पद भरे नहीं जा सकें क्योंकि अपेक्षित सेवा-अवधि वाले उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं थे । हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों को

18.11.1981 से अबर श्रेणी लिपिकों के रूप में नियमित कर दिया गया है और उनकी बारी आने पर पदोन्नति की पात्रता के लिए विचार किया जायेगा । अतः कोई तारीख विनिर्दिष्ट करना कठिन है ।

Traffic of Delhi Ring Railway

664. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the traffic carried by the ring railway in Delhi during the last one year ;

(b) whether the ring railway has been running at a loss and the capacity is under-utilized ;

(c) if so, the factors responsible for the same ; and

(d) the measures envisaged to make it a viable proposition ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The number of passengers carried by EMU services in Delhi and its suburbs during the period September, 82 to August, 83 was 9,97,469.

(b) to (d) The Ring Railway in Delhi has not gained popularity mainly on account of disinclination of the commuters to patronise bi-modal form of transport. The facility of issuing combined monthly season tickets with the Delhi Transport Corporation did not also achieve any encouraging results.

The Planning Commission had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Dalvi to look into the reasons for the low occupancy of the Ring Railway Services and to suggest measures for improving their viability. In order to popularise the Ring Railway, Dalvi Committee has suggested an "Action Plan". These suggestions are under examination in consultations with the Planning Commission.

Review of Staffing Pattern in Railways

665. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been urged upon to make a urgent critical review of the Staffing pattern on the railways ;

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) The Estimates Committee (82-83) have recommended in their Forty fifth Report that the strength of non-technical staff in the Production Units in the Railways should be got reviewed by an outside agency Railway Convention Committee in their second report have recommended critical examination and review of the existing strength of the officers and staff of the Railway Ministry.

Action on both the above report is under process in the Ministry of Railways.

National Arts Council

666. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to form a National Arts Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister ;

(b) if so, the aims, objectives and salient features thereof ; and

(c) how far it is expected to go in improving the promotion and preservation of arts?

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

(b) and (c) The National Arts Council will be responsible for the formulation of National Cultural Policy. It will coordinate activities of institutions of arts, archaeology, anthropology, archives, museums and provide guidelines for future plans and programmes of the institutions for the preservation and conservation of classical languages and cultural heritage expressed in various art forms.

The Council will also identify areas and forms/which require special attention and planning in order to ensure continuity, interlinking and future growth. It will also advise on the setting up of new national cultural institutions.

Increase in Ticketless Travelling

667. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of ticketless travelling on the Railways is the increase;

(b) if so, the figures for the last three years, year-wise and railway-wise, including the current year;

(c) the factors responsible for the same; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to arrest the trend and bring the culprit to book ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) As a result of concerted efforts being made by the Railways, the number of persons detected travelling without ticket or with improper tickets on Indian Railways has been increasing from year to year. During the year 1982-83, on an average 2.84 lakh persons were detected travelling without

ticket or with improper tickets per month. During the year 1983-84 (upto September' 83), 3.27 lakh persons per month have been detected travelling without ticket or with improper tickets. Average monthly checks have been increased from 15,522 during 1982-83 to 18,827 during 1983-84 (upto the month of September'83). The increase in number of persons

detected travelling without ticket or with improper ticket is due to intensified ticket checking arrangement and cannot be attributed to the increase in ticketless travelling.

(b) No. of persons detected travelling without ticket or with improper ticket during 1980-81, 1981 82, 1982-83 & 1983-84 (upto September, 1983)

(Figures in lakhs)

Railways	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Upto Sept. 83)
Central	3.40	4.15	4.74	2.81
Eastern	5.06	6.07	6.25	3.30
Northern	3.40	4.38	4.60	2.78
North Eastern	1.10	1.45	1.50	0.91
Northeast Frontier	0.64	0.82	0.79	0.48
Southern	1.65	2.22	2.53	1.45
South Central	1.59	1.69	2.35	1.44
South Eastern	2.98	3.93	4.96	2.87
Western	4.78	5.44	6.28	3.59
Total	24.60	30.15	34.00	19.63

(c) The incidence of ticketless travelling is dependent on the law and order conditions prevailing in a particular area as also on the general social habits in a particular region.

(d) Besides general checks by the Ticket Collectors and Travelling Ticket Examiners, the following are some of the special types of

checks conducted against ticketless travel on the Indian Railways.

1. Special massive checks against ticketless travel by mobilising a large force of ticket checking staff, Railway Protection Force, Government Railway Police and local Police personnel accompanied by Railway Magistrates under the

supervision of senior Railway officers.

2. Joint drives against ticketless travel in coordination with the State Governments.
3. Incognito checks by travelling ticket examiners in plain clothes.
4. Concentrated surprise checks especially by moving the checking parties accompanied by Railway Protection Force/Police and Railway Magistrates by road transport.
5. Replacement checks by the headquarters and divisional ticket checking squads by intercepting trains in mid-sections.
6. The ticket checking staff of one railway system are deployed for ticket checking on another system.
7. Preventive checks by Vigilance Organisation of Railways.

Educative propaganda against ticketless travel is carried out among the travelling public, particularly the student community. Services of volunteers of social voluntary organisations of repute are also utilised in assisting ticket checking parties in apprehending ticketless travellers.

Basically, ticketless travel and allied anti-social activities are connected with law and order situation. As the maintenance of law and order and prevention of crimes on the Railways is the responsibility of the State Governments, the cooperation of State Governments is sought at various levels.

Construction of Coastal Railway in Kerala

668. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the progress of construction of coastal railway of Kerala State and when is it expected to be completed; and

(b) fund allocated therefor since 1980 and whether it is a fact that the work is held up due to paucity of funds ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Work on execution of earth-work, construction of bridges and land acquisition for Ernakulam-Alleppey rail line is in progress.

Works on yard alterations at Kayankulam are also in progress.

(b) Much progress could not be made due to scarcity in resources position and work is in progress to the extent of availability of resources. The following outlays were provided in the various Budgets :

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Ernakulam	Rs. 100 lacs	100 lacs	200.00 (lacs)	300.00 (lacs)	178.05 (lacs)
Alleppey	—	—	—	140.00 (lacs)	1 lac.
Kayankulam	—	—	—	—	—

Introduction of Jayanagar-Varanasi Express Train

669. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether introduction of New Jayanagar-Varanasi Express had been decided upon and intimation sent there about in July, last ; and

(b) if so, the action taken for introducing this train on Metre Gauge line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :

(a) No. —

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for Increasing the Production of Railway Coaches

670. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are having any definite scheme to increase the production of railway coaches ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether the establishment of more coach building factories finds place in the scheme ;

(d) if so, whether the Government are considering the establishment of a Railway Coach Factory in Kerala as a part of it ; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The capacity of Integral Coach Factory, Perambur is planned to be

optimised by development of Integral Coach Factory at a cost of Rs. .92 lakhs in 1983-84 besides the proposal for setting up of a New Railway Coach Production Unit which has been approved in principle by the Planning Commission.

(d) and (e) No decision has been taken about the location of the proposed New Coach Factory. Consultants to the Railway Board have been apprised about the preparation of a detailed Project Report including Location Survey.

Indian Delegates for UNO Session

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

(a) how many members were sent as Indian Delegates for the U.N. General Assembly Annual Session 1983 ;

(b) the names and designation of the members ; and

(c) the duty assigned to each member ?

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

(a) and (b) This year, Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited New York to address the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly in the capacity of the Chairperson of the Non-aligned Movement. She led the Indian delegation from 26th to 30th September, 1983.

In addition to the Prime Minister and party, the following were the other members of the Indian delegation to the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly :

1. Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs
2. Shri N. Krishnan, Permanent Representative of India to the UN at New York
3. Shri S. Ramachandran, Minister of Electricity, Tamil Nadu.

4. Shri Kamal Nath, Member of Parliament
5. Km. Kamala Kumari, Member of Parliament
6. Shri C. P. N. Singh, Member of Parliament
7. Shri Jaideep Singh, Member of Parliament
8. Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Member of Parliament
9. Shri M. S. Ramachandran, Member of Parliament
10. Shri Pothen Philip
11. Shri Harbans Singh

SENIOR ADVISORS

1. Dr. J S. Teja, Addl. Secretary, MEA, New Delhi
2. Dr. S.P. Jagota, Addl. Secretary, MEA, New Delhi
3. Shri M. Dubey, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations Offices at Geneva
4. Shri Vinay Verma, Dy. Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, New York
5. Shri P.M.S. Malik, Dy. Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, New York
6. Shri Mani Shanker Aiyar, Jt. Secretary, MEA, New Delhi.

(c) Members of the Indian delegation were assigned different duties in the various Committees of the U.N. as well as in the Plenary of the General Assembly. These included making statements on items on the agenda of the UN General Assembly liaising with other delegations, undertaking consultations or negotiations on draft resolutions etc.

Remuneration to Radiographers

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

(a) whether Government have received the representation dated 8 June, 1983 from General Secretary, Indian Railways X-Ray and Laboratory Staff Association regarding proper remuneration to Radiographers commensurate with their actual duties and responsibilities ;

(b) the duties and responsibilities of Radiologist and X-Ray Technician (Radio-grapher) ;

(c) duties and responsibilities actually executed by X-Ray Technician (Radio-grapher) in Railway Hospitals ;

(d) the scale of pay, duty and responsibility of Radiographer in the Government Hospitals in the State of Bihar ; and

(e) action taken by the Ministry to ensure proper remuneration to Radiographers of Railway Hospitals commensurate with their duty and responsibility ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes,

(b) and (c) Radiographers in Railway Hospitals assist the Radiologists in the discharge of Railway duties. The duties of the Radiographers include inter-alia preparation of patients for X-Ray, maintenance of X-Ray and Electric Therapy equipment, maintenance of films and other records and such other duties as may be entrusted to him by the Administration from time to time.

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

(e) Government have since appointed the IVth Pay Commission to review the pay scales etc. of Central Government employees including Railway employees and the IVth Pay Commission will duly consider the question of proper remuneration to

Radiographers in Hailway Hospitals Com-mensurate with their duties and responsibilities.

चन्द्रपुर के लिए रेलवे आरक्षण कोटा

673. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य का पता है कि महाराष्ट्र का चन्द्रपुर जिला एक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र होने के नाते वहाँ के लोगों और उद्योगपतियों को प्रायः बम्बई जाना पड़ता है जिसके लिए आरक्षण का पर्याप्त कोटा न होने के कारण उन्हें भारी असुविधा होती है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पत्र अथवा ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार औद्योगिक विकास के संवर्धन के लिए वहाँ आरक्षण का कोटा बढ़ायेगी ;

(घ) यहि हाँ, तो कब तक तथा कितनी वृद्धि की जाएगी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनो खां चौधरी) : (क) चन्द्रपुर स्टेशन के लिए बम्बई को और जाने वाली गाड़ियों में निम्नलिखित कोटे की व्यवस्था की गई है :—

गाड़ी सं० और नाम

आबंटित कोटा

2 अप हवड़ा-बम्बई मेल 2 शायिकाएँ (3 दिन

30 अप हवड़ा-बम्बई एक्सप्रेस - 2 शायिकाएँ

40 अप हावड़ा-बम्बई जनता

एक्सप्रेस - 4 शायिकाएँ

4 सीट

इस स्टेशन पर आरक्षण के लिए प्राप्त मांगों का दैनिक औसत संख्या पहले दर्जे में 0.1

यात्री और दूसरे दर्जे में 8.2 यात्री निकासी गयी है जबकि इस स्टेशन पर वर्तमान दैनिक कोटा 10.9 शायिकाओं/सीटों का है ।

(ग) मध्य रेलवे को एक अस्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ग) से (ङ) वर्तमान कोटे की एक समीक्षा की गयी थी और स्थान की समग्र उपलब्धता तथा अन्य स्टेशनों से मांगों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यातायात के वर्तमान स्तर की पूर्ति के लिए इसे पर्याप्त समझा गया है ।

Number of Trains Introduced and Cancelled in South Section of the Suburban Railway in Calcutta

674. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether new trains have been introduced in South Section of the Suburban railways in Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any trains have been cancelled or withdrawn in that section ;

(d) what is the number of passengers carried by the trains in South Section in one day ;

(e) what method was applied to collect the data ;

(f) whether any on-the-spot survey have been made of the passengers ; and

(g) if so, detailed result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Yes,

(b) 55 Up & 55 Dn, 55 57Up/55 58Dn Sealdah-Sonarpur locals have been

introduced from 1.11.83. 301 Canning-Sonarpur and 271/272 Baruipur-Lakshmikantpur locals have been extended to/from Sealdah from 1.11.83.

(c) No.

(d) Approximately 278,000 every day.

(e) This figure has been compiled from the date for passenger originating in the year 1982-83 from stations in South Section of Sealdah Division on the basis of their advance statement of gross earnings and traffic handled. Gross traffic amounting to roughly 30% has been added to it.

(f) No spot survey has been done.

(g) Does not arise.

Communication System of Suburban Railways Around Calcutta

675. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the suburban railways around Calcutta suffer from lack of communication facilities causing delay in running of trains; and

(b) if so, what measures the Railways propose to take to improve the communication system so that the running of trains can be speeded up and made more regular ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) No. Suburban Railways around Calcutta have similar communication facilities as available on other suburban sections like, Madras, Bombay, Delhi. Due to occasional outside interference lack of communication may arise, affecting the running of trains.

(b) Presently, communication facilities like control circuits, for controlling the running of trains around Calcutta are through cable circuits. The Railways propose to go in for wireless communication network on

Howrah, Mughalsarai section, which will also cover the suburban section between Howrah and Burdwan of the Eastern Railway. The Railways have planned an integrated communication network on Microwave/UHF connecting the various Railway-activity-centres at Howrah, Sealdah, Liluah, Fairlie Place etc.

Increasing the Efficiency of Suburban Railway in Calcutta

676. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what measures have been taken to increase the efficiency of suburban railway system serving commuter traffic to Calcutta ;

(b) whether there is no reserved track for commuter service to Calcutta while such reserved tracks are available in Bombay ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to create reserved track system for commuter service in Calcutta ;

(d) if so, when it will be implemented ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :

(a) Additional motor coaches have been provided to the Calcutta suburban system for increasing the load of EMU rakes from 8 coaches to 9 coaches. Additional motor coaches will also improve the efficiency of the EMU services. Sophisticated equipment like route relay interlocking and tokenless block working is being introduced in a phased manner for increasing line capacity on different sections.

Halt/flag stations where justified are being converted into block stations which will further improve line capacity. Separate administrative unit has been set up to monitor the running of suburban trains as also other aspects of suburban working.

(b) No separate tracks are exclusively used for suburban traffic.

(c) There is no proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Provision of additional track is based on traffic requirement, and it is not necessary that track be reserved exclusively for suburban traffic.

Freight Charges for Coal

677. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the freight charges for coal by the railways per tonne per K.M. ; and

(b) whether the freight is same for all types of coal and for all destinations and if not, the details of different rates charged for different destinations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Freight rates for goods traffic including coal being on a telescopic basis, the rate per tonne per K.M. will vary depending on the chargeable distance,

(b) Different types of coal such as steam coal, slack coal, Rubble coal, middlings, lignite and soft coke are charged at the same level of rates. Anthracite coal, Hard coke, Special processed coke and Metallurgical coke are, however, charged at a slightly higher level. As the freight rate would vary according to distance, the actual rate per tonne chargeable between any pair of points, will depend on the chargeable distance.

Diversion of Funds for Education in States

678. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that State Government are diverting funds meant for education to other sectors ;

(b) if so, the names of States which have thus diverted the education fund ; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government towards such diversion of education funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from State Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Pak Allegation Alleging USSR and India for Subversion

679. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that General Zia-ul-Haq, President of Pakistan has alleged that the Soviet Union has a hand in a very strong underground movement for subversion in Pakstan and suggested that India too might be involved ; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and action taken theron ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) In his interview to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's programme "Journal" on October 10, which was repeated in American TV programme of October 20. "Democracy in Pakistan," President Zia said : "There is a very strong underground movement for subversion in Pakistan, in which the Soviet hand is there and we cannot we have no proof as yet, but we do not leave out the possibility of India being involved in this". These allegation are totally baseless and regrettable. This has been brought to the notice of the Government of Pakistan.

Inadequate Facilities for Crossing of Up and Down Trains in Suburban Railway System in Calcutta

680. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the suburban railway system in Calcutta particularly in the south section suffers from lack of adequate facilities for crossing of up and down trains due to which trains have to wait for a long time at certain stations where such crossing facilities are available ;

(b) whether any study has been made by Railways to determine how many crossings should be required to eliminate such waiting of the commuter traffic in south section and what will be the cost for providing such crossing, names of the stations at which the crossings are required and cost of providing the crossings ; and

(c) if no such study has been made, the reasons thereof and whether the Railways propose to make such study, if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Detention to trains on single line sections for crossing is inevitable.

(b) and (c) Line capacity in the shape of additional crossing stations, simultaneous reception facilities and tokenless block working are provided on sections where the utilisation of the capacity is of a high order. In the south section of Calcutta the utilisation on Baruipur-Lakshmikantpur is the highest and provision of two crossing stations has been approved. On the other sections of south Calcutta the utilisation is low and hence, does not call for any augmenting the line capacity.

जागेश्वर मन्दिर, अल्मोड़ा (उत्तर प्रदेश)
की मूर्तियों के लिए संग्रहालय

681. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्मोड़ा में ऐतिहासिक जागेश्वर मन्दिर की मूर्तियों के लिए एक संग्रहालय बनाये जाने के उनके निर्णय के बारे में 24 दिसम्बर, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5460 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उक्त संग्रहालय के निर्माण के संबंध में सरवार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थ० गन) : उत्तर प्रदेश, अल्मोड़ा में जागेश्वर मंदिर में ऐतिहासिक मूर्तियों को रखने के लिए मूर्ति-शेड निर्माण हेतु प्लाट (भूखंड) का चयन पहले ही किया जा चुका है। इस संबंध में भू-अर्जन कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ करने के लिए अल्मोड़ा के जिलाधीश से समर्पक किया गया है। जमीन मिलने पर ही मूर्ति-शेड का निर्माण कराया जायेगा।

Link Road Connecting Willingdon Islands with Cochin Bye-Pass of National Highway

682. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious port and road traffic congestion in Cochin ;

(b) if so, what measures have been taken or proposed to ease out the port and traffic congestions of the area ;

(c) what is the progress of the link road connecting Willingdon Islands with the Cochin bye-pass of National Highway ; and

(d) when it is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d) There has been no congestion at Cochin Port in the recent past. In so far as road traffic is concerned it is proposed to construct a link road connecting Willingdon Island with Cochin bypass. The State Government had been asked to about Rs. 18.70 crores has been recently received. Meanwhile the Port Trust has been requested to go ahead with the construction of a bridge across the Venduruthy Channel. The Project is expected to be completed within 3 years from the date of start.

12:00 hrs.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I fail to understand one thing. We have discussed this very subject yesterday and we had decided that we would be discussing it. I have called a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee at 3 O' clock today, because we had yesterday amended the Business Advisory Committee's report regarding the discussion on the international situation which we are going to discuss later.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : We have given an adjournment motion... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : You are supposed to be very much intelligent. This is a very bad habit on your part. I want to tell you one thing.

I know what the situation is. I have been given to understand that this is not a thing which is recent but it is a recurring thing, and it is going on and gone, and we are going to discuss it. So, what is the point in raising it like this ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : We want to discuss it under adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot. If you had read the rules, you would not have done it. You can come here and sit in the Chair and decide it, you cannot do it. We are going to discuss it...

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

You are unnecessarily taking the time of the House. It is too much ; it is beyond the limits of decency. When I have given you my promise and the Business Advisory Committee is meeting I do not know why you are taking the time of the House.

AN. HON. MEMBER : You allow us one by one.

MR. SPEAKER : For what reason should I allow you ? We are going to discuss it...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Paddy prices are falling in West Bengal...

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to discuss it today under calling attention...

SHRI NARAGAN CHOUBEY : But paddy is not covered by it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : The prices of agricultural commodities are going down but the prices of other essential commodities are going up...

MR. SPEAKER : We are discussing that also.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : We want to discuss it through adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be done under the rules.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Why not ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not something which has cropped up yesterday.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is beyond my imagination and comprehension. That is utterly against our principles. You are unnecessarily taking the time of the House. I do not agree with you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South) : On a point of order...

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. It is only point of disorder.

Now, nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, NEW DELHI FOR 1981 AND A STATEMENT RE REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE PAPERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-7019/83]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT

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 Red Tariff (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 789 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1983 issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7020/83]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ACT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, on behalf of Shri P. Venkata-subbaiah I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No SO. 815 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated

the 16th November, 1983 declaring any service connected with Hotels (including restaurants attached thereto) in the Union Territories of Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu and the transport units of India Tourism Development Corporation in the Union Territory of Delhi, to be essential services for the purpose of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981, under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the said Act. [Placed in Library See No LT-7021/83]

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND PHARMACY COUNCIL OF INDIA, NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82 AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARY KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No LT-7022/83]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Sir, on behalf of Shri JANARDHANA, POOJARY I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G S R 672 (E) and 673 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 200-Customs dated the 28th September, 1979 and 133/83-Customs dated the 13th May, 1983 so as to authorise the Industrial Adviser in the Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) as a specified authority to issue requisite certificate required in terms of the notifications.

(ii) G S R 741(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to carbon electrodes blocks green (green blocks or green clectrodes) for the manufacture of graphic electrodes from the basic customs duty in excess of 30 per cent AD VALOREM and the whole of the additional duties leviable thereon.

(iii) G S R 743(E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 224/81-Customs dated the 1st October, 1981 upto the 30th September, 1984.

(iv) G S R 802 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 230/32-Customs dated 19th October, 1982 upto the 31st October, 1984.

(v) G S R 809 (E) and 810 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to components and sub-assemblies imported for manufacture of equipment to be supplied to offshore installations of the Project TITAN from the whole of the basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.

(vi) G S R 811(E) and 812(E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to titanium sponge imported for the manufacture of titanium and titanium alloy Products from the basic customs duty in excess of 25 per cent AD VALOREM and from the whole of the auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.

(vii) G S R 830 (E) to 834 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemptions to Di-ammonium Phosphate and Ammonium nitro Phosphate, Ammonium Phosphate Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Potassium Sulphate from the customs duties leviable thereon in supersession of Notification Nos. 144-Customs dated the 19th July, 1980, 144-Coustoms dated the 19th August, 1980 28-Coustoms dated the 28th February, 1982 and 58-Customs dated the 12th May, 1977.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7023/83]

(2) A copy each of Notification Nos. G S R 826 (E) to 828 (E) (Hindi and English versions) Published in Gazette of India dated the 5th November 1983 altogether with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to News reels falling under item 37th II (i) of Central Excise Tariff from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon, issued unde the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7024/83]

12.06 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Sixth Report

SHRI R.R. BHOLE (Bombay South-Central) : I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Privileges.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What is it that I can do ? What can I do ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir I am on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Kindly allow me to raise my Point of Order.

MK. SPEAKER : What is your Point of Order ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Sir, it is on record. You have said that the Adjournment Motion which we have tabled cannot be discussed under the Rules.

Sir, I would request you to quote the rules under which we cannot discuss the Adjournment Motion. Sir, you can rule out the Adjournment Motion but you cannot say that under the Rules this cannot be discussed. Let me say, I have a right to move an Adjournment Motion. It is also your right to admit it or not to admit it. But, Sir, you have been saying that this cannot be discussed under the Rules.

Under what rules this cannot be discussed ? Sir, please tell me, under what rule is it cannot be discussed. You can disallow it; you can say that 'I have disallowed'

You can do it. But you cannot say that under the Rules you cannot discuss.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Satyasadhan, I cannot disallow a thing which is admissible. I have to disallow a thing which cannot be allowed under the rules. That is what I have done. I have explained it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : How ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chakraborty, look here ; listen to me properly. Under rules this cannot be done under adjournment motion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : It is your discretionary power. Not that you cannot do it.

MR. SPEAKER : Look here ; if you listen to me properly, I have got to say something.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : You have utilised your discretionary power to disallow every adjournment motion. That is the trouble.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You have not got patience to listen to me, Mr. Ghosh. When I am on my legs you are speaking. Where has your sense of decency gone ? You must sit down when I am standing. I say that I have already committed myself in the leaders' meeting, in the Business Advisory Committee meeting, that we are going to discuss it. We have already decided on this subject and for this very purpose I have called a meeting at 8 P.M. this afternoon.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : We want that this should be taken up just now.

श्री राम लाल राही (पिंसरिख) : आपको मूल्य वृद्धि पर डिस्कशन कराना चाहिए ।***

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, You are too impatient. You please sit down. I have to say something. This is a continuing matter. We discussed it last time also.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, Mr. Rup Chand Pal. I was giving you an Adjournment Motion, You did not take it. Because you did not want it. You had no intention. You can censure anything you like. You can give a No-Confidence Motion against the Government if you like. I don't mind; I can admit everything. But how can you ask me to admit something which I cannot do under the rules? And I am allowing a discussion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is the rule? Kindly quote.

MR. SPEAKER : Rule 58(3). The Motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence. This is not of recent occurrence.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't say it is of recent occurrence. That is not so. It is a continuous process and it goes on like this every time. I do not know whether the leaders are sitting here. You are unnecessarily taking the time of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do it as you like. We discussed it last time and we will discuss it this time also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : We discussed it last time. Even then we can discuss it now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : आप 50 बोलते हैं, मैं अकेला आदमी हूं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कीमतों के बारे में आप वित्त मंत्री से एक बयान देने के लिए कह सकते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो आपको कहा है कि डिस्क्षण करा रहा हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसके लिए कोई सम्मति चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहें, दिलवा देता हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बयान दिलवा दीजिये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी आपसे कोई अलैहदा राय है क्या? किसको समझायें? जागते हुए को क्या जगाऊं?

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I can't and I don't do it. I am not going to do it. Do whatever you like.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, let us go to the next item-Calling Attention. Shri Baburao Paranjpe.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझ से जवाब चाहते हैं, जवाब देने नहीं देते। यही समय अगर आप सदुयोग करते तो आप आरयूमेंट्स दे सकते थे। मैंने कब कहा कि डिस्क्षण नहीं कराऊंगा? आप सुनते तो हैं नहीं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो सारे लीडरों की राय से करता हूं, बिज़नेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी और आप सब की राय से करता हूं।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot browbeat me like that. I am appealing to the leaders who are present here to control their Members.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do it and I am not going to do this.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : लीडर्स आफ दी अपोजिशन की बैठक में यह तय था, प्रेस में कहा गया था कि प्राइस राइज़ पर स्पीकर साहब पर दबाव डाला जाये, उनसे आग्रह किया जाये कि इस पर डिस्कशन करायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो मान लिया है डिस्कशन कराना। किसने कहा कि नहीं माना?

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record whatever they say.

(Interruptions)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप गवर्नरेट को सेन्शुर करना चाहते हैं, तो आज ही आर्डिनेंस पर कर दें।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ़ आँडर है। क्या आप मुझे पायंट आफ़ आँडर पेश करने की अनुमति देते हैं या नहीं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अनुमति तो देना चाहता हूं, लेकिन कोई देने दे, तो ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अगर आप मुझे अनुमति दें, तो मैं बोलूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बोलिए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं आपोजीशन के सदस्यों से कहूँगा कि वे बहुत ज्याद कानूनदां हैं। उनकी जबाबदेही है कि हाउस को कानून के बनुसार चलाया जाए। अगर हाउस को बगैर कानून के चलाना है, तो मैं भी किसी को नहीं बोलने दूँगा।

*** (व्यवधान)***

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, असल में तो हमारा मन और सिर दोनों जो जुड़े हुए होने चाहिए उन में से एक भी जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है बल्कि सिर टूटे हुए और मन फटे हुए हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल करेंगे यह बात।

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : What about the Kerala rice situation? How are we going to discuss it?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दें, हम देख लेंगे।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पटना के कलेक्टर के खिलाफ लिख कर आप को दिया था (व्यवधान)***उसने ह्यूमिलिएट किया है ***।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास आ गया है। मैंने भेज दिया है और अगर उस ने आप सोगों

* Not recorded.

के खिलाफ या माननीय सदस्यों के खिलाफ गुस्ताखी की है तो मैं पूरा ऐक्शन लूँगा। मैं पता करूँगा। देखूँगा अगर किसी मोशन के अन्तर्गत बनता है।

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : What about the rice situation in Kerala ?

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss it.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : How are we going to discuss it?

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद (Budaun) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जो रखी गई है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ गई है क्या ?

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : जी हां।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो देख लेंगे।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, एक माननीय सदस्य गंगा जल लेकर आए हैं। वीफ टैलो जो खाई है उससे वे लोगों को पवित्र कर देंगे। क्या सदन में “गंगा जल” लेकर आना एलाउड है ???

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी नजर में तो कोई आया नहीं। Not allowed.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : मेरी बात भी आप सुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है। पहले रिपोर्ट देख लेने दीजिए फिर बात करेंगे। आपके लिए ही मैंने रिपोर्ट मंगाई है और आपसे पूछे बगैर हम कोई कदम कैसे उठा सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, कीमतों के बारे में आप वित्त मंत्री से कह सकते हैं कि वे जबाब दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज शाम तीन बजे बैठ जाते हैं, जैसा आप कहेंगे, वैसा करवा देंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पहले उनका स्टेटमेंट आ जाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में देख लेंगे। अगर पहले स्टेटमेंट करवाना है तो वह करवा देंगे और अगर सीधे ही वहस करनी है तो वैसा करवा देंगे—उसमें कोई अंगड़ा नहीं है—

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : मान्यवर, साउथ एवेन्यु में सिफ़ 9 बजे तक पानी आता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिए, ऐसे कुछ नहीं होगा। पानी के बारे में आप उनकी बात सुन लेना।

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : We want an assurance in what way you are allowing a discussion on the rice situation in Kerala ?

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me and we shall see. I cannot give an assurance.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : I have already given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : We will consider it. Calling attention-Shri Baburao Paranjpe.

12,27 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MAITER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DISTRESS SALE BY FARMERS OF COARSE GRAINS LIKE JOWAR, BAJRA AND MAIZE DUE TO FALL IN PRICES

श्री बाबूनाव परांजपे (जवलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से आवलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर खाद्य और नागरिक पुति मंत्री का ध्यान दिनांता है और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

‘बाजार में उदार, बाजरा और मक्का जैसे मोटे अनाजों के प्रचलित मूल्यों में, जो सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों से बहुत कम है, गिरावट आने के कारण किसानों द्वारा उनकी मजबूरन बिक्री किये जाने के समाचार और इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Government of India have announced the support price of Kharif coarsegrains, viz. jowar, bajra and maize of fair average quality at Rs. 124/- per quintal for 1983-84 marketing season.

2. As the price of bajra was reported to be ruling below support price in some States, the Government of India have decided that during the current kharif marketing season, price support operations for bajra would be undertaken by the Food Corporation of India or the State Governments agencies acting as agents of the F.C.I. These agents will purchase bajra according to the specifications already intimated to the State Governments. The F.C.I. has accordingly been advised to enter the markets of Haryana, Gujarat and Rajasthan for purchase of bajra as the

price of bajara was reported to have come down below support price in those States. The F.C.I. has also been advised to keep in readiness for entering the markets of any State where the prices of bajra fall below the support price level.

3. The F.C.I. has already entered the markets in Gujarat, Haryana, and Rajasthan, for the purchase of bajra. According to reports available, the wholesale prices of bajra in the important centres in these States, excepting Haryana, are now ruling higher than the support price fixed. In Haryana, it is reported that most of the grain coming to the market is below specifications.
4. The F.C.I. has reported purchase of the following quantities of bajra :

Haryana — 93 tonnes.

Rajasthan — 6 tonnes.

5. No decision has been taken by the Government of India to purchase jowar, maize, or other coarsegrains, in price support operations as normally these grains are locally consumed and whenever necessary, State Governments take up purchase operations. It is open to the individual State Governments to undertake such purchases where it becomes necessary in the interest of the farmers and distribute the grains through the public distribution system at prices to be fixed by them. This decision has been taken keeping in view the short shelf life of the coarse grains and consuming habits of the producing areas. The maize and jowar prices of fair average quality are ruling higher than the support price fixed by the important mandis of most of the States.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record except what Mr. Paranjpe says.

* Not recorded.

श्री बाबूराव परांजपे : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जो निष्पत्रित मूल्य है, समर्थन मूल्य है, उससे कम कीमत पर किसान अपना मोटा अनाज बाजार में बेचने के लिये मजबूर हो रहा है। जैसा उन्होंने आगे कहा है कि सारी व्यवस्था कर दी गई है, परन्तु यह रिवाज है कि सरकार सब बात को ढकने की कोशिश करती है, सरकार किसानों के भले की बात करती है, परन्तु इनकी कथनी और करनी में जमीन-आसमान का अन्तर है। आज भी अनेक राज्यों में किसान अपना मोटा अनाज समर्थन मूल्य से कम भाव पर बेच रहा है। जैसे बाजार राजस्थान में 80 से 105 रुपये के बीच में बिक रहा है, जबार 100 से 115 रुपये के बीच, मक्का 100 रे 110 रुपये के बीच में बिक रही है।

मुझे याद है - जनता पार्टी के शासन ने एक निर्णय लिया था, सिद्धान्त के बतौर किसानों की भलाई के लिये निर्णय लिया था कि हर गाँव में सरकारी गोदाम होगा और किसान का अनाज जब बाजार में कम मूल्य पर बिकता नजर आयेगा तो किसान को अधिकार रहेगा कि वह सारा अनाज उस सरकारी गोदाम में डाल दे तथा उसको जितने रुपये की जरूरत होगी, कर्ज के रूप में वहाँ से ले सकेगा। जब बाजार मूल्य बढ़ जाएगा तब किसान उसको बाजार में बेच सकेगा। इस प्रकार का सिद्धान्त जनता पार्टी के शासन ने किसान की भलाई के लिये बनाया था यदि इस प्रकार की बात आप भी करते सो वह हमारी समझ में आ सकती थी, क्योंकि उस से किसान को वास्तविक रूप से राहत मिलती, लेकिन यहाँ तो बिलकुल विपरीत बात हो रही है। किसान को हर

चीज मंहगे दामों पर खरीदनी पड़ रही है, न खाद के दामों में कमी आई है, न मजदूरी कम हुई है और न डीजल के दाम कम हुए हैं। बिजली के दामों में भी कोई कमी नहीं आई है, उसको हर चीज की कीमत दुगनी और तिगुनी देनी पड़ रही है, परन्तु उस के द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुओं के दाम गिरते चले जा रहे हैं।

यह माँग इस सदन में कई बार उठी है कि किसी न के घन्घे को व्यापार समझ कर किसान की लागत, मेहनत और मुनाफे को जोड़ कर उस का मूल्य तय किया जाय। इस प्रकार की बातें तो यहाँ पर बहुत होती हैं, लेकिन आचरण बिलकुल उल्टा होता है। हमारी सरकार इस बात को पसन्द करती है कि विदेशी किसानों को दुगने और दोगुने दाम दिये जाय, क्योंकि शायद उन की गोरी चमड़ी है, लेकिन जब काली चमड़ी वाला देश का किसान, मूल्य की बात करता है तो उस पर व्यापार नहीं दिया जाता। यहाँ पर बम्पर क्राप्स की बात बहुत कही जाती है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ विदेशों से अनाज आयात किया जा रहा है-दोनों बातों में कितना बड़ा अन्तर है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस मामले पर हमारा शासन विचार करे और अपने कुछ निर्णयों को बदले। आज हमारा किसान बहुत बुरी तरह से पिस रहा है। सरकारी आँकड़े यह कहते हैं कि कुछ वर्षों से इस देश में कृषि उत्पादन में स्थिरता आ गई है। जो बढ़ोत्तरी होती थी वह घट गई है। किसान की लागत बहुत ज्यादा आती है और जो दाम उस को मियता है वह बहुत कम मिलता है, जिससे किसान धीरे धीरे कैश-क्राप्स की तरफ जा रहा है। यदि ऐसा ही चलता रहा तो इस देश की पैदावार में बहुत कमी आ जाएगी जो देश के लिये बहुत खतरनाक बात होगी।

12.35 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair).

उत्पाद्यक्ष महोदय, हम यह बात तो करते रहते हैं कि शायद 1990 तक हमारा देश कृषि उत्पादन में आगे बढ़ जाएगा और हमको विदेशों से अनाज नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि वह किसान जो पैदावार कर रहा है, उस को उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए एन्केजमेंट मिलना चाहिए और उसके लिये कुछ आर्थिक सहायता मिलनी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा होता है, तब तो यह लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर सकते हैं अन्यथा यह बात हवा में ही रह जाएगी और इसका कोई विशेष असर नहीं होगा।

जब मैं किसानों की बात करता हूँ, तो मैं एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज कमीशन की बात भी करना चाहूँगा। उस में किसानों के प्रतिनिधि श्री रणधीर सिंह जी हैं, जो कांग्रेस (आई) के सदस्य हैं। क्या मंत्री जी मुझे यह बताएंगे कि कितनी रिपोर्टों में उन्होंने अपनी डिसेन्ट लिखवाई। किसानों के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में उनकी जो बात होती है, उसको उस कमीशन में मान्यता नहीं दी जाती और बाकी लोग मिल कर इस प्रकार नियंत्रण कर लेते हैं, जो कि किसान विरोधी होता है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी जब आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करें, तो वे ये बताएं कि कितनी डिसेन्ट श्री रणधीर तिह ने लिखवाई।

हम बातें तो यह करते हैं कि सारा देश एक है परन्तु जहाँ तक अनाज का मामला है, हम प्रदेश की ही नहीं संभाग की बात ही नहीं करते बल्कि जिलों पर आ जाते हैं और इस तरह से बहुत से हिस्सों में बंट जाते हैं। आप यह देखें कि यूरूप में 6 देशों ने मिल कर खाद्य का एक जौन बनाया परन्तु हमारे यहाँ तो हर जिले में बैरियर लगे हुए हैं और उसके कारण भ्रष्टाचार बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है।

किसानों को मजबूरी हालत में अपनी पैदावार को कम से कम दामों पर बेचना पड़ रहा है। जो बैरियर्स लगाए गए हैं, उनको अगर हटा लिया जाय, तो इस से किसानों को कुछ राहत मिलेगी। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार यहाँ रखें।

महंगाई का नजारा तो आप सभी जानते हैं। खाद हमारे देश में इतनी महंगी हो गई है कि खाद की खपत इस देश में बहुत घट गई है। मेरे स्थाल से नेपाल को छोड़ कर एशिया में सब से कम खपत खाद की हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में है। अगर खाद की कीमत कम होगी, तो किसान इस को खरीद कर ज्यादा फसल पैदा करना चाहेगा परन्तु आज उसकी जो आर्थिक क्षमता है, वह ऐसी नहीं है कि वह खाद खरीद सके। आप को जो आंकड़े दिये जा रहे हैं, मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इन पर भरौसा मत कीजिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में कितनी मंडियों में कितने सेन्टर एफ०सी०आई ने खरीद के लिए चालू किये हैं और कितने काम कर रहे हैं। अगर प्रदेश से इस तरह के आंकड़े मंगाए तो आप समझ जाएंगे कि जो आप को बताया जा रहा है, वह कुछ और है और वास्तविकता कुछ और है। इसी प्रकार से आप मध्य प्रदेश से भी आंकड़े मंगा कर देखिये कि वहाँ कितने सेन्टर काम कर रहे हैं। यह विषय बहुत गंभीर है और इसका सम्बन्ध सारे किसानों से है और नौकरशाही ने जो आंकड़े भेजे हैं, उस के आधार पर ही आप ने कोई नीति बना ली, तो यह बहुत बड़ा अन्याय किसानों के साथ होगा।

मैं मंत्री जी से पुनः निवेदन करूँगा कि इन सारी बातों पर विचार कर के अविलम्ब किसानों को राहत 'पहुँचाने के लिए कदम उठाए जाएं।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री भागबत भा आजाद : महंगाई और खाद की कीमतें ब्यां बढ़ी और सम्पूर्ण खाद नीति क्या है, इन तमाम प्रश्नों का उत्तर इस प्रश्न के साथ नहीं दिया जा सकता। माननीय सदस्य ने दो प्रश्न पूछे हैं। एक तो यह है कि राजस्थान में कितनी मंडिया खोली हैं और वहाँ पर किस कीमत पर खाद दी जा रही है और कीमत वहाँ के बाजार में क्या है।

राजस्थान में अभी तक 13 मंडियाँ एफ० सी० आई द्वारा खोली जा चुकी हैं, 11 मंडियाँ स्टेट गवर्नरेंट की राजकेड़ ने खोली हैं और राजस्थान स्टेट वेयरहाऊरेंसिंग कारपोरेशन ने 12 मंडिया खोली हैं। इस तरह से कुल 36 मंडिया खोली जा चुकी हैं और अगर जरूरत हुई, तो इस से अधिक और खोलेगे।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can he reply? You cannot ask a question like this.

श्री बाबूराव परांजये: अब तक राजस्थान में कितनी और कहाँ कहाँ मंडियाँ खोली गई हैं?

श्री भागबत भा आजाद: अब तक 36 मंडियाँ खोली गई हैं। अगर और आवश्यकता हुई तो और खोली जाएंगी।

जहाँ तक कीमत का प्रश्न है। अभी हमारे पास 15-11-83 की सूचना है। उसके अनुसार राजस्थान में बोल्ड की कीमत 130 रुपये, स्माल की कीमत 130 रुपये और जयपुर स्माल की कीमत 134 रुपये रही है। जब एफ०सी०आई० ने बाजार में खरीदना शुरू किया तो सब मंडियों में सपोर्ट प्राइस 124

रुपये से ज्यादा कीमतें थीं। इसलिए प्रसन्नता की बात है कि एफ०सी०आई० के बाजार में होने से कोई डिस्ट्रेस सेल नहीं हो रही है और किसानों को सपोर्ट प्राइस से अधिक कीमत मिल रही है।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL (Kota) :**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What Shri Chitta Basu says will only go on record.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Will your remark also go out of record?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can order it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, you might have heard an observation of the hon. Minister while he was replying to the question asked by the previous Speaker. He just swept away the question by saying that he is prepared only to answer the question which is related to the price of bajra, maize and the quantity of those coarse foodgrains which he proposes to purchase.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is the subject matter of the discussion on the Calling Attention.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : He cannot divide the economics of a country in watertight compartments. That is your difficulty and I think that difficulty should not be mentioned by him also. As a matter of fact, if you allow me to say, this problem of the price of bajra, maize or any other agricultural produce is very much connected with the entire price policy of the Government and it cannot be taken up separately. I am not entering into that very wide subject at the present moment because I know the subject and on many occasions I have put across my point of view. But what is relevant today is that every paradoxical situation is there. On the one side there is steep fall in the

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prices of agricultural produce and on the other hand, there is a steep rise in the price of essential commodities, particularly the foodgrains. In the morning, you might have noticed the anxiety, anguish and the concern of the entire House. Of course, I cannot say the entire House, these people are very complacent, but the concern was expressed by this side of the House about the growing price rise of the essential commodities, particularly, the foodgrains.

Therefore, this is the paradox. The paradox is that there is fall in the prices of agricultural produce and simultaneous rise in the price of the foodgrains for the consumers. Therefore, these two subjects cannot be treated separately. As a matter of fact, my first charge against the Government is that the Government has betrayed so long a dismal lack of an integrated policy instrument in the matter of meeting the situation. This subject includes three issues, namely, the support price, the remunerative price and supply of foodgrains to the consumers at reasonable price through public distribution system. These three are inter-linked, indiscernibly interlinked, you cannot separate one from another. Anyway, he has already said that he is not prepared to answer these questions ...*(Interruptions)*. He will have to reply if he wants to convince us. If he does not care for the House, that is a different matter. But if he has got an iota of respect for this House, then he will have to answer it. Of course, he can go scotfree, because he has got the majority.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can quote all the three prices obtaining in West Bengal and Kerala and ask whether it is a fact or not,

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am really grateful to you for you have allowed me to raise the question of the price situation in West Bengal. I think you know it that the West Bengal Government have been demanding 4.5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains each month to meet the requirements of the public distribution system. Yet this Minister, I would rather say this Government—because, I have nothing personal against him—this Government has never been able to make available more than 2.5 lakh tonnes. Would

you accuse the Government of West Bengal for not supplying the minimum ration to the citizens ? Similarly, I understand the Kerala Government wanted 2 lakh tonnes of foodgrains—it is your Government; the demand was made by Shri Kurunakaran, your colleague—but, instead of grating that quota, you reduced the existing quota and scale of supply. So, if the price rises in Trivandrum or in Calcutta, is Shri Jyoti Basu or the left Government responsible for it ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only Shri Chitta Basu's speech will be recorded.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : So, these problems are inter-linked. In the Present case, there has been a bumper crop of bajra this year due to good monsoon. But, instead of it being a blessing for the peasant, the good monsoon has been a bane. The bumper crop of bajra in Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh has resulted in a steep fall in price in the market. What action has the Government taken ? It has asked the FCI to purchase bajra from the growers. But look at the purchases made by FCI. In Haryana they have so far purchased 93 tonnes. In Rajasthan the problem is very very complex and very typical. Shri Vajpayee has already mentioned what is the ruling price of bajra in several places in Rajasthan. Here the total purchase of bajra by the FCI is six tonnes.

Sir, this is the function and performance of the FCI, and of this the Government is proud and it boasts and feels that their policy is the pro-peasant policy, they are very much for the interests of the peasants and they want to protect their interests. But does this prove ? Even a municipality can purchase six tonnes of bajra, or even somebody a clerk can purchase six tonnes of bajra. And you are proud of your FCI that it gives the record that you are able to purchase only six tonnes of bajra from Rajasthan when the situation is very very critical.

Again, in this Government order there are certain loop-holes, gaps, working against

the interests of the peasants. They say: "It is reported that most of the grain coming to the market is below specification." That is, you have fixed up the support price at Rs. 124 without taking into account the cost of cultivation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : You pay some money...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am coming to that. If you know it, you say.

Sir, first of all you have determined the support at Rs. 124 per quintal. Did you take into account the cost of production? (*Interruptions*). In that case, you, the former peasant leader, say that it is not necessary to determine anything in the case of fixing the support price. This is a wrong idea, a wrong theory. Their position is, you should know, that in the matter of calculating the support price the cost of cultivation is not to be taken into account. It is merely a mercy that the Government is doing by purchasing. Therefore, the support price is invariably, according to the Government policy, much below the remunerative price. Point No. 1 is, you cheat the peasant, exploit them. (*Interruptions*). Sir, don't disturb me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is going to put the question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am putting the question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I rang the bell to inform you that you have prepared sufficient background. Put your question now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Now I put my question. May I know whether the Government is prepared to change this very basic policy of determining the support price by taking into account the cost of production, reasonable margin and the risk allowance?

Secondly, may I know whether the Government has provided adequate funds to the Food Corporation of India to launch a massive purchase operation in the villages? May I also know whether the Government is prepared to open purchasing centres for every 2000 population so that in the easily accessible areas the peasants can sell their produce at the Government or the FCI purchasing centres?

Secondly, I have raised the question as to how the Government's policy is anti-peasant. Take for example, sugarcane. They have not been able even to fix the price. (*Interruptions*). Atal Bihariji, you should also know that they have fixed the price for the last year. But the arrears have not yet been paid to the sugar-cane growers. What is the good of fixing another amount if you cannot pay the legitimate arrears? It is not a commissioned rate of money; the peasants have shed their blood, they have produced on the basis of their toil and moil, and your Government company has purchased it and you don't pay the arrears. Again the support price for the jute and the support price for the cotton are determined in a way that the entire question of cost of production is not taken into account.

This is their policy. Their policy is to fleece the growers. By fleecing the growers, they want to fatten the monopolists who use the agricultural produce as their input for manufacture. Their policy is to deprive the vast masses of our country of the right to have foodgrains at cheaper and reasonable rate.

This is the three-pronged attack of the Government, to fleece the growers, to fatten the monopolists and to deny the people of the right to have foodgrains at cheaper and reasonable rate. Therefore, I want to know whether the Government, having regard to these failures of their policy, having regard to the fundamental lacunae of their policy, will revise the policy on the basis of take-over of wholesale trade in foodgrains and provide adequate subsidy so that the foodgrains supplied through the

public distribution system can be made available at cheaper and reasonable rate. He may ask: Wherefrom to get funds? In the Budget for the year 1983-84 Rs 800 crores have been budgeted for food subsidy. Is it not a fact that the Government spent Rs. 1700 crores for the Asiad games? If they can spend Rs 1700 crores for the Asiad games, is it impossible for the Government to raise the food subsidy by another Rs 500 crores?

The three-pronged policy of the Government should be to protect the interests of the growers to supply the foodgrains at cheaper and reasonable prices to the consumers and, in order to achieve that, the Government must have physical control over the stocks and for that, is necessary to take over the whole trade in foodgrains. Is the Government prepared to change their policy on the basis of this pro-people policy?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the hon. Member's move to re-state the policy of his party on this Calling Attention which says:

"to call the attention of Minister of Food and Civil Supplies to the reported distress sale by farmers of coarse grains like Jowar, Bajra and Maize due to fall in the prices prevailing in the market which are much below the price fixed by the Government and the action taken by Government in the matter."

Am I showing disrespect to the House if I do not reply to what all the hon. Member has spoken? I have been in this House since the House has been constituted in the country-Except missing one term, I have been here all the time. I fully respect and know the Rules of Procedure of the House. Therefore, Shri Chitta Basu should not hit below the belt by saying, if I do not reply to him as to what the West Bengal Government's allotment is what the Kerala's allotment, is then I will be showing disrespect to the House. (Interruptions) Either you speak or I speak. Either you hear me or I hear you. If I am not saying about cotton price,

about jute price and about sugar price, am I showing disrespect to the House?

The hon. Member has got a right to roam around the whole economic policy, the price policy, the food policy and so on. I have not got that liberty. Therefore, kindly never say that I am showing disrespect to the House if I cannot speak about cotton or jute or sugar, if I am not speaking about the entire price structure in the country, if I am not saying about the take-over of wholesale trade in foodgrains which has been discussed many times in the House. How am I to reply to all these questions? If I do not reply to all that on a Calling Attention which is about the distress also of Jowar, Bajra and Maize I am told that I show disrespect to the House. Please do not hit below the belt. This is not a parliamentary method; this is an unparliamentary method.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What is unparliamentary? Don't you know your Government's policy? He is not only the Food Minister but he represents the Government. Is it not Parliamentary?

He is in the present Government. He happens to be a Member of the Government and he is supposed to know the Government policy and to explain the Government policies to this House.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The Hon. Member should know that a Call Attention is meant for Government's policy on food management or anything. If this is what the Hon. Member's knowledge is, what can I do about it?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please reply to the relevant points that he has raised with regard to Call Attention.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I will reply to that only. I will reply about

that part of the question which is about Call Attention.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am on a point of order. Is not a Member entitled to raise certain questions which appear in the statement? Please say whether a Member is entitled to seek clarification on an issue or not.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am also on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have raised these things, and he has said that it does not pertain to Call Attention. There is no dispute about that. Please do not get diverted. You please reply to that matter.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What is that? I want your ruling. He cannot hit me below the belt.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : You have done that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You have done that. You have mentioned in this statement that the Government proposes to purchase the foodgrains jowar in order to distribute through public distribution system. He has brought in the question of public distribution system.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am perfectly within my right to raise all these questions. It is for him either to answer or not to answer but he cannot hit me below the belt.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. The rules are very severe. You should only put a question. When a discussion takes place, all these things arise.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am very much within the limits. I never cross my limits.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are very knowledgeable and senior Member of the House, I need not tell you the rules.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You should know you need not tell that. I know the rules. I have not gone beyond the purview of the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You may say "I do not answer". But he cannot say that "I cannot answer" It is our right to defend our rights. He cannot say that I have conducted in an unparliamentary way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody has got freedom of speech here. You can speak. There is no harm.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : He cannot say that I have conducted in an unparliamentary way. That he must withdraw. He cannot say that I have made any unparliamentary remark.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I had said that I if I do not speak about cotton, sugar and jute, it is not a disrespect to the House. I had only said that the Hon. Member can speak anything I have only said that my friend Shri Chitta Basu had hit below the belt.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is unparliamentary. I will show how. Let me speak now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Have I not the right to ask?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I know my words. To tell a Minister that if he does not reply on a call attention about the coarse grains, about cotton, sugar and other things, he shows disrespect to the House, is a very serious charge and I regard it as unparliamentary. What is wrong about it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now you are getting diverted. The subject is lost.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : He is within his right to answer my question on jute. Am I not entitled to know what is the price of bajra in the public distribution system?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West) : Concentrate on something above the belt.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I agree to that suggestion.

The Hon. Member, so far as this call attention is concerned, has talked about the cost of production of bajra and price. Therefore, what I am going to say is when Agriculture Price Commission recommends a support price, it takes into consideration the cost of production plus remuneration for the farmer. And we have fixed the price of coarse grains to the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission. Therefore, any support price announced by the Government for any foodgrains consists of cost of production plus remuneration for the farmer. In this case, the support price of Rs. 124 for coarse grains also includes that.

The hon. Member has asked about sufficient funds. In such a purchase, in such procurement operations, the Reserve Bank provides the credit at a concessional rate, and the FCI has got full funds to purchase as much as is necessary.

The hon. Member has said, by quoting 90 tonnes and 6 tonnes in Rajasthan what an operation by the Government; it is only deceiving the farmers. The fact should be understood in the proper perspective. Why did we enter the market for bajra procurement operation? Because it was reported by the State Governments and we knew that the price was below the support price, that is, Rs. 124. The moment Government entered into the market, what is the position that I have already quoted in my reply to the first question; I have quoted that the price in Rajasthan today, that means as on 15-11-1983, is Rs. 135 Rs. 130 and Rs. 134. Therefore, when the price is above the support price—our centres are already opened in Rajasthan; I have said that already, FCI 13, RAJFED 11, State warehousing Corporation 12 and a few more will be opened—there is no need for any purchase.

Another question was about specifications. It was to be understood in the proper perspective. What all purchases are made are not stocked, are not dumped anywhere, but they are sent to the consumers. The rice I purchase in Punjab and Haryana is sent to Kerala, West Bengal and different parts of the country. That means, the FCI has to purchase fair average quality and that is determined not only by us but also by the Health under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and other things. In Haryana today the fair average quality, after FCI's entering into the market, is not available to us; the farmers are selling their fair average quality above the support price and it is taken by others. Therefore, when we say 90 tonnes and 6 tonnes, it is not that we have only opened centres not purchased. We have the centres, staff and money ready. Our interest is that the farmers should get a price above support price, and they are getting that. Wherever they are not getting that, even for States like Maharashtra, we have given instructions to the FCI to be ready if the price goes down in these States. I have already cleared this.

I am sorry if the hon. Member feels offended by my remarks. I thought, as he was telling me, he would also take my remark in that attitude. But I have now understood that the tolerance of the hon. Member for my remark is not there; I would not speak henceforth. When he came to me and talked, I thought we were very good friends from the old days, but now I feel that since I have become a Minister, I am losing my friends. It is allright. But I only say this; how can I reply on this. Let Mr. Vajpayee, an old Parliamentarian, say this. How can I reply about cotton, about jute and about sugar?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : About sugar, you can. How can you consume bajra without sugar?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I would like to wind up by saying that, so far as other coarse grains like maize are concerned, in all important markets in the country, their price is above the support price. Only in the case of bajra, we were reported, and we have made all preparation;

we have sufficient funds and we have opened centres, and our only purpose is not to allow the price to go below Rs. 124; that, we are looking after.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I can assure him that I do not what to lose his friendship.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I have a submission to make. Since it is taking long, since the Call-Attention is running in the lunch-hour, I request the hon. House to dispense with the lunch break, so that we can complete this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit.

SHRI A.K. BALAN (Ottapalaw) : Sir, what is your reaction to the Minister's request ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We agree. The lunch hour is dispensed with.

SHRI A.K. Balan : We do not have lunch to-day only, but the people of Kerala do not have lunch daily. The public distribution system in Kerala has crumbled down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made sufficient representation. Why can't you meet the Minister ?

SHRI A. K. BALAN : Supply of essential commodities through fair price shops has crumbled down in Kerala. This is one of the 20 points programme.

MR. DUPUTY-SPEAKER : I am also interested in your getting rice. I also recommend your case. Please meet the Minister. The calling attention is on that. Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit is on his legs. Am I to teach you the rules?... Mr. Nadar, you are a leader of the Party. Please sit down.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : That is why I am

asking. I feel my responsibility to the people. People of Kerala are starving. I am raising this question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit. He is going to ask all your questions.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : (Rajgarh): I stand to support the views expressed by my two colleagues earlier. Those points I will not repeat.

The statement laid by the Minister over-simplifies the whole position and tries to play down the fact that in some States coarse grains were sold under distress. Year after year we find this phenomenon. When the harvest is good, the farmer suffers and the smaller farmer suffers the most. While replying to my colleague, Mr. Chitta Basu, the hon. Minister said that the moment they entered the market the price shot up to Rs. 134, 130 and 135.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now they are taking a delegation to you.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : What should I do, Sir ? Should I meet them or should I hear and reply to the hon. Member?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After this is over, you can talk to him, He has to reply.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : The moment the FCI entered the market, the prices went up to Rs. 134 Rs. 130 and Rs. 135. My question to the hon. Minister would, therefore, be : why did the situation go out of your hand earlier? Why is the small farmer year after year forced to go in for distress sale and suffer ? Let us go to the basic question behind this. Those who have been elected from the rural sector have sufficient experience. A sort of cartol, a sort of vicious circle is operating at the purchasing level. One of the most important points on which the poor farmer's produce is rejected is the bogey of the quality.

In a situation like this, when a crisis arises and, when there is a good harvest, I

would like the Government to be lenient so far as the quality, part of it is concerned the point here is that the purchasing Centre is far away from the producing fields. A farmer has to come from 10 to 15 K.M. in his bullock, cart and to unload the grains in the mandi and wait for days for the weighment and sometimes, for his payment. Although the hon. Minister has assured us that the F.C.I. has got a large amount of funds at their disposal, the channelising of the funds to lower level is very much found wanting. Even the State Agencies which are operating as the procurement agents do not pay the farmers in time and they make them to come again and again. In this kind of a peculiar situation, the poor farmer is forced to sell their produce. The big traders are hand in glove with the F.C.I. staff and force the poor farmers to sell their produce at a much lower rate than even the support price. There were numerous complaints about this. I would like the hon. Minister to apply his mind and find out the black sheeps of the F.C.I. which are operating at the collecting centres in collaboration with the traders.

The Warehousing Corporation has taken up an ambitious programme but that has failed to give results. I would take this opportunity of requesting the Government that from now on and, in future, they should have a network of the silos constructed and also godowns so that whatever grains are collected in may be kept in the silos. The small farmers are weak holding power and the big farmers take advantage of them and, even the collecting agents take advantage of them. There should be networks of godowns and silos that have been constructed in the rural centres. When a situation like this arises in future, the grains can be stored there. There are now several mandis. My experience is that they ask the small farmers to wait for long and they have no holding power per the money power to stay in the Mandi for days together. I would expect the Minister to tell me whether the godown facilities or the holding facilities of the F.C.I. at various rural centres are sufficient enough not to warrant a situation like this. Mention has been made about Haryana, Rajasthan and other places. May I also draw the attention of the hon. Minister that the situation

is not far better even in Madhya Pradesh ? I do not know whether he has the reports from other adjoining States. Of course, in Madhya Pradesh, particularly, in those areas where there have been good harvests of jowar and bajra, why such an endemic situation should arise with regard to the distress sale ? I would, suggest to the Government that the Civil Supplies Department should work in close coordination with the Agriculture Department particularly when there is now a lacuna in our food policy—in the agricultural policy — on the cropping pattern.

There is nothing like crop patterning in the whole country. The farmers would be easily convinced to change the crop pattern so that a situation of this kind of glut and distress sale would not arise.

Sir, the statement over-simplified the whole situation and the Minister further simplified it by saying that the moment they entered the market the prices shot up. But there is no fool-proof method. Why the Government could not enter the market earlier. Why did they allow the situation to result in distress sales? Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to make a reply to my submissions about founding of the centres, the number of collecting centres, some fool-proof method whereby corruption at that end is ended and also the godown facilities to be built up in future to save such a situation to happen.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, I am sorry if I carried that impression to the hon. Member that I have simplified the entire situation. It is not so. Government is anxious to pay the farmer the remunerative price-cost of production plus some remuneration and it is with this view that Ministry of Agriculture from time to time announces the support prices. When we announce the support prices it is expected that the farmers will not have to sell below that price. The moment it happens we immediately come into the picture. We have not allowed the situation slip out of the hands. When we announce the support prices of a large number of commodities we keep a watch and monitor the prices and

the moment we find that in some grain the price is going below the support price the support price we come in the market. We have fixed the support prices of coarse grains, namely, Bajra, Jowar and Maize. The moment it came to our notice that in the case of Bajra in some mandis of some States the price is going below the support price we entered the market. Therefore, I would like to say that we have not at all the intention that we should over-simplify. Rather our intention is to help the farmer.

The hon. Member has made a point about quality that in some cases Government should not be very about the quality. Sir, it is true sometimes on account of unseasonal rains the kernel of the grain is not destroyed but it is dis-coloured. In such cases we have relaxed the specification in Haryana, Punjab and other growing centres but I have also to take into account the interest of the consumer to whom it should be acceptable. Therefore, the hon. Member's suggestion is right that when unusual thing happens and we have done it in the past but it cannot be a general rule for all times. In that case for those for whom you are procuring you are depriving them of the good quality or at least fair average quality.

Then, the hon. Member has raised a question about weightment and payment. It is true that when the farmers bring their grains to the mandis, they must give them in proper weight and there was some difficulty in that. When I took up the charge, I noticed the difficulty in the market of Punjab and I have set the thing right. I took up the matter and asked the FCI about it. I have put a task-force there. I have said, before we have the procurement season, let us be ready with all these things. And we are doing it. If some difficulty comes up and if it is brought to our notice, we immediately take corrective action. And I would like to say that it is a must that weight must be correct. The payment also must be full. We always take that into consideration. Whenever we have any complaint, we look into it immediately. The hon. Member also raised the point that when you make procurement and then suddenly if an occasion arises, in that case, you must also be ready with the godowns for proper storage. As

you know, the Warehousing Corporation started in a very small beginning. Now FCI has got its own godowns ; Central Warehousing Corporation has got its own godowns. And also apart from that we have to take on hire. It is not possible for us within the short period that the FCI is operating to have all full-scale arrangements to do everything. We have to keep the imported grains as well. We are doing our best to have the maximum coverage under godown and silo so that the grain which we procure will be properly stored for public distribution.

Then the hon. Member said about Madhya Pradesh. There, Bajra is not very much in production. Maize crop is there. And in Madhya Pradesh, the Maize crop price at present is around Rs. 150 per quintal. It is above the support price. So also in the case of Jowar, in Madhya Pradesh, we have got Rs. 133 and Rs. 134. Therefore in Madhya Pradesh, in respect of these two coarse grains that are there, at present we have not the occasion to enter the market because the price that is prevailing there is above the support price.

Sir, I hope that I have covered all the points raised by the hon. Member. Apart from the question which he has raised, he has also given some right suggestions like godowns and silos, to which I feel great pleasure to give my reply and in the end I will do my best.

श्री सूरज भान (ग्रन्थाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसान की बात तो सभी करते हैं, लेकिन बदकिस्मती की बात यह है कि मिनिस्टर आये और चले गये, किसान की हालत पहले से ज्यादा खराब होती चली गई और किसान को मजबूरन कहना पड़ा :

हर चारागर को चरागरी से गुरेज था,
बरना हमारा मर्ज कोई लादवा न था ।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि किसान की उपज का दाम फिक्स करते बैत उस की

कास्ट का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है। मैं इस बात का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता था, चूंकि आप ने जिक्र किया है इसलिये जिक्र कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ-आप एक सिम्पल-सा फार्म्स ला एडाप्ट कर लीजिये—बेस इयर 1970 मुकर्रर कर लीजिये और देखिये 1970 में गेहूँ के बदले में कितना खाद आता था और अब जितना खाद आया है। उसी हिसाब से गेहूँ के दाम बढ़ा दीजिये। किसान की हर पैदावार के दाम उसी हिसाब से बढ़ा दीजिये। इसमें कोई शेरशारावे या ऐतराज की बात भी नहीं है। किसान को अभी तक लाभप्रद दाम बिलकुल नहीं दिये गये हैं, आप की दाम नीति ही गबत है, लेकिन आप इस में कुछ नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि यह दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री का काम है। फिर भी आप इस के बारे में कुछ जबाब दे सके तो अच्छी बात है।

आप ने कहा कि जब सरकार को पता लगा कि बाजारे की कीमत गिर रही है तो हमने इन्टरवीन किया। कृपा करके यह बतलाये-आपको एकजैक्टली कब पता लगा और किस सोसं से पता लगा या तब पता लगा जब आदरणीय अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी जी और राजस्थान के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री मर्यां सिंह शेखावत ने पिछले महीने राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी से बात चीत की। इतना ही नहीं राजस्थान के चीफ मिनिस्टर के घर पर उन्होंने पिछले महीने की ता० 31 को भूख-हड़ताल भी की। क्या भूख हड़ताल और राव साहब से बातचीत के बाद पता लगा या उस से पहले भी इस की कोई इतिलाआई थी। कितनी मंडियां खुल गई हैं? मेरी जानकारी यह है कि इस महीने की 9 तारीख को ये मंडियां खुली हैं। 31 तारीख को भूख हड़ताल हुई। इस 31 तारीख और 9 तारीख के बीच में आप क्या करते रहे। अगर इस से पहले इतिलाआआ चुकी थीं, तो वह बताइए।

आप ने कहा है कि राजस्थान में 36 मंडियां खोली हैं। मैं ने आज ही सुबह श्री मर्यां

सिंह शेखावत से बात की और उन्होंने बताया कि सिर्फ 26 मंडियां खुली हैं। अगर 36 सेन्टर्स आप के खोले हैं, तो कहां कहां खोले हैं, यह आप बताइए। राजस्थान में 27 जिले हैं। आप ने 36 मंडियां खोली हैं। एक जिले में दो भी नहीं आती और वहां का एक एक जिला बहुत बड़ा है। मैं हरियाणा की बात बाद में करूँगा। वहां पर 150-150 किलोमीटर का फासला तय करके मंडी आना पड़ता है। और कम से कम 50 से 100 किलोमीटर का फासला तय करना पड़ता है। अब ट्रैक्टर बाला किसान तो ट्रोली में भर कर अपनी प्रोड्यूस ले आएगा लेकिन तो बैलगाही बाला किसान है, वह उस पर नहीं ला सकेगा। अब अगर वह किराये पर लाएगा, तो उसको इतना किराया देना पड़ेगा कि उस को अपनी प्रोड्यूस बेचने के बाद कुछ भी नहीं मिलेगा।

एक आपने फेयर एवरज क्वालीटी की बात लगा दी। यह एक बहुत बड़ी बीमारी है, जिससे किसान को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। इसके कारण कुछ बिचौलिये बीच में आ जाते हैं और कई बार ऐसा होता है कि मंडी में आने के बाद एफ०सी०आई का इंस्पेक्टर या कोई और व्यक्ति यह कहता है कि यह तो खराब है और इसकी क्वालीटी अच्छी नहीं है। उसके गुर्गे कम दाम पर उसको खरीद लेते हैं और फिर 124 रुपये के हिसाब से एफ०सी०आई को बेच देते हैं। क्या इस किस्म की बंगलिंग को आप दूर करेंगे?

इस के साथ ही आप ने यह बात कही कि 93 मीटरी टन आप ने हरियाणा में खरीदा और 5 मीटरी टन राजस्थान में खरीदा। अब राजस्थान में 36 मंडियां हैं। इस तरह से $\frac{1}{6}$ मीटरी टन एक मंडी का हिस्सा जाता है। क्या किसान पुढ़ियों में बांधकर उसको लाए थे, जो इतना ही आपने खरीदा। तो मेरा

कहना यह है कि दूर दूर पर आपने मंडियां खोल रखी हैं और अगर आप बाकई में किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, तो कम से कम ब्लाक लेविल पर मंडियां खोलिये ताकि वे ठीक ढंग से काम कर सकें। आप ने गिनती पूर दी और कह दिया कि 36 मंडियां खोली हैं। ये कहां कहां पर आप ने खोली हैं।

फिर आप ने कहा है कि बाजार खरीदना शुरू कर दिया है और मकई और ज्वार के खरीदने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी। क्या इसके लिए भी भूखहड़ताल करनी पड़ेगी? मुझ आज ही श्री भैरों मिह शेखावत ने कहा कि 100 और 115 रुपये के दम्यनि अच्छी मकई और ज्वार बिक रही है। इसको भी आप देखिये और यह न हो कि इन बी खरीद के लिए भी भूख हड़ताल करनी पड़े। *** (व्यवधान) *** मैं पालीटिक्स की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, मैं तो कह रहा हूं कि किसानों के हित के लिए आप कुछ कीजिए: इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इत्तिफाक से राजस्थान में 4 साल के बाद यह बाजार पैदा हुआ है और पूरे 4 साल तक वहां अकाल रहा। उन चार सालों में उन की हाजरत क्या हुई है। प्राइवेट मनी लेंडर्स, गवर्नरमेंट की कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का कर्जा उन के सिर पर तलवार की तरह लटक रहा है। इसलिए लाजमी तौर पर उनको कर्जा अदा करने के लिए डिस्ट्रेंस सेल करनी पड़ती है। कम से कम आप इतना करवा दीजिए कि आप के जो सरकारी बैंक हैं या जो सरकारी क्रेडिट कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं, उन से बापसी मुलतबी जिण दिया जाए। 4 साल से बे अकाल में है। तो उनको बिना ब्याज कर्जा दिलवाइए, ताकि वे प्राइवेट मनी-लेंडर्स के चंगुल में न फसें। सरकारी एजेन्सियों के द्वारा आप कर्जा बंटवाइए, ताकि वे अपना कर्जा दे सकें।

इसके साथ ही साथ एक सुझाव देना

चाहूंगा और यह पूछना भी चाहूंगा कि जैसा अभी आदरणीय श्री बी.के. पंडित जी ने कहा कि वया आप कुछ गोडाऊन नहीं बना सकते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि हर ब्लोक लेविल पर आप एक गोडाऊन बनवा दीजिए और अगर इससे ज्यादा बना सकें, तो और भी अच्छी बात होगी। इतना ही नहीं, जो उनकी पैदावार, है, उसकी जो आप ने सपोर्ट प्राइस डेवलेयर की है, उसका कम से कम तीन-चौथाई पैसा इमीजिंगली किसान को देकर उस की प्रोड्यूस को स्टोर में जमा कर लें ताकि फौरी जरूरतों को वह पूरा कर सके। उस को अपनी बेटी की शर्दी करनी है या कपड़े खरीदने हैं या कुछ और लेना है, तो अगर उस को तीन-चौथाई दाम मिल जाएगे, तो वह उनको पूरा कर सकता है और बाद में अच्छी सपोर्ट प्राइस जब मिलने लगे, तो गोदाम से निकाल कर उस को विकवाया जा सकता है। कम से कम इतना तो बताइये कि मैंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं इनको आप प्रसन्द करेंगे या नहीं?

इसके अलावा एक दिक्कत और आ रही है। हरियाणा का मेरा जातीय तजुर्बा है और हरियाणा के बारे में आपने भी माना है कि वहाँ कीमतें कम हो गई हैं। वहाँ कीमत कम होने का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि डिस्ट्रॉक्ट्स में बेन लगा हुआ है। इत्तिफाक से मेरे पास जो कापी तो वह अम्बाला में रह गई, वरना मैं आपको उसकी फोटोस्टेट कापी दिखाता। डिप्टी कमिश्नर और कलेक्टर ने यह आदेश दे रखे हैं कि जिले से बाहर ये चीजें नहीं जा सकती। इसका कोई लीगल प्रोविजन नहीं है। एक बक्त या जब पूरा मुल्क एक जोन था अब आपने उसे घटा कर जिले तक महदूद कर दिया है। एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में जाने की इजाजत नहीं है। कम से कम इस बीमारी को तो आप बन्द कीजिए जिससे कि किसानों को और उपभोक्ता दोनों को फायदा हो।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि आपने हरियाणा, गुजरात, अंध्र प्रदेश और मध्य-प्रदेश में कितनी मंडियां खोली हैं और कब से वे खरीद कर रही हैं या नहीं कर रही हैं? (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने लगभग मोटी-मोटी सारी बातें कह दी हैं। आखिर में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ। किसान के अगर आप हितेषी हैं तो आप मेरे मुझावों पर ध्यान दीजिए और यह बताइये कि आपकी नीति क्या है।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : मानवीय सदस्य ने किसान की बात कह कर के अपनी बात प्रारंभ भी की और खत्म भी की। यह बात सही है कि किसान की बात वह भी करते हैं और किसान की बात हम भी करते हैं। फर्क इतना है कि वह बात करके रह जाते हैं, और हम जो कहते हैं वह करते भी हैं। उदाहरण के लिए किसान की मुरुख उपज के हमने सपोर्ट प्राइस का निर्णय लिया। यह निर्णय, चाहे बीच में कोई भी सरकार आई हो, उसके पहले भी था, उसके बाद भी है। आज किसान को भी किमत मिलती है, वह कीमत उस कीमत से अधिक मिलती है जो उसे पहले मिलती थी।

यह आपने सही कहा कि किसान को दी जाने वाली कीमत में उसका कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन, इनपुट्स की कीमत को भी जोड़ना चाहिए। इसके लिए एंग्रीकल्चर प्राइसिज कमीशन कीमत तय करता है और वह कीमतें तय करते वक्त इन तमाम चीजों को नजर में रखता है। इनको नजर में रख कर ही वह प्राइसिज का निर्णय लेता है। उन प्राइसिज में कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन भी आता है, इनपुट्स

की लागत भी आती है और उन पर एवरेज लाभ क्या हो, वह भी आता है। सरकार साधारणतः एंग्रीकल्चर प्राइसिज कमीशन की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करती है और उन्हीं के अनुसार काम करती है। इसका सबूत यह है कि चाहे धान हो, चाहे चावल, हो, चाहे गेहूँ हो, चाहे ज्वार हो, चाहे बाजरा हो, इन चीजों की कीमतें भी क्रमशः बढ़ती हैं और कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन के हिसाब से दाम बढ़ाये गये हैं। सपोर्ट प्राइस इस बात का उदाहरण है।

आपने कहा कि राजस्थान में हमने 36 मंडियां खोली हैं, लेकिन खरीदा कुछ ही किंवन्टल। अपने आँकड़ों को भी बार-बार दोहराया है। आप यह भी कहना चाहते हैं कि आपकी पार्टी के मेम्बरों ने वहाँ भूख हड़ताल की। वह भी मैंने सुन लिया है। लेकिन मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमको राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री और हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री ने रिपोर्ट दी। ज्यों ही हमें रिपोर्ट दीं, हमने 27-28 अक्टूबर को निर्णय लिया कि एफ.सी.आई. इसको प्रोक्योर करेगी। क्योंकि अब तक कोर्स ग्रैन के सम्बन्ध में चाहे मकई हो, ज्वार हो, बाजरा हो, यह निर्णय था कि राज्य सरकारें अपनी एजेंसियों के जरिये इनको खरीदें। यही निर्णय मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ और ज्वार के सम्बन्ध में आपका जो प्रश्न है, उसका भी यही जवाब है। बाजरे के सम्बन्ध में हमने निर्णय लिया है लेकिन ज्वार और मेज के सम्बन्ध में जो मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान आर्किष्ट करना चाहता हूँ-

"No decision has been taken by the Government of India to purchase Jowar and Maize or other coarse grains in price support operations

as normally these grains are locally consumed and whenever necessary State Governments take up purchase operations. It is open to the individual States to undertake such purchases where it becomes necessary in the interest of the farmers and distribute the grains through the public distribution system."

आप कहते हैं कि हर ब्लाक पर मण्डी खोलिए। कहना आसान है लेकिन करने में कास्ट आफ आपरेशन कितना आएगा और वह चीज कंज्यूमर के रूप में आपको किस भाव पर मिलेगी। इसके बावजूद जहाँ-जहाँ हम आवश्यकता समझते हैं वहाँ तक जाते हैं। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि हमने इस बात का जगह-जगह रेडियो और टेलीविजन के द्वारा प्रचार किया है कि बाजार में एफ. सी. आई. बाजरा खरीदने के लिए आ गया है। आपने राजस्थान के बारे में कहा कि वहाँ पर 6 टन क्यों खरीदा गया। वहाँ पर आवश्यकता ही इतनी थी। वहाँ पर बाजार भाव अधिक है इसलिए आवश्यकता ही नहीं पड़ी और हम तो चाहते हैं किसी जगह भी आवश्यकता न पड़े।

हरियाणा के बारे में आपने कहा कि फेयर एवरेज क्वालिटी की बात की जाती है। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो कल को आप ही कहेंगे कि अच्छा अनाज नहीं मिलता, उसकी क्वालिटी फेयर एवरेज होनी चाहिए। इसलिए हम फेयर एवरेज क्वालिटी के नीचे का सामान नहीं ले सकते हैं। हाँ अभी जैसा पंडित जी कह रहे थे कि समय समय पर हम

इसी को लेकर न चलें। इसमें कुछ डिलाई की जानी चाहिए। जब हम देखते हैं कि ऊपर का रंग कुछ खराब हो गया है लेकिन अंदर का असली सामान बरबाद नहीं हुआ है तो हम उसको भी खरीद लेते हैं। इसके लिए हमको जनता को समझाना पड़ता है कि इसका ऊपर का रंग कुछ ठीक नहीं है लेकिन अंदर माल बिल्कुल ठीक है। पंजाब, राजस्थान और हरियाणा में इस तरह की बात हो चुकी है।

आपने मुझाव दिया है कि किसान का गल्ला खरीद लीजिए, तीन चौथाई दाम दीजिए। यह प्राइस सोर्ट हम आपरेशन के बक्त नहीं कर सकते। जब आता है उसी बक्त हम फुल पेमेंट करते हैं। जो मुझाव आपने दिया है वह अच्छा है। किसान के दूर-निर्देश के लिए यह अच्छा है और यह काम राज्य सरकारें थूँ कोआपरेटिव या अन्य किसी साधन के थूँ कर सकती हैं।

आपने पूछा है कि आपके बक्त में जोन घट कर जिला हो गया है। इसके पहले की सरकार में एक ही जोन था। मैं उनकी सूचना के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसके पहले जो सरकार थी उसमें भी जोन एक ही था और अब भी एक ही है। अगर किसी राज्य सरकार ने बेडियर डाला है तो उससे पूछेंगे कि क्या बात है। ऐसा कोई डिस्ट्रिक्ट वाइज जोन नहीं बनाया गया है। ना समूचा देश इन सामानों के लिए एक जोन है।

श्री सूरज भान : श्री भजनलाल से पूछिए।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to accuse the hon. Minister of either hitting below the belt, or adopting any unparliamentary methods ; nor do I accuse him of any particular kind of interference or contempt for Members of the Opposition who have raised this Calling Attention. But one cannot escape the feeling that when Members of the Opposition draw the attention of the House and the Minister to a matter of such great public importance as the existence of widespread distress sales, and when five Members put their signatures upon a motion for Calling Attention in which they slowly say that there are distress sales going about in the whole country, one would have expected much greater attention and much greater courtesy from the hon. Minister.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagpur) : I also agree with this.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I really must say that the statement which the hon. Minister has furnished to the House does not reveal what it ought to reveal. It keeps back information which ought to be in his possession but which, for some reasons best known to him, he is not able to furnish to the House, or is not willing to submit to the House.

What is remarkable is some of the tongue in cheek statements which are being capable of supported by facts, figures and evidence ; but again facts, figures and evidence are being sedulously kept back. The first problem which had been raised in a very poignant form by Mr. Chitta Basu is about the support price which has been fixed at Rs. 124 per quintal. Now, the Minister is able to assure us whether this support price includes cost of production plus something more. But the real point of our complaint and the grievance of the kisan is this. The question is not whether the kisan is getting cost of production plus something more ; the real question is the kisan getting a fair share of the national cake, which is not ? Is it or is it not true that the overall economic resources of the States are an inhibiting and controlling factor in the fixation of

support price ? Now, if the overall economic resources of the States are an inhibiting factor, then is it or is it not a very serious criticism which the Minister must answer ? Is your priority in this matter right ? I charge that your charge is totally perverse. Are you concerned more with the maintenance of the hearth and home of the farmers or are you concerned more with the maintenance of Five-Star hotels in the various cities of India ? Are you concerned more with the flowing stream or the water resources of the farmers or are you concerned more with fountains and swimming pools in the Capital ? If your economic aid available to the States was higher and was made higher by avoiding this conspicuous and avoidable expenditure on other useless items, will you or will you not be able to improve the fate of the farmers much better and raise the supports price of the commodities which he produces ?

In the whole policy statement I find one instrument which I call an instrument of deception, but it is certainly a snag or a loophole—this co-called price fixation for fair average quality. In other words, whenever you find that the poor farmer is compelled to make a distress sale, you will tell him that he is making a distress sale because his product does not come up to the standard specification and that is why he is not able to get fair price and the government is not going to pay him a supporting price and, therefore, government is not relieve this distress. This kind of a thing we ought to know ; we want greater information on this. What is it that you consider fair average quality ? When is it that you consider that the farmer has not been able to produce the kind of thing which you want conforming to proper specification. What is more important is this. If a farmer for reasons beyond his control—not because he is incompetent or because he does not attend to his farm or production or he does not bestow sufficient labour—for natural causes, for God's acts, for nature, is not able to produce the product of fair average quality, as you understand it, then, on the contrary, he is entitled to greater assistance from the

States, he is a case of much more under-served want than anybody else, and he must be supported and assisted in eking out miserable existence.

I would have expected the hon. Minister at least in the statement to tell us whether the story of the opposition members for the distress sale is a true story or he does not believe that story or the distress sale is going on or not. I wanted the statement to become frank. It lacks in frankness and candidness. That is my charge. I want that information now. Are you or are you not satisfied that the distress sale by farmers are really going on? But there is an implied confession; the confession is that there are distress sales but the distress sales are only on bajra, not on other coarse grains.

Because he does say that the FCI has decided to go into market and pay the supporting price for at least bajra. Therefore obviously bajra sales were taking place, which were distress sales and this confirms the veracity of the statement of those who have brought in this Calling Attention motion. Now, why does not the Minister then tells us that to the best of his information, there are no distress cells of any kind so far as grains other than bajra are concerned? On that I would request a clear cut statement. But, a clear cut statement is the last thing which I see in this statement of the Minister.

Then, another grave matter of public importance which I want to ask the Minister. After all this distinction which he has made between bajra on the one hand and the other coarse grains on the other, is in truth and in substance, a discrimination not between, foodgrains but is also a discrimination between, in substance the cast of those farmers who are involved in producing bajra and the cast of those farmers who are producing other foodgrains and it also makes a discrimination on regional lines. Because these grains are not being all produced in the same area. They are coming from different areas. Therefore in substance you are making a discrimination against some regions as compared to the

other regions. Now for making this—and I do not want to go into what cast is being supported, which class of farmers are being deliberately wooed by the Government and who are being discriminated against, I do not want to create cast distinctions in this country—what is more wanted from him is, and he should give some good reasons why these distinctions are being made. And I find that the statement is absurd on this point. There are two reasons given in his statement, on the second page, in paragraph 5 of his statement, saying that normally these grains are locally consumed. Locally consumed is none of your business. The question is, are these grains in the local market being sold at much below the support price which you have fixed? So this is an irrelevant consideration which you have given. And the second reason which you have is that whenever necessary the State Governments have to take up purchase operations. That is not a justification at all. The original policy of discrimination which you have made between one foodgrain and another, and between the castes and regions were responsible for those sales. Therefore, both the reasons given in paragraph 5 are utterly irrelevant and the Minister should tell me now what criterion is there, how much difference of rate should be there, how full justice should be made of State Government going in for purchase operations,—most of them are controlled by you go into the market and pay the market price which more than which is due to the farmer.

And the last line,—

“The maize and jowar prices of fair average quality are ruling higher than the support price fixed by the Government in the important mandis of most of this States.”

is most deceptive, and as I called it, it is the instrument of deception, even otherwise I would expect the Minister to give us some more facts, as to which are the mandis selected by you, which are the centres which are selected by you, where the support price is more than the ruling price? All this shows lack

of vigilance and at least lack of due care and caution which I expect from a Minister.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I say, when the hon. Member said that he expected more respect and courtesy, that it is out of courtesy and respect and under the rules of Parliamentary business that we have come out with this statement.

Hon. Member wanted me to tell him straightway whether there were some distress sales or not. He says, that my statement is silent. What he calls, 'distress sales' it is a question of terminology. I have already said in my statement very clearly and it is very abundantly clear in the second paragraph.

"As the price of bajra was reported to be ruling below support price in some States, the Government of India have decided that during the current kharif marketing season, price support operations for bajra would be undertaken by the Food Corporation of India . . ."

Therefore, I have not hidden anything from you. Furthermore, if you wanted to know this you tell me, I say that in the bazaars of Haryana and Rajasthan, I got the information from the Chief Ministers, that the prices there were the ruling prices which were lower than the support price and, and that is why I said what I said in the statement.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Would you not call it a distress sale ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That is a question of terminology. When we fix the support price for certain grains, we do not anticipate anything. Sometimes, when bumper production is there, then there is a tendency of the prices going down. When the price goes down, we step in. You can very well that we came four days, six days or eight days late. But the fact remains that we also have to assess the

situation. We cannot always keep everything ready there because it also means that whatever operations I do, whatever cost is there, it ultimately is compounded on the consumer for whom you also represent. At this hour you are telling me this. But tomorrow possibly when there is difficulty in the distribution system, you will tell me that. Therefore, we will have to keep a balance between the consumer's ultimate interest and the producer's. Therefore, that always makes me to fluctuate and find out the golden means as to where I should operate. That is my difficulty.

You have said about the economic cake and its constraints. Well, it is known that the economic cake in the country is always subject to certain constraints. Even a developed country has got its own constraints, because they want more and more. Compared to that we are less developed and we have our own constraints too. How can we deny that ? So, the hon. Member is right. But the economic cake and its constraints are taken into consideration by the Agricultural Prices Commission which consists of experts. They take into consideration the inputs, increase in prices, cost of production and also a fair margin of profit to the farmer and then the price is fixed. The Government normally accepts their recommendations. It is with this recommendation that we have accepted this price.

The hon. Member has raised the question about the fair average quality, but has argued that this is a weapon which is used against the farmer. This is not correct. This is a weapon or an important consideration which I have to keep in mind for the consumer. If all the produce of the farmer is not consumed, what will the farmer get and what will happen to us ? And the hon. Member will bring a small packet and tell me, look Mr. Azad, this is something which is not average fair quality and you have given me rotten grain. So I have to take into consideration that from the date of purchase upto the date of

delivery to the consumer in the fair price shop the grain must be such that it should have the essential quality of good consumption. It is no pleasure of mine that we will reject or we will say no to some kind of a grain of the farmer. Not at all. Then why do we fix the price and why do we have an elaborate arrangement? I quite agree that there might be some anti-social elements in the market. As Mr. Suraj Bhan has said, there are some fellows who purchase the grain at the price lower than Rs. 124/- and then sell to FCI. There are anti-social unscrupulous elements in all societies. But they are exceptions to the rule and not a general rule. That is why, Government has got the Acts and the field staff to operate over them. Therefore, a fair average quality is determined. You have asked me to give the details. It is a long thing. I do not want to waste the time of the House on this. I can lay a copy on the Table of the House. I would like the hon. Member know about it and give his suggestions. But please keep in mind that there are two parties—the producer and the consumer. One cannot survive without the other. If what FCI is procured in one year is not consumed, then the FCI will go into liquidation. Then what will happen to the farmer? Similarly, if the farmer does not produce, if Punjab and Haryana do not give me the surplus that they are giving all the time, then how will I send the grain to Kerala, whose Members always press me that I have given only 1.2 lakh and I must give them 2.2 lakh tonnes?

I spite of that, it is essential that we should have the fairest quality in which I have got a big distinction. For example, bajra shall be the dried mature grains, shall have uniform size, shape and colour, shall be in sound merchantable condition and shall also conform to food adulteration standards. Then, we have got grade 1, grade 2 and grade 3. Take, for example, Foreign Matter. When you ask me that bajra contains so much foreign material, we have the distinction for that. For example, in grade 1 it should be 1.5 per cent, in grade 2 it is 2.5 per cent and in grade 3 it is 3 per cent. That is why the price is slightly

lower. For grade II, where the foreign material is 2.5 per cent, I have Rs. 1.50 less. For grade III, where there is 3 per cent foreign material, I have a put the price less by Rs. 3. Similarly, it has been described as to for other foodgrains how much percentage should be there, for demand and discoloured grains how much percentage should be there, similarly for shrivelled and immature grains how much percentage should be there, for slightly damaged grains how much percentage should be there and for weevilled grains how much percentage should be there. These percentages are fixed by the exports so that the ultimate analysis where the grain procured is reached, should be accepted. The hon. Member has suggested about the natural calamity. It did happen in Haryana and Punjab where unseasonal rains came. We have a strong demand from the State Governments but this demand comes every year whether natural calamity is there or not. That pressure I am always subjected to that I must lower the specifications I am subjected to two pulls and pressures—one from them and the other from the consumers. Therefore, sometimes I have to take the unpleasant decision. In times of difficulty, we did relax the specification but in that I had to argue very much with the State Governments to please accept such grains that are discoloured but not only damaged. So, I have to please both sides.

14 Hrs.

About the discrimination, I would like the hon. Member to appreciate that it is not possible for us. When fix the support price, the idea behind is not that every thing that goes on will be by the Central Government. There are State Governments also to operate and therefore the position is that when we do this we always expect the State Governments also to do this. Take, for example, wheat and rice. Everywhere all over the country, right from Kamrup to Kuchh and from Kanyakumari to Kashmir, we are dealing with these on a large scale. In every State we classified the variety and fixed the price but that is so for bajra, maize, etc. I cannot impose, through public distribution system, maize or bajra or jowar in States it is not produced,

where it is never consumed. That is we have to make this distinction. Normally these coarse grains are short-lived and they are consumed in local area as, For example, bajra can go to Rajasthan but Rajasthan has got a bumper crop of this. It shall not accept bajra. Where shall I send it ? It can go to Gujarat but they also have good production of this, Therefore, it is very difficult for us. You cannot expect us to purchase and dump them and put the entire loss in the FCI. Then you will shout on me that I have put the FCI to loss. Therefore, with certain kinds of grains, there is no intention or idea that there should be any discrimination. The only point is that we have the compulsion of situation and the kind of grains, that is why we do that. In the last part of my statement I have said not discrimination but I have said that until now all these grains were being purchased by the State Governments also. For example, Maharashtra has purchased jowar almost every year and has always alerted its markets that whenever there is less support price for any of the grains, they should enter the market. I have also told FCI to do the same. Therefore, the entire policy, the entire principle behind this is to keep a balance between the consumer and the purchaser and keeping that in mind, we fix the support price, we procure it and we distribute it.

14.05 hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING TEA (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

The Minister of Commerce and of the Department of Supply (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.

14.07 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO MERGE PAPER TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE, PILOT PLANT AND CENTRAL PULP AND PAPER RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND ITS TAKES OVER BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एशिया में अपनी तरह का अकेला सहारनपुर का कागज प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान आरम्भ में हाई स्कूल उत्तीर्ण छात्रों के लिए तीन-वर्षीय सार्टिफिकेट कोर्स एवं बी० एस० सी० उत्तीर्ण छात्रों के लिए दो-वर्षीय डिप्लोमा कोर्स तथा सम्पूर्ण देश के कागज एवं सम्बन्धित उद्योगों के लिए आपरेटर एवं सुपरवाइजर तैयार करने वाला संस्थान है। यह संस्थान 1977 से बी० एस० सी० उत्तीर्ण छात्रों के लिए एक अन्य कोर्स डिप्लोमा इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन कोर्स—चलाता रहा है। कई बार इसे राष्ट्रीय संस्थान बनाने हेतु इसकी घोषणा कई। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त एक अध्ययन दल ने सारे देश का भ्रमण करने के पश्चात् कागज प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, सहारनपुर को ही राष्ट्रीय पर्याप्त एवं पेपर अनुसंधान केन्द्र में परिवर्तित करने की सिफारिश की थी।

1977 के बाद इस संस्थान की विकास योजनाएं काफी प्रभावित हुई हैं और इसकी अविकसित स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए एवं इस संस्थान को राष्ट्रीय संस्थान बनाने के

14.05 hrs.

TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Commerce and of the Department of Supply (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

लिए 1981 यें तत्कालीन केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिग्रहण करने की सावंतव्यिक रूप से घोषणा की थी, परन्तु अभी तक वह क्रियान्वित नहीं हुई है।

अतः भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह शीघ्र ही कोई प्रभावी कदम उठा कर इस संस्थान को रुक्की विश्वविद्यालय के हाथों से ले ले, जिससे कागज प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, पाइलट प्लांट और केन्द्रीय पत्त्व पेपर अनुसंस्थान संस्थान मिल कर केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधीन एक राष्ट्रीय संस्थान का रूप ले सकें और इन पर लगा करोड़ों रुपया कागज उद्योग के विकास में सहायक बन सके।

(ii) NEED TO HELP LABOURERS, SPECIALLY THEY BELONGING TO BACKWARD CLASSES, WORKING IN STONE QUARRIES OF MIRZA PUR, U.P., NOW FACING UN-EMPLOYMENT.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावट्सगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाल ही में केन्द्र सरकार के माइंज और मिनरल्ज अधिनियम, 1957 के अन्तर्गत बने नियमों के उत्तर प्रदेश में लागू हो जाने के कारण लाखों मजदूरों में विशेषकर मिर्जापुर जनपद में बेरोजगारों की विकट समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। इसके पूर्व ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा लागू मिर्जापुर स्टोन महाल एक्ट, 1886 लागू था, जो वहां की परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल था। इसके अन्तर्गत छोटी पूँजी वाले लोग आसानी से पत्थर खदान (क्वैरी) का आवंटन करा लेते थे। इस समय जबकि मिर्जापुर जनपद एक तरफ सूखे से और दूसरी तरफ बाढ़ की भीषण विभीषिका से प्रभावित है, ऐसी स्थिति में कृषक मजदूर तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्ग से सम्बन्धित अन्य मजदूर जहां बड़े पैमाने पर बेकारी के शिकार हो रहे हैं, वहीं पर परम्परागत पत्थर खदान में लगे मजदूर भी उपर्युक्त कानून के कारण

बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। सरकार द्वारा सन् 1980 में भारतीय वन अधिनियम में संशोधन करके जो वन संरक्षण अधिनियम बनाया गया, उससे भी यह उद्योग प्रभावित हो रहा है, क्योंकि पत्थर वाली भूमियों का बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र वन संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में आ गया है और वन विभाग खदान लगाने में रोकथाम कर रहा है।

उपर्युक्त तथ्यों को देखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान उपरोक्त केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों अर्थात् माइंज और मिनरल्ज अधिनियम और भारतीय वन अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा करने की आवश्यकता की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, ताकि पत्थर उद्योग में परम्परागत लगे विशेषकर समाज के पिछड़े वर्ग के मजदूरों को बेरोजगारी की विकट समस्या से बचाया जा सके।

14. 08 hrs-

RE-ALLEGED PREVENTION BY POLICE OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FROM COMING TO PARLIAMENT HOUSE

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Mu-zaffarpur) : Should Members of Parliament be prevented from coming to Parliament House just because some VIP motorcade is going round. Shri Biju Patnaik and I were stopped three times at all the gates of Parliament House. We were not allowed to come anywhere near Parliament House by the police.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : It is very serious.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य सरासर गलत कह रहे हैं। मैं भी वहां पर मौजूद था। वह बड़े आराम से आ रहे थे। उनको किसी ने नहीं रोका है। (व्यबधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will look into it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Shri. Siddhu, the Leader of the Janata Party, in Rajya Sabha was similarly prevented. We had to make our way to enter Parliament House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should not be prevented.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You must seek the explanation from ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will look into it.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—
(CONTD).**

(iii) NEED TO HELP THE FAMILIES OF THOSE WHOSE LAND IS BEING USED BY ONGC FOR OIL EXPLANATION.

SHRI AHMED MOHAMMED PATEL (Broach) : The programme of oil production and exploration in the country is of very high importance. People also having realised this voluntarily given their lands for oil exploration to ONGC without resorting to the courts. The area around Ankleshwer in Bharoach District of Gujarat has right from the begining proved a great potential for oil exploration. ONGC acquires plenty of lands in different places for this programme. As per the guide lines of ONGC, at least one persons from the family of the land owner is to be provided job in the ONGC. But this guidline is hardly put into practice. There are so many families who have lost their lands but have not been provided with employment to any of their members. Many times, families who lose their land are less educated and backward and some of the people from such families have become over-aged also. It is quite just that families who lose their lands should get alternative source of income as well as these families whose recruitable members are less qualified or over-aged some relaxation should be given.

Recently, some people have been called for interview and further recruitment is also under contemplation.

I would, therefore, urge Government that it may please direct the ONGC to

recruit the persons from land losers on priority basis and also to effect relaxation in qualification and age wherever there are candidates who hail from land loser family.

(iv) NEED FOR STORN ACTION AGAINST PERSONS ENGAGED IN ILLEGAL FELLING OF TREES.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हायरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वृक्षारोपण तथा हरे व फलदार वृक्षों की रक्षा हमारी लोकप्रिय प्रधान मंत्री के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का अंग है। आजकल देश के विभिन्न भागों में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के अनेक जिलों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की अनेक मिली भगत से हरे व फलदार वृक्षों की अनधिकृत रूप से कटाई का अभियान बड़ी तेजी से चल रहा है। पुलिसके अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की अगुवाई में वन विभाग कर्मचारी, लेखपाल और ठेकेदार मिलकर भारी संख्या में पेड़ों को कटवा कर विरोधी कार्य कर रहे हैं। यदि किसी ग्राम समाज का प्रधान अवधा अन्य कोई व्यक्ति गैर-कानूनी तरीके से पेड़ कटाई की रिपोर्ट करने थाने जाते हैं तो पहले तो उसकी रिपोर्ट लिखी नहीं जाती और लिखी भी जाती है तो केवल खानापूरी करने के लिए, उसपर तत्काल कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती और सब मामला यों ही रफा-दफा कर दिया जाता है।

यह एक सर्वविदित सच्चाई है कि वृक्षों पर ही वर्षा निर्भर करती है और वहाँ से हुए रेगिस्तान को रोकने के लिए अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में वृक्षारोपण करना तथा हरे वृक्षों की रक्षा करना आवश्यक है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह किसी उच्च स्तरीय खुफिया एजेंसी से इसकी जांच कराए और इस राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्य में दोषी पाए जाने वाले अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों के विशद सख्त कार्यवाही करे ताकि भविष्य

में इस प्रकार के कार्यों की युनरावृत्ति न हो सके।

(v) NEED TO STOP ILLEGAL ENTRY INTO INDIA OF FOREIGN NATIONALS, SPECIALLY THOSE FROM BANGLADESH,

✓ श्रीमत कृष्ण साही (बेगुलसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हर साल तक रीवन 50 हजार बंगलादेशी धुसरैठियों को हमारे देश की सीमा सुरक्षा बल के जवान बंगलादेश धकेलते हैं। फिर भी सीमा पार कर औसतन 35 से 40 हजार बंगलादेशी प्रतिवर्ष अपनी सीमा पार कर भारत में धूसते हैं और भारत में सदा के लिए बसते जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकार प्रति वर्ष लाखों बंगलादेश के लोग भारत में बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। अवैध ढंग से लोगों की बाढ़ के कारण देश की जनसंख्या में असाधारण बढ़ीतरी होती जा रही है जिसके कारण देश की अर्ध-व्यवस्था और कानून व्यवस्था पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता जा रहा है। तस्करी का व्यापार भी उनके कारणों से बढ़ता जा रहा है। बिहार बंगाल के अलावा राजस्थान एवं अन्य प्रान्तों पर भी ये आवादी के बोझ के अलावा कानून व्यवस्था के लिए भी समस्या बन गए हैं। इस ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करती हूं कि इस अवैध ढंग से बढ़ती आवादी की रोक-थाम की ओर कड़े कदम उठाए, नहीं तो देश को खतरा उत्पन्न होगा।

(vi) NEED FOR SENDING SUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF WHEAT AND RICE TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): The Jammu and Kashmir State has suffered acute shortage of food recently due to the fact that the Centre did not fulfil the requirements of the State even on 1971 census. The Centre supplied 7000 tonnes of wheat and 12,000 tonne of rice per month against 17,000 tonnes of rice and 9,000 tonnes of wheat required per month on the basis of 1971

census. Not only has food been in short supply, the stocks that were sent to the State were of very inferior quality. There has to be a change in this policy, and the Centre must contribute its share in the supply of food to the State on the basis of 1981 census.

(vii) NEED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO INDIRA GANDHI HEART DISEASE INSTITUTE, PATNA.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्दिरा गांधी हृदय रोग संस्थान, पटना बिहार एवं अन्य राज्यों की जनता की सेवा 1971 से करता आ रहा है। यहां बिहार के अतिरिक्त अन्य राज्यों के हृदय रोगियों का इलाज होता है। मैं अपना सौभाग्य मानता हूं कि इस अस्पताल के डाक्टरों और स्टाफ के लोगों की तत्परता एवं उचित इलाज के फलस्वरूप ही आज आपके सामने मौजूद हूं। मैं यहां 8 से 19 अक्टूबर तक भर्ती था।

संस्थान का कलेवर और इसकी उपयोगिता 1980 से और अधिक बढ़ गई है तथा हृदय रोगियों की सेवा करने में यह और सक्षम बन गया है। इस संस्थान में योग्य, निष्ठावान, लगनशील और बराबर चौकस रहने वाले डाक्टरों एवं स्टाफों की टोलियां, हृदय रोग की पकड़ एवं चिकित्सा के लिए आधुनिकतम मशीनें मौजूद हैं। यहां पेसमेकर लेबोरेट्री है, पारध्वनि के माध्यम से हृदय की बनावट एवं कार्य का सही ज्ञान उपलब्ध करने की मशीन हैं और इस संस्थान का नन-इनमेजिव लैब पूर्वी भारत में एकमात्र सर्वोत्तम लेबोरेट्री है।

इस संस्थान में उपर्युक्त मुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त कुछ कमियां भी हैं। यहां कोई निदेशक मैडिकल अधिकारी या अधीक्षक नहीं है, इस संस्थान में आउटडोर पेशेन्ट्स की देखभाल एवं जांच के लिए जगह की कमी

है। यहां पर सर्जिकल खण्ड एवं आपरेशन थियेटर बन कर तैयार है, परन्तु उनके लिए साज-शैया, उपकरण, चिकित्सकों, नर्सों, तृतीय एवं चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति हुई है।

अतः मेरा आग्रह है कि ऐसे उपयोगी संस्थान की दिल खोलकर आर्थिक मदद की जाए ताकि हृदय-रोगियों की चिकित्सा में और आसानी हो जाए। आशा है, सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर तकाल आकृष्ट होगा।

(viii) NEED FOR EARLY COMPLETION OF CIRCULAR RAILWAY PROJECT IN CALCUTTA.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA (Bankura) : The implementation of Circular Railway project in Calcutta will solve to a great extent the acute problem of city transport. Surface transport system in the city of Calcutta and its suburbs has reached a saturation point and the number of commuters is increasing day by day. In the near future, it will reach a staggering figure of 85 to 90 lakhs. The overcrowding in trams and buses of the city has become phenomenal. The present road capacity of the city is a meagre 6 per cent, compared to around 21 per cent in Delhi, Bombay and Madras. The Metro Railway will contain the situation to some extent, but it may at best provide for when completed only one million passengers per day. So, it is necessary to initiate without delay a complementary system of transport in and around the city.

In January, 1947, the Government of India recognising the necessity of re-organisation of railway facilities in and around the city of Calcutta, set up a committee popularly known as Ginwalla Committee. This Committee recommended that Calcutta should be provided with an electrified Circular Railway running roughly through the fringes of its Municipal boundaries on all four sides. Since the formation of Ginwalla Committee, various Committees have gone into the question of construction of Circular Railway in and

around Calcutta and recommended for it. In 1977, the Left Front Government of West Bengal took up the issue with the Union Government and engaged the Railway India Technical and Economic Survey, Ltd. (RITES) to study techno-economic feasibility of Circular Railway in and around Calcutta. The RITES in its report opined that link lines require to be built for Circular Railway including a line from Princephat to Dum Dum are technically feasible. I urge upon the Government to take up the project without further delay.

(ix) NEED TO PASS THE DOWRY PROHIBITION BILL IN THE CURRENT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

SMT. PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North-Central) : Sir, the Joint Committee the examine Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 presented its report and the recommendations, to give teeth to the toothless Act, on 11th August, 1982. On 26th July, 1983 Prime Minister had assured a delegation of women's organisations, Dahej Virodi Chetna Manch, that the Bill would be introduced in the Monsoon Session. However, no draft of the comprehensive Bill has been circulated to the Members up to this day.

Brides are being burnt. The disease in the capital is taking a turn of a epidemic and is spreading to different parts of the country. Unless Government amends the Act on the basis of the recommendations, brides cannot be saved and the greedy in-laws and husbands would go scot free. I, therefore, request the Government to pass the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1983 during the current session.

(x) NEED TO CHECK THE ACTIVITIES OF CECRUITING AGENCIES AND TAKE STEPS TO LIBERALISE PROCEDURE OF SELECTION OF NURSES AND PARA-MEDICAL PERSONNEL GOING TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

SHRI ZAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : It is widely reported in various national newspapers that a large number of nurses and para-medical personnel, mainly Keralites, are discriminated,

harassed and strauded in New Delhi due to the recent decision to stop recruitment through the agencies by the foreign countries. It is also reported that Middle-East countries are stopping recruitment from India due to this harassment, difficulties and bureaucratic meddling. Thsse and few other issues are causing great concern to all of us.

It is so tragic that these trained personnel have to face such difficulties though they have No Objection Certificates from their Governments or Departments, The recent unkind decision to stop the recruitment or selection of nurses and para-medical personnel has a demaging effect. This also has created great ill-feeling the disaffection and prejudicial feelings.

Parliament has passed a Bill curb malpractices in the recruitment of personnel for foreign countries. I appeal that it should be put to effect rather than to pick on the nurses and para-medical personnel alone, that too from Kerala. We are retaining our manpower and sutting up the avenues to go outside by this action and are losing valuable foreign exchange which otherwise could have been earned.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to liberalise the procedure of selection/recruitment of manpower and allow these selected nurses and para-medical personnel by the foreign agency to go without further harassment and misery and not to have any discriminatory measure against persons intending to go abroad for job.

14.25 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF PUNJAB
AREAS ORDINANCE, 1983,
PUNJAB DISTRIBUTED
AREAS BILL,

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF CHANDIGARH
DISTURBED AREAS ORDINANCE,
1983,

CHANDIGARH DISTURBED
AREAS BILL,

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF ARMED FORCES
(PUNJAB AND CHANDIGARH)
SPECIAL POWERS ORDINANCE. 1983
AND
ARMED FORCES (PUNJAB AND
CHANDIGARH) SPECIAL
POWERS BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We go to the next item. We are taking up Item Nos. 11 to 16 together and we have had an elaborate discussion yesterday and four were allotted for yesterday's discussion. But we took six hours. Now the time allotted is about three hours. We have to take up at 4 O'Clock the special discussion on 193. Therefore, I would very much request Hon. Members to be brief in their speeches so that the Minister can reply and also we can complete this discussion on Punjab at a 4 O'Clock.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : At least the three hours should not be reduced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will not be reduced,

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur) : Sir : I beg to move :

“This House disapproves of the Punjab Distributed Areas Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1983) ; promulgated by the President on the 7th October, 1983.”

I am moving this Resoiution for disapproval of the Ordinance not because of what the wordings of the Ordinance are but because of the approach and attitude behind bringing such an Ordinance, specially in a matter like Punjab. The Government is just in a state of confrontation instead of settling the issues at a tripartite level. The issue was raised earlier also several times, and with the cooperation of the Opposition parties, the major issues

regarding the religious aspect of the question have been settled already ; only certain issues connected with territorial problems are there. Unfortunately, instead of negotiating and settling them, they are in a state of confrontation. Especially in such a situation where the Punjab is a border State — and you know the latest developments that are taking place around Punjab ; in Pakistan the armament race is on—the problem has to be tackled with all seriousness instead of just creating problems and giving room for the activities of the extremists to increase. Even after the promulgation of this Ordinance, if you go through the various developments and see the incidents that have taken place in Punjab, you will find that this Ordinance has not helped much ; that can be seen from the various incidents happening in Punjab. If the Government thinks that in this way they can solve the problem, they are having a wrong idea of the whole thing. In the debate that took place yesterday, a viewpoint has been very well expressed that taking the importance of the situation and the area in which we are handling the problem, we cannot resort to only Ordinances and confrontations but we have to resort to serious thinking, serious talks, and see that the issues are settled. That is why I am moving this Resolution for disapproval of the Ordinance ; I strongly disapprove of this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

“This House disapproved of the Punjab Disturbed Areas Ordinance 1983 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 7th October, 1983”.

The Minister of Home Affairs (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill to make better provision for the suppression of disorder and for the restoration and maintenance of public order in disturbed areas in Punjab, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to make better provision for the suppression of disorder and for the restoration and maintenance of public order in disturbed areas in Punjab, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI (Patna : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill the circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st March, 1984.” (1)

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : Sir, I beg to move :

“This House disapproves of the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 7th October, 1983.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

“This House disapproves of the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 7th October, 1983.”

The Minister of Home Affairs (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill to make better provision for the suppression of disorder and for the restoration and maintenance of public order in disturbed areas in Chandigarh, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to make better provision for the suppression of disorder and for the restoration and maintenance of public order in disturbed areas in Chandigarh, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st March, 1984." (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA (Bashirhat) : Have I just to move the Resolution or have I speak also ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may speak if you want.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA : Speak on the Bill also ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can move your Resolution and speak on that.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA : Then I can speak again on the Bill ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can you speak again ? If you want to participate, you need not speak now. I will call you when we take up the discussion.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : I can speak now also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can speak now also. No objection. You will have the right of reply. You need not speak now.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA : This is not my reply. I am moving. Reply comes later on. But I will bear in mind your observation that we should be as possible.

I beg to move :

"This House disapproves of the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 15th October, 1983."

Actually I am opposed to all these three ordinances for the simple reason

which has been, I think, elaborated by many speakers in the last two days' debate. That is that the purpose of these ordinances, it is stated, is to arm the authorities with additional powers to deal with the situation which has arisen. In my opinion, as I have said earlier also, these powers which have been given to the authorities—the Police as well as the Army, are not going to solve any problem at all. I must first say that these ordinances and the consequent Bills are flowing from the state of President's rule which has been declared in Punjab. You will excuse me and the hon. Minister will excuse me if I again refer briefly, because I have heard his reply yesterday and I am not at all satisfied with his argument, abou' what I have said about the highly, I should say, improper way in which this proclamation of President's rule was made in Punjab. The reply given to that was to quote one other example or a precedent, namely, the resignation of Shri Kamla-pati Tripathi Ministry in UP consequent to the armed revolt of the UP PAC which had taken place at that time. Well, Sir, two wrongs do not make a right. I cannot forget for a minute that under Art. 356 of the Constitution, it is expressly laid down that the provision for president's rule can only be invoked in the case of a failure of the constitutional machinery in the State. That means that there has to be a constitutional break down. It can come in many ways. It can be that the Party which is in power in the legislature of that State loses its majority. It can be if there is a break down of the law and order and the Governor reports to the centre that there is a break down of law and order. All these are instances of how a constitutional break down is identified leading to the invoking of this Art. 356. Now I should like the Minister when he replies this time to please answer to the question what was the constitutional break down in Punjab. The Ministry had not lost its majority. Only the Chief Minister decided for whatever reason to resign. But the Party retained its majority and a very comfortable majority in the Assembly. As far as break down of law and order is concerned, nobody, neither the

Chief Minister in his letter to the Governor nor the Governor in his letter to Rashtrapati, has anywhere clearly said that there is a break down of law and order. That is why I have raised this point and by quoting the example of what had happened in UP at the time of the PAC revolt my argument has not been answered. This was definitely a political move which is not countenanced within the ambit of Art. 356. They had a majority. They could have called a meeting of the legislature party and asked them to elect some other Chief Minister. That is the way the constitutional provisions could have been safeguarded and it could have been ensured that the continuity remains. The Chief Minister may decide to resign but that is not ground for them to say that now there is to break down and therefore, there must be President's rule. So I am not satisfied with the reply given. I would like him to explain this position more. The Governor has only said that in view of the Party's strength in the House and the position of the Opposition, there is no point in my calling the leader of any other Party and asking him if he can form his Ministry. That is too $\frac{2}{3}$ a majority but what was there to prevent the minority from electing a new leader as Chief Minister and carrying on?

Then, you must say that in spite of having a majority there, you are not able to maintain law and order. Say that. You have not said that also. So, Sir, this point has gone, unanswered, in my opinion and, I hope, he will deal with it if he can.

Then, Sir, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev had sought to reply to another point of mine which was regarding the investing of the present administration with these sweeping draconian powers, I have said that there is a tremendous amount of tension—communal tension—in the Punjab and one has to be very careful. How will you use the police and armed personnel belonging to one community against the people belonging to another community? Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev then said that where law breakers are concerned, where terrorists and killers are concerned, there is no question of this community or that community. That sounds very good. But, as a matter of fact, General Spa-

rrow had earlier said that, during the regime of the Akali party in the Punjab, they had infiltrated their people into the police forces, into the Administration. And, if what he has said is true, that is the point I was trying to make about this administration, particularly, the police administration and some of the highest officials. Who are those people who are the members of your party who know quite a lot about the Punjab and who from that side said that there are people who have been infiltrated into the Administration by the Akalis, during the period of their ministry? These are the people whom you are investing with these powers of arresting the people without a warrant and shooting down the people and so on and so forth, Is it a practical proposition? This is what I had meant. And then the Army is also being brought into the picture. I do not think it is very good for the morale of the Army at all that they should be employed for this purpose. In all these cases particularly, as far as we can see, mainly these persons are young men who are riding on motor cycle—killers on motor cycles—and it is very difficult to apprehend them. They will be moving about—mobile all the time. So, the army and the police are to be brought into fray in order to combat these young men riding on motor cycles. I am not surprised that nothing very spectacular has happened as a result. These people will not be apprehended that way. They cannot be caught. I would like Mr. Sethi to consider this point that whenever there is any possibility of any negotiation or any talk is mooted for any settlement that may take place—it may be a bipartite or tripartite, I am not concerned with that, at the moment—then, those extremists or terrorists get most agitated, they do not want these things to take place; they do not want settlement; they want this kind of a situation to continue—this anarchy and chaos where they go about doing anything they like. Their mentor and their guru—I advisedly say so—Sant Bhindranwale is the man who is dead-set against any settlement or any kind of negotiation and now, they have successfully provoked the Government of India into a collision where they have also, for all practical purposes, given up the path of any kind

of negotiation and settlement and, where they have also taken to the path of confrontation, then, what is the meaning of these ordinances and those Bills ? That way, we are also not going to have any attempt at negotiations and talks. We are now going to rely on the police and the armed forces to put down these people. This is exactly what these extremists or the terrorists want—not a consensus but a confrontation they want—and, I am sorry to say that the Government fallen into the trap of Bhindranwalle. If there is a possibility of any talks or an attempt at a negotiated settlement, these people have become panicky because that will be the end of their game. They know it and they want that permanent attitude of confrontation to continue where they can create anarchy and chaos and you are helping them, Mr. Sethi, by this latest step that you have taken. You have said nothing in your speech yesterday as to what is the perspective for the future. You have held out no kind of prospect of any settlement at all. It was a blind-alley. That was what I saw in your speech. This is something which they will welcome—these extremists and territorialists will welcome that. The strangest thing of all this is that neither the Home Minister nor any of the hon. Members on that side of the House who spoke have a word to say about Mr. Bhindranwalle.

Why ? I do not know why his name is not mentioned. May be because you fear that your name will be put on the hit list.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Mr. Bhatia did mention.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not know. Mr. Bhatia gave only two suggestions for solution. One was that there should be some kind of a committee to settle the matter about objectionable things written in the scriptures of Nirankaris. The second was that the Opposition should ask the Akalis to withdraw their morcha which we are doing but do you think on our demand they will agree and withdraw the morcha and turn out the absconders who are hiding in the holy places. Mr. Bhatia did not utter a word

about Bhindranwalle. You also never uttered a word about Bhindranwalle who is your own creation, a Frankenstein monster which you have reared and now you cannot control the same and you want the Army and the police to go into action against these boys riding motorcycles and indulging in acts of shooting.

I may tell you that you are absolutely going on a wrong tract. These bills are no substitute for a proper settlement of Punjab. In fact, they are only stabilising a situation of confrontation which the extremist section of the Akalis wants. So, I think, these bills will be counter-productive. They are not going to achieve the aims which have been set out here and there is no other way except to try, try and go on trying repeatedly even if you fail once, twice or thrice you must go on trying to bring about a settlement. There is no other way to save the State of Punjab and also safeguard the Hindu-Sikh unity. If Hindu-Sikh unity is not protected then that will be the end of the State of Punjab. It is one of the proudest possessions of our secular country. I agree with an hon. Member when he said that Panjab is should be congratulated because they have more or less managed to prevent this kind of Hindu-Sikh riots taking place. But do you think what is happening in the minds of Hindus ? Why don't you ask the Hindus who live in Punjab whether they feel quite safe and secure ? Do they ? How can they. Then what about the repercussion which is taking place across the border. In Haryana incidents have taken place where Sikhs have been attacked, their shops and restaurants have been attacked. Luckily it did not spread very much.

So, I want to say that every day's delay is going to make the situation worse. It will help the extremists on the one side and on the other it will fan the flames of discord among Hindus and Sikhs. Gen. Zia-Ul-Haq sitting 30 miles across the border must be enjoying the spectacle because Pakistani radio and press are giving it a big boost.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Ask Mr. Swamy whether he is enjoying !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He may be your adviser but not my adviser. He is supposed to be a big fighter against your Government but he is close to you on many things. As far as Pakistan and China are concerned he seems to be very much in your confidence. Anyway he will speak for himself. So, what I am saying is that these Ordinance and the consequent bills should not be supported in the absence of any specific and positive moves for a settlement. I can concede that these can be supplementary in way to any well-defined policy which leads towards efforts at a negotiated settlement.

But in the absence of those settlement attempts on which he has close the door—he said, nothing will be done till they call off their movement and that in the absence of that—simply these Bills which are relying on drastic and draconian powers including the power to shoot down anybody will not help, because, there is no safeguard, For the citizen today there is no safeguard at all. You may be shot down if you go to the Punjab and nobody is there to question it or to ask about it or to appeal against it or even to ask for compensation for you. So, what is the idea? What is this meant to do? Do you think it will strike terror in the minds and hearts of the extremists and terrorists? Not at all. Because, your Administration and your Police is also riddled with people who are soft towards them or who are too frightened to do anything. Have you not had an experience in Assam just now? How difficult it was for you to get Judges from other States to go to Assam to serve on the tribunal there? With extreme difficulty, by offering all kinds of incentives and so on you just managed to get a few Judges—not the number that you actually required. You have not been able to set up the number of tribunals that you wanted to set up simply because Judges are not forthcoming because of fear of their lives. They are also human beings; they have got their families. And one can assume what is the condition of Judges in the Punjab. Suppose your Police an Military manage to apprehend some of these well known terrorists and extremists, if

they are brought to court to be punished, to be tried, which Judge will have the courage to convict them? He will be immediately put on the 'hit list' of Mr. Bhindranwale. It has happen already. People who should have been convicted and put in jail where released by the Magistrates and the judges. Obviously because they are under this fear of coercion.

So, that is why I am saying that this kind of an administration is not first of all in a position of competence to properly carry out the powers which you are trying to give. And secondly it is only leading to a worse situation of confrontation which will lead to worse Hindu-Sikh relations and spoil the whole harmony of the Punjab which is its tradition. That is what I have to say, Sir.

I finally only say one thing. I have been thinking that some sort of a healing touch is required. I don't know who is in a position to give that healing touch. Government certainly has abandoned that path for the time being. I don't know what will do later on. There is no indication here for any kind of effort at a reconciliation. Yes, you take strong measures also if you really can; but I think you cannot. If you can take strong measures well and good. But it must be accompanied by other measures also, to bring about a settlement. You are doing only one thing, one-sided thing. I will make one suggestion. I don't know whether it is much use practically, but I think, it might improve the atmosphere to some extent and through the Home Minister I am appealing to the Prime Minister also, that an early meeting should be concerned of National Integration Council. The National integration Council has not met for a long, long time. Why was it constituted you know and I know very well. I don't say they have got any 'magic wand' with which they can solve the problem. Not that. But I think at the present moment with Punjab and then Assam and all these things going on in our country, an early meeting of the National Integration Council would help very much to bring about a better atmosphere, a

calmer atmosphere, an atmosphere of reconciliation and unity which might help us to work out more specific initiatives in the Punjab and in other places also. So, I would appeal to him to get a meeting of the National Integration Council called, where amient leaders from different walks of life, different parties, different schools of thought, are there, they are committed to the single ideal of national integration, which is very much under threat now in different ways. And, let the National Integration Council apply some healing touch of its own and try to create an atmosphere which will be better. Because I am sorry to say—this is my final word—that I thought that when extremists and terrorists on the one side want all those Governments to avoid any negotiation and settlement at least the Government would not fall into that trap. But the Government has fallen headlong into that very trap and they have taken to the very path which the terrorists and extremists want. You should try for negotiation and if they refuse once,twice, three times, expose them before the public opinion in the country. You yonself said that the question of territorial disputes and the sharing of the waters are the only two substantial issues which are remaining and because of these two, the whole of the Punjab will go up in flames like this. Isit a reasonable or a logical thing to say ? Therefore I would ask the Government to rensider their whole position, not waste further time, not to play ducks and drakes with the fate of the Punjab for some political purposes of their own, because they will not be able to get political advantage out of it. The way the situation is going, I think it will go out of their control. I would appeal through you also. Sir, that it is timely now for the National Integration Council to be called to consider the whole situation in the country and give some kind of a lead to the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

“This House disapproves of the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Ordinance,

1983 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 15th October, 1983.”

14'52 hrs'

SHRI R.S. SPASROW IN THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, you may be now move the Bill listed at Item No. 16 of List of Bussiness.

THE MINISTER OF THE HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI); I beg to move :

“That the Bill to enable certain special powers to be conferred upon members of the armed forces in the disturbed areas in the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh, be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to enable certain special powers to be conferred upon members of the armed forces in the disturbed areas in the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

“That the bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st March, 1983.” (I)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE

(Jadavpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are now dealing with the three important Bills. Although we had some discussions on the Punjab question yesterday, now we are going into these Bills which are important in the present contex. Sir, this Bill is a clear confession on the part of the Ruling Party that they are unable to govern and it is no longer safe to leave the powers in their hands. The Ruling Party promised to the people that it will provide the Government that works, but we find that this Goverument, if at all werks works in creating divisions amongst he people and multiplying their privations tand in the deepening of the economic crisis.

Sir, we have seen how their Chief Minister has been more busy with

containing the dissensions in his own party ranks than dealing with the situation which was prevailing in his State. Sir, it is a clear confession that he is a person unable to govern the State. Now under what mechanism and magic as soon as the Central Government takes power which is controlled by the same political party, they will be able to control the situation ? This is totally unacceptable an Mr. Indrajit Gupta raised a pertinent point. Can you take recourse to Constitutional provisions just to suit your party purposes and party ends ? There is no talk, no allegation of break-down of Constitutional machinery. One Chief Minister resigns. Now the majority party should be asked to elect a new leader. If the majority party fails to elect a new leader to take up the responsibility, the political party if it refuses to take the responsibility to govern them will be the State, then how one can talk of break down of the Constitutional machinery ? But that was not done, that process was not taken recourse to.

A formality was asked to be completed. Two letters obviously had been sent from Delhi—one written by the Chief Minister and one by the Governor—to Chandigarh and signatures obtained. Lo and behold, there is a President's Rule. Now what do you expect ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : This it your own imagination.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If they think they can take the people for a ride indefinitely, I would say they cannot. You may think whatever you like.

Now, Sir, there was no constitutional breakdown. If this party is unable to govern or is not in a condition to govern then why do you keep the Assembly alive ? Why did you dissolve the Assembly in Assam ? What are the standards you apply ? A political party is hopelessly confessing its inability to govern, the State, the State where they claim to have their preponderant majority. Now what magical solution they will have in future ? How this Party will evolve a great leader in the future that you want to keep the Assembly alive ? Sir, this

is a the way the Constitution is being trampled upon and misused year after year. It is not the first Occasion. The result of it We have seen. The result of this Government's functioning is that this country is tearing apart. Casteism, communalism and secessionism have raised their ugly head resulting in sowing distrust among the people. Even the integrity of the country is at stake. Sir, we have to spend hours and hours in this House trying to find a solution, but this Government is sitting quiet, when one part of the country is burning.

Sir, we find that this Government is leading the country and its people from on crisis to another without solving a single basic problem and it drifting as a rudderless ship in an uncharted sea and it is trying to deal with the issues as they arise on an ad-hoc basis. There is no proper formulation of principles even. Can you deal with Punjab question an ad-hoc basis by such ad-hoc legislations that you have brought in ? Who is responsible for the explosive situation in Punjab where a Government according to the Constitution cannot function ? Why for years the problems, are not settled across the table ? Why they have been allowed to linger on and gather momentum and grow in intensity ? Why there is so much insensate killing ? Why there is so much of distrust among the communities in that State where the people have lived together in complete harmony and we sincerely hope that they will continue to do so ? Sir, we are concerned about it.

The trouble is—as was evident yesterday from the speech of the Punjab Congress (I) President, Mr. Bhatia, that they are more concerned about their narrow political interests than solving the basic problems of Punjab. That is why you have closed to doors of negotiations and discussions. And, Sir, possible electoral gains and propping up a discredited party Government that has been the guiding factor so far. Instead of the spirit of reconciliation and harmony, which should have been brought into being, draconian powers have been taken to teach the people of Punjab a

lesson and you arrogate these types of draconian powers and have conferred them on the police people, policemen and army of every description to be used in their subjective satisfaction. I am sure you are shuddering what ominous possibilities of such conferment of power there are. Whether you use it indiscriminately or not, it does not matter. You are conferring power on people with no accountability. They cannot be brought before any courts of law, before any tribunal, if they deliberately kill somebody. Taking recourse to this Special Powers Act, a policeman can settle scores with anybody. Now, Sir, he may say "Well I have exercised my power under this Act" and he cannot be brought up before a court of law. No accountability. Government will not own any responsibility for it. Even the Government cannot file a prosecution against him. As the prosecutor, Government cannot prosecute a policeman or an Army personnel who does it, because complete immunity has been provided.

We find today that the State of Punjab, full of valiant and patriotic people, is faced with hordes of Army and Police people who are being given unchecked, unregulated and uncontrolled power, unfortunately even licence to kill.

As Mr. Indrajit Gupta rightly said, what was and what is needed, is a healing touch; but instead of providing it, you are showing them clenched fists. Is this the way you are going to solve the problem? When statesmanship is needed, the people there are being treated with arrogance of usurped power.

What are the provisions of the Bill? When we go through them, we do not find any difference from the days of Emergency. We cannot forget, it is not easy to forget, those blackest days for our country when the lamp of democracy was extinguished; and the right to life and liberty became matters of maternal dispensation. We cannot forget the Attorney General of India arguing before the Supreme Court that in this country of ours, where we are supposed to be having a parliamentary system of Government, under a democratic Cons-

titution, there is no right to life so far as the people of this country are concerned. That was solemnly argued to justify wrongful detention. It is the same type of power which you are conferring, absolute, unchecked, unregulated power even to kill. The answer cannot be : since the ordinance came into force, on how many occasions it has been used ?

You are creating a mental attitude. As everybody admitted, events have not come to an end. Such incidents are still taking place. We have been told of about 4,000 or more arrests. And some of them, or lots of them appear to be of anti-social elements. I request the hon. Minister to tell this House as to whether without these powers, these arrest could have been made, or not.

SHRI INDERAJIT GUPTA : The National Security Act is there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If the ordinary laws of the country permitted such arrests, why is this power being conferred on the Police or Army? Is it to create a mental situation, to strike terror? But has he struck terror in the minds of those who are terrorizing others? That has not happened. So, in principle, we are opposed to this. Don't play with the ordinary laws and the ordinary constitutional set-up of this country, for your political purposes.

So, we are against this, on principle.

This Government, it seems, functions under the ordinary laws, nor in a common ordinary, normal constitutional set-up. It wants to be always armed with draconian powers, unregulated powers. As we have seen, it has taken draconian powers against the workers in the form of ESMA, against political opponents in the form of NSA; and now it has taken this power against the people of Punjab, as if this Government is on a perpetual *jehad* against the people of this country.

Nobody wants the situation which is prevalent in Punjab to continue. We strongly condemn the violent incidents

that are, or were taking place there. But what is the solution ?

On how many occasions, this law had been taken recourse to specially, this Special Provisions Act ? We would like to know whether by the application of these Ordinances violence has been contained or not. When we find that it is essentially a political problem, why such sweeping powers should be taken and conferred on the law enforcement machinery which in our country should be kept on leash than let loose ? That is the position in our country. I oppose this on the ground also that there will be no accountability for the misuse. Power has been conferred on the police and in a manner that they can become trigger happy, which will be very serious and dangerous. Mr. Indrajit Gupta had correctly given this warning against the involvement of the army in such matters, sensitive matters, when we are very happy and proud of the great role played by the Sikhs in the army. Why are you involving them and for whom ? Therefore, such drastic and draconian power is conferred on them for the purpose of so called solving civil problems. It is opening a dangerous road. We want firm action to be taken by the government against the extremists. But, at the same time, we want to emphasise that unless negotiations and discussions are started and are held continuously, merely showing your bayonet or your rifle or this law will not solve the problem as during the last 7 weeks it has not helped in solving them problem at all. We also want to know about it so that the people of the country may also know about it. We want that a White Paper should be published on the activities of the extremists so that they can be identified. It is essential that communal elements which are there should be thoroughly exposed at the people should be made aware of those elements. We feel that there should be a mobilisation of the right thinking people and the left democratic forces which can deal with the situation. Provided the government has the political and administrative will, you cannot deal with the extremists in the State of Punjab, as had been pointed out by Mr. Indrajit Gupta—I do not wish to repeat it again—by merely

passing such a legislation, which they can do because they have a majority. Therefore, in the cause of restoring peace in Punjab, it is necessary for the Central Government to resume the dialogue with the Akalis on the basis of the consensus worked out at the earlier conference of the government, the Akali and other opposition party representative ; secondly, the Central Government should rely on the democratic political parties and mass organisations rather than resorting to the use of the administrative and police methods to bring the State back to normalcy ; and it should organise with full cooperation from the opposition parties, a mass political campaign against Sikhs and Hindu extremists.

We again urge upon the government to hold negotiations with the Akalis and see that the extremists are isolated and that alone will contain the extremists activities. On these grounds, I oppose these Bills.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, कल सदन में इस विषय पर बहुत बड़ी चर्चा हो चुकी है और सदन में पंजाब और चण्डीगढ़ के हालात को देखते हुए पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्णय का समर्थन कर दिया । उस निर्णय के बाद फिर उसी बात को बार-बार पीटना कोई महत्व नहीं रखता है । जब सदन एक निर्णय ले लेता है, तो फिर बार-बार दवा का नाम लेने से रोग नहीं जाता है । एक दवा हमने की कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया । लेकिन दवा का खाली नाम लेने से काम नहीं चलेगा, दवा को खाना पड़ेगा और दवा देनी पड़ेगी और परहेज भी रखना पड़ेगा अगर कोई बीमारी हो गई है तो ।

अगर मुल्क का कोई हिस्सा बीमार हो गया है तो उसके लिए सारे मुल्क को दवा देनी पड़ेगी, उसे बीमारी से मुक्त करने के लिए । यह पार्टी के हित का सवाल नहीं है । कांग्रेस अपनी पार्टी का हित नहीं देखती

है। यह देश का सवाल है, यह इस देश की 70 करोड़ जनता का सवाल है। हम पृथकतावादी और आतंकवादी ताकतों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहते।

मैं बार-बार आप से इस बात के लिए माफी मांगते हुए कहता हूँ कि जो विरोधी दल वाले सज्जन यहाँ बैठे हैं उनमें इतनी ताकत होनी चाहिए कि आप ऐसे लोगों की निन्दा करें। अभी भी सरकार के दरवाजे खुले हैं। क्या आपने कभी आतंकवादियों को कहा है कि वे ऐसे काम न करें? वे लोग खुलेआम निरंकरियों को मार रहे हैं जैसे कि निरंकरियों को मारने का उनके पास लाइ-सेंस हो। वहाँ इतने निदोष व्यक्ति मारे गए, उनके लिए आपने कभी आंसू नहीं बहाए। चलते-चलते, यात्रा करते-करते सैकड़ों, हजारों लोग मार दिए गए। उन्होंने यहाँ तक किया कि गाड़ियों को रोक दिया। सरकार ने निर्णय लिया कि हम गाड़ियाँ नहीं चलायेंगे। उन्होंने समझा कि सरकार कमजोर हो गई है और सरकार की उदारता को कमजोरी समझने की भूल की। सरकार की उदारता को आप कमजोरी समझ लें और यह सोचें कि आप जो काम कर रहे हैं वह बहुत बहादुरी का काम कर रहे हैं तो इस प्रकार के कानून बनाना आवश्यक हो जाता है। अब आप हमें यह कहने लगे हैं कि हम इस प्रकार के कानूने क्यों बनाते हैं? आप अपने लोगों को ही कहिए, जिन्होंने कि इन कानूनों की सराहना की है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आपके लोकदल के महारथियों ने और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के महारथियों ने क्या कहा है—

“Mr. B.D. Singhr, Chief Whip of Lok Dal Parliamentary Party, Mr. Satpal Malik, Secretary, and Mr. Ghayoor Ali Khan, said that if the Centre was sincere, it was high time it dealt with the activites of the secessionist elements with a firm hand.”

उन्होंने तारीफ की है कि हमने अच्छा

काम किया है यह भी कहा है। कि हमारे गृह मंत्री और हमारा शासन कड़ाई से काम लेगा। अब इसकी परीक्षा है और राष्ट्रपति शासन की परीक्षा है।

श्री बौलतराम सारण (चुरू) : क्या यह एमजेन्सी नहीं है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : एमजेन्सी नहीं लगी है। यह बात तो आपके सेक्रेटरी कह रहे हैं, मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं यह गृह मंत्री जी का बयान नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ।

“Prof. Balraj Madhok and Mr. Ramgopal Shalwale, both former MPs, welcomed the imposition of President's rule in Punjab and said that the direct responsibility for setting things right in the State now devolved on the Centre.”

हम तो कर रहे हैं उनके कहे के अनुसार और आप कह रहे हैं कि कांग्रेस अपने राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से कर रही है। यह अपनी सरकार का सवाल नहीं है, यह सवाल देश को बचाने का है, इन आतंकवादी ताकतों से इन पृथकतावादी ताकतों से जो देश को कमजोर करना चाहती हैं। यह आपने कहा है, हमने नहीं कहा है—

“They are playing the game of Pakistan and its in aeents India and they are the enemies of the Khasa Panth conceived by Guru Govind Singh.” Mr. Madhok and Mr. Shalwale Said.”

उसको भूलिए मत। अपने नेताओं का तो आदर करो, हमारा आदर करने का सवाल नहीं है। उन नेताओं के शब्द आप भूल जाते हैं। गृह मंत्री उन्हीं बातों की अनुपालना कर रहे हैं। जब दवा देने लगे तो कहते हैं कि दवा कड़वी है। कड़वी है तो एक-दो खुराकों में ठीक हो जाओ, हम उसको बन्द कर देंगे। टेम्परेरी ही तो रखा है। इतने महीने हो गए, कितने निर्दोष लोग मारे गए। पंजाब जल रहा था। जब आग

बुझाने लगे तो कहते हैं मत बुझाओ। बात यहां तक पहुंच गई कि ये खलिस्तान की मांग करने लगे। जब इंडियन एक्सप्रेस ने इनका इंटरव्यू लिया—This has appeared in Indian Express dated 6th November, 1983—

“The Government says some terrorists are hiding in the Guru Nanak Niwas. What will be your reaction if the police or any paramilitary force enters the Guru Nanak Niwas ?

Time will tell. But I repeat what I said six months ago : If the police enter the Golden Temple, it will serve as the first stone of the foundation of Khalistan.”

आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं। उधर बैठने वालों को कभी अपनी गर्दन नीची भी करना चाहिए। ऐसे ही बहस करते हैं जब राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू हो गया तो सबने उसका स्वागत किया और बहुमत से किया। कल आपमें फिरीजन मांगने की हिम्मत नहीं थी। आज तो 5-6 आदमी रह गए हैं, कल तो बहुत लोग थे। आपने इसको मान लिया है। हम यह नहीं कहते कि इसको हम लम्बे समय तक रखेंगे।

आप कहते हैं कि डायलाग करो। सेठी जी कहते हैं कि हमारे दरवाजे खुले हैं। The door once open is always open. हमने कब दरवाजे बन्द किए। दरवाजा खुला है—आओ। लेकिन टेरिस्ट का समर्थन करने के लिए नहीं। कल किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि निर्दोश लोगों को गाड़ी से उतार कर मारा गया।

इस बिल को पढ़िए। इसमें तो बहुत मामूली सी बातें हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब सूख्त कदम उठा लिए तो आप इनकी बातों में आकर पीछे मत हटाइए। अगर कदम पीछे हटा लिए तो सरकार बदनाम हो

जाएगी। हिन्दुस्तान की धरती पर आतंकवादी और पृथक्तावादी ताकतों का सदा के लिए खात्मा हो जाना चाहिए।

आसाम के बारे में भी कहते थे कि यह कर देंगे, वह कर देंगे, वहां पर भी अब कुछ शांति है। बताए कि पंजाब में हथियार कहां से आते हैं। बिना लाइसेंस के हथियार कहां से आते हैं। आपके नेताओं ने कहा है। आपके नेता श्री चरण सिंह जी के लिए तो पुलिस का पहारा हमारी सरकार ने लगा रखा है। यह बात मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं। इसलिए नहीं कि सिक्ख या पंजाबी गलत हैं। वहां पर तो कुछ आतंकवादी हैं जिन्होंने समझा है कि हम तो खलिस्तान लेकर रहेंगे। जगह-जगह इस बात का प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि पंजाब जल रहा है तो उसको बुझाने के लिए यहां से सलाहकार मेजे गए। यहां से सलाहकार व्यक्तों मेजे गए क्योंकि यह कानून है, नियम है इसलिए यह कोई गलत काम नहीं किया है। यह संविधान का आधार है। गुरु नानक जिसको हिन्दुस्तान का ही नहीं बल्कि संसार का गुरु आज माना जा रहा है, उनका यह सवाल नहीं था कि हमारे मानने वाले लोग इस प्रकार की बातें करेंगे। अब सवाल यह नहीं है कि हम पंजाबियों के खिलाफ हैं, हम लोग तो आतंकवादियों और पृथक्तावादी के खिलाफ हैं। जब आपने बिल पेश कर दिया तो जिम्मेदारी आपकी है। समझौता करते-करते समझौता नहीं हो सकता। बार-बार बुलाकर घिनी-पिसी बातें करते-करते थक गए। चण्डीगढ़ के बारे में हमने कहा कि इस मामले को भी तय किया जाए। लेकिन क्या हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ पंजाब है, हरियाणा नहीं है राजस्थान नहीं है या दूसरे प्रदेश नहीं हैं। लेकिन जब आपका बिल आ गया, एकट आ गया जिसके द्वारा कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं तो आपने बातें करनी शुरू

कर दीं। अखबार वाले क्या लिखते हैं, यह भी मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ।

"The stake in Punjab is extremely high—the country's security. The Centre should spare no effort and shirk no decision, however unpleas ant, if it is to restore respect rfo autho rity."

जो सिपाही लड़ाई में लड़ता है, वह भी बहादुर है इसलिए आपको आतंकवादियों से लड़ना है। अब दया का दृष्टिकोण नहीं होना चाहिए दया जब होगी जब देश में शांति कायम होगी। एक-एक आतंकवादी को निकाल दिया जाए। आप यह भी घोषणा कर दीजिए कि जब भी विरोध पक्ष के लोग आतंकवादियों के बारे में बतायेंगे तो उन्हें इनाम दिया जायेगा। आप इन देश-भक्तों के लिए इनाम घोषित कर दो। यह काम 15 अगस्त के दिन होना चाहिए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश में शांति कायम होनी चाहिए। जब आपने हाऊस में विल पारित कर दिया है तो दवा मत दो। यह नहीं होना चाहिए मलेरिया के लिए सिर्फ कुनैं की गोली दे दी। अगर इंजेक्शन देने की आवश्यकता हो तो वह भी दिया जाना चाहिए। ये जो बड़े-बड़े देश भक्त हैं, अगर ये आतंकवादियों का नाम बता देंगे, उनको शांत कर देंगे तो इनको आवश्यक ही पुरस्कृत किया जाना चाहिए।

अखबार वालों की टिप्पणी क्या है, इसके बारे में मैं आपको पढ़कर सुना देता हूँ। इससे आपको कुछ जानकारी मिल जाएगी।

"The fact is that the Centre has so far bent ove backwards in handling the Akali agitataton with kid gloves. The present carckdown is an inevitable corollary to a state of runaway violence."

आप कहते हैं कि हमें समझौता करना है, हमने कब मना किया है। श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त के सभापतित्व में मीटिंग बुलाओं और वहाँ एक सौल्यूशन निकालो और मिल कर भिड़रांवाला से कहो कि दस्तखत करो। आपको मजबूती के साथ इस काम को करना चाहिए। लेकिन वे तो कभी खालिस्तान की बात करते हैं, कभी जो रेजोल्यूशन था उसको उठाते हैं। बैंकों को भी लूट रहे हैं। तीन लाख रुपया स्टेट बैंक का लूट लिया है। दूसरे बैंकका चालीस हजार लूट लिया है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : बैंक तो दिल्ली में भी लूटे जा रही हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : यह देश की सम्पत्ति है जो लूटी जा रही है। आपको भी थोड़ा दर्द होना चाहिए जब ऐसा होता है।

देश के हालत को देखते हुए जो बिल पेश किए गए हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका हमें एक स्वर से समर्थन करना चाहिये, उनको पास करना चाहिये। उधर के बैठने वालों को भी बोलने की इन पर जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिए और न इधर बैठने वालों को। थोड़े दिन रुको। अगर थोड़े दिन में शान्ति कायम हो जाती है—

डा० सुब्राह्मण्यम स्वामी (बम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) : आपकी गवर्नरमेंट गिर जाएगी।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : हम देश को गिराना नहीं चाहते हैं। हम आपकी भी सोचते हैं। हमारा उद्देश्य यह है और हमारे दिमाग में यह है कि देश बड़ा है। यह हमारी या आपकी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। यह देश का सवाल है। हमारी पार्टी राज करे या न करे, रहे या न रहे, देश में शान्ति रहनी चाहिए। इसमें आपका भी कोओप्रेशन रहे तो आपका स्वागत है और न रहे तो भी स्वागत है।

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश (रोहतक) : पंजाब की समस्या सारे देश की समस्या है। देश का

कोई हिस्सा नहीं जो इस समस्या से चिन्तित न हो। दो महीने पहले मुझे यूरोप जाने का मौका मिला। अमरीका आदि में जो भी भारतीय वहाँ मुझे मिले सभी ने पंजाब के बारे में और पंजाब के भविष्य के बारे में पूछा मैं समझता हूँ कि पहले दो सालों में सरकार की जो नीतियाँ रही हैं पंजाब के बारे में ने पूरी तरह से फैल रही हैं और आज जो पंजाब की स्थिति है उसका मुख्य कारण हमारी जो केन्द्र की सरकार है इसकी तुष्टीकरण की नीति है। जिस समय आदरणीय चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने सरकार को यह कहा कि बाहर से ट्रैनिंग ले कर लोग आ रहे हैं। और पंजाब की शान्ति भंग हो रही है तो सरकार मानने को बिल्कुल तैयार नहीं थी। सरकार की सारी एजेंसियों और सरकार का पूरा तन्त्र एक तरह से सोता रहा और पंजाब में सम्प्रदायिकता का जो जहर है वह फैलता गया। हमने बहुत पहले कहा था कि केन्द्र की सरकार पंजाब में सरकार को चलने नहीं देना चाहती। वही हुआ। पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने एक बार नहीं बल्कि पचासों बार कहा था कि मैं एक दिन में सारे उत्तराधियों को पकड़ सकता हूँ लेकिन मुझे स्वीकृति नहीं मिल रही है। केन्द्र की तरफ देख कर मुख्य मंत्री अपने को असहाय मान कर, असमर्थ मान-कर कोई कदम नहीं उठा सकता है। केन्द्र की जैसी नीयत थी वैसे वहाँ एक बातावरण बनता गया, बनता गया। हालत यह हो गई कि एक बस अमृतसर से दिल्ली के लिए रात के बारह बजे चलती है। जंगल में रोक कर उत्तराधी बस में से लाइन बनवाते हैं कि सिख लाइन में, मुसलमान एक एक लाइन में और हिन्दू एक लाइन में खड़े हो जाएँ, और लाइनें बना करके गोली मार दी जाती है। यह सारा कान्ड होने के बाद सरकार को मालूम पड़ा कि वहाँ क्या हालत हो रही है।

अभी हमारे साथी गृह मंत्री जी को उपदेश दे रहे थे कि अब आप लड़ाई के मैदान

में जा रहे हैं, मोर्चे पर जा रहे हैं, अब आपको ढील नहीं करना चाहिए। इसकार मतलब यह हुआ कि पिछले 2 महीने में गैर-जिम्मेदारी से चलते रहे कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं समझी और आज पहली बार उपदेश के बाद मोर्चे पर जायेगे पता नहीं क्या करेंगे? यह जो मनोवृत्ति है। मैं समझता हूँ, यहाँ कितनी बार वहस हुई और उसमें लोक दल की तरफ से यह मांग हुई, चौधरी चरण सिंह ने यह कहा कि जब सरकार यह कह रही है कि गुरुद्वारों में अपराधी छिपे हुए हैं तो पुलिस को गुरुद्वारों में जा करके तलाशी लेनी चाहिए। यह कोई गलत बात नहीं थी। देश का कोई कानून ऐसा नहीं है जो पुलिस को रोक सके। इसके बजाय कि यह जो राष्ट्र के हित में सुझाव दिया गया इसके ऊपर कोई आचारण होता, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री पंजाब में गई और लोगों में जा करके सभा में यह कहा कि अपोजीशन के लोग यह जो चाहते हैं कि पुलिस गुरुद्वारों में घुस जाय, लेकिन हम बिल्कुल नहीं घुसने वाले हैं। जब आपकी मनोवृत्ति हो आप कह रहे हैं कि हमारे सामने राष्ट्र मुख्य है, जब बोट बोटोरने के लिए किसी की भावना का लाभ उठायेंगे उस चक्कर में आप कोई फैसला ही न लेना चाहें, कोई कानून न लागू करना चाहें, यह कहाँ तक उचित है?

मैंने विदेशों में देखा, कई नौजवान सरदार मुझ से मिले उन्होंने कहा स्वामी जी, हमने यह सुना है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सरदारों की दाढ़ी काटी जा रही है। तो मुझे इतना आश्चर्य हुआ कि सारी दुनिया में जो प्रचार हुआ है सरकार उसमें फेल हो गई। हालाँकि पंजाब की हालत यह है, मैं किसी एक सम्प्रदाय की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन पंजाब के जब आंकड़े देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि वहाँ किसी सिख पर जुल्म नहीं हुआ है, हुआ है, बल्कि जुल्म हिन्दुओं

पर हो रहा है। लेकिन सरकार कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर पा रही है।

अभी 4 दिन में पंजाब में हो कर आया हूं, राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होने के बाद वहां कोई फर्क नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है। उसी तरह से मर्डर हो रहे हैं, रेलें टकरायी जा रही हैं, बैंक-लूटे जा रहे हैं। जिस आयोग्य प्रशासन के कारण पहले सरकार नहीं चल सकी, पंजाब में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं बनी, आज भी वही आयोग्य प्रशासन गवर्नर राज में भी फेल होता जा रहा है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में आप और ज्यादा पुलिस को अधिकार दे कर के कैसे सफल हो जायेंगे? मैं समझता हूं सरकार में संकल्प शक्ति की कमी है, कोई बात लागू नहीं कर पा रही, फैसला नहीं ले पा रही है और तुष्टिकरण की नीति पर इसको खुश किया जाय, उसको खुश किया जाय यह हालात बने हुए हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मुझे यह बिल्कुल विश्वास नहीं है कि यह जो सबा महीने से गवर्नर राज चल रहा है, यहां पर उसका अनुमोदन कर देंगे, तो वहां कोई व्यवस्था लागू हो सकेगी। ऐसी स्थिति में और ज्यादा अन्याय होंगे, होते जा रहे हैं। मैं यह समझता हूं सरकार पंजाब के मसले पर और देश के कई कोनों में फेल होती जा रही है। जैसे विधान सभा को आपने स्थगित किया है, जब कि वह भंग होनी चाहिए और दोबारा आपको जनता के बीच में जाना चाहिए यह पता करने के लिए कि लोग क्या चाहते हैं, आपको किस दृष्टि से देख रहे हैं। और दिल्ली में बैठ कर आप पंजाब पर जो शासन थोपना चाहते हैं वह शासन चल नहीं सकता। आप हर तरह से फेल हो चुके हैं। मैं रोज देखता हूं, आप बोलते हैं कि एक पानी का मसला है, कुछ इलाकों का मसाला है। हरियाणा के साथ लगातार अन्याय किया जा रहा है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने अबाई दिया कि फाजिल्का और अबोहर हरियाणा को दिए जायेंगे और

चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को दिया जायेगा। लेकिन उस समय, मुझे याद है, मुझे जेल जाने का मौका मिला था, कि कितने लोगों को गोलियों लगीं। बहुत ज्यादा लोगों में गुस्सा हुआ। इतने बड़े नुकसान के बाद सरकार ने उस फैसले को लागू नहीं किया, उसे लम्बा कर दिया और स्थगित कर दिया। आज वही मसला सिरदर्द है। अगर आप फैसले को लागू नहीं करेंगे और वह फाइलों में ही पड़ा रहेगा तो देश कैसे चलेगा?

पानी का मसला है। हरियाणा की धरती बिना पानी के प्यासी है। राजस्थान का पानी भी इसी तरह से रुका हुआ है। करोड़ों रुपए की पक्की नहर हरियाणा में बन गई, पंजाब के लिए भी पैसा दे दिया। दो साल हुए सरकार ने घोषणा की थी कि पानी आ जाएगा, लेकिन अभी तक काम शुरू नहीं हुआ। यह सरकार कोई भी फैसला नहीं लेना चाहती। जब कोई आन्दोलन शुरू करते हैं तो आप लम्बा टाल देते हैं। इस काम लटकाऊ नीति के कारण देश का आत्मविश्वास ढीला पड़ता जा रहा है। ईमानदार आदमी समझते हैं कि सरकार ने कोई फैसला लेना नहीं, कुछ करना नहीं और इन्साफ यहां मिलना नहीं। ऐसे बातावरण में पुलिस को ताकत देकर, बन्दूक के सहारे राज्य करने का काम सफल नहीं होगा।

पिछले सबा महीने में हमें दिखाई दे रहा है कि किस तरह से गवर्नर राज्य फेल हो रहा है। उसका कारण यह है कि यहां से सलाहकार में जो जा रहे हैं और रास्ता बताया जा रहा है। पहले देखते हैं कि गर्दन कितनी मोटी है, फिर फांसी देते हैं। पूर्वाग्रह से आप काम कर रहे हैं, तो इस तरह से कोई प्रदेश चल नहीं सकता।

पिछले 2 साल में पंजाब में हुआ है, उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है। सरकार कहीं आकालियों के सामने घुटने टेकती है। मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि पिछले चुनाव के समय कई हवाई जहाज हमारे लाहौर में चले गए। सरकार ने फैसला किया कि कोई हथियार तलवार लेकर एयरोलेन में नहीं जाएगा, लेकिन दिल्ली का चुनाव जीतने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री गुरुद्वारे में गई और उन्होंने चुनाव से पहले घोषणा की कि कोई बात नहीं है, तलवार लेकर एयरोलेन में आप सफर कर सकते हैं।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : कृपाण और तलवार में फर्क है।

स्वामी इन्द्रबेश : मैं समझता हूं कि इन दोनों को ही अगर पेट में धुमेड़ जाए तो आदमी मर सकता है। जो भी धातक अस्त्र हैं, वह नहीं होने चाहिए। यदि सेठी साहब ऐसा कुछ नहीं मानते हों कि कृपाण नहीं मार सकेगी, तलवार मार देगी तो हो सकता कि उनकी बात ठीक हो जायेगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : सेठी जी बात से ही मर जाते हैं।

स्वामी इन्द्रबेश : यह सारा तुटीकरण की नीति के अन्तर्गत काम चल रहा है। पूरे देश के लोग आश्चर्य कर रहे हैं कि देश इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा?

खालिस्तान की आवाज, चाहे 2 फीसदी लोग ही उठा रहे हों, लेकिन वह आवाज उठ रही है और उनमें जनून पैदा हो गया है। यह देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। पिछले दो सालों में आपस में वैमनस्य बहुत बढ़ गया है।

लोग एक दूसरे को देख कर शंकित होते हैं। सरकार की नीति कमज़ोरी के कारण ही यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है। वह हर बात को दृष्टि इस से देखती है कि किस प्रकार उसे किसी वर्ग विशेष के बोट मिलेंगे। इस तरह यह देश चलने वाला नहीं है। जहां तक चौधरी चरण सिंह का सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने सब से आगे बढ़ कर राष्ट्रीयता की बात कही। लेकिन सरकार ने राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने का प्रयास किया और कहा कि हम गुरुद्वारों के अन्दर नहीं जाएंगे। आज पंजाब की समस्या एक बहुत बड़ी राष्ट्रीय समस्या बन गई है। यदि सरकार इसे गम्भीरता से नहीं लेगी, तो इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि लोगों में और ज्यादा विप्रमता बढ़ेगी। आज सरकार कहती है कि पंजाब की घटनाओं में बाहरी ताकतों का हाथ है। इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर यदि उसने शुरू से ही उचित प्रबन्ध किया होता, तो यह स्थिति पैदा न होती।

जहां तक भिड़रांवाले का सम्बन्ध है, पंजाब में एक तरफ तो पुलिस बंदूक ताने धूम रही है, पुलिस खेतों में से हो कर भाग रही है और वाहनों को सड़कों पर हर दस मील पर रोका जाता है और उनकी जांच की जाती है। और दूसरी तरफ वह विवैलापन फैलाने वालों के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं ले रही है, बल्कि साधारण आदमियों को पकड़ रही है, उन्हें डरा रही है और उनमें अंतोंक पैदा कर रही है। जब पुलिस ने किसी की जीप की रोक ली, तो भिड़रावाले ने घोषणा की कि या तो जीप लौटा दीजिए, नहीं तो मैं पांच हजार हिन्दुओं का कत्ल करवा दूँगा। इतनी गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात कहने वाले व्यक्ति के बारे में घोषणा की जाती है कि उसके विरुद्ध वारन्ट जारी हो गए हैं, पगर उसे महीनों के बाद गिरफ्तार किया

जाता है, जबकि एक लाख लोग इकट्ठे होते हैं, उसे गिरफ्तर करने के बाद रेस्ट हाउस में ले जाया जाता है और फिर छोड़ दिया जाता है।

पंजाब में जो बड़ी गवर्नरी राज्य लागू किया गया है, उसकी स्थिति तो पानी के बुलबुले की तरह है—यह तो कच्चे धारे से बांधने वाली बात है। सरकार वो स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिए कि इस देश के सब नागरिक बराबर हैं, लोगों के लिए समान कानून हैं और कानून की दिश्ट में सब बराबर हैं। लोगों की भावनाओं का सम्मान होना चाहिए, लेकिन चाहे कोई धर्मस्थान हो, कानून के लिए अछूता नहीं होना चाहिए। एक तरफ सरकार कहती है कि हत्यारे और अपराधी धर्मस्थानों में बैठे हुए हैं और दूसरी तरफ वह कही है कि हम वहां बिल्कुल नहीं जाएंगे। इसमें साफ प्रकट होता है कि सरकार पूरी तरह फेल हो चुकी है और अपनी असफलता को छिपाने के लिए पुलिस और फौज की सहायता ले रही है। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि देश में और खून-खराब बढ़ेगा और हालात बिगड़ेगे।

मेरा विचार है कि सरकार को विधान सभा को भंग कर देना चाहिए और लोगों को फिर से मत प्रकट करने का अवसर देना चाहिए। पानी, बिजली और इलाकों के ठीक बंटवारे की समस्या को प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से और वर्तमान कानून के अन्तर्गत ही हल किया जाना चाहिए। पहले भी इस बारे में समझौता हो चुका है, जिसपर राजस्थान, हरियाणा और पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा प्रधान के मंत्री ने हस्ताक्षर किए थे। उस समझौते को कार्यान्वित करने के बजाए उसे लटकाए रखा जा रहा है। कहा जाता है कि इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई और कमेटी बनेगी। क्या वह कमेटी

किसी जादू से इस समस्या को हल कर देगी? आखिर एक दिन इस समझौते को लागू करना ही पड़ेगा हम ॥ बरसों से यह बात कहते आ रहे हैं। अब सरकार कहती है, कि हम कुछ करने जा रहे हैं। मुझे इसकी आशा नहीं है, क्योंकि पिछला अनुभव यह रहा है कि हर व्यवस्था उसके हाथ में आते ही फेल हो चुकी है। यह नीयत का दोष है और सरकार की आयोगता इसमें आड़े आ रही है। जो कुछ हम दो साल से कहते आ रहे हैं, वह भी भाषा अब सरकार बोल रही है। यदि दो साल हले उसने हमारी बात मान ली होती तो वर्तमान स्थिति सामने न आती। लेकिन इस सरकार का प्रशासन ढीला है, अप्टाचार बहुत ज्यादा है, वैसे से सब कुछ बिक रहा है। ऐसी हालत में वह किस तरह राष्ट्र को चलाएगी और देश को आगे बढ़ाएगी? सरकार को इस बारे में सावधानी में सोचना चाहिए और पुलिस के हाथ में इतनी ताकत नहीं देनी चाहिए कि आम आदमियों को उत्पीड़ित किया जा सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN. Before I call the next speaker, I have been noticing that there is a lot of repetition. The points are made and the same points people are repeating. That does not help. I would wish to recommend to hon. Members to very kindly make cogent points certainly but not keep on repeating the same points.

In most of the cases, that is noticeable. Kindly have it that way. Shri Virdhi Chandra Jain.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं उनका समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपने विचार सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब की समस्या पर पहले भी हमने विचार किया था, अभी भी विचार कर रहे हैं और लगातार पिछले तीन दिनों से इस विषय पर चर्चा चल रही है।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think it is only possible for us to pass this legislation if we finish with the discussion positively by 4-30 P.M. We shall take up discussion under 193 at 4-30 P.M. I have requested my colleagues from our side—there are many of them—not to take part so that we complete the discussion by 4-30 P.M. After that, we shall take up the discussion under 193.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think what the Hon. Minister has said has a lot of value. We have all yesterday taken part in the debate in one form or the other. Of course, if I may repeat, those who are the speakers who are in the stage of speaking not to keep on repeating the same point but they may be is workable. Now, Shri Jain.

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : पिछले अधिवेशन में जितने भी भाषण पंजाब के विषय में हुए थे, अपोजीशन की ओर से, उनको मैं लातार सुनता रहा था। उन सभी भाषणों में इस बात पर बल दिया गया था कि पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होना चाहिए लेकिन अब जबकि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन कायम कर दिया गया है तब उसका विरोध किया जा रहा है। (व्यवधान) राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जो भी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, जो भी आवश्यक विधेयक यहां पर प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं वह उग्रवादी तत्वों, जातिवादी और आतंकवादी तत्वों को समाप्त करने के लिए उठाए गए हैं और इन कदमों की हम सराहना करते हैं। हम चहते हैं कि वहां पर जो भी आतंकवादी शक्तियां हैं उनको समाप्त करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए जायें। अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी कदम उठाए गए हैं वह भी उतने प्रभावशाली नहीं हैं इसलिए इनको और भी अधिक प्रभावशाली बनाकर उन उग्रवादी शक्तियों को समाप्त करने का कार्य होना चाहिए। जो अकाली है वे भी कहते हैं कि उग्रवादियों का कार्य ठीक नहीं है परन्तु जब उनका कार्य ठीक नहीं है तो वे उनकी पूरी तरह

से निन्दा क्यों नहीं करते हैं? वे उनकी भर्त्सना व्ययों नहीं करते हैं? यदि वे उन उग्रवादियों की निन्दा करें और जो उग्रवादी होली प्लेसेज में निवास कर रहे हैं उनको वहां से निकाल दें तो यह स्थिति सुधर सकती है और वातानाय भी सफल हो सकती है। इस लिये कोई भी आदमी या कोई भी पार्टी यह नहीं चाहती है कि अकालियों और सरकार के बीच में टाक्स न हों। टाक्स जरूर होनी चाहिये, लेकिन जो मसले हरियाणा और पंजाब के बीच में है वे तो हरियाणा और पंजाब दोनों के ही बीच में होंगे। इसी तरह से जो मसले राजस्थान और पंजाब के बीच में हैं उस में राजस्थान के मुख्य मन्त्री शामिल होंगे और वहां के अपोजीशन लीडर भी शामिल होंगे उनके बिना ये मसले हल नहीं हो सकते हैं। इस लिये जो मसले हैं उनके बारे में जब यह रख दिया गया कि टिक्यूनल के द्वारा हल कर दिये जायें तो इसमें आपत्ति क्यों है? इसमें यह भी हो सकता है कि टिक्यूनल में सुन्नीम कोटं के जज भी मेम्बर हो सकते हैं। इसका अर्थ यह है कि मसलों का अच्छी तरह से सुलझाया जा सकता है और सुलझाने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये।

अभी गुप्ता जी ने नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन कान्सिल के बारे में सुझाव दिया है मैं भी उस सुझाव का समर्थन करता हूँ। नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन कान्सिल की बैठक जरूर बुलाई जानी चाहिये, इस तरह की मीटिंग बुलाने से बातावरण बनता है, उस में सभी विचारों के व्यक्ति मिलते हैं, बड़े-बड़े आदमी मिलते हैं तो हम किसी न किसी नसीजे पर जरूर पहुँचेंगे और एक सही रास्ता निकाल कर निर्णय होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मन्त्री जी को पूरी तरह से ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिये और इस तरह की बैठक बुला कर एक अच्छा बातावरण बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिये। हमें यह भी चाहिये कि हम सख्त कदम उठायें, साथ ही साथ यह लक्ष्य भी रखना चाहिये कि बातचीत कर के इस महत्वपूर्ण मसले को सुलझाने की कोशिश करें।

हमें जो सूचना मिली है और जिस प्रकार के बयान आये हैं उन में इन आतंकवादियों के जो ट्रेनिंग कैम्प्स हैं उन के बारे में अभी भी गृह मंत्री जी ने हमें जानकारी नहीं दी है। जो लोग ट्रेनिंग पा रहे हैं उन के बारे में सैन्ट्रल गवर्नेंट क्या कदम उठा रही है, उनके बारे में सरकार ने क्या जानकारी प्राप्त की है—इन सब बातों के बारे में पूरी जानकारी दीजिये। आतंकवादियों द्वारा जो निरंकारियों के मर्डर्स हुए हैं, जो बस काण्ड के विविट्टम्ज हैं, ट्रेन के अन्दर मारा गया है, बैंकों को लूटा गया है, इनमें किन किन मुल्जिमों ने पकड़ा गया, उन के खिलाफ चालान पेण हुए या नहीं, उनके इन्वेस्टीगेशन की क्या पोजीशन है—इसके बारे में हमें पूरी जानकारी मिलनी चाहिये ताकि हमें मानुम हा सके कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है?

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी और अपोजीशन पार्टी ज सब मिल कर देश में एक ऐसा बातावरण तैयार करें, जिससे स्थिति में सुधार आये तथा समस्या का समाधान निकल सके। हम सब का एक लक्ष्य है कि देश की सुरक्षा हो, पंजाब की सुरक्षा हो, इसलिये सब को मिल कर शान्तिपूर्वक समस्या को हल करने का प्रयास करना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन विधंयकों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, you have already issued a 'FATAH' that there should be no repetition. We should be brief and only make new points. So, I will try to follow what you have said and there is not much time left also.

Sir, there is no doubt in the minds of any of us that the Darbara Singh Ministry was inefficient and ineffective and its continuance would have meant worsening of the situation in Punjab and, therefore, its dismissal or removal and establishment of Presi-

dent's rule is not something which we would object to. Some of us would even carry the logic to the extent that Central Government is incompetent and we hope the people would remove them very soon. Nevertheless the issue today in the Bill is not that. The issue is why Government has armed itself with all these additional powers which enables even a havaldar to shoot and kill with only subjective satisfaction about the maintenance of public order.

This kind of assumption of drastic powers must have some basis. But I cannot go by what the Minister says here or even what the Prime Minister says here. I have to go by what is given on record in parliament, the answers to questions. And here, Sir, yesterday there were a number of Unstated Questions in regard to which unfortunately we do not have the benefit of raising supplementaries, which show an entirely different picture to the one that they painted outside Parliament and even sometimes in their speeches here. Now, Sir, take Unstated Question No 26. The question is about the terrorist activities in Punjab, Delhi, etc. According to this statement, there were 5 cases of bomb explosions in Delhi during the past 4 months, July to October. In the same period there were only 10 cases of planting of bombs and explosions and one derailment in the same period. This shows, in comparative terms, that this is not a situation where one can say that such drastic powers are necessary for handling the situation. Similarly, Sir, there is the question about the army being given the special powers and the talk of foreign hand. I don't want to go over the same ground once again.

1557 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But here there were numerous questions and the Home Minister himself mentioned certain things. I don't know whether he will be pulled up like the Governor yesterday was pulled up. He was more or less pulled up in such a way that he got scared and issued a denial there. The pressmen said "No, no, we all heard him say this." After all, you know, he is a Civil Servant and you are Her

Minister. So, I don't know whether he will stick to what he has said.

The question is asked whether Pakistani agents are helping in making bombs etc., training in sabotage. All these questions are asked and these are popularly alleged in their speeches. And in answer to Q. No. 243 they say 'Government have confirmed evidence at present in regard to foreign agents' so on. This is the question you have answered. Come to No. 327 and there what does it show? The question was whether it is a fact that during raids in some of villages of Punjab a big haul was made'.

The question is asked by their Member Shri Chintamani Jena. And the answer was this: After all these raids and so on, 'they discovered only 227 weapons in these raids', In the entire Punjab, only 227 weapons. Now, what were these weapons? Were they from foreign countries? This is Q. No. 340. It says 'Is it a fact that many made-in-Pakistan weapons were seized in Punjab?' The answer was: 'The Government of Punjab have reported that only one sten gun and revolver with Pakistani markings were recovered from the search' The rest were made in India. It was made in Rampur in U.P. And Rampur, I might tell you, not only supplies arms to Punjab but also to the Afghanistan Mujahids. I found out this time in my visit to Pakistan. So one need not be alarmistic. The creation of this kind of alarm is what bothers me. I don't think the situation in Punjab warrants this kind of arming of extraordinary powers. So the question is this Why are you misinforming this house in this way? You want us to cooperate and to help you. You want us to tell Akalis this and that. Whatever you tell us turns out to be false information. We were told that criminals are hiding in Nanak Nivas in Golden Temple Complex.

I went there, I asked them: 'Why are you allowing criminals to hide there? They said 'We have no criminals' I said you have been given a list of 40 names, by Shri Darbara Singh. They said 'These 40 names cannot be there. At least 18 of these definitely cannot be there' I asked 'why'? They said: Such and such name mentioned in Shri

Darbara Singh's list is presently in jail in Canada. Number two man is already dead. Number three man is presently out on bail. Out of these, those 18 names could not have been in the Nanak Nivas. I asked the Home Minister 'Is it a fact?'. He said 'Yes, it is a fact'. I asked 'Why were we mis-informed?' He said: The Government of Punjab have supplied this information. On that basis we said that.

Therefore I say to this Government, please do not misinform this House. It is because you are pleading with certain information, we would like you to act in good faith and supply that information. We do not know whether you are telling the facts or wrong thing. The Prime Minister says there is the concentration of troops on the Kashmir Frontier, we are getting signals every day. But the Minister of State for defence says that there is no unusual concentration of troops on the Kashmir border. So, the Prime Minister's statement is immediately contradicted. Therefore, how are we to believe you when you say that the situation in Punjab was the making of the Akali Dal agitation? We think that it is your making and I would say that the way you are going, the way you are segregating the Hindus and Sikhs, I am afraid you are creating a permanent division which, in my opinion may, in the long run, create a serious situation. I am not going to argue about what the solution should be. Everybody knows what the solution should be. But I would say that this Government should show itself to be impartial in its statement on extremists, whether they are Hindus or Sikhs and it should come forward with some kind of documentation, some white paper in which all this information is put in some form so that we can act on accurate information, not on adulterated information, beef tallow based information that this Government is supplying to us. Thank you.

16 hrs.

श्री सूरज मान (अंबाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये जो तीनों बिल हैं ये राष्ट्रपति राज के लागू होने के बाद की पैदावार हैं। मैं राष्ट्रपति राज का तो स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन इन तीनों बिलों की मुख्यालक्षण करता हूँ।

हमारी बहुत पुरानी मांग थी कि पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करो और असेंबली भंग करो लेकिन बदकिस्मती से अबूर्धी मांग मानी गई। राष्ट्रपति राज तो लगा दिया लेकिन असेंबली नहीं तोड़ी। असेंबली भी तोड़ना चाहिए। असेंबली बो सर्पेंड किया गया है तो इसका मतलब है कि वहां के एम एल. एज भी सर्पेंड हैं। अगर ऐसा है तो, कौशल साहब भी उसी डिस्टर्बर्ड एरिया से हैं। क्या उनको भी सर्पेंड किया गया है?

कल कहा गया कि यह कांस्टीट्यूशनल ब्रेकाडउन नहीं है लेकिन कांग्रेस आई ब्रेकाडउन जरूर है। उसको लचाने के लिए राष्ट्रपति राज लागू किया गया है। अगर बाकई ला एण्ड आर्डर की सिचुएशन में ऐसा किया गया है तो जब लाला जगत नागरिक का कत्ल हुआ तब राष्ट्रतति राज क्यों नहीं हुआ, तब डिस्टर्बर्ड एरिया क्यों नहीं किया गया। जब बाबा गुरुद्वचन सिंह का कत्ल किया गया तब राष्ट्रपति राज क्यों नहीं लागू किया गया। जब सैकड़ों गुनाहों का कत्ल किया गया तब राष्ट्रपति राज क्यों नहीं लागू किया गया।

पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है और कैसे हो रहा है। वहां के भूतपूर्व मुरुख मंत्री सदार दरबारा सिंह ने कहा था कि मैं तो आतंकवादियों को 24 घंटे के अंदर गिरफ्तार कर लूँ लेकिन केन्द्र में बैठा हुआ वी आई पी ऐसा नहीं करने देता। इसनी दखलदाजी है। इसके लिए एक मिसाल देता हूँ। इत्तफाक से पंजाब में सीनियर मोस्ट डी आई जी श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र हैं। दो साल पहले उनसे रिकवर्स्ट कंगई कि आप 3 महीने की छुट्टी पर चले जाइए। इससे रिटायर होने वाले आदमी को प्रेशन में फायद हो जाएगा। उसको डी आई जी के पद का प्रेशन मिल जाएगी। उसने ओवलांड जर दिया। उसके बाद आर्डर आ गए कि बिहार जाइए। उसने इनका विरोध किया। अब स्थिति यह है कि दो साल से सेंटर कहता है कि यहां पोस्ट

नहीं है और पंजाब सरकार उसकी पोस्टिंग नहीं करती। वह 4 महीने में रिटायर होने वाले हैं। उसका कुसूर यह है कि वह सीनियर मोस्ट डी. आई. जी. है।

दूसरा कमूर है कि वह शेड्यूलट कास्ट है और तीसरा कमूर है कि उसके खिलाफ कोई चाजं नहीं है। पिछले दो साल से छुट्टी पर है। जूनियर पांच आदमियों को प्रमोट किया गया। अगर, उसके हाथ में लां एण्ड आर्डर की सिचुएशन दे दी जाती तो पंजाब में इस तरह की स्थिति न होती। डिस्टर्बर्ड एरिया के मायने बढ़ा हैं। एक हवलदार को ताकत दी जा रही है कि जिस मकान को चाहे गिरा दे, जिस आदमी को चाहे गोली से उड़ा दे। चण्डीगढ़ के एक कांस्टेबल की मिसाल अखबार में छपी है। वह शोर मचाने लग गया कि आतंकवादी आ गए और उसने अपने घर में गोली चलानी शुरू कर दी। ऐसे हैं दो कांस्टेबल को पावर दोगे तो इस बात का क्या भरोसा है कि वह किसको गोली मारेगा। ऐसे निकम्मे बिल को हम कैसे सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं। दो बार भिण्डारवाले को गिरफ्तार किया और किर छोड़ दिया। उसकी गिरफ्तारी के आर्डर हो गए। हरियाणा के एस.पी. श्री खान, की द्यूरी भी लगी लेकिन सेंटर से आर्डर आ जाते हैं। कि भिण्डारवाले को गिरफ्तार नहीं करना है। भिण्डारवाले को पहले ही तिला पहुँच गई। क्या उस बत डिस्टर्बर्ड हालात नहीं थे। मैं यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि इन बिलों को पेश करने से हालात सुधरने वाले नहीं हैं।

पहले आप एक कमीशन पंजाब में बैठाइए जो इस बात का निर्णय करे कि किसके साथ वहां ज्यादती हो रही है। हर क्षेत्र में चार सर्विस हो, इन्डस्ट्री हो फौज का मामला ह सब जगह हिंदुओं को कम रिप्रजनेशन मिल हुआ है। कमीशन बैठ जायेगा तो सब बात साफ हो जायेगी। भिण्डारवाले तो यहां तक

कहते हैं कि मैंने खालिस्तान की मांग तो नहीं दी है, अगर बन गया तो ठीक है। वहाँ एक केस में एकचुबली मारने वाले सिख और इंकायरी करने वाले सिख और भिण्डरावाले कहते हैं कि मेरे साथ इन्साफ नहीं किया गया तो 5.00 हिन्दुओं को कत्ल कर दूँगा। लेकिन आपने उनके खिलाफ क्या एवशन लिया। मैंने दो साल पहले भी कहा था कि दल खालिस्तान को आपने बनाया है, यह आपकी अपनी पैवावार है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हालात सुधरे तो इन चीजों की तरफ जरा ध्यान दीजिए। मैं यह भी मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि आप असेम्बली को तोड़िए। डी०आई०जी० अटबाल की डैथ होती है मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन से आई०ए०एस० और फौजी आफिसर थे जिन्होंने उसको अमृतसर बुलाया था। सी०बी०आई० इसकी इंकायरी कर चुकी है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब को रिपोर्ट पेश की जा चुकी है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि सी०बी०आई० ने इसके बारे में क्या कहा है। इसके कत्ल के लिए कौन जिम्मेदारी है? यह सदन को बताये। कहानियाँ बहुत फैल गई हैं। इन पर ध्यान न रहे और असलियत सामने आए इसकी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिये।

अकालियों से बात करें और मामले को सुलझाएं। डिमट्बर्ड एरिया कहने से बात नहीं बनेगी। 1970 में आपने एक फैसला किया। जनता गवर्नरेंट 1977 में आई। सात साल आपने उसको इम्लेमेंट कियों नहीं किया। एमरजेंसी का बक्त गुजर गया जब पूरी ताकत आपके हाथ में थी और जो चाहें आप कर सकते थे। तब भी आपने नहीं किया। जनता पार्टी ने कदम उठाया भी था। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामला चला गया। दोनों मूरुख मंत्रियों को कियों मजबूर किया केस बापस लेने के लिये। आप बात करने के लिए दुलाएं और आते हैं तो ठीक है और नहीं आते हैं तो आप अपना निर्णय दीजिये। एक बार यह तो बता दे कि 1970 का फैसला अपका ठीक या गलत है। लेकिन

आप तो कुछ भी नहीं कहते हैं। अगर आप कहते हैं कि ठीक है तो उसको आप लागू करें और अगर वह गलत था तो आप यह बताएं कि आपका रिवाइज़ फैसला क्या है। यही मेरा निवेदन है। धन्यवाद।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : पंजाब में 1980 के बाद जो घटनाएं घटी हैं वे बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय हैं। देखना यह है कि उन घटनाओं का कारण क्या है और आइंदा उस तरह की घटनाएं न घटे इसका उपाय क्या है। जहाँ तक कारण का सम्बन्ध है मेरे ख्याल में कांग्रेस पार्टी का अपना अंदरूनी झगड़ा बाहर आ गया है। यही मुरुख कारण है। आइंदा इस तरह की घटनाएं न घटें, इसके लिए जो रास्ता अपनाया गया है वह बहुत खतरनाक है, वह इस मामले को हल करने का नहीं है बल्कि और विगाड़ने का है। आपने राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया और साथ ही तीन अध्यादेश और जारी कर दिए जिन की पुष्टि के लिए आप ये तीन बिल लाएं, जिनकी जगह लेने के लिए आप ये तीन बिल लाएं हैं। राष्ट्रपति राज लागू करने की ज़रूरत क्यों पड़ी? कांग्रेस पार्टी के झगड़े के नतीजे के तौर पर ही पड़ी। वर्तमान ये तीन बिल यहाँ न आते और अगर ज़रूरत थी तो पंजाब असेम्बली में पास कराए जा सकते थे या अगर ज़रूरत होती तो वहाँ गवर्नर इस तरह से अध्यादेश जारी करके और मार्शल लाज़ को लागू करने के लिए इस तरह के बिलों को वहाँ पेश करवा सकते थे और वहाँ से पास करवा सकते थे। ऐसी बात नहीं हुई। एक तीर से कई शिअर खेले जाने की ज़रूरत आपको थी इस लिए एक तरफ आपने राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया और दूसरी तरफ तीन बिल लाए हैं और मामले हल करने की बात न कर, मामले को और विगाड़ने की बात की गई है।

यहाँ पर मैं उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ जो कल और आज कही जा चुकी हैं

बल्कि सिर्फ इतना ही जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि जब एक तरक मांग की जाती है कि अमृतसर के गुरुद्वारे में अतंकवादी लोग टिके हुए हैं, उनको वहां पनाह मिली हुई है, उनको वहां से प्रीसाहन मिल रहा है इसलिए गुरुद्वारे के अन्दर दाखिल होकर इन आतंकवादियों को पकड़ा जाए और जेल में बंद किया जाए उनको गिरफ्तार किया जाए, उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाए, वहां आपको और भी धार्मिक स्थल हैं, जिनको देखना पड़ेगा। किसी भी धार्मिक संस्था में मजहबी इदारे में पुलिस ले जाने का मतलब और खतरनाक होता है, इसको भी आप देख लें। लेकिन फिर भी अगर आप में हिम्मत हो और आप ऐसा करें तो बहुत सारे ऐसे अड्डे हैं जिन में इस तरह के लोग परवरिश पा रहे हैं चाहे वे नई निल्ली के अन्दर हों या और किसी जगह वहां पर भी आपको इस तरह की कार्रवाई करनी पड़ेगी, साथ साथ करनी होगी। तभी आतंकवादियों को आप निकाल सकेंगे। एक जगह पर ही नहीं हैं। दिल्जी में भी ऐसी इमारत में छिपे हुए हैं जिसकी हम सब बड़ी इजजत करते हैं।

वह लोग भी दिल्ली की इमारत में हैं, जिस इमारत में जिन्होंने आन्दपुर साहब के प्रस्ताव पर दस्तखत किया था, आप कहें तो मैं उनका नाम भी बता सकता हूँ कि कौन से सज्जन यहां पर बड़ी इमारत में छिपे हुए हैं, छिपे हुए नहीं बल्कि खुल कर के हैं और हमारी हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती है हाथ उठाने की क्योंकि उनकी मजलिश हामिन है इस मुल्क के सरबराह के नाते, एक विशिष्ट व्यक्ति का अगर आप इस तरह से करना चाहते हैं और आपकी नीयत है पंजाब की समस्या को हल करना चाहें तो उसके लिये यह रास्ता नहीं जो आपने अपनाया है। पंजाब की समस्या वहां के लोग जिन्होंने फौज, पुलिस, उद्योग और कृषि में अपना नाम पैदा किया है, देश का सिर ऊंचा किया है हर जगह में च हे देश हो या विदेश पंजाब और सिखों का नाम पैदा किया। अगर ऐसे लोगों

पर यह इन्जाम लगाया जाता है, उनकी देश भवित पर उंगली ऊंठायी जाती है तो इससे पंजाब की समस्या है नहीं होगी। पंजाबी और सिख और दूसरी अकलियतें भी चाहे मुसलमान हो, या ईसाई हो, वह किसी से कम देशभक्त नहीं हैं। उन पर आप उंगली ऊंठा करके इस मुल्क को टुकड़े होने से नहीं बचायेंगे। वह तभी बचाया जा सकता है जब आप सही कारणों में जायोंगे। अपनी लड़ाई को लड़ने के लिये इस देश को बिगाड़ने की कोशिश न करे।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा जो समस्या है उसके हल के लिये सिख लोगों को और दूसरे पंजाब में संबंधित लोगों को और अपोजीशन के लोगों को जो यहां के हैं आप भले ही न बुलाये, लेकिन कम से कम जो पंजाब से संबंधित हैं, जिनको आप समझते हैं पंजाब असेम्बली के जो मेंम्बर रह चुके हैं उनमें से लोगों को और वहां के अपोजीशन लीडर्स को बुला कर के बातचीत कीजिये और रास्ता निकालिये। जब सारी बातें तय हो चुकी हैं तो फिर इस तरह की बात करना, पंजाब पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करना, उसे और आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करना ठीक नहीं है। अगर आप दरवारा सिह को हटाना चाहते थे तो वैसे भी हटा सकते थे राष्ट्रपति शासन के बगेर। लेकिन आप मार्शल-ला के कानून लागू करना चाहते हैं जिसका हम हर सूरत में विरोध करते हैं।

SHRI A K ROY (Dhanbad) : I have no intention to speak on this debate. For the last two days, the House has been disturbed in consideration and Passing of Punjab Disturbed Areas Bill, Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Bills and Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh special Powers Bill. One Bill gives more Power to the Police. Another Bill gives more power to the army. But the question remains whether you could give Peace to Punjab. That is what we should argue. Last time also I told the House and this time also I am speaking after hearing all the speeches about it. I get an impression

as if we are all in a collusion to deceive ourselves ; we are afraid to face facts. Here the only point to be judged and scrutinised is whether the Akali Party is a communal party or a secular party.

If it is a communal party then there should not be any talk with them. We should fight it. However grave may be the consequences, we must face it. If it is a secular party then we should come to a dialogue. If necessary we may concede even to any extent to keep peace in that area.

I would like to say that as in our economy if you circulate black money and white money you will end up with all black money ; similarly, if you circulate secularism and communalism then you will end up in all communalism and that is what we are doing in the House for the last few years. Bhindranwale is a communalist ; Longowal is a secularist and there may be some moderates, there may be some moderately communalists : progress communalists, various definitions of communalists we have and ultimately we could not go into the details we are seeing how we can dissect communalism into various parts or how to win over the secular part of the communalism and to leave the communal part of the secularism. This is what we are doing but we have to go and see what is the essence of it.

I would like to say one thing. Last time when these people came to our resident, and there we found all the secular communalists, and communal secularists, all progressive moderate extremists, non-extremists, reasonable, unreasonable everybody came, why ? Because he is a Sikh. And so, he was asked to resign. I considered this as the worst communal altitude and we should face it, we oppose it, we should not be afraid of it, asked our moderately modest Home Minister that he should have the guts to face it.

I remember, in the DISCOVERY OF INDIA written by Mr. Nehru, once Jinnah questioned the authority of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. "who is he ? Congress in a Hindu organisation If Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad comes as a representative of the Congress, we won't recognise."

Then the late Mr. Nehru wrote, Who is he to say who should represent the Congress Party ? Still, Mr. Jinnah also did not go not did he send some People that Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad should resign and things like that. Similarly same thing happened here. So here we are going into a worst situation, that because he is a Sikh he should resign. If it is not Sikhism, and worst communalism, what is it ? we should be able to face it.

Another point I would like to say. The House should ponder, and ponder very deeply, why the forces of secularism are getting weaker in the country and forces of communalism, even if they are minority, they are getting stronger. Today in India in that Guru Niwas Bhindranwale is becoming stronger, Longowal is getting weaker. But in the whole country Bhindranwales are getting stronger and Longowals are getting weaker. Why is it so ? Who is responsible for it ? whether the Congress Party is responsible, or we in the Opposition are responsible for it ? There should be honest introspection and what I feel is we are all collectively responsible for creating this situation.

They say, these are secessionists, consisting of extremists, moderates and all sorts of people but I know it is nothing but communal, it is nothing but very stark communalism ; the forces binding this country, the adhesive forces of society are getting weaker every day and it is not for a particular State we are dealing with the superstructure. We are dealing with the super structure where the Chief Minister is writing to the Governor, the Governor is writing to the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister is saying : 'what' While this is something basic connected with the very close character and the very system of the society, It appears that it is heading for a very bad end. I do not want to prolong my observations. Another point I would like to know is whether there is any warrant of arrest against Mr. Bhindranwale ? If it is, when are you going to execute it and if not, why not ? Provoking communal tension and making communal utterances is a crime according to the law of this land. So, if you are to face Punjab situation, face it courageously otherwise you say that you need courage, but you cannot play with the fire and ultimately indulge the whole country into fire.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the Minister will reply.

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, I want to speak...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no, I am not permitting you. Please listen. We have got to complete it and go to the next item...*(Interruptions)*

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I had made a request yesterday, I have made a request today...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, I am sorry...

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Could I know Sir *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I need not give you the reason. Now the Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir, as the House is aware the extremist and secessionist elements.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting him. Some more names are also there. Please sit down...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I am saying something else...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not advocate his cause, I am not permitting. I have told you I am not going to permit...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am saying something else, I am making one suggestion to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, please come out with the suggestion

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My suggestion is if you do not allow him to speak just now, after the Hon. Home Minister makes his reply, he should be allowed to see some clarifications, if necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I agree with that

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : How can you permit after the Home Minister's speech? This is Parliament or.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He came out with a proposal that he must be given a chance and I have agreed to that...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East) : Three hours time was allotted for this debate. It is only two hours...

(Interruptions)

MR. DUPUTY-SPEAKER : The time is over. Mr. Maitra, you have got to co-operate otherwise we will not be able to go on the next item...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : This is not fair, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. I have agreed to his proposal and that is all over. He has asked for some clarifications and I have agreed to that. Now the Minister will reply.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : You have your own opinion.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Sir, you have formulated the rules and now you from the Chair are violating the rules...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Maitra we have settled it now. I am sorry, you are wasting the time. He came out with a suggestion and I have agreed. I am not standing on prestige.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, as the House is aware the extremist and secessionist elements had been indulging in violent and illegal activities in Punjab and Chandigarh. Such elements killed not only marked policemen and Nirankaris but also innocent persons in public places and in trains, buses, etc. Militant leaders had been inciting their followers to take to terrorist methods and encouraging illegal activities. Series of incidents of killings, use of explosives at congregation and attacks on innocent people had generated serious sense of insecurity amongst the people. These events raised an apprehension of extensive disturbance of public peace and tranquility and commission of capital crime in Punjab and Chandigarh. They have been indulging in arson, murder, loot, dacoity etc. It has become necessary to adopt effective measures for the protection of the people in those areas. In order to enable the police forces and the armed forces to handle the situation effectively wherever such problems arise hereafter, it has been considered necessary to enact this legislation.

This is a very simple measure. It only seeks to protect the steps that police forces and armed forces might have to take in the disturbed areas. It is not possible over such areas to depute civil magistrates to accompany the armed forces wherever there may be trouble because it happens unexpectedly. They might intrude into any area and action has to be taken immediately. The Bills only say that in any areas which have been declared as disturbed areas by the Central Government/local government the police/armed forces may take steps in order to prevent the commission of offence or in order to arrest the offenders. No power is transferred from the executive authority. The magistrates are there; the police is there, all other activities which are usually in the hands of civil administration will even hereafter be in their hands. Even in cases where the arrests are made by armed forces, any person arrested and taken into custody has to be made over to the officer-in-charge of

nearest police station with the least possible delay together with the details of the circumstances occasioning the arrest. The police has to deal with the matter; the magistrate has to deal with the matter and there is hardly anything which calls for any sort of interference with the executive power of the State. While those powers have been taken, these will apply to such parts as have been declared disturbed areas after due consideration of the situation in that area. We have been compelled to undertake such a legislation because some of these elements did not take a reasonable view of things and they have been attacking innocent people. It is with a view to put an end to such wanton raids that these Bills have been framed; ordinances had to be issued because it became urgently imperative and immediately necessary. I can assure the House that we intend to use these powers with extreme caution and care with greatest discretion. I hope that Bills which have been framed to replace the ordinances will be adopted unanimously.

Sir, I wonder if the arguments advanced by the Hon. Members really call for any elaborate reply. We have to see what the Bill really provides for and what is its scope and what encroachment, if any, it makes on the Constitution or on the executive authority of the State. The Bill only says that in any area which has been declared as disturbed by the local Government, the army may take steps in order to prevent the commission of offences or in order to arrest the offenders. No power is transferred from the executive authority. The magistrates are there. The police is there. All other activities which are usually in the hands of the civil administration will, even hereafter, be in their hands.

If you kindly refer to clause (6) it says:

"Any person arrested and taken into custody under this Act and every property, arm, ammunition or explosive substance or any vehicle or vessel seized under this Act shall be made over to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station with the least possible delay, together with a report of the circumstances occasioning the

arrest, or, as the case may be, occasioning the seizure of such property, arm, ammunition or explosive substance or any vehicle or vessel, as the case may be."

So that, the police has to deal with the matter, the magistrate has to deal with the matter and there is hardly anything which calls for any sort of interference with the executive power of the State. Before the army can act in this manner, it has to be empowered in a way by the State Government itself because unless it has declared that area as disturbed, no one can proceed under clause 6.

Under this clause, the armed forces can act in the areas which have been declared as disturbed by the Government of that particular area. They have been given powers to act in this manner, but they have to arrest these people wherever they can arrest them, and there are provisions in the Constitution as well as in the Code of Criminal Procedure under which minimum force has to be used. That governs every clause in every Bill that we may introduce here. So, these, persons have the authority to act only within the limits that have been prescribed generally in the Criminal Procedure Code or in the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri K. A. Rajan, Is he replying ? No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before that, the hon. Member, Shri Soz may be allowed to seek some clarifications from the Home Minister.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Before I seek a clarification, I want to make one point. I feel that all the three Bills constitute a revenge against Punjab. In one Bill, the Minister proposes that even a Havildar can kill anybody and in the other two Bills, he says that nobody can be prosecuted under any rule. So, all these three Bills constitute a revenge against Punjab. They want to fight violence with violence. It is the negation of Mahatma Gandhi's Philosophy of politics and it is in negation of Jawaharlal Nehru's task for negotiated settlement of disputes... (Interruptions)

श्री आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको गांधी दर्शन के संबंध में बात करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। ये काश्मीर में गुण्डागर्दी कर रहे हैं, लोगों पर गोलियाँ चला रहे हैं। गांधी दर्शन की बात करने का इन को ओई हक नहीं है—मुझे इस पर आपत्ति है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Soz, you have made a speech ; that is all.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Yesterday, the hon. Members who spoke from that side Congress (I), brought in Jammu and Kashmir under discussion and Dr Farooq Abullah under discussion... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your colleague has already replied to that.

श्री आचार्य भगवान देव : इन्होंने गोलियाँ चलाई हैं, लोगों को मारा है। इनको अहिंसा की बात करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। मुझे आपत्ति है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What clarification do you want ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I want to seek a clarification from the Home Minister... (Interruptions)

श्री आचार्य भगवान देव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनकी गाड़ी पटड़ी से उतरती जा रही है। ये रुक के मुताबिक बात नहीं कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for the Home Minister to reply.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The last speaker from that side, Mr. Ram Swarup Ram not only brought Jammu and Kashmir under discussion, he also brought Dr. Farooq Abdullah under discussion and, last of all, he said that the National Conference should be banned and Article 370 should be abrogated.. (Interruptions)

आचार्य भगवान देव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जी, ये नये मुल्ला हैं, इन को मालूम ही नहीं है कि ये क्या चाहते हैं। इन को कोई हक नहीं है इस तरह की बात करने का। इन की गाड़ी पटड़ी से उतरती जा रही है।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : To my mind, Dr. Farooq Abdullah has brought Jammu and Kashmir much more closer to India than anybody else... (*Interruptions*) I want to seek a clarification from the Home Minister. What is his idea about it?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : There is no question of Dr. Farooq Abdullah bringing Jammu and Kashmir closer to India. Jammu and Kashmir is integral part of India. So far as the banning of the National Conference is concerned, whatever the hon. Member might have said, that is not the intention of the Government. Had it been so, we would have done it before the election.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kodian. Is he replying? No.

MR. Indrajit Gupta, you are not replying. Are you replying? The Minister has already spoken.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Did he say anything about the National Integration Council?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot say that.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I welcome that suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the statutory resolution moved by Shri K. A. Rajan to the vote of the House. The question is :

“This House disapproves of the Punjab Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 7th October, 1983.”

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the statutory resolution moved by Shri P.K. Kodiyan to the vote of the House. The question is :

“This House disapproves of the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 7th October, 1983.”

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the statutory resolution moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta to the vote of the House. The question is :

“This House disapproves of the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Ordinance, 1983 (ordinance No. 9 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 15th October, 1983.”

The motion was negatived.

16 42 hrs

PUNAB DISTURBED AREAS BILL.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is one amendment to the consideration motion by Shri Ramavtar Shastri. He is not present. The question is :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st March, 1984.” (1)

Amendment No. 1 was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to make better provision for the suppression of disorder and for the restoration and maintenance of public order in disturbed areas in Punjab, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.44 hrs

CHANDIGARH DISTURBED AREAS BILL

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Ramavtar Shastri to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st March 1984." (1)

Amendment No. 1 was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to make better provision for the suppression of disorder and for the restoration and maintenance of public order in disturbed areas in Chandigarh, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.45 hrs

ARMED FORCES (PUNJAB AND CHANDIGARH) SPECIAL POWERS BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The next is Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Bill. I shall now put the Amendment moved by Shri Ramavtar Shastri to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st March, 1984. (1)

Amendment No. 1 was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to enable certain special Powers to be conferred upon members of the armed forces in the disturbed areas in the State of Punjab and the Union Territory

of Chandigarh, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill

MR. DUTY-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 P.C. SETHI: Sir, I beg to move : "That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.47 hrs

DISCUSSION ON THE NEED FOR ELECTORAL REFORMS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DEFECTIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the House will take up the discussion under rule 193. Shri B.V. Desai to raise a discussion on the need for electoral reforms with special reference to defections.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : (Raichur) : Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South) : Since the Hon. Member is involved, can he take part in the discussion ? Because the charges are against him. I want your ruling, Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is Mr. B.V. Desai and not Mr. Moily.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : The Hon Member has been so fair and frank that he himself brings up the matter before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Desai, you read out the subject.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : It is

"...to raise a discussion on the need for electoral reforms with special reference to defections."

This subject which is being discussed under rule 193 is very important from the point of view of success of democracy in our country. In India, after we attained independence in 1947, we based our elections on adult franchise and till today the same system has been going on. Actually for the success of democracy, electoral reforms do take place in any country which adopts democracy. I think, during the last 35 years several improvements in the electoral system have been adopted by India, and it is running fairly well.

Nonetheless, some of the reforms which are imperative are discussed very often by different Committees and as and when they are passed on some of them get enacted and changes are made.

In this connection I would like to refer to the electoral system here, to some of the basic tenets. In fact, for a democracy, three things are essential. One is a sovereign legislature, that is, Parliament, which is to be elected by adult franchise. The second is an independent judiciary which is very much existent in India. The third, which is the most important, is the Election Commission,

independence of the Election Commission ; that also is there...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South) : The fourth one is 'black money.'

SHRI B.V. DESAI : That is in West Bengal.

(Interruptions)

By and large, the country for the last 35 years mostly under the Congress rule has done well so far as democracy is concerned.

Now, with regard to the reforms which we intend to have, I have moved a motion in this regard. But a rider was added by the Opposition Benches regarding 'special reference to defections'. Anyway I will deal with it at a later stage.

So far as reforms are concerned, of late the expenses of the elections have gone up and the Election Commission also has suggested some reforms whereby some of the funds are to be funded by State. Secondly, elections should be free and fair and there should not be any booth-capturing, etc. as in West Bengal... (Interruptions) as also in Jammu & Kashmir...

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Gulbarga) : Let West Bengal remain untouchable.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : One more important factor is that whichever Government is there in power in a particular State, the government machinery should be impartial and they should not act as though they are conducting the entire elections under the aegis of the Election Commission, during that time. These are some of the factors which go a long way in establishing the democracy in a particular country. Ours is a developing country. We have inherited the legacy of poverty and ignorance. Our voters are illiterate. Nonetheless I have an abiding faith in the robust commonsense of our electorate. Throughout these many years they have exercised their right of vote

to elect the right kind of candidates. By and large our country is democratic and when we see the entire world position, we are proud that ours is the biggest and largest democracy in the whole world.

Now some of the reforms may look genuine. There have been some Committees which have been formed by the Government, by the Parliament and by independent agencies. All these recommendations are before the Government and as we were told in different replies to questions raised in this august House, they are under consideration of the Government. The Government has appointed a Cabinet Sub-Committee and all the matters are under consideration. Therefore, it is not that I am personally against any reforms. But I am against reports in haste. In fact reforms is the basis of development in a democracy. But we need not hurry the whole thing because the Cabinet Sub-Committee has to consider the whole matter and the Opposition has to be taken into confidence and then only we can proceed—(Interruptions)... In the meanwhile, what I feel is that there has been some exercise in this regard. Some committees which were headed by Mr. Y.B. Chavan and Mr. Tarkunde have gone into this question. All these things I do not want to refer to. In fact in different countries these reforms take place and here also the process is on and I suppose by and large we can have the reforms as and when we require.

I will come to the next point regarding defections. The word 'defection' has got a very wide meaning and it is the very thin edge of the different ends.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. Mr. Desai, you may continue.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I look at the Opposition from this angle, I find that many many big people, the so-called leaders, who have been benefited from the Congress Organisation have defected and they are the masters in defection - Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri Charan Singh, Shri Bahuguna and what not. I am

so insignificant before them. I have got all respects for them. One thing is very clear. (*Interruptions*) Kindly listen to me. I do not know what made the Opposition so rigid to include this clause also into this motion. Anyway, Sir, what I feel is that because of this incidence of a Karnataka Member they wanted to include this clause. Whatever may be the word, it denotes a different meaning in different countries. Here also it is so difficult to define that. It is not that we are supporting the defection or anything. Unfortunately, it is very difficult to define what is defection. (*Interruptions*) Nobody, not even Tarkude Committee which was appointed by the late Jayaprakash Narayanji could not come to any conclusion on that. It is so difficult to define defection because when I see all the permutations and combinations of all the parties with you the opposition it is nothing but a defection. What is there after all? (*Interruptions*) I do not want to go into the details of their defection also. But, what I would suggest is that let us calmly understand what is the purport of it and try to bring about the electoral reforms. We cannot define defection also although it does not form part and parcel of the electoral reforms. But, then, this is an aberration in our democracy. That should also be fought. Therefore, to bring an anti-defection Bill also requires a lot of study and the Opposition also has to contribute substantially towards that end.

Therefore, I appeal to them to cooperate.

(*Interruptions*)

17 hrs.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Please tell us about your recent experience. How did you engineer it? Please share your knowledge with us.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : The fact prompted them to include this subject into this Resolution was the recent episode in Karnataka which requires some study. As I come from that State I would like to say something about it. (*Interruptions*)

In January the elections took place and the relative strength of different parties in

Karnataka legislature after the elections was ;

Congress (I) 81

Janata 62

Kranti Ranga 32

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : They fought on the Janata symbol.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : Please listen. I was giving the break-up.

BJP 18

CPI 3

CPI (M) 3

Independents 18

MAS 5

This is the total figure, New, the game starts.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : You have started it.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : You please listen because it is not I who have included this subject. It is you people who have included this subject. In January immediately after elections the Congress Party resiled to the fact and did not claim to form the Government. I would like to point out here that although we lost the Government we did not lose the elections.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : How?

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Please listen. If you see the voting pattern you yourself will understand that voters are with us and the majority is with us but unfortunately the majority voting does not reflect itself into the numbers which we won. This is how we won elections and lost the Government.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : That is also here at the Centre-

SHRI B.V. DESAI : In January we decided to be in the Opposition. Although we were the majority party yet we did not form the government. Ours was the single largest party yet we did not want to form the Government and allowed them to form the government. Under democratic conditions there would have been nothing wrong if the Governor had called us to form the Government.

Sir, immediately after that the present government started the game and immediately the Kranti Ranga, which was started by late Dev Raj Urs and its present President being Bangarappa, was split and twenty four members were taken by the Janata party.

It was a great deceit on the part of the Janata to Kranti Ranga. They left them high and dry. 24 members were taken in. Their number became 85. Then the Government started forming. Again in the month of March some were taken from Kranti Ranga and again in August they took some independents. At one time there were 18 independents. By that time the Government and the Chief Minister wanted to bring in the Anti-Defection Bill. They introduced it. And then they devised a very good method of taking many others as 'Associate Members'. 18 independents were reduced to 13 5 independents were taken. From Congress one member defected. He was taken by them. So, the number became 93 in September. That is to say, Independents were taken plus one from the Congress was taken and so it became 96. As on today it is 96. So far as the Janata party is concerned they duped, they deceived the Kranti Ranga. They said about giving so many posts and other things to the independents. They have brought the number to 96. In fact the members who were taken from the Congress, after their disillusionment, returned back.

Now, I would like to mention something about the relationship between Janata and BJP. This relationship is really wonderful, Sir.

Here you see Vajpapeeji and Mr. Chandra Shekhar. They fight like cooks and dogs here and there they support; very strange bedfellows.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, he should use proper language. He says with reference to two respected members of the House, that they are fighting like cats and dogs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

AN HON. MEMBER : Expunge it from the records.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you go on interrupting him he will be very serious.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Now, Sir, of late, BJP were about to withdraw their support. I will read from some of the statements of the President of the Party.

The heading says, I quote:

"CM asked to consult BJP on policy matters."

"Ruling out withdrawal of support, BJP Vice-President (K S. Hegde) today expressed dissatisfaction with the functioning of the Janata Government.

In our assessment, the Janata Government has not measured up to the expectations of the people, he told newsmen here. Only national interests would determine continuance of BJP support to the Government.

Mr Hegde said, the party was disturbed over corruption in administration, price rise and non-recruitment to 70,000 posts in the Government.

Now that the Janata Government is relying on our support, the Chief Minister or Ministers must discuss policy matters with us, he said, noting that the Government could not take the BJP for granted."

This is the position with regard to Janata Government and the BJP. There

again they are demanding their share in the spoils.

BJP Vice-President's statement in the Presss. I quote :

"The Janata Government has offered Chairmanship of four boards and corporations to the BJP but the party would accept only important bodies BJP Vice-President K.S. Hegde said here today. If the Janata Government gives us something unimportant, we will not accept it" he told the newsmen.

"The Janata offer did not name the boards and corporations. Asked to identify the important boards and corporations, Mr. Hegde said the BJP was still considering the issue. But the offer of four boards and corporations had been accepted."

This was the basis on which things were moving. (*Interruptions*) What do you mean by defection ? It is meant for some consideration and I cannot express this in words.

Now, out of the Kranti Ranga Members 12 were made Ministers, one was given the Speakership. The Independent Members were lured to Chairmanship. Out of the 10 MLAs taken from Independents, 7 were given the Chairmanship and 14 Independents have been admitted as full-beded Members of Janata. Now, how these Independent Members and other Members are admitted in the Party, I will explain 14 Independent Members who have been lured to join the Janata Government have been told like this.

"The 14 Independent MLAs who are now associate Members of the Janata Party will shortly become full-fledged Members of the Party, Mr. L. Manjunath the State Janata Party President told newsmen here today."

This statement was made on 18-6-1983. All the Independents would be included well before the proposed Cabinet expention. Sir,

what is it ? Is it not defection ? It is a very honest way of defecting. This is how Government in the State is functioning and it is based on defections and the very fact that it is run by defected members, it has no right to exist. Of course, much has been talked about the tape episode.

SHRI SATYASADAN CHAKRABORTY : Are you against the coalition Government ?

SHRI B.V. DESAI : You try that in West Bengal. So, the present Government in Karnataka was not satisfied with this game. They started a new theory. Now, the tape-record which may talk something about me has no relevance between one portion and another. Naturally, I would like to say that it is nothing but a concoction, it is untrue and it has no relevance between one portion of the tape and the other portion. It will give you completely a wrong picture. It is an art in itself in forgery. I will now read out the relevant portion.

"Moily : Let us go to B.V. Desai's house. K.H. Patil, PCC(I) President is waiting there.

Byre Gowda. No.....let us not go to K.H. Patil.....!" Sir, here my name is mentioned.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I have a point of order.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): When the entire speech is in a mess, how can there be a single point of order ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Firstly, I welcome his quoting the transcript. It helps us. But I wish to point out to you that if anybody has to quote a tape-recorded conversation, he has to lay it on the Table of the House; accordingly one has to send a letter in advance to the Speaker. So far as I am concerned, I have done it by way of abundant caution. I would like to know whether he has done it.

An HON. MEMBER : It is not necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, he is mentioning from the Press reports.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA (Barh) : We welcome your ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have only made my position secure.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Because my name has been mentioned right in the early stage, as a sort of explanation I would like to put before this august House, I am a Member from Karnataka. I am there as a Congressman right from 1942 and even from the earlier period also and I have got a long standing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : To which Congress ?

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Your forefather was a Congressman long time ago. You may now be a Communist. Sir, they are all defectors.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) - Before the Sixties there was no Congress (I)

SHRI B.V. DESAI : And now I am one of the office bearers. Therefore, my request is to kindly go through the whole thing. Try to understand. You don't try to understand what I say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Desai, you have taken more than thirty minutes. How many more minutes you want ?

SHRI B.V. DESAI : I am finishing now. Actually the whole tape is distorted. Sir, it is all concocted and it is all mimicry. It is so diligently done, but even the biggest thief also will leave some item at some place for in to be traced out.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am on a point of order.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Under what rule? I don't yield.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There is no question of yielding in a point

of order. I don't depend on your good wishes to raise a point of order. You are talking of being a Congressman since 1942 and you don't know a.b.c. of this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the Congress session there is no point of order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There is no point of order in a Congress session.

Now, Sir, he says it is all mimicry. That means he refers to the voice which is in the tape. Unless it is played, how do we know it is so? Therefore, he must arrange for the playing of the tape. We want to know whether it is mimicry or not. Because he is not only reading from the report, he is referring to the voice which is supposedly to be mimicry. He must have heard it. Has he heard it or not? If he has heard it, then it is his duty to place it on the table to be played, otherwise he cannot refer to it. He can only deny on the basis of personal knowledge.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : And he must also lay on the Table of the House Rs. 2 lakhs, Sir, to see whether that is his money or not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Allow him to place on the Table of the House and I will provide it to him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is trying to get away. How can it be mimicry unless he has heard it. Has he heard it himself.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : The whole thing has not been done properly. Actually the whole so-called tape has no relevance to the last sentence. Nothing has been mentioned in the whole tape regarding this last sentence. I don't say it because he is not here and he cannot defend himself "He has been an MLA and he has defected several times". And he has been lured by the Janata Party, and he has got the Chairmanship. I will read that also. It says :

"Byre Gowda : Is it two lakhs ?

Moily : Yes."

It is most unworthy of the Government, which has concocted this. They have avoided any other person being included in this. It is only a conversation between the two.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The portion about two lakhs in the tape was it in English or Kannada?

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : I have got the Kannada tape.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it Kannada translated into English; or is it the original?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Actually, every one knows that usually, the press is against us in Karnataka. As soon as they came to know of this so-called tape, they were much worried, and they wrote so many things against us. But finally when they came to know the real truth, they wrote an editorial in "Deccan Herald" of the 15th instant. A portion of it I will read. "No cause for indignation" is the heading of the editorial. It is usually against us. But even then, they have come to understand the nefarious activities of this corrupt Government. It has no right to exist even for a single minute.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : What is the cost of the editorial?

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Costing is done in West Bengal not here. The heading of the editorial is, "No cause for indignation".

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : The Hon. Member has cast aspersions on the integrity of the Press. He asked: "What did it cost?" This should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record. I think he did not mean the Press.

PROF. K.K. Tewary : He is characterizing the entire Press as dishonest.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : In West Bengal, the Press is free and fair. I was only casting doubts on Mr. Desai. I wanted to know whether he tried it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chakraborty says he is not casting aspersions on the Press.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : I will read a small portion of the editorial.

It says.

"The indignant 'exposure' by the Janata leaders of the Congress-I's attempts at buying up MLAs to topple the Janata Government, even if factually true, rings hollow. It may be recalled that Mr. Byre Gowda 'defected' to the Janata and changed his status from an Independent to a Janata "associate member", whatever that might mean. His reward for this was the Chairmanship of the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board, a post which carries prestige, power and money. So, much as Mr. Hegde, that consummate political magician, would like to arouse our indignation, the public cannot see this unseemly horse-trading as one-sided. If the Congress-I is offering inducements, so is the Janata-not only to retain its own members within its fold, but also to get defections from the Independents and the Congress-I".

There is an editorial in "Times of India" also.

I now come to the last point.

The Press which was usually harsh on us had also realised the nefarious activities of this government; and it is nothing but a concocted story; and this government is a minority government. It is a corrupt government and it has no right to exist. My request to the opposition members and the Janata Party is to advise the Chief Minister there to resign forthwith.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am thankful to Mr. Desai for bringing Karnataka very much in the Centre. I shall seek the indulgence of the House of deal with it as I look at it. But certain important aspects have to be remembered, so far as the electoral system in this country is concerned.

We feel that the biggest victim of the machinations of the Congress Party in this country is the system of parliamentary democracy, which is the very foundation of our constitutional set-up. There 37 years of rule-minus 2 1/2 years which was utilized by the Congress I to pass on the buck to the Janata Government-has institutionalised corruption in this country polluting the entire fabric of our body politic, and nowhere is it more encrusted than in our electoral system and electoral procedure. Today we find with the astrologers having the field that black money and black magic are being used by the ruling Party in this country with impunity to acquire power and to perpetuate the same; and this black money and black magic have become the biggest menace and almost the arbiters of our fate.

The sordid happenings in that Bangalore park are no revelation but it has once more laid bare in all its ugly manifestation the crude and insatiable hunger for power of this political party in this country and the demeaning tactics which have been adopted by them time and again to usurp power at all costs.

There had been different tactics adopted in West Bengal. In 1972, we saw one method, a method of large scale rigging in elections. An Assembly was purported to be set up where the entire machinery, electoral machinery was brought to ridicule, brought to a standstill; and nobody had been able to deny that that was a mockery of an election; that was taken recourse to by this party with the help of controlling the administration, letting loose hordes of anti-social elements, thereby polluting the entire electoral process. The other process is the money process, utilization of black money.

With rampant corruption, deification of one individual, attempts to set up a dynastic

succession with the claim of inalienable right to rule, that has been projected recently. To-day, with these attitudes there are no holds barred to the Congress Party to conduct the reins of this country to remain in power, by any method, by any hook or crook.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Congress (I) you should say.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Yes, Congress (I) party.

The whole system is reeking with misuse of authority, misuse of power and from time to time we have been hearing since the Constitution has been enacted and soon after, there have been attempts for electoral reforms. Repeatedly it has happened. The question of defection became very important as early as in 1967-68. That is why the Hon. Speaker appointed a committee. The Committee was formed on the basis of a resolution of Shri Venkatasubbaiah, passed in this House and they had to go very elaborately into the question of defection which had become a very serious matter as early as in 1967. The report came out in 1968. Hundreds of members had defected by that time, in different Assemblies including this House. New, some recommendations were given. But not a single one has been implemented.

In 1971 there was a Committee appointed by the Hon. Speaker, an all-Party Committee. I had the privilege of being a Member of that Committee set up in 1971, under the Chairmanship of Mr Jaganath Rao, who was the Minister of State for Law. Certain suggestions we had given; the recommendations were unanimous recommendations, coming from all political parties, but none, not one of them has been implemented.

The simple thing, for making the Election Commission a multi-member body, a unanimous recommendation, has not been accepted. The reduction of voting age to 18, a unanimous recommendation, has not been accepted. There are various recommendations made. I have got its report with me. It is a Parliamentary Committee. Unanimous

recommendations about stopping of the abuse of the official machinery in the course of elections; to stop giving of grants, providing largesse during, or before the election by the Ministers, etc. unanimous recommendations are there. Not one of them has been implemented and all the time, we are hearing 'it is being considered', 'it is under consideration'.

Then there was that Chavan Committee of 1968. Then this Jagannath Rao Committee of 1971, then a Cabinet Sub-Committee, we hear. When we raised the matter before the Consultative Committee, the Hon. Minister, what can he say? says 'It is before the Committee; before the Sub-Committee. It is being considered.' How long will it be considered?

If the need for reforms is there, we must have been able to identify what are the difficulties in the system, what are the pitfalls in the system. How is, the performance of the system being maintained? How is the electoral system being used to nullify people's wishes?

Therefore, I do not know how far this talk of electoral reforms means anything, knowing the sincerity of the ruling party. Otherwise some action should have been taken. The Election Commission also from time to time sends recommendations. Today we find on the 3rd December some meeting will be held. I do not know, but they may be making some recommendations. But who is there to implement them? What is the difficulty there? Therefore, we will have no faith in it so far as this Government is concerned, about the electoral reforms.

Now, so far as the basic issue, some of the issues I had mentioned, is concerned, there are agreements amongst parties. That has been never implemented. Now it has been accepted by all that defection is cancer. It is like cancer in the electoral system, in our Parliamentary set-up. It has assumed that proportion also. But, nothing has happened, because the Congress Party is the biggest beneficiary in this defection. How many instances do you want? We have got the unseemly spectacle ghastly spectacle of a Government of one political

party switching over and getting the allegiance of the leader of the Congress Party and forming a Government overnight. A Janata Government, whole sale becomes a Congress (I) Government. A party which keeps company with people like Bhajan Lals who can become the Chief Minister of the Government of any political party, how can you expect this political party to have any sincerity or any political morality?

You keep company with Gundu Raos Bhajan Lals, Antulays and so on and so forth. What has happened? Even they are misutilising the Governors. (*Interruptions*) How can this cancer be removed from our body politics when it is utilised for making political and personal gains? This is the point which this House has to answer. That is why people in this country are not surprised that two lakhs of rupees are given in that... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH: In this very House you supported Mr. Charan Singh after Mr. Morarji Desai.

SHRI SOMNATH CAATTEJEE: We supported because they got rid of you. (*Interruptions*)

Today the public has come to know the methodology which is adopted by them. That is why Mr. Desai is probably happy or not I could not understand because the whole tape conversation starts with him as it says: "Let us go to Mr. B.V. Desai's house, Mr. K.H. Patil, PCCI President is waiting there." He might be very happy and proud that his name is there. He is at the inception I take it that he has a big house. There are nooks and corners where these things probably can be arranged better. There is a very interesting thing. Mr. Desai has taken the responsibility on the floor of the House to deny the genuineness or the correctness of it. He has called it mimicry without hearing the tape, as he admits I believe. (*Interruptions*). He has taken the responsibility. If it turns out to be a genuine tape, then he is guilty of breach of privilege. Therefore, do not take such responsibility. Do not go under whips always. Why should you listen to them? Most of your colleagues are defectors. I

do not know about you whether you have defected or not.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : I have not defected since inception.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I take it that you have not defected but are waiting for defection probably. You keep company with most of the defectors here starting with Mr. C.M. Stephen...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would very much request you that no personal reference is made in the speeches of the hon. Members.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The most heinous part has been that even the institution of the Governor has been misused by these people. That is why we saw that a minority group was called by the Government to form the Ministry in Haryana. Why was he called overnight with 36 Members when he was not in majority and the other person had come and assured him that he would be able to provide the majority. He knew that you would be able to purchase MLAs. It is our misfortune that the phrase 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' has become part of our political dictionary in this country. And you do not feel ashamed of what has happened in Haryana. (Interruptions) When Mr. Bhajan Lal was sworn in as Chief Minister he did not have majority ; it is admitted. When Mr. Bhajan Lal was sworn in as Chief Minister, he did not have a majority He did attempt it He had the majority when he produced MLAs. This is the political party which is ruling in this country and you want to stop defection ; people are not such fools in this country...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon Members, every time when we have a discussion like this, the Members who speak first get more time and there is a complaint and it has been represented here also in this connection that the speakers who come afterwards, do not have time. Therefore, let us first fix up the time...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : Let the first speaker speak and then you can fix the time... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The mover has got half an-hour therefore, after half-an-hour I rang the bell. Now I want that Member shall not take more than fifteen minutes.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (garhwal) : In the light of your advice, I have one humble suggestion to make. Often times these important resolutions are placed for consideration at the end of the day and normally the Bills which are to be passed and they are passed they are kept earlier, in order to shut out these discussions from full public gaze, So, may I make a suggestion that whatever time you fix, you may fix but hereafter such Resolutions under Rule 193 must be put immediately after the Question Hour and the Bills must be put later on ?... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may place it before the Business Advisory Committee... (Interruptions).

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : We want your help Sir After six, we cannot sit.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The House will not sit beyond six. This will be continued tomorrow.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : This cannot be accepted Sir We have lot of business Tomorrow. Tomorrow being the Private Members Day, it is not possible to do it. It will have to be finished today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On Private Members' Day it cannot be done...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur) : Just after the Question Hour we can take up this...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I make it very clear now. This has to be over. Even if you want to sit late, this has to be over today. There is no question of adjournment.

I would request the Members to limit their speech so that the other Members who come afterwards to speak, they may not complain. I am suggesting 15 to 20 minutes for each hon. Member, Now Mr. Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, lot of my time has been taken. It is very important to remember that for quite some time, openly the Chief Minister of Karnataka has been saying that from Delhi attempts were being made by the Ruling Party in the Centre, by Congress (I), to destabilise the Government in Karnataka. Openly that has been said...*(Interruptions)*

It has come out in SUNDAY of 6-12 November. A reference to Karnataka has been made where one Mr. Putta Das who is supposed to be the KPCCI General Secretary of which Desai is the...*(Interruptions)* Why don't you reply at your time ? Mr. Putta Das General Secretary KPCCI of which Mr. Desai is a member, refers to a conversation and sets out verbatim of what is contained in a tape where money was offered to win over some Independent MLAs Two MLAs have given their statements, I believe. Then, there is a conversation between Mr. Bangarappa for whom Mr. Desai is shedding what sorts of tears, I do not know. This is Mr. Bangarappa's conversation with another MLA where this has happened. Now it is being openly said, openly reported, I do not know how many cases have been filed. This is followed by the latest disclosure of this conversation. Mr. Desai very well condemned the newspapers. We all condemn newspapers. But we give some credence to it. Sir, I shall read one or two lines from each paper including your favoured paper.

The editorial of the INDIAN EXPRESS of 15th November says :

"The evidence produced by Karnataka legislator of the Congress (I)'s attempt to buy over is damning proof of the party's effort to bring down the State Government by hook or crook and take over. These machinations began when the Congress (I) failed to win a majority in the general elections and the Janata Party

formed government with the support of the BJP, the two Communist parties and some other MLAs."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is one mistake—not 'hook or crook', it is only 'crook'.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This was the INDIAN EXPRESS Now the TIMES OF INDIA of 15th November says:

"The Congress (I) stands condemned in Karnataka. In view of the incontrovertible evidence produced by an associate member of the State Janata Legislature Party that the Congress (I) opposition leader, Mr. Veerappa Moily, paid him two lakhs of rupees in order to persuade him to defect, there cannot be the slightest doubt not only that it is determined to bring down the Hegde Ministry." etc.

My time is short, I will not read more. Then TELEGRAPH of Anand Bazar Group, says :

"The Congress (I) has started brazenly playing the Haryana game in Karnataka. It was in Haryana that the art of purchasing MLAs,—tempting them with offices and even pressurising them to bring down a government—was perfected. The scene has now shifted to Karnataka".

The Editorial of HINDUSTAN TIMES of 15th November says :

"Karanataka Independent MLA. Byer Gowda's disclosures in Bangalore are shocking even to those acclimatised to the polluted political atmosphere of the day."

Sir, the Statesman also said on 15th November :

"The latest turn of events in Karnataka with claims about huge sums being

offered to legislators for changing sides and the playing of tapes which are alleged to have secretly recorded mysterious conversations in motor cars might seem to belong to the realm of crime fiction."

You have made many MLAs and other persons criminals, aiders and abetors of your crime also. This is the political situation in this country and now they glibly approve of all these attempts. In Assam what happened? How many MLAs they had and how many MLAs were got with the purpose of forming a government there? (*Interruptions*) Then what happened in Haryana? What happened in other States, Nagaland etc.? They are too many to recount. Sir, we would like to know whether this Government will say that their party will not admit a single Member from any other political party or will not offer them any ministership at any point of time, which was the recommendation of the Chavan Committee? Will you say that categorically? You will not say that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Why don't you put that question to Hegde?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: First of all, why don't you answer? I shall ask them also.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Why don't you answer?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is the position.

Sir, I have no more time, but I wish to mention one very important fact before I resume my seat. What is happening? The electoral process or the system of parliamentary government is misused not by mere defection and by money power alone, but sustained and continuous attempt trying to destabilise the Opposition Government in this country specially in Jammu and Kashmir starting from the Prime Minister to the Congress (I) General Secretary and even the other leaders. Sir, a refrain has started all the time trying to destabilise, trying to throw trying to denigrate the DMK Government, as they are trying to do with other governments. This is a calculated attempt.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: This is a charge against the Prime Minister. She has every right as the President of a national Party...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is not the way to interrupt others.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: This is unfair.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, it is very essential that if parliamentary democracy in this country has at all to survive, let alone thrive—Sir, this is some sort of a federal structure—It is not the monopoly of the Congress Party to remain in power everywhere at every time. As we are seeing, more and more people are becoming political conscious. They are throwing out the Congress Party from their own States, that is, more and more anti-congress Governments, non-Congress Governments, are being set up. Therefore, taking advantage of the position at the Centre, if attempts are made to destabilise non-congress Governments in the States, that will be the end of the parliamentary democracy in the country.

What I wish to say is that we are all for removal of distortions in our electoral system. We support all sincere attempts at removing of distortions in our electoral system. We want to reduce and eliminate the money power, the black money power, in this country, which is playing havoc in the elections. We want to remove that totally. But we have no faith in this Government. The people will be provided with a clean administration and a proper Government once they go lock, stock and barrel. Otherwise, there is no chance of having a proper electoral system in the country.

We must protest against any attempt to create difficulties for properly, lawfully, constituted Governments in the States. Sometimes by denying the funds, sometimes by depriving the people of the State of food supply and other essential commodities, sometimes by withdrawing Plan projects,

they are creating difficulties for the State. Now, this type of difficulty is added to that. How can they possibly be expected to function properly if all the time they have to resist attempts of destabilising them by defection or with the help of black money which they have in abundance apparently. Therefore, I would submit that if anything has to be done, the ruling-party has to make it absolutely clear that it should not only discourage defection but it should not be a party to defection as they have been clearly in Karnataka.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing a topic which is both simple and complex. The issue of electoral reforms has been engaging the attention of this House and all political parties since 1971. "Electoral Reforms" is an omnibus phrase which can mean several things to different parties, to different persons, in different situations.

My hon. friend, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, has made certain charges. He has spoken with a lot of energy. But, I wish that energy was directed towards the side to which he belongs and to the Benches on which he himself is sitting. Instead of that, he has chosen to direct his energy towards this side.

One of the charges that he has made is that our Government has been sitting back on electoral reforms and that we have been doing nothing. At the same time, he mentioned about some Committees he has been on which went into the aspect of electoral reforms. I would like to ask this question : who formed those Committees? Were they formed by Mr. Chatterjee himself or were they formed by our Government? In 1971, it was our Government which took an initiative in the area of defection and in the area of electoral reforms. This was strongly opposed by the then Opposition parties. Let us be very clear that no electoral reforms can be brought about either by majority legislation . . . (Interruptions) If they are not interested in the discussion, let us close it at 6 O'Clock . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he does not yield, you cannot interrupt him. You should follow the rules.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : We have to sit beyond 6 O'Clock. If they do not think that this is a serious subject, let us move a serious subject, let us move a closure motion and wind up the discussion at 6 O'Clock.

What is the use of sitting here and burning mid-night oil, keeping the Ministers and my friends here. I do not think they are serious about this discussion.

Anyway, it was in 1971 that our Government took up the issue of defections. Our Government took up the issue of electoral reforms. It is because of that, that my friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee came on the Committee. But we must get one thing clear that no electoral reforms can merely come about by efforts of our party or our Government. Electoral reforms have necessarily to come about by consensus. So, what happened after 1971, when this issue was taken up? This was shot down by Shri Madhu Limaye. They should go and do some homework in the library. What happened at that time? It was shot down and no consensus could be arrived at. Definitions of defection and other issues could not be agreed upon. Anyway, this matter went on and in 1977, the Janata Government...

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH : In 1977, the Janata Government then took up the issue of electoral reforms including defections. But what happened then? History had to repeat itself. History was repeating itself when Shri Madhu Limaye my friend Shri Bahuguna will bear me out on this opposed this again. The Janata Government had 2½ long years to bring in all electoral reforms they wanted but their own constituent parties would not allow them to have any such reforms.

(Interruptions)

This was quite natural and quite expected because if we look at the past record of my opposition friends here, it forms an interesting spectacle since most of the individual leaders, and even as separate parties, have taken birth on defections, have survived on defections and depend on defection.

And now they talk about defection laws and defection Bill. If we were to go one step further on this, if we were to have a Anti-defection Bill with retrospective effect, most of them would not be sitting here. They would be either sitting outside or would be sitting in the Boat Club. Then they would not be beating their chests and would not be beating drums about electoral reforms.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : What will happen to the Congress-I ? Your party will go out of existance.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : It does not matter. Most of the leaders, of that side ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I was saying that most of their leaders like Shri Charan Singh, Biju Patnaik and Shri Jagjivan Ram would be outside or they would be on this side or they would be at the Boat Club. When they talk, when they beat drums and cry hoarse about electoral reforms about anti-defection Bill, let them first look at themselves and do some introspection. I wonder with what face and with what morality and with what principles, they come here and talk of electoral reforms when their own careers and their parties are ehequered with defection ?

(Interruptions)

My friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee made the point that our parties has been the biggest beneficiary by not having electoral reforms of not having a defection Bill. I think he has got his arithmetic wrong totally.

(Interruptions)

By saying that the anti-defection Bill, we have not passed and that we are beneficiaries of this is totally wrong because a parties which is not ...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : In the Fifth Lok Sabha, the 39th Constitution

Amendment Bill which was referred to the Select Committee for dealing with the question of defection, I was also—not as a matter of charity—a Member of that Select Committee. For years we could not complete the deliberations. I am not blaming anybody particularly.

Therefore, it is no good saying that. For years, the Select Committee did not conclude its deliberations.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : That shows how efficient you are.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You were in a Preponderant majority in the committee. I do not want to say anything more.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्हाइंटन आफ आर्डर है। 6 बजे गये हैं, कितनी देर आप इसको चलायेंगे ? मेरा सुझाव है कि इसे आज पोस्टपोन कीजिये, कल बैश्चन अवर के बाद लीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The decision taken in the Business Advisory Committee was that the discussion would take place today and four hours were allotted.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : It was to start at 4.00 p.m. But it did not start at 4.00 p.m..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Four hours have been allotted, whatever may be the time at which it started. With the permission of the House only we started at 4.45 p.m. or so because we had to complete those Bills. We have got four hours for the discussion. It will be over by 8.45 p.m. All Members will get their chance...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : No; I do not agree.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is left to you. I cannot compel you to sit here.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं विधिवत् प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि 6 बजे इसको स्थगित किया

जाये और कल क्वैश्चन-अवर के इमीडिएटली बाद इसे लिया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The discussion will not be postponed. We will sit even late. That is the procedure, that is the convention, that is the practice that we have had in this House. This is a new formula which Mr. Paswan is trying to introduce. Mr. Kamal Nath will continue.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am on a point of order. 6 बजे तक हाउस रहता है आपके मुताबिक । 6 बजे के बाद हाउस के चलाने के लिए आपको हाउस से परमीशन लेनी चाहिये ।

You will have to take the permission of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the sense of the House ? Shall we continue the discussion till 8.45 p.m. ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

18-03 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन था । विछली बार भी इस मामले को उठाया था कि जब भी इम्पार्टेन्ट इश्यू पर बहस होती है, वह ऐसे समय पर रखी जाती है जिससे उस सबजैक्ट की इम्पार्टेन्स नहीं रह जाती है । सिफ़ मिनिस्टर का जवाब छपता है । मेरा सुझाव है कि 6 बजे इसको पोस्टपान कीजिये और कल क्वैश्चन-ब्रवर के बाद डीडिएटली इसको लीजिये । कोई पालियामेंट खत्म होने वाली नहीं है कि आज ही इसको खत्म किया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राम विलास जी, सुजाव
मैंने आपका सुन लिया । डिस्क्शन के बारे में
बिज़रेस एडवाइजरा कमेटी में हमेशा हम करते
हैं । दोनों हाथों से ताली बजती है, एक से न हैं

बजती । अगर गवर्नमेंट अपने टाइम में से टाइम देती है, इनका वैसे ही विजेनेस लेट होता जा रहा है, यह सोचकर ही किया गया था कि काम करने के लिये हम टाइम बढ़ायें । आज भी यही तय हुआ था । अगर दोनों काम करने हैं तो बैठना होगा, यह नहीं हो सकता कि हम लड्डू खा भी लें और हाथ मैं भी रह जायें । दोनों बातें नहीं चल सकतीं । हमें काम करना पड़ेगा तो एडजस्ट भी करना पड़ेगा ।

*श्री रक्षीद मसूद : विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में मैं था वहां तय यह हुआ था कि 4 बजे एरजेक्ट शरू करेंगे ।

شہری رشید مسعود — ایڈ وائزری میکٹ میں میکھا دیاں مٹلے یہ بوجا فنا
گو چار سے اپنے مکت اس کو شروع کریں گے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रखीद जी, यह भी तय हुआ था कि 7 घंटे लगें, लेकिन हमने कितने घंटे लिये हैं दूसरे सब्जैक्ट पर भी। यह गलत बात है। हमने सारा टाइम मुकर्र दिया है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : 4 बजे आपने कहा कि पहला डिस्कशन खत्म होना चाहिये था । हमने अपने सारे स्पीकर्स बिद्डा कर लिये ।

Let me refresh the memory of Mr. Rasheed Masood, At 4 O'Clock the question come up...

ग्रन्थक महोदय : आप सब के कहने से आधा घंटा बढ़ाया, नहीं तो नहीं बढ़ाते ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मेरा एक आफर है कि गवर्नमेंट का
टोटल विजनेस आज और कल में हम पूरा कर
देंगे। लेकिन इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय को जनता के
सामने लाने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि इस
चर्चा की कार्यवाही प्रैन में भी छेपे। हमारा
निवेदन है कि इलेक्ट्रॉल रिफार्म्ज़ का प्रश्न किसी
एक पार्टी का नहीं है। सारे देश के लोग इसमें
दिलच्स्पी रखते हैं। उस तरफ से शिकायत है

कि हम लोग बहुत गलत हैं। यह बात भी लोगों के सामने आनी चाहिए कि हम लोग कितने गलत हैं। (व्यवधान) देसाई साहब, मैं 1936 से पूरा किस्सा बताऊंगा।

गवर्नर्मेंट से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अगर पब्लिक इन्ट्रॉस्ट उसके सामने है और अगर वह अपने इमेज को ठीक रखना चाहती है-यह हमारे पररपर के लिए भी ठीक है, तो कल 12 बजे से इस पर चर्चा हो। गवर्नर्मेंट का जो विज्ञेस है, हम उसको रात के 12 बजे तक बैठ कर भी पूरा करेंगे। मैं सारे आपोत्रीशन की तरफ से यह इशौरेंस देता हूँ कि सरकार का काम हम पूरा करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : I am a neutral person. I do not take sides.

लेकिन जिस तरह आप सोच रहे हैं, वह बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है।

This is absolutely wrong. I do not agree.

मैंने सबको कह कर यह डिसक्शन कर वाया है। I have asked these people who accommodated certain beings and they have acceded. Now you put certain hurdles into the discussion. I do not allow it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We accept your total rejection of the total opposition's view-point....You go ahead, Sir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कोई डिसक्शन करवाता हूँ, अगर आप इसमें रुकावट डालते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में एक फैसला करते हैं और यहाँ पर दूसरी बात कहते हैं। दो तरफ की बातें हो रही हैं।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आपके कृतज्ञ हैं कि आप जनहित की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों पर चर्चा कराने

की कोशिश कर रहे हैं हम उसके लिए आपको साधुबाद कहते हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आज यह डिसक्शन एक घंटे देर से शुरू हुआ है। मिनिस्टर साहब का जबाब पहले से टाइप होकर प्रेस को मिल जाएगा, मगर हमारी बात नहीं छपेगी। क्या हम दीवारों से बात करके संतुष्ट हो जाएं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी इस बात के लिए भी तैयार हूँ, लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं आपको बाध्य करूँगा कि हर एक काम के लिए जितना टाइम एलाट होगा, मैं उससे एक मिनट भी आगे नहीं बढ़ने दूँगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोज इस तरह डिसक्शन होता है कि अगर किसी को 20 मिनट दिए जाते हैं, तो 30 मिनट बोलता है। अगर किसी डिसक्शन के लिए 5 घंटे रखे जाते हैं, तो उस पर 10 घंटे बोलते हैं। यह ठीक है कि हम सब यहाँ पर बोलने के लिए हैं। आपको अपनी पूरी बात आनी चाहिए। मैं लिमिट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन अगर आप डिसक्शन नहीं करवाना चाहते हैं,

(व्यवधान)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay Northwest) : Believe me, Sir. I read in the agenda that we are going to discuss to-day electoral reforms. I found that member of the ruling party was initiating the discussion. Believe me, I thought that I am going to hear to-day the views of the ruling Party and of the Government on electoral reforms and to-day we are going to have a rational and intelligent discussion on this problem. I have got my notes here and I know what I am going to say. There is no one reference to Karnataka. But the Hon. Member's 45 minute speech has degenerated into an attack on Karnataka Government and an attack on my Party. I want to brief myself and I am not ready to go into this kind of thing to-day.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मेरा कहना दूसरा है। हम जो कुछ कहेंगे, वह प्रैस में छपेगा ही नहीं।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I am ready to talk on electoral reforms. But it has degenerated into a debate on Karnataka.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ?
I cannot guess into people's minds.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Therefore, please be fair to us. What the hon. Member has nothing to do with electoral reforms.

MR. SPEAKER : You say your viewpoint.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : It is the combined unanimous view of the Opposition.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो पता नहीं कि कल भी कोई अपने दिमाग से कोई और बात कहेगा ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो कानसेन्स से काम करता हूँ । मैं सबसे मिलकर, बात कर के, डिसकशन रखता हूँ । मैं अपनी तरफ से कुछ इम्पोज नहीं करता ।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : This is a new situation. The debate was to start by 4 O'Clock. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall not get my will imposed-I go the consensus of all of you.

श्री हेमबती नन्दन बहुगुणा : हम कल का विजनेस पूरा करवा देंगे, यह हम ऐस्योरेंस देते हैं ।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Sir, you be fair to us. We shall see that this is definitely completed.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप बैठ कर तय कर लीजिए । अगर आप सब राजी हैं तो मुझे कोई एताज नहीं है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा काम तो इतना है कि अगर सारा हाउस मुझे कह दे कि 12 बजे चलाना है तो ठीक है, बरना जो बहाँ तय किया है उसके अनुसार चलाऊंगा ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : We know why they are trying to delay the discussion. It has been publicised out of dimension by the Opposition Parties. So, let this be discussed as was decided in the Business Advisory Committee. Tomorrow being the Private Members' Business Day, I am sorry, We cannot encroach upon private Members' Business. So, this has to be finished to-day. We have tried to accommodate them as much as We-can. This is another gimmick. Shri Jethmalani wants to have a second brief. Why should he have too many briefs when he is not prepared ?

So, We cannot accommodate the lawyers here. We cannot have this tomorrow if we have not finished this to-day. (Interruptions).

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम लोग ढाई तीन बजे तक कल खत्म कर देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे कर देंगे ? कालिंग अटेंशन भी दे रखा है कल । यह भी कोई बात हुई ? आप अपनी मर्जी हमेशा चलाते हैं, कभी दूसरों की मर्जी से भी करने दीजिए ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the House can decide about the Calling Attention The House is Sovereign and so it can decide that the Calling Attention may be taken up the next day. We have done it on earlier occasions also. I can quote the precedents. (Interruptions).

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I know they will not agree. But, let this be taken up tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Unless and until the House agrees, I cannot agree. I shall go only by the consensus. Now, Mr. Kamal Nath, you were in your legs. You were carrying on also. Please carry on.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, at the outset after you have come to the Chair, I would

like to point out that while Mr. Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair, I had said that if there was no seriousness, let us close the discussion. I am reiterating that to you. I was at that point...

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर सारा हाउस यह कह दे कि इसे बन्द ही करना है आज तो मैं बन्द कर दूँगा ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पासवान जी, हाउस आफ कामन्स में तो सारी सिटिंग ही बजे से 12 बजे तक चल सकती है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं विधि का प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि 6 बजे के बाद जब हाउस बैठता है तो सदन की राय ली जाती है । मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : We had the approval in the Business Advisory Committee meeting. This was done there with a consensus. We had an understanding.

यह तय हुआ था वहाँ पर कि बाद में हाउस को चलाएंगे ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप को नहीं करना चाहिए । अति सर्वत्र वज्र्येत ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रसीद मसूद : यह तब हुआ था कि 4 बजे से यह डिस्केशन शुरू होगा । वह इसलिए कि 4 बजे से 6 बजे तक ज्यादातर अपोजीन बोल लेता है और अपोजीशन का प्लाइंट आफ व्यु आ जाता है । लेकिन एक घंटा देर से तो यह डिस्केशन शुरू हुआ है और फिर एक घंटा उन्होंने ले लिया ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : ये बोहाताकर चार बजे से ये डिस्केशन श्रद्धा बोगा । ये कोर्ट चार बजे से चौंटक त्रिवेन्द्र अपोजीशन बोल लिया है और अप्रैल 7 वार्षिक अंत तक आ जाता है । लेकिन एक गहने दिन से तो ये डिस्केशन श्रद्धा बोगा है और प्रैराइट एक गहने दिन ने ले लिया ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to budge. Mr. Kamal Nath, you were on your legs. I overrule this. You carry on.

श्री रसीद मसूद : बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी को कोई अख्त्यार नहीं है...

श्री रशीद मसूद : ब्रैन्स ऐडवाइजरी की कोई अधिकारी नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee report was accepted here in this House like that—not otherwise. I have to carry out the wishes of the august House. So, I cannot budge an inch.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक शरीक आदमी की हैसियत से इनकार नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे तकलीफ हो रही है । आप कहेंगे तो मैं घर चला जाऊँगा लेकिन मुझे हाउस के डिसीजन के साथ चलना है ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप हाउस की राय क्यों नहीं ले लेते हैं ? उनकी मेजारिटी है, वह बात हो जायेगी लेकिन आप हाउस की राय क्यों नहीं ले लेते हैं ? (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप की राय की बोल लेते हैं ? उनकी मेजारिटी है, वह बात हो जायेगी लेकिन आप हाउस की राय क्यों नहीं ले लेते हैं ? (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने आधा घंटा फिजूल जाया कर दिया ।

श्री रक्षीद मसूद : रूल्स में इस बात का प्राविजन है, आप हाउस से क्यों नहीं पूछ लेते हैं?

شری رشید ہو۔ رہس میں اس بات کا پروگریم ہے آپ ہاؤس سے کیوں نہیں بچ لیتے ہیں۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पूछा हुआ है। मैंने कनेटी की रिपोर्ट यहां पास करवाई है।

श्री रसीद मसूद : उसमें यह नहीं है ।

شہری رشید مسعود۔ اس میں یہ بھیں ہے۔

अध्यक्ष महादय : वह शराफ आदामया की रिपोर्ट थी और उसमें यह बात अंदरस्टूड थी। उन्होंने यह डिसाइड किया था।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महीदय : आप अपनी जवान कटवाकर यहाँ पर जवाब दे रहे हैं।

राम विलास पासवान : आप हाउस की राय क्यों नहीं ले लेते हैं ? आप हाउस की राय लीजिए ।

ग्राधक्ष महोदय : मैं हाउस की राय ही चला रहा हूँ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, the Business Advisory Committee's decision is now the House's decision because once it has been adopted by the House it has become the decision of the House. If they want to approve and decide the agenda by the opinion of the House then where is the necessity to having B.A.C, Let everyday's agenda be decided in the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, let him not speak technically wrong things.

*भी रसीद भसूदः कन्वेशन भी यही रहा है कि जब अङ्डरस्ट्रॉड होता है कि हाउस 6 बजे के बाद भी चलेगा तब भी हाउस की इजाजत ले ली जाती है।

شروعی مسود گزینشی بھی ہے لہبے کے جب اندر اسٹوڈ ہوتا ہے کہا تو سس پھی بھے کے بعد بھی پڑھاتا بھی باس کی اجازت لے لی جاتی ہے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे एतबार या कि आप पालमेंट चलाने में पूरी दिलजस्पी रखते हैं और मैं समझता हूँ मैंने आपके मोशन सबसे ज्यादा इन्टरर्हैन किए हैं। इसके बाबजूद मुझे हैरानी होती है कि एक तरफ तो आप मुझसे कहते हैं कि डिस्क्शन करवाइये और जब मैं डिस्क्शन करवाता हूँ तो उसको आप ब्लाक करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

I am very much disturbed. I am really surprised. I am pained today. Really it is getting on my heart. How am I to conduct when my friends who are to cooperate with me after having a consensus are now trying to block? It has hurt me. I cannot explain. For your sake I am trying to do everything and you are not cooperating. It is the most horrible thing.

*श्री रसीद मसूद : 6 वर्जे के बाद हाउस चलेगा ऐसा अंडरस्टॉड होता है लेकिन तब भी हाउस से इजाजत ली जाती है। आप रूल्स को क्यों वायलेट कर रहे हैं?

شہری رشید مسحور۔ جو بچے کے بعد باؤس چلے گا ایسا انڈسٹریوڈ
ہوتا ہے۔ لیکن تب بھی باؤس سے اجازت لی جاتی ہے۔
بے دوسری کو کہوں دلماٹ کر رہے ہیں۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रशीद साहब, मैं सोचता हूँ कि भले आदिमियों की बात पर एतबार कहा न करूँ।

श्री रसीद मसूद : आज तक कन्वेशन यहीं रहा है।

شروع مسودہ - آج یک گنجائش بھی رہا ہے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप वक्त व्यों जाय
करते हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me make a submission. Nobody wants to go against what Business Advisory Committee has decided. Of course, he should not make a technically wrong statement that Business Advisory Committee's report is House's report otherwise it would not have to come up before the House for adoption. (Interruptions) It is all right. You have the fundamental right of ignorance. I concede it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, he has no licence to call others like this. When House has adopted it then it is House's report. I am sorry I have to teach a professor. We can teach the students and not the professor.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, what I would like to say is that I completely agree with you that the convention is that we carry on and finish the discussion. Other items have also to be completed but you must take note of the fact that such an important and sensitive issue on which we ought to have begun at 4 O'clock we began at 5 O'clock and after we started so late, I have no objection against the initiator of the debate taking so much time because he had to initiate on lot of points but when so much time is taken by the initiator of the debate and after that if the Opposition's point of view does not go before the people then it would mean great injustice and on that ground if you want to consider please consider. Ultimately the House is sovereign and House by majority can reject our point of view but sometimes you will need our cooperation. Please take note of that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो कभी कुछ लादता नहीं हूँ।

(व्यवस्था)

MR. SPEAKER : I always go by consensus. I ask for consensus. I request for consensus. When the consensus is given I act accordingly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Many Members of the ruling party were not very much opposed - let me tell you that.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Why are you misrepresenting us? You have no right to represent us. It is not for the first time that the House is sitting late. Equally important issues have been discussed; and we have sat late till the small hours of the morning, and we have discussed such matters. All these things only show how Prof. Dandavate and his friends are only trying to resile from the commitments which they have made when they wanted discussion. This reflects on the seriousness which they attach to it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारी दुनिया के हाउस रात में काम करते हैं। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, हम भी कर सकते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उसी का एक्सप्रीवियन्स हम लोगों को है कि सिर्फ़ मंत्री का जवाब छपता है।

प्र० के.क. तिवारी : ये अखबारों में छपने में इन्टरेस्टेट है, डिस्क्षेन में इन्टरेस्टेट नहीं है। अखबारों में नाम चाहते हैं।

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका (रोबर्टसंगंज) : इन की नीयत साफ हो गई है, अखबारों में नाम छपने की बात है।

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, I was talking about the charges which Shri Somnath Chatterjee had made that our party had been the biggest beneficiary of postponing or of dilly-dallying on electoral reform. I yielded to him. (Interruptions) Sir, he is stand a little bit. He said, this is not aimed at anybody. But what I say is, the sum and substance of the matter is that it was our party in 1971 which had initiated the subject of electoral reforms. It was our party which took up the issue of defection. It is because of this that whatever committees were formed, were formed under the Chairmanship or under the Convenorship of our Law Minister. But in 1977 history repeated itself. No consensus could be arrived at because Shri Madhu Limaye shot it down. Their own constituents did not agree. My submission is this: Those who are trumpeting the charges of defection, or trumpeting that we are the ones who are not for

electoral reforms, should look at themselves, they should do some introspection themselves. The truth of the matter is, these biggest champions of electoral reforms are those who themselves are major participants in wrecking the electoral process in this country. When I look at that side, I try to see which one of them sitting there is unadulterated-unadulterated by defection. How many of them? When we look at that side what do we see? Most of them are adulterated and when we look at this side none are adulterated? (Interruptions) Sir, they are not serious; and you may adjourn this discussion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Can you see your own face in front of a mirror?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I have seen your face also. Sir, we are discussing a very serious matter and some level of discussion should be maintained. Right from the beginning hon. Members opposite have been interrupting our members. I am sorry to say this - this reflects on how serious they are about a matter which is serious.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : यह तो देख रहे हैं कि कितने लोग यहां मौजूद हैं।

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, some reference has been made by Shri Somnath Chatterjee and also by my colleagues on this side about the recent news item in Karnataka. I do not want to go into the details of that, but one of the most valid points is: how was the Government formed there? My friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee made a point about a Haryana saying that we were not a party in majority and we went on to form the Government. What was the position in Karnataka then and what is the position in Karnataka today? The Janata Party at the time after the election in Karnataka had only 62 members, today it had a strength of 96 which means there is an addition of 34 members from various parties. The addition of 34 has not fallen from the skies but come from different political parties or from those who have been elected as independents. The 34 members who have joined the Janata Government did not join for

astrological reasons. What were the inducements and seducements? What was their manifesto?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It was a common manifesto. I had associated myself with that manifesto. It was a Janata Kranti manifesto. I had released that manifesto.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The inducements given to these 34 members are all on record as to how many of them got Ministers posts, how many got Chairmanship and one of them has also become the Speaker. It is unfortunate even the office of Speaker is being degenerated and being given to a defector. This is most unfortunate. Ironically, the same people who have formed the Government in Karnataka by defection have survived on defection and hope to thrive on defection are now making the most noise. Somehow a rather disturbing tendency has come in our country that whatever is done by the Opposition is noble and pardonable; but should something similar happen for our Party, there is a loud cry saying that democracy is indanger and things of that sort.

Sir, without going into the details, I would like to mention very briefly about the statement of Shri Byre Gowda what is the background when somebody makes an accusation? When somebody produces a tape from his pocket and says he has got the taped version ostensibly the recording of someone else - I think the press as responsible media and even my friends should look at the background of this person. What was he and what has he been? In 1972, he contested the elections on each ticket. In 1978, what was he? In 1983, he sought the Congress ticket and when he was refused and rightly, so, he contested as a rebel Congress and won as an independent. Today the same person makes a charge that an attempt is being made to bring him into the Congress (I). I think everybody will agree with me on this that only a Legislator who defector is a can be induced or seduced. If somebody is not a defector to start with, he cannot be induced or seduced and this is clearly visible when you look at this side of the House.

Now, I come to electoral reforms. This is the real thing which has been a matter for concern. Mr. Ram Jethmalani said he does not want to talk about Karnataka; he only wants to talk about electoral reforms. So, I shall talk about the electoral reforms. A few months back on the floor of this House, I had raised the issue on electoral reforms. Even my Communist friends will agree that whatever electoral system we have had worked. It may not be a perfect system and I am not saying it is perfect. I am not saying that any system has to be a static concept. Electoral reform has to be a dynamic concept. I quite agree to it. But let us also recognise what we have achieved in the last 30 and odd years.

AN HON. MEMBER : Zero.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Zero for you. You would not be sitting here and would still be in the bye-lanes of Calcutta if you had not followed the electoral process.

Sir, individual motions on electoral reforms will vary from nation to nation, situation to situation, from one ideological climate to another, from one party to another party also. That is why we have not been able to arrive at a consensus.

Standing on the floor of this House some months ago I had asked that an upper-age limit be fixed for these seeking election to Parliament, because the faculty of man is subject to biological decay and it also makes room for new faces to come up the political ladder. It is better for us to see a retired MP than a defeated MP. After this Shri Morarji Desai and Shri Jagjivan Ram wrote to me and opposed this. They had certain comments to make which I would not like to go into. This was a suggestion I made. It may not be acceptable, but it was a personal suggestion of mine.

MR. SPEAKER : For your information Prof. Ranga also vehemently opposed this.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I know, Sir. But he has, gone out and Prof. Dandavate will tell him. I had also said this in this

House and demanded a scheme for ensuring that Members of Parliament and State Legislature enjoy an image above public reproach. Some of them sitting here were present here at that time. I remember one of them, Professor Dan Davate was here. My suggestion was that there should be a scheme, which should be obligatory for all MPs and MLAs, to send annual Statement of their Income and Assets and similar documents for Members of their family to their respective Speakers. I had also suggested that the Speaker should publish this every year in the newspapers showing whatever information was given.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Are you serious about it ?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, myself came to you in the Chamber to give my own statement, which was not accepted.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Is he serious about it ? I know about his property.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Yes, I am serious.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Mr. Kamal Nath, you have Benami property.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : You can come out with it. I hope this suggestion emerges as one of the major matters in the question of electoral reforms for which a lot of paper work has been done and a lot of consideration has been done at the Government level and at various forums which have been held.

One of the most important aspects of electoral reforms which I think requires immediate attention, if democracy is to survive in this country, is to curtail the growth of regional forces. Regional forces pose a great threat to the integrity of India. While the Constitution in general and the Representation of the People Act also freely allows regional organisations to indulge in political activity, a special problem has arisen because

of the election to both the Houses of Parliament. The role of Parliament is to enact laws for the Union. And I stress on the word 'union', because regional parties likely to be contesting in the next Lok Sabha poll are most likely not only to be confined to a single cluster of districts.

Naturally, these elected representatives are without any stake beyond the boundaries of their own States, or beyond the boundaries of their own districts. Often, the ideologies of these parties are at variance with the national goals, such as strengthening only a particular State, a particular region, or a particular language or strengthening a particular area.

Here lies the danger to national unity. If not checked, we may have law-makers who would readily put regional interests about national interests and talk of their own State's honour, when the nation's honour is at stake. Eventually, the tendency will spread; and more and more the party system gets splintered, parliament will lose its comprehensiveness, being reduced to some kind of a district board.

I suggest that whatever has to be amended, be amended to stipulate that in order to nominate a candidate to the Lok Sabha by any political party - they must have MLAs in at least three States, to the extent of 5% of the total strength in each of the House, or 10%. The State parties and district parties are free to legislate for their own States or panchayats or district boards. But India cannot preserve its integrity by allowing parochial interests to overshadow its broader policies. This is important, before events overtake us, and there is greater fragmentation of political constituents of Parliament. Our party's strength in this House is above 350. But when we look at the respective strengths of political parties in the Opposition, is there any political party whose strength is such that without the formality of alliances, it is worthy of being called a political party? This is the fragmentation and splintering which I do not want here; I want to avoid it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : There are numberless factions within your party.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : You seem to know so much about our party, why don't you defect?

Another area requiring some attention is the extent of non-voters, which occurs because of two things: one is that the registered voters do not vote, the other because voters are not registered. Non-voting is penalized in some countries like Australia, New Zealand Belgium. We must have a look at some of the impediments for registering, and some of the Procedures. We should see whether they are cumbersome. We must see whether we can perhaps have a system of automatic registration of voters. There can be another side to this, viz. non-voting is a kind of passive consent. So, this matter also requires to be gone into, in more detail.

To maintain democracy, there are certain rules of the game. These rules of the game have to be applied to all parties.

But what is most important is that whatever reform may take place, it must lead to a stable government, for it is a time tested theory that only stable government can create conditions that are essential for development. There is no doubt that the time has come to raise certain basic questions of our three-decade long experiment with the present electoral system. The past three decades offer interesting and varied experience. The way open to us is at harvest this experience and to arrive at a model which has adapted itself to the times and to the objective conditions prevailing in India.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मोहतरम स्पीकर साहब, जैसा अभी श्री जे० मलानी साहब ने कहा था कि जिस टापिक पर हम बहस कर रहे हैं इसमें यह तबक्को करते थे कि हम वाकयो उन चीजों के बारे में कहेंगे जिसमें इलेक्शन के दौरान जो परेशानियां होती हैं, दिक्कतें होती हैं, उनके लिए कुछ सजेशन देंगे कि किस तरीके से उन्हें दूर किया जा सकता है। लेकिन 40 मिनट हमारे देसाई

साबह ने सिर्फ अपोजीशन को इल्जाम देने में बिता दिए। उन्होंने कहा कि जो मौजूदा सिस्टम इलैक्शन का है यह हमें ब्रितानिया से बिरासत में मिला है। मैं समझ रहा था कि वे इस सिस्टम पर बोलेंगे मगर मुझे अफसोस है कि उन्होंने इलैक्टोरल रिफार्म्स के ऊपर कुछ बोला ही नहीं। उच्चर के नुमाइंदे यह कहते हैं कि यह हमें ब्रितानिया से बिरासत में मिला है, यह सच बात है। लेकिन इस सिस्टम में क्या कोई खराबी है, इस पर हमें सोचना चाहिए। मौजूदा सिस्टम में खराबी यही है कि अमुमन सरकार उन पार्टियों की बन जाती है जो बोट की अक्सरियत को हासिल नहीं करती। मेरे पास सन् 52 से लेकर के आज तक के आंकड़े हैं। सन् 52 में जो सरकार बनी उसको 44.9 फीसदी बोट मिले। सन् 57 में 47.78, सन् 62 में 44% सन् 67 में 40%, सन् 71 में 48%, सन् 77 में 44% और सन् 80 में 42% बोट लेकर के सरकारें बनी। कई दफा ऐसा हो जाता है कि मौजूदा सिस्टम में अजीब हालात पैदा हो जाते हैं। जैसे सन् 29 ने ब्रिटेन में एक बार अजीब सा बाक्या हुआ। कंजरबेटिव पार्टी को बोट की परसेंटेज लेवर पार्टी के मुकाबले में ज्यादा मिली लेकिन गवर्नरेंट कार्म हुई लेवर पार्टी की क्योंकि उनको सीट्स ज्यादा मिली बनिरवत कंजरबेटिव पार्टी के। सन् 52 में इसका बिल्कुल रिजर्व हो गया और इस दफा ऐसा हुआ कि बोट की जो परसेंटेज थी वह ज्यादा मिली लेवर पार्टी को लेकिन सीट्स ज्यादा मिली कंजरबेटिव पार्टी को। यह मौजूदा सिस्टम की सबसे बड़ी खराबी है। इस सिस्टम को बदलने की जरूरत है बजाय इसके कि चौथरी चरण सिंह साहब ने क्या किया, आरिफ साहब ने क्या किया, या राजेश साहब ने क्या किया, या मैंने क्या किया, इसलिए जो बात हम कर रहे हैं मौजूदा सिस्टम पर इस पूरे सिस्टम को निगाह में रखकर देखिए कि यह मुनासिंब है या नहीं!.....
(अध्यवधान)

इसलिए, मेरी दरखत यह है कि हम लोगों को इस सिस्टम को बदलने पर बात करनी चाहिए। इसके बहुत सारे तरीके हो सकते हैं। प्रोशनल रिप्रजनेशन का जो तरीका सिंगल ट्रान्सफरेल बोट के ज़रिए हमारे यहां राज्य सभा में है, मैं समझता हूँ ऐसा मुल्क में नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन, बहुत सारे मुल्क हैं जैसे जर्मनी, स्वीडन, डेमनार्क, नार्वे आदि जहां पर पहले यही सिस्टम था। लेकिन उन्होंने लिस्ट सिस्टम लागू किया और उसी के मुताबिक बहां पर लोग इलैक्ट होते हैं। अच्छे तरीके से काम कर रहा है। एक आब्रैज़क्शन किया जाता है कि उससे पार्टियां ज्यादा बढ़ती हैं। यहां कानून में यह रखा जा सकता है कि सिर्फ उन्हीं पार्टियों को लड़ने की इजाजत होगी जो एक खास परसेंटेज लाई हों बोर्डों का। इस सिस्टम में जरूरत के मुताबिक हम को चैंजिंग करनी पड़ेंगी। यह हो सकता है कि हमको मल्टी मैट्वर कंस्ट्रिक्यूएंसी वाइटर बनानी पड़े। कंस्ट्रिक्यूएंसीज हो सकती है। जैसे पांच एम पीज ही एक कंस्ट्रिक्यूएंसी हो सकती है। उसी तरह के लिस्ट सिस्टम हो सकता है। वैस्ट जर्मनी ने बहुत सी उस में तवादलियां की हैं। उसको स्टडी किया जाए और क्या क्या तवादलियों की जरूरत हमारे यहां हो सकती है ताकि यह सिस्टम कामयाब हो, इसको देखा जा सकता है और इसको लागू किया जा सकता है।

हमारे यहां सिर्फ खराबी इलैक्शन के सिस्टम में नहीं है बल्कि इलैक्टोरल मशीनरी जो है उस में भी बहुत ज्यादा खराबिया है। इन खराबियों को अपोजीशन के लोगों को रोज भुगतना पड़ता है। अगर मैं शुरू करूँ तो सुनकर आप ताज्जुब करेंगे। जहां से लिस्ट बननी शुरू होती हैं पटवारी के लेवेल से, वहीं से खराबियां शुरू हो जाती हैं। उस दिन से और वहां से लेकर जिस दिन हम इलैक्शन जीत कर आते हैं, उसमें कोई स्टेज ऐसी नहीं है जिसके ऊपर हमें दिक्कत और परेशानी न भुगतानी

पड़ती हो या कुरप्ट प्रैंकिटसिस का इस्तेमाल न करना पड़ता हो या जोर जबर्दस्ती का इस्तेमाल न करना पड़ता हो । आज कल लिस्टें तैयार हो रही हैं । एक से ज्यादा जगहों से इम तरह की शिकायतें मिल रही हैं कि पटवारी उन लोगों को एनरोल नहीं कर रहे हैं जिनकी अटैचमेंट कॉम्प्रेस आई के अलावा दूसरी पार्टियों से है । अब पटवारी की शिकायत किससे की जाएगी ? एसडीएम या तहसीलदार या डी एम से ही तो की जाएगी लेकिन जब यह चीज किसी पार्टी के कहने के मुताबिक हो रही हो तो बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है (व्यवधान) मैं पार्टी पालिटिक्स की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ मैं इलैक्टोरल रिफार्म्ज़ की बात कर रहा हूँ । आज आपकी पार्टी है, कल को हमारी पार्टी भी हो सकता है और तब आप लोगों को भी दिवक्त पेश आ सकती है । कम और ज्यादा हो सकती है । यह नहीं कह रहा है कि आपकी पार्टी ही ऐसा करती है या कर कर रही है । मैं डिफैक्टस बता रहा हूँ और इनको दूर किया जाना चाहिये । हमारा जो इलैक्शन कमिशन है उसके पास कोई मशीनरी नहीं है जो इस सिलसिले में हमारी मदद कर सके । इसकी जा कर शिकायत एस डी एम या डी एम या तहसीलदार से ही तो की जा सकती है । अब उनके ऊपर प्रैशर दूसरी तरफ से पड़ता है । वे मजबूर होते हैं । कभी कभी फार्म्ज़ ही नहीं मिलते हैं । हमें नहीं मिल रहे हैं । एक पार्टी को मिल जाते हैं दूसरी को नहीं मिलते हैं : फार्म्ज़ ले आते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि डुप्लीकेट लाए हो । फार्म्ज़ नहीं दे रहे हैं, एक भी नहीं दे रहे हैं तो डुप्लीकेट कहां से लाएंगे । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सब के लिए इलैक्शन कमिशन की अपनी मशीनरी होनी चाहिये । यह कहा जा सकता है कि इतने बड़े पैमाने पर इलैक्शन कमिशन की मशीनरी का होना सुमिल नहीं है । लेकिन उसका कैस्टिट्यूएंसी के लेवेल पर एक आदमी तो जरूरी हो सकता है कैस्टिट्यूएंसी के लेवेल पर नहीं तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवेल पर तो कम से कम एक आदमी ही दे सकता है जिसको जाकर शिकायतें

दी जा सके और बताया जा सके कि हमारे साथ ये ज्यादतियां हो रही हैं ।

जब इलैक्शन होता है तो मशीनरी इलैक्शन कमिशन के मात्रहत आ जाती है । लेकिन इलैक्शन कमिशन कई बार कह चुका है कि जिन की शिकायत करके वे भेजते हैं उनको पनिशमेंट देने का उनको कोई अस्त्यार नहीं है । जिन के खिलाफ वह शिकायत लिखकर भेजता है उन पर अमल दरामद नहीं होता है । यही नहीं । सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी एक से ज्यादा केसिस में स्ट्रिनचार्ज पास किए हैं एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के खिलाफ लेकिन फिर भी कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है । इलैक्शन कमिशन भी मजबूर है । उसको इफेक्टिव बनाया जाना चाहिये । इसके बगैर कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता है ।

एक और खराबी है । रिट्रिनिंग आफिसर जब रिजल्ट डिक्लेयर कर देता है चाहे मैं कितने ही हजार बोटों से जीता होऊँ या न होऊँ रिजल्ट डिक्लेयर होने के बाद कोई रेमीडी किसी के पास नहीं है अलावा इसके रिट में जाया जाए । रिट में जाने का मतलब है पांच या छः साल तक वहीं पड़ा रहूँ । और 5, 6 साल बाद क्या नतीजा निकलता है सब लोग अच्छी तरह बोक्फ हैं । हमारी माली हालत ऐसी नहीं होती कि इतने समय मुकदमा लड़ सके । इसलिए इसमें भी कोई तरमीज़ की जाय । कोई ऐसा ट्रिब्युनल हो जिसमें । महीने के अंदर मामला पैश कर सके और अगर थर्ड स्टंज में जाना ही पड़े तब हाई कोर्ट में जाये । लेकिन यह ट्रिब्युनल डायरेक्टरी इलैक्शन कमीशन के मात्रहत होने चाहिये न कि डी०एस०, कमीशनर या एम०डी०एस० के बरना ऐरेजीब्यूटिव के मात्रहत रहे तो कोई फायदा नहीं होगा । मेरा ख्याल है कि यह सभी का एक्सर्परिएंस है ।

आज कल पैसे का मसला भी बड़ा मसला हो गया है क्योंकि इलैक्शन में काफी पैसा खर्च होता है । हर आदमी माननीय कम्ल नाथ जी

जहाँ हो सकता है। इनकी पार्टी तो खर्च कर सकती है। लेकिन हमारे ऐसे लोगों के लिये तो बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। इसलिये फाइनेंसिंग सरकार को करनी चाहिये। यह सुझाव पहले भी आया था कि गवर्नर्मेंट की तरफ से इलैक्शन फाइनेंसिंग हीनी चाहिये, लेकिन वह पार नहीं हो सका। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं कि आज हर कानून आपका इलैक्शन के मुतालिक तोड़ा जाता है, यहाँ तक कि खर्च के मुतालिक भी। लेकिन इसके लियाँ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती है क्योंकि सब लोग जानते हैं कि यह मजबूरी है। इधर कुल खर्च की लिमिट बढ़ा दी गई है लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि वह काफी तलब है। इसलिये स्टेट की तरफ से फाइनेंसिंग होनी चाहिये। उसके लिये कुल परसेटेज मुकर्रं दिया जा सकता है कि इतने परसेटेज जो बोट लेगा उसकी पार्टी को दिया जा सकता है। वह चाहे एक बटे 10 हो, एक बटे 5 ही या एक बटे 2 ही, इतने परसेटेज जो पोल्ड बोट्स का ले लेंगे उनको स्टेट की तरफ से फाइनेंस होना चाहिये। बरना अपोजीमन के लोग डिसएडवास्टेज में रहते हैं।

दूसरा सबाल इमपर्सेनेशन का है जो बहुत इम्पोर्टेन्ट है। ह हर में बोटर को आइडंटिटी कार्ड प्रोवाइड करना चाहिये। इसके अलावा इलैक्शनिक मशीनों को जल्दी से जल्दी इंटोडूक्यूस करना चाहिये क्योंकि इससे खर्च भी कम होगा और दूसरे जो रिबल्ट डिक्लेयर करने में बेईमानी होती है उसमें भी कमी आयेगी और यह डेमोक्रेसी के लिये फायदेमनद है।

तीसरी बाते डिफैक्शन के मुतालिक मुझे कहनी है। हमने देखा है कि हायिनाणा में किस तरीके पर एक आदमी को इलाने के बाद, कि आप अपनी मैजारिटी सावित कीजिये और इसके लिये डेट देने के बाद, मैं नहीं जानता कौन से फोर्सेज ने प्ले किया, माननीय हरीश

रावत जो ने तो कहीं टेलीफोन नहीं कर दिया, गवर्नर साहब ने अगले दिन दूसरे आदमी को बुलाया जिसकी मैजारिटी भी नहीं थी और उसको चीफ मिनिस्टर बना दिया।

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिक मोहम्मद खाँ) : यही शिकायत बाबू जी को थी जब चौधरी साहब को बना दिया था।

श्री रघुद मसूद : मैं तो इसीलिये कह रहा हूँ कि एंटी डिकैक्शन बिल जल्दी लाना चाहिये। बाज दफा ऐसा हो सकता है कि कुछ पीलिसीज को लेकर के बहुत सी पार्टीज एक जगह इकट्ठा हो जायें और उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किसी खास पार्टी की नजर में नहीं हो रहा हो और वह पार्टी किसी एक पार्टी से अलग होना चाहे इसकी हमें गुजाइश रखनी पड़ेगी। क्योंकि डेमोक्रेसी में पौलिसी का ही मतलब पार्टी है। आप की तरह से मैं किसी इंडिविजुअल को पार्टी नहीं समझता हूँ।

इसलिए उन पालिसीज को लेकर अगर किसी पार्टी से मिलें और वह पालिसीज इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो रही हों, ईमानदारी से उनका इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो रहा है तो वह पार्टी को छोड़ने के लिये हक-बजानिव हैं। उसके लिये आपको कुछ तादाद भी मुकर्रं करनी पड़ेगी कि इतने लोग अगर उस पालिसी को मानने वाले निकल रहे हैं, चाहें मैम्बरी की तादाद हो जाये या पार्टीज का जैसे एलायन्स हो रहा है, उस सिलसिले में कुछ होना चाहिये।

मेरी दरखास्त है कि इस मामले पर एक दूसरे को इलज मतराशी के बजाय ठंडे दिल से सोचने की जरूरत है, तमाम रिफार्म्स पर सोचने की जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कानून के बीच साहब मेरी बातों पर गौर करमायेंगे और इस सिलसिले में कोई कदम उठायेंगे।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارپور) ختم اپیکار صاحب - جیسا ابی
شری مجید طائف صاحب نے کہا تھا کہ جس پلک پر ہم بیٹھ کر رہے ہیں اس میں یہ
ترقی کرتے تھے کہم اتنا جیزڑ کے بارے میں کہیں گے جس میں ایکش
کے دران جو پریشانیاں ہوتی ہیں، دقتیں ہوتی ہیں ان کے لئے
کچھ سمجھنے دیں گے کہ کس طریقے سے انہیں درا در ختم
کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ لیکن ۲۶ مئی ہمارے دیساں صاحب نے صرف اپنی
کو ازاد دینے میں کھپڑے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ جو موجودہ شام ایکش کا ہے
یہ بہیں برطانیہ سے دراثت میں رہا ہے میں کہا تھا کہ اس ستمبھ پر ضرور بولی
مگر مجھے انہوں نے ایکشور نیز فارس کے اور کچھ پولو
ہی نہیں۔ ادھر کے ناہندرے یہ کہتے ہیں کہ یہیں برطانیہ سے دراثت
میں ملا ہے پیچ بات ہے۔ لیکن اس ستمبھ کیا کوئی خوبی ہے اپنے کہیں جھیٹا
چاہیے موجودہ شام میں خرابی یہی کے گورنمنٹ سکار ان پاریوں کی بین جاتی
ہے جوہ فٹ کی اکثرت کو حاصل ہیں کہ ت۔ یہرے پاس ۱۹۵۳ء
سے لیکر کے آج تک کے آنکھیں میں ۱۹۵۲ء میں ۸۰۰۰۰۰۰
میں ۲۰۰ فیصد ۱۹۴۶ء میں ۲۰۰ فیصد ۱۹۴۷ء میں ۸۰ فیصد ۱۹۴۸ء میں
فیصد اور ۱۹۴۹ء میں ۲۰۰ فیصد ووٹ لے کر کہہ کر کاہیں ہیں۔
کئی دفعہ اسہار پجا آتا ہے کہ موجودہ شام میں عین حالات پیدا
ہو جاتے ہیں۔ جیسا کے ۱۹۴۹ء میں بڑیں میں الک یا ویجیٹ سا
واتر ہوا۔ کنزرو پارٹی کو ووٹ کی پیشی یک پارٹی کے مقابلے
میں زیادہ ملکیت کنزرو میٹ پارٹی کے ۱۹۴۹ء میں اس کا
پاکل ریس ہو گیا اور اس سے دفعہ ایسا ہوا کہ ووٹ کی جو
پیشی تھی وہ زیادہ ملکی پارٹی کو لیکن میں زیادہ ملکی کنزرو پارٹی
پارٹی کو۔
یہ موجودہ شام کی سب سے بڑی خرابی ہے۔ اس شام کو بد لشکر ہوت
ہے جیسے اس کے کچھ حصی چون سنگھ صاحب نے کیا کیا اس کی خوبی ہے اس
نے کیا کیا ایمیں تکمیل کیا کیا اس کی خوبی ہے اس کی خوبی ہے اس کی خوبی ہے اس

..... (اس ترکیں)
 اس لئے میری درخواست یہ ہے کہ یہ لوگوں کو اس سہم کو بدلتے پر بیات
 کرنی چاہیے۔ اس کے پہت سارے طریقے ہر سکتے ہیں۔ پر دو مشتمل
 ہی پہر ہیش کا ہجڑا طریقہ سکھل رانشیابیل ووٹ کے ذریعہ ہجڑا ہے۔ یہاں
 راجج سمجھا میں ہے اس سمجھا ہوں ایسا ملک میں نہیں ہو سکتا۔ لیکن پہت
 سارے ملک ہیں چیسی جرمی سویٹن ڈنمارک ہار وے ابو ظہبی ہے اسی
 پر پہلے سیسیم تھا۔ لیکن اچھوں نے کہتے ہیں لاگو کیا اور اس کے مطابق
 دیاں پر لوگ ایکٹ ہوتے ہیں۔

چھڑیتھے سے کام کر رہے ہیں۔ ایک ہیلکن کیا جاتا ہے کہ اس سے پارٹیاں
زیادہ مرتضیٰ ہیں۔ یہاں تاحد میں یہ رکھا جا سکتا ہے کہ صرف انہیں پارٹیوں
کو لاثتے کی اجازت ہو گی۔ جو ایک خاص پرستیج لائی ہوں وہ توں کا۔ اس
سٹریٹ میں قدرت کے طبقہ ہم کو جدیلی کرنے پڑیں گی۔ یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ
ہم کو ملی ہر کام کی خواصیز سیاستی پڑے۔ والیکٹریشن نیز ہو سکتی ہیں
بیسے ہائی ایم پیزیک ایک کامنیٹی بروشن ہو سکتی ہے۔ اس طرح سے
لٹک سٹریٹ ہو سکتا ہے۔ دیسٹ جسٹی نے بہت سی اس میں تدبیلیاں
کی ہیں۔ اس کا شدید کیا جائے اور کیا کیا تدبیلیوں کی ضورت ہمارے
یہاں ہو سکتی ہے تاکہ یہ سٹریٹ کامنیٹی ہو سکے اور اس
کو لاگو کیا جا سکتا ہے۔

ہمارے یہاں صرف خرابی ایکٹس کے سٹریٹ میں نہیں بلکہ ایکٹوں
مشتری ہو جائے اس میں بھی بہت زیادہ خرابیاں ہیں۔ ان خرابیوں کو
ایلوویشن کے لوگوں کو رکھ لائیا پڑتا ہے۔ اگرچہ یہاں شروع کروں تو مکر
آپنے جبکہ کریکے۔ پھر یہی شروع ہوئی جس کی پیشہ اور باری کے بیوں سے
خرابیاں شروع ہو جاتی ہیں۔ اس دن سے اور وہاں سے لے کر جس دن ہم
ایکٹش جیت کر آئے یہ اس میں کوئی اشیع ایمی نہیں ہے جس کے ادپر
ہمیں وقت اور پریشانی نہ لگتی پڑتی ہو۔ یا کہ پریکٹس کا استعمال نہ کرنا
پڑتا ہے اور زور پرستی کا استعمال نہ کرنا پڑتا ہو۔ اچھی لیٹری شار
ہر سری پارٹیوں سے ہے۔ ایک پڑا یہی کہ شکاٹ کس سے کی جائے گی۔
ایسیں قدری ایم پاٹھیلار باڑی ایم سے ہی تو کی جائے گی جب یہ چڑکی پارٹی
کے پہنچ کے طبقہ ہو جائی ہو تو پریکٹس کا استعمال نہ کرنا ہے۔ (ائزہ تشن)۔ میں
پارٹی پاٹکس کی اپنی کرسی پر بیڑا ہوں گا ملکہ کو ریفارم کریں یا پات کرہا
ہوں۔ اچھے آپ کی پارٹی کے کل کوئی جاگہی پارٹی بھی حضور
ہو سکتی ہے اور تب آپ لوگوں کو بھی وقت پیش آسکتی ہے۔ کم اور زیادہ
ہر سری کے ہے۔ یہ نہیں کہ دھرم ہمارے ہر جو کوئی پارٹی جیسی ایسا کرکے ہے یا کہ رہی ہے
یہی گوئی فیکشن تباہ ہوں اور ان کو در کیا جانا چاہیے۔ ہمارا جو ایکٹر
کیفیت ہے اس کے پاس کوئی مشینی نہیں ہے جو اس طبقے میں ہماری مدد کر سکے

اس کی جا کر شنکنیت ایس ڈی ایم یا ڈی ایم یا ٹیکسٹیلار سے ہی تو کی جا سکتی ہے اب ان کے اف ہو پر ٹیکسٹر و مرسی طرف سے رضاہے۔ وہ بھر جاتے ہیں۔ کبھی کسی فارمز ہی نہیں ملتے ہیں۔ میں نہیں ملتے ہیں۔ ایک پاری کو ملنا ہے میں دو ہھری کو نہیں ملتے ہیں۔ فارمز لے کر جاتے ہیں تو کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ دیکھیت لائے ہو۔ فارمز ہیں دستے رہے ہیں سگل ہیں ہیں دستے رہے ہیں دستے رہے ہیں دیکھیت کہاں سے لائیں گے۔ میں سخت ہوں گا کہ ان سب کے لئے ایک شکنیت کیا اپنی مشنیزی ہوئی ہائیٹ۔ یہ کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ اختن بڑے پیاسنے پر ایک شکنیت کی مشنیزی کا مارنا ممکن نہیں ہے۔ لیکن اس کا اسٹانڈرڈ مشن کی بول پر ہیں تو ڈسکٹریٹر و ڈسکٹر کے کم ایک آدمی ہر ہی سکنے والے جس کو جا کر شکنیت دی جائیں اور تباہ جائے کہ جا سے سا چھوڑے زیر دنیا ہو رہی ہیں۔

جب ایکش ہوتا ہے تو شیری ایکش کیشی کے ماتحت آ جاتی ہے۔ لیکن ایکش گھین کئی بار کہ چکا ہے گھن کی شیکات کر کے دے سیئے ہے ان کو فضیلیت دینے کا کام کو کوئی انتیار نہیں ہے جو کے غلاف وہ شکایتیں لکھ کر بھیجا ہے انہیں علیحدہ بھیں ہوتا ہے۔ یہی نہیں۔ سپریم کورٹ نے بھی ایک سے زیادہ میں اس کو ہر سپس پاس لکھتے ہیں میڈیا فریشن کے غلاف لیکن پھر بھی کوئی ایکش نہیں لیا گیا ہے۔ ایکش کیشیں بھی جو ہے۔ اسکا ایکش نہیں ہوتا جا سکتے۔ اس کے نیز کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہوتا جاتا ہے۔

ایک اور خرالی ہے۔ ریٹرنگ آفیسر جو بیزٹ ڈیکٹر کو دیتا ہے جو اسے میں کہتے ہیں بڑا وڈا ہوں سے جیسا ہوں یا بڑا ہوں بیزٹ ڈیکٹر ہونے کے بعد کوئی دھیڈی کسی کے پاس نہیں ہے علاوہ اس کے بیزٹ میں جایا جاتے۔ بیزٹ میں جانے کا مطلب ہے پائچھے جھٹ سال مک دین یا پار ہوں۔

اور پائچھے جھٹ سال بده کیا تجویز کرتا ہے سب لوگ اچھی طرح واقف ہیں۔ بھاری سال حالت ایسی نہیں ہوئی کرتے دن تک مقدمہ رکھ سکیں۔ اس لئے اس میں بھی کوئی ترمیم کی جائے کوئی ایسی ٹریبوون ہو جس میں ایک بھیں کے اندھام طور پر شیش کر سکیں اور اگر ٹھہر داری میں ہانای پڑے تو تھا کوئی کوڑ میں جائیں یعنی ٹریبوون میں ڈائریکٹری ایکش کیش کے ماتحت ہوتے ہیں جا یعنی کوئی ایکش یا اسی ڈیکٹر کے دردناک یکٹو کے ماتحت ہوتے ہیں جو کوئی فائدہ نہیں ملے گا۔ خیال کریں گے کیا کیسی پیش ہے۔

آج کل بھی کامنہ بھی بڑا سلسلہ جو ہی ہے کیونکہ ایکش میں ہاتھ پر زور دے رہا ہے۔ ہر آدی مانچے مکن ناتھے جو نہیں ہوتا جاتا ہے۔ ان کی پاری تو خرچ کر سکتی ہے۔ لیکن ہمارے ایسے لوگوں کے لئے تو بڑی مشکل ہوتا ہے۔ ایسے فائنسنگ سرکار کو کوئی کامنہ پڑے۔ جو کوئی بھی ایسا حکمرانی کی طرف سے ایکش فائنسنگ ہو کر کوئی کامنہ پڑے۔ لیکن وہاں نہیں ہوتے۔ اس میں کوئی دورانے نہیں ہے۔ کامنہ ہر قانون آپ کا ایکش کے متعلق زور جاتا ہے جو میں تک منحصر ہے۔ بھی۔ لیکن اس کے غلاف کوئی کاروائی نہیں ہو سکتی ہے کیونکہ ایکش میں کوئی کامنہ پر زور دے رہا ہے اور کچھ بھرپوری کی طرف سے ایکش کی حققت ہے۔ ہر کوئی کامنہ دقت طلب ہے۔ اسکے ایسٹیٹ کے درست پرستی پرستی جو وہ لے گا اس کی پاری کو ریجیسٹر جا سکتا ہے۔ کوئی کامنہ پرستی نہیں کر سکتا۔ اس کے درست پرستی دو ہوئے۔ اس کے درست پرستی جو پول اور ٹریبوون کا لیے ہے اس کے درست پرستی کا لیے ہے۔ اس کے درست پرستی کا لیے ہے۔ اس کے درست پرستی کا لیے ہے۔

دوسرا ایم پر سوشن کا ہے جو بھت ایڈیٹ ہے۔ ہم ہر دو ڈرکٹر ایڈیٹ کا نڈپوڑا ایکش کا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ ایکش ایکشیوں کو جلدی سے جلدی (ٹریبوون) کو اس کرنا چاہیے کیونکہ اس سے خرچ کی کم ہوگا اور دوسرے جو بیزٹ ڈیکٹر کرنے میں بے ایمان ہوتی ہے اس میں بھی کمی کی کئے گی اور ڈرکٹر ایکش کے لئے فائدہ مند ہے۔

تیسرا بات ڈیکٹر کے متعلق بھی ہے۔ بھم نے دھمکی کے دہ بادی میں کس طریقہ پر ایک آدی کو بدلنے کے بعد آپ اپنی بھرپوری ثابت کیجیے اور اس کے لئے ڈالت دینے کے بعد میں نہیں جانتا کون سے نہ اسزدھ پیلے نیامیرہ رہیں را دیتے ہیں تو کہیں میں تک میں کر دیا گوئی رضاحت نے اسکی دن دوسرے آدی کو بدلایا جس کی بھرپوری بھی نہیں تھی اور اس کو چیز منظر تدا۔

کریشی مترالیہ میں راجہ مندری (مشتری) ہارف محمد خان) ہمیں شکایت پا یو جو کوئی جب چہرہ ہے اس کے صاحب کو بنا دیا تھا۔

ٹھوڑو ہر سخید مسعودہ۔ میں تو اس لئے کہ بارہ بیجن کانٹی ڈیکٹر کش بی جلدی لالا چاہیے۔ بعض رفیع اس پوتا ہے کہ کچھ پا یسیز کو کسی کو کہہتے ہے پا یا زیں ایک چکار کا کٹھا جاتیں اور اس کا اپلی میٹنگ کسی خاص پایاں کی نظر میں نہیں ہو رہا ہے اور وہ پاری کسی ایک پاری سے اسکی بیجن چاہیے اس میں تک میں گیا اس کوئی پڑھی پڑی۔

میں بھرپور کوئی کسی میں پا یسی کا اسی مطلب پاری ہے۔ آپ کی طرح سے میں کسی پا یا زیں بھرپور کو پاری میں سمجھتا ہوں۔ اس سے ان پا یسی کو کہا کر آپ کسی پاری سے میں کوئی دھمکتے ہے تو وہ پاری کو چھوٹنے کے لئے حق بھاگتے ہیں۔ اس کے لئے آپ کو کچھ تعداد کی سرکری ٹریبوون کی اس تو میں اگر اس پا یسی کو مانع ہے تو اس نکل رہے ہیں کہا جاتے ہوں اس کی تعداد میں جا پاریتی کا ہے ایسا اس سے جو ہے اس سے میں بھرپور ہو جائے۔

میری درخواست ہے۔ اس سے ایک درمرے کو الزام تراشی کے بھائے

مکھتے دل سے سوچنے کی فرورت ہے تام ریفارم سر جو چین فرورت ہے۔

یہ سچھا ہوں کرتا ہوں کے ذریعہ میری باقی پر غور فرمائیں گے اور اس سے

میں کوئی قدم اٹھائیں گے۔

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Rajesh Pilot.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Sir, I would again request you to see the attendance of the House. I have talked to the Minister also. You adjourn the House now. Let the discussion be continued tomorrow after Question Hour. It is a request I have had talks with the Minister also and he has agreed.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister come and then we will decide.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : I have talked to him also,

MR. SPEAKER : Let him come. Where is he ? Bring him in. If you all agree, I have got no problem.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : We all agree Sir. You should agree...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Stephen wants to say something.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : No, I have nothing to say.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Sir, I can assure you that Mr. Buta Singh has agreed.

MR. SPEAKER : Let Mr. Buta Singh come. Look here, Professor, I am in your hands. If the whole House says, I have no problem.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Yes, Sir, the whole House is agreeable.

MR. SPEAKER : Then let him come.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When I said Mr. Stephen has something to say, I meant not on this subject, on the adjournment.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : I can understand what you are telling me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : I would request you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You bring the consensus to me and I have no problem.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : All are agreeing Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I am only for the consensus.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : It is only a request to you Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I go according to the request.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : I would request the Treasury Benche also to consider it. Let the discussion continue tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : I am morally bound. I am committed to it. If they had not made me commit, I would not have. Since they have made me and that is why I am committed, I am morally committed that I will carry on the discussion and they had made me agree.

So, I will not budge an inch from that.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Sir, we should not defect from our principle. Let us finish it today.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not budging. I have never budged in my life.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I stand where I always stand. I have never budged an inch from my position. Where I have been, I have been.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : You are the only man who is not defect.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject that we are discussing is one of the important subjects in the political life of our country today and you really feel bad in a democracy when one gets elected with undemocratic methods. Everybody has talked about defection that so and so have gone and formed a government. I will not touch that point. I will go on the root as to how a person gets elected in an undemocratic way. Let us remove that cause first how a person gets elected because these are these people who get wrongly elected and follow wrong methods. I was listening to my hon. friend from Lok Dal and he was very mildly speaking, as the law of the nature is, that it does impress someone's feelings and someone's sentiments and someone's emotions when he has to talk the truth.

I had been involved in some of the elections from our Party side and I would just explain how as on today, after 37 or 38 years of our independence elections are taking place in our country...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Just a minute, Sir. The Minister is here. I would want him to say something.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I have checked up the Calling Attention Notice. The hon. Members who have given notice are not agreeing to postpone the Calling Attention. In the other House, there is a Calling Attention on the same issue. So, in this situation, it is not possible to have a Calling Attention and also a discussion. Otherwise, I would have readily agreed to the suggestion of Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty. So, there is no scope for this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Who are the members who have given notice of the Calling Attention ? We will request them to take it up later. If Prof. Tewary is there, the case is gone.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is by Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The hon. Minister has a Calling Attention in the other House tomorrow...

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Nobody has consulted me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This being so important...

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Suraj Bhan is there, Shri Bhiku Ram Jain is there, Shri Jethmalani is there.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The hon. Minister will be in the other House. Otherwise, it could be done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sometimes the Minister of State can attend to it. On past occasions, it has been done.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You appoint Mr. Shiv Shankar for this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If the Minister is busy in the other House, the Minister of State can reply in one House. During the Janata Government I did it on six occasions and on one occasion I replied to the Calling Attention Notice on behalf of another Minister. That was the adjustment that was made. So, it would be possible to adjust among the Ministers, one remaining here and another in the other House.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The same issue is coming up in the other House; otherwise, we can try to expedite it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Some other Minister can reply there.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी कर लीजिए। जल्दी
खत्म हो जाएगा ;

Don't worry.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Buta Singh, we will have to work together in the BAC. Please co-operate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will make another proposal. In the other House, the Calling Attention Notice has been tabled by a member of my party. If I mistake not, the first name is that of Dr. Mahishi. I would request her that the Calling Attention... (Interruptions) All I say is that we can persuade them to take it up on some other day. If that is done, there will be no difficulty at all.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : A good idea.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The former Minister should know that Rajya Sabha has a different set of rules. In the other House

any member can demand a discussion, whether his name figures in the list or not. Further, we cannot decide the business of the other House. It is not possible.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : The House can consider another suggestion. Today all of us can give our ideas. But the Doctor of Defections is not present here. So, if you want to hear his idea also, a person who is holding doctorate in defections. who had his political career on that basis, we can decide to postpone it.

I was explaining to you my experience, how a citizen of this country has suffered for 37 or 38 years. The first duty of this august House is to do something about that citizen, who has not been able to see the voters' list or ballot paper for 37 or 38 years. Afterwards you can decide the rules and regulations to cover defections. First we have to think about how people misused all procedures and resorted to rigging and booth capturing. In 1980 I was touring a district in Western UP and I went to a harijan colony and approached a poor harijan and told him "today is the voting day, you come and exercise your vote". We told him how a ballot paper would look like and how he should vote. That harijan, aged 65 or 70, said "this is the first time in my life I am told that there are elections in this country". I asked him: "there have been so many general elections in the past; how is it that you have not seen a ballot paper?" Then he explained the history to me, how the elections have taken place in that part of the country and how some dominant political parties covered those areas.

19.05 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : in
the Chair]

Sir, polling booths are planned in such a way that Harijans and Scheduled Castes have to go a long way. There is only one community which is dominating that particular area. Once 10 people were sitting near the polling booth. (*Interruptions*) When a Harijan went there to vote, they asked, 'Where are you going?' He replied, 'I am

going to vote'. Then when they scared him, he said, 'I am going to vote for you.' Then one of the persons there said : 'Why don't you go to the polling booth? We will do the job for you. This is the way some of the areas are covered. (*Interruptions*). I am not touching the State, I am touching the places where I have seen I am not touching West Bengal because I have not been there I had been to Western U.P. I find that some of the leaders cannot afford to move from a particular district, their constituency. They cannot fight from an where else, and they have been fighting from their individual constituencies on the community basis only on the assurance that they will get through because of these two procedures—rigging and booth-capturing. Once one of the candidates or political leaders was moving out during the election days and when he was approached workers who said, 'This time the Government is very strict and they do not allow the people to move out, he said, 'Whatever you this is my last election in my political career, you must get votes for me.' The results have shown that we have Government which takes strict measures and people have been free vote. So my request to the Government is this First you make the law so effective and the arrangement so strict that the citizen can go and vote freely. Think about anti-defection later on but think that every citizen should have a right for free and fair elections.

I agree with some of your suggestions. You did mention about Haryana where many things happened. Fortunately I was also around that place. In those days I read the INDIAN EXPRESS which said: 'Visit the camp in Kalka' Then I went to see the camp. It was really a horrible sight. There were Jathedars standing outside the camp with guns and kirpans and Mr. Devi Lal was sitting there. He was not allowing any person to go inside. With the figures I am having I am hundred per cent sure that it was a whole group of persons who were locked inside irrespective of the parties to which they belonged. The fact is that it was started by one individual leader. He locked up everybody. MLAs were picked up from their houses, they were locked up somewhere, their family people did not know where they

were. This is sad state of affairs and this should not exist in a democracy ?

Booth capturing has become a common thing. Some of the representatives do not have sympathy for the people and they come through elections by all means. It has happened that people have come through with their tactics. I have my experience in Tripura. In one of the polling booths there were 40 ballot papers in the Presiding Officer's pocket. I said I am a Member of Parliament and I asked, 'Why is it that you are keeping the ballot papers ?' He said, 'Yes, it is wrong. What can I do ? We forcibly picked him out and explained to the concerned authority stating that this was the thing. But by that time it was 4.30 and polling finished. And if you see the list of voters you will find that 100 per cent polling was there. The Government must have known all this by now after 36 years of our Independence. So, I suggest that at the moment we must rectify the lacuna in our voting patterns.

The polling booths for Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections may be separate where they can go and freely vote. At least, by now, we know the areas which are sensitive and where the rigging takes place and where the booth capturing takes places. These areas must be earmarked where strict measures should be taken by the Government to check all that.

Talking about defection, I was in Garhwal during the election. A foreigner stopped me for a minute. There were three flags on the tree. He asked me, "What is the first flag ?". I said "This is Congress (I)'s flag." He said, "Mrs. Indira Gandhi's party ?". I said, yes. Then, he asked, "What is the second flag ?". I said, "This is some Independent's flag." Afterwards, he asked, "What about this third flag having 5-6 colours ?". I said, "This is Mr. Bahuguna's Party flag." He asked, "Does it show how many times he has defected ?". This was the remark made by a foreigner there. This is an impression they carry about the Political character. This was his remark. You can take it lightly or seriously. If I were the Party worker, I would tell my President, "Please make sure that we do not do such

things." This is the Political reputation that we are having at this moment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

The same foreigner told me, "The Congress (I) represent a tricolour. Does it stand for triple defection ?". I do not know whether he was the same foreigner.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Your experience should be more because you are elder to me.

This is how the elections are being contested and won. This is how the People, for their political career, have not moved out of one particular constituency because of this reason. Let them go and fight elections from another constituency. If he is a national leader, let him go and fight from another constituency, from another State. They will never move out. They will always stay there. They have a PUCCA system by which they have got paid workers.

Lastly, I would say that money is Playing a big role in the elections. The elections are becoming costly. Everyone will agree with me. The State Governments can fund these elections.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I do not agree. I fought with very small funds.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : The elections have become very costly. The State Governments must make some arrangement whereby State funds are made available to the parties or to the individual candidates to fight elections.

In conclusion, I would say that the first and foremost thing is that a citizen must have an access to the ballot paper. There should be free and fair voting. There should be a proper channel by which he can vote. If we can have that system, the defections will never take place. It is done by those people who win elections in a wrong way.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I say my observations I wish to bring to your notice that besides

my Party, the D.S.P. the Congress (S), the Janawadi Party and the Rashtriya Congress have already informed you that their time may be given to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have got an intimation from D.S.P. only.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Other Parties have also informed you.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHAMA (Dausa) : What is the time allotted for all these parties ? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, at the very outset, I must say that on the very first day of Parliament when we on the Opposition side insisted upon the issue being taken up through an adjournment motion, our only contention was that this is an issue on which the Government needs to be censured. Under 193, we cannot censure the Government. That is why we were keen that through an adjournment motion this issue should be raised. In the Hon. Speaker's own wisdom—I do not wish to doubt it and challenge it—he decided not to admit an adjournment motion. But I must point out at the very beginning, when there are issues which disturb the mind of the House, the opposition does want that such issues should be taken up through an adjournment motion.

I may recall the attention of the House, through you, Sir, that during the days of Second World War, when the members of the ruling party as well as the opposition were gravely disturbed by the handling of the situation of War, the Labour member of the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Morrison, tabled an adjournment motion because that adjournment motion reflected the agony of the nation. It reflected not only an agony of the Opposition but it also reflected an agony of the entire nation. When the adjournment motion was debated and discussed, since the conscience in the House of Commons was not nationalised, nor was it frozen, there were members of the ruling party who rose above the party and they stood by the nation. They voted for

the adjournment motion. As the democratic traditions would demand, the ruling party itself decided that they must step down. Mr. Chamberlain's Government stepped down and Mr. Churchill's Government came in. That was the historical significance of the adjournment motion.

So, when we strongly feel on a particular issue we insist that an adjournment motion should be admitted. We are very sorry that it was not admitted. We are very happy that, as the second best, the speaker was kind enough and the Business Advisory Committee was considerate enough to take up this issue under 193.

I would like to remind our friends on the other side that Mr. Ram Jethmalani had felt that a wider debate on electoral reforms was called for and I had myself initiated a debate on electoral reforms on 21st October 1982. I must say that the debate went on in a very healthy manner and the aspects of electoral reforms were debated and discussed. I am not saying in self-praise. Mr. P. Venkatasubbaia who replied to the debate took note of a number of points which I had made as a constructive solution to the problem of electoral reforms. That issue was already discussed. I want to make it expressly clear, if we insist on this issue, it is really a cover to discover basically what is happening in Karnataka in which Centre is also involved. Because of the failure of the anti-defection law by the Centre itself, the aberrations and distortions are taking place in different States. That is how I feel that even what is happening in Karnataka should not be a matter of concern only for the Karnataka Assembly and the people of Karnataka but it should be a matter of concern for this Parliament because it is our failure and it is the joint failure of the Congress (I) and the Janata Party that we have not been able to bring forward up till now an anti-defection law. The anti-defection law has not been enacted and as a result of that, such aberrations and distortions in politics are taking place. That is the reason why I have raised this issue.

As far as the problem of Karnataka is concerned, it is a disease that it will land us

in and that is why as a preventive measure, I want to take what is happening in Karnaka as a signal to Delhi also. What is hyppening in Assembly there is a signal to the Parliament also. And that is why, as a Member of Parliament, irrespective of whether I belong to the Opposition or the ruling Party to me it is a matter of the deepest concern. When the question of Karnataka was brought in, a lot of statistics were mustered. My hon. friend, Mr. Desai, mustered certain statistics. I am glad that Mr. Desai who I know is one of the cleanest politicians—I have no doubt about it—because of somebody else's advice, did not get unnecessarily involved in this game. He is not a person who would get involved because when the conversation was going on between Moily and Byre Gowda, it was like this :

"Moily : K.H. Patil is at the house of B.V. Desai, let us go there. Byre Gowda : Not there-let it be between us why un-necessarily..."

and, therefore, Mr. Desai was not involved. Otherwise, he would have lost even the moral ground to initiate the discussion. He has the moral stature and I hope that was retained. I am very happy about it.

Another point which was sought to be made out is that defection was inherent there and it was pointed out that as far as the Janata Government is concerned, it is based on Kranti-Ranga which defected to the Janata Party and when I got up and pointed out to you certain fallacies and inaccuracies, I was told, firstly somebody said "No. No. There were two different parties". I got up and said they fought on a common symbol. They said "Yes. They fought on a common symbol. But they did not fight on a common manifesto." I will never speak without records. Fortunately or unfortunately, I was the person who inaugurated the election campaign in Bangalore and I was the person who released what was called, Kranti Ranga manifesto. It is already here in the press and here for your reference, 28th December, 1982. If you check up.....

SHRI B.V. DESAI : He is right in that so far as Kranti Ranga is concerned. But this Janata-Ranga Manifesto is because

the Election Commission did not allot any separate symbol to Kranti Ranga. Otherwise, basically, inherently, that party is absolutely different from Janata and it is founded by the late Devraj Urs and even today, for your kind information, you are an elderly person, and I am happy that you referred to me in some other respect for your kind information, all the posters, all the pamphlets, they were all in Kranti-Ranga name, so far as Kranti-Ranga was concerned.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATA : It is very good.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHA-RAPPA (Davangere) : The selection of candidates took place. Some of the candidates were selected under the leadership of Bommai of Janata Party and some of the candidates were selected by Kranti Ranga. Afterwards, the merger took place. When he has gone to the Governor, they have passed a resolution. You should not mix up the issues.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is very good. He gave me an additional point which strengthens our position. As far as our friend Shri Desai's contention is concerned, different type of people founded that type of Kranti Ranga Organisation and they are quite different from Janata party people. I may tell you even before the Janata party was formed, altogether different type people had actually formed Bharatiya Jan Sangh, altogether different type of people had actually formed Congress (O), altogether different type of people had actually formed the Socialist Party but under the inspiring leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, when emergency was brought, it compelled us to have a common fight against the common opponent and, therefore, all these parties merged together. So, you need not always quote the source, what type of people have formed the party.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : What came out of it ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is all right. You have seen that. As far as Congress is concerned, five times they chan-

ged. Don't worry. The history is common between all the parties and, therefore, as for this party is concerned, though they try to suggest separately, actually a common Parliamentary Board finalised the list, Manifesto was commonly drafted. If you read the Manifesto, I have read it in public meetings, we gave an assurance that if Kranti Ranga and Janata Party, gain majority in Karnataka Legislature, we will offer you a single Government and we are bound by the election manifesto which we called as Janata Ranga Manifesto. There are only small points but there should be no doubts left about these points and so I have clairfied. The tragedy of the situation in Karnataka is that nepotism, corruption, bribery, has gone deep down into the politics there, In Karnataka just now. It started from Delhi, I realise and went down to Karnataka.

As far as taperecorded versions are concerned, I will not say anything.

(Interruptions)

When you speak, I never get up. All right ; I yield. Please say whatever you want.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are already late. It is 7.25 P.M. now. You can reply later. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As far as the politics of Karnataka concerned, I have collected certain evidences, I am not going only by what has happend in the newspapers. I have alreday submitted the evidence to the Speaker ; on the very first day while seeking to table an Adjournment Motion, along with my notice of Adjournment Motion, I have already submitted... (Interruptions) I may tell you that, as far as the notice of Adjournment Motion that was submitted on the first day was concerned, along with that, I gave the transcript of the tape-record in Kannada which is in my possession, which is Physically available here. Somebody may say that bringing the tape here is not proper. On that also the ruling of the Speaker has come...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You had brought is a better thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For one thing that I had brought, I had to apologize. For this thing which I have brought, you have to congratulate me. There has been a ruling, and there is a High Court judgment also saying that just as a book is a Printed record of the speeches delivered, a tape is a sound record of the speeches that are delivered and there is absolutely nothing wrong in referring to that. Just as you can refer to a book, you can refer to a tape and there is nothing wrong in referring to that tape which is converted into transcript. As a person who is cautious about rules, I have taken all possible precautions to send to the Speaker an advance notice that I am going to quote these things. Certain queries had been made and there again I replied to those queries. I have taken the full responsibility for the authenticity of the transcript which I am quoting.

There are a number of things that have happened. There are certain tapes that are available. There are certain Photographs of certain amounts that have been drawn from Delhi, that is, from the Sadar Bazaar branch of the State Bank of India, Delhi. Actually the amount of Rs. 2 lakhs which was offered to an MLA belonging to the Janata Party supporting the Janata Government was handed over to the Chief Minister, and when it was handed over to the Chief Minister, not only photographs were taken, I may tell the hon. Members of the ruling Party, but also two types of finger impression that have appeared on these bundles of Rs. 2 lakhs of notes have been taken-please take note ; not only photographs of notes worth Rs. 2 lakhs but even two sets of finger impressions have been taken-and they are in the possession of the Chief Minister of Karnataka, And when he says that he is prepared for an impartial judicial inquiry into the entire episode, he is prepared to forward even the thumb impressions of those who had held those notes and had handed over to the Janata MLA. Those will be evident proofs. It has already appeared... (Interruptions) You will identify the finger-prints, you will also identify the people... (Interruptions) You need not get disturbed. If the cap fits your head, I cannot help it. All that I want to say is as far as the photographs and evidence about Rs. 2 lakhs are concerned.

the photographs and the finger-impressions are being preserved ; they are being preserved for a judicial inquiry. Again we have got a photograph, and this is of the money that has been taken from the Sadar Bazaar Branch of Delhi.

The amount was taken there. The amount was distributed. The fingerprints were noted. . . (*Interruptions*) Yes, you may say that they are bogus. I say that the fingerprints are not bogus but the persons who are actually having these fingerprints whose fingerprints they are, probably they may be considered as bogus people. I do not want to indulge in that kinds of thing.

As far as other records are concerned, I wish to make it explicitly clear that here it has been said on the floor of the House and it has been repeated outside that the voice that is appearing in this tape is not the original voice of the Congress (I) leaders. I may say that on one occasion when I had played to the Members the tape-record of one Central Minister's voice and when it was denied that that Minister had made any such speech in Assam, I produced the tape-recorded version and sent the transcript to the Hon. Speaker and I raised then a privilege motion against the Member who denied that such a speech was made. Ultimately it turned out that the speech was made and in a very mild manner some sort of a stricture was also passed by the Hon. Speaker when he said that in a democracy our methods must always be peaceful. Of course, was a very mild type of censure, a mild type of pulling up a Minister but all the same it was there. I must say the Minister against whom I had brought that issue here had the sportsmanship to accept that he would not say that it was a false voice but that his voice was identical with that. He agreed that it was that... (*Interruptions*) It was Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri. Since I had already moved the privilege notice here, it is not something off-the-record that I am saying. But here are persons who had the audacity to challenge the identification of their own voice. Of course, there can be a distinction between the inner voice and the

outer voice. The outer voice which has been recorded on the tape might slightly differ from the inner voice because in their conscience they may be feeling that they should not do like that but at somebody else's instance they may be doing that. Therefore, the outer voice may not be identical with the inner voice, but the outer voice has been completely identified.

I will give another instance. When the Chief Minister, Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde called a press conference and released all this documentary evidence and played the tape, at that time journalists belonging to all political persuasions identified that the voice in the tape was the voice of the concerned Congress (I) leaders. I do not want to refer to some of them making allegations because they may be Members of the State legislature and it has been the convention of our House that we should not refer to the Members of State legislatures while debating issues in this House. But these are the facts. This is the corroborative evidence of the journalists. All journalists have accepted the fact that the total identification of that voice that has been recorded on the tape is also the voice to which that is really ascribed. This is another clear proof that as far as this aberration and distortion is concerned, there is a perfect justification for that.

Why I say that the centre is also concerned with this problem is that in pleading for my adjournment motion if you remember right, fortunately that portion has not been expunged from the record and I have checked whether it is expunged, and since quoting one's own version permitted by the Speaker cannot be out of order, I am repeating that. I have said on that particular occasion that I have certain transcripts which have been actually confirmed, and On the basis of that I am actually making that proposal and moving for an adjournment motion. On that occasion a hue and cry was raised. But I find that so many tape-recorded versions, so many tape-recorded talks again revealed these facts. One of the reasons I have said in favour of my adjournments motion was that I feel that certain Central Ministers are also involved. I deliberately did not name

them because, in that case, it would have been a derogatory reference to a particular minister. Sir, I have been in the Parliamentary life for so many years. I have learnt also how to put forward this issue without embroidering into the aspect of the law or the rules. I do not do that. Let me make it clear that my contention is that this particular issue is of supreme and sovereign importance to this particular House because, there are certain Central Ministers who are also implicated in this through the conversation that has been taperecorded. That is really a great agony for me, (*Interruptions*) It is bound to be to much for you. Just listen to me.

Therefore, Sir, I find that there are a number of things that have happened. The first and the foremost thing is this. I need not go into all the taperecorded versions because some of them are published in the press, They clearly indicated that the prominent Congress (I) Members were involved in that That is Number 1. Second is : it has clearly indicated that ** is also involved in that. I am only quoting the taperecorded version. It might be wrong. But, he is also involved in that. (*Interruptions*)** is not a Member of the State Legislature. He is a defeated Member. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I rise on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have not given notice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He asked me from where I am quoting. It is a taperecorded version. I am not quoting VERBATIM. If they want me to quote the whole of the taperecorded version I am prepared to do that. But, neither will have patience to listen to it nor to I have the patience to do it. Everything is mentioned. A full transcript has already been Submitted to the Speaker.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : This is the previous transcript. Or from where are you

reading ? There are two sets of transcripts one is the old transcript and all that. This particular one was the one that took place day before yesterday.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir. Not that.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, the taperecorded version of the speech of ** was there which was referred to by Prof. Dandavate. Probably this was played in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly by the Chief Minister. Sir, what happened was that our General Secretary, whose name was sought to be implicated by the Chief Minister has already gone to the court of Law. Therefore, this a matter which should not be referred to here. Besides this being done a concocted one this is also a matter which is SUB JUDICE.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What other material have you got to say that this is a SUB JUDICE MATTER ? Don't Proceed on news paper report.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Fortunately, for us, you are the Presiding Officer now. You are the legal authority. This is an advantage to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please restrict yourself to this only.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We feel there is a distinction. The old report has also come out in the press.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before I make my observations, have you something to say about the point of order ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That has been disposed of. You may continue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I would like to bring to your notice this fact. At the beginning, when Mr. Desai tried to quote the taperecorded Vorsion, I got up

** Not recorded.

and said as to what was the procedure followed. The Members of the ruling party said that there was nothing wrong in quoting the taperecorded version. I thought he was quoting the some taperecorded version which I am also quoting. Therefore, if he was allowed to quote that, why not me?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : This is a matter of record.

SHRI C M. STEPHEN : ROSE.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me speak about this point.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : I have to say something after you complete.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As far as this point is concerned what I have said exactly is the same thing which he has quoted. The question is : they say that the entire episode is SUB JUDICE in which case the entire tape recorded version had been challenged. It has been said in the court of law that this is a concocted thing.

I got up to get the clarification to make my position secure as a later stage now they will realise why I got up at that point of time. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, there is a confusion, Let me clarify. The tape-recorded version by Gowda or whatever it is, is not SUBJUDICE. He is not referring to Moily and Gowda. He is referring to another tape-recorded version which took place or not and I am convinced it never took place. That matter has been taken to the court of law and from that Prof. Dandavate is quoting. Therefore, I am merely submitting since the matter is SUBJUDICE it should be avoided.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mere quotation of a matter which is SUBJUDICE is not had. If he makes any comment on that then it will become...

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Sir, our objection is not to quoting some transcription from some tape-recorded thing. It can be quoted. If it has been published it can be quoted. Mr. Tewary has raised the objection with respect to that matter to which he is referring. That particular thing has been challenged as not genuine and a case has been filed in the court of law. The genuineness of that has been challenged. That is SUBJUDICE. If that has been challenged that the hon. Member will not be entitled to proceed on the basis that is genuine thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I may quote a precedent, After Golaknath case and when the matter had gone in for a review I myself as a member of occasions raised the issue connected with the Golaknath case and on the basis of that a number of Bills were discussed. Therefore, I can't be prevented. There is a ruling given by the Deputy Speaker. He has allowed me to utilise this tape. It has also been published.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has not been placed before me and we do not know whose statement has been challenged. We do not know as yet but when a statement has been made you only read from the press report and do not make any comment thereon.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : All right. That serves me still better.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : Taperecorded version is no evidence, Even courts have not taken cognizance. There are Supreme Court judgements on that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Shall I note a judgement. I quote : Just as reporting a speech from a book is a printed reference quoting from a tape-record is only a sound record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are not going into the admissibility of the tape-recorded

version. You can read from the newspaper report.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have got a tape-recorded version and a transcript and I have also got the press report. As far as the press report that has appeared is concerned, it is very clear from the report that (1) congress (I) leaders are involved. (2) **..... is involved; and (3) As far as involvement is concerned two Central Ministers **...are also involved. (4) According to this **... is also involved in this. He has been made to come into the picture according to the press report. There is a reference to this. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Tewary, you will have your chance to reply.

PROF. MANDHU DANDAVATE : Sir I am following your direction I will read from the tape recorded version which has appeared. Reading will be more horrible than commenting ;

This is what it says :—

“When the conversation was going on between Das and Srinivasan.”

Here this is what actually was said :

“If you join us you will be taken to Delhi to meet **.....and at a Press Conference it will be noted”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW PUBLIC AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : How does he come into the picture ?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : I am on a point of order. Merely in the name of reading and all that, this thing cannot go on. I will quote the rule. The rule says :

“A Member while speaking shall not refer to any matter of fact on

which a judicial decision is pending.”

Now, Sir, he is spelling out certain allegations which normally will not be permitted. Sir, on the basis of reading a 'transcript' he is bringing in names. The genuineness and the 'factness of the fact' that is stated has been challenged and this judicial decision is pending. Therefore, he shall not refer to any matter which is pending judicial decision. He is not only referring. He is reading. It is in total violation of the rules here. He is bringing in all names and putting in persons after persons which is in total violation of our rule here. This has got to be prevented and what has been stated has got to be expunged from the record.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : One by one, Do you want to say the same thing ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : No, Sir, I have some other point. There is a news magazine which came out with these things (Interruptions) If I say this it will take the wind out of the sails. Please listen. There is the news magazine which came out with the highly concocted versions which Mr. Dandavate is dramatising in the House. Cases have been filed against the persons as published by India Today and Sunday-both of them. Therefore any comment that has come out in the magazine is under judicial review. Any reference to that will be violation of the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Tewary you have not said who has filed the complaint, who has instituted it. If you want the ruling you must give also the facts Who filed it ? What is the nature of the complaint ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am reading from newspaper report.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then you are relying on newspaper report.

**Not recorded.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I have my personal knowledge also

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, who has filed the case ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have personal knowledge and my knowledge is borne out by this paper also, Here it is said :

"Meanwhile H Putta Das, MLA, and General Secretary, Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee initiated legal action.."

This is a paper published from Madras. The name of the paper is 'News Today' I am prepared to submit a copy of the same. I take the responsibility.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please. Let me hear Prof. Tewary.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I request my hon. friends opposite to have patience.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : What is the name of the paper ? Where is it published ? Who is the Editor of the paper ? Who wrote it ? All these thing he should give.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, I will quote from this.

"Meanwhile, H. Puttadasa, MLA and General Secretary, Karnataka Pradesh Congress party has initiated legal action against** and two news magazines, INDIA TODAY AND SUNDAY for committing a criminal offence and tarnishing his reputation and that of his party."

Now, Shri Puttadasa says that he had not treated Mr. Hegde's charge in the Assembly seriously. (Interruptions) If you challenge

this, I am prepared to submit a copy of this news item report.

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA ? Why don't you give the name of the paper :

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is in NEWS TODAY published in Maras. So, Sir, what I am submitting that it is in this news item and it is also to my personal knowledge. It is against the articles published in these two magazincs. Therfore, my submission is that any quotation, any refererence to the matter published in these news magzines which is under the scrunity of the Court of Law is violation of the norms and rules, besides being against the rules of the Procedure of the House. Therefore, I submit that this should not be allowed. This should be dismissed outright as a mere concoction and fabrication.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, Prof. K.K. Tewari has made a deffinite statement in the House based on a newspaper report.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Which newspaper ?

PROF. K.K. TOWARY : I gave the name.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Now, Sir, he has made a very positive statement based on the newspaper report. Now, fortunately for us, the Chairman himself is a legal luminary and he knows the law. Now, what Prof. Dandavate was trying to quote is a report in a newspaper based on the so called transcript of the tape. Now, the Chairman knows the law very well that the tape recorded version is no evidence in the eyes of the law unless it is put to the maker, unless it is proved. Now, the matter is sub judice and this position nobody can deny. Now, this is something which has no evidence, which is not true except quoted in the newspaper. So, it is not proper to make baseless allegations against ** Is it proper to

**Not recorded.

make absolutely improper, baseless allegations against this person? Such things should never be made. This should not be allowed. This should be expunged. It is totally illegal and it is totally against the law.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The name appeared in these two magazines refers to the General Secretary of this Party, that is, KPCC. This has been manouvered by the present Government there...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not one point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You need not refer to a Member of this House because you have not given any notice. You need not because the rules prohibit that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So many times allegations have been made against me by name. I can point out the allegations made against me; allegations were made against my wife.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have heard you all. Let me give my ruling.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Mr. Chairman, I am on a point of order. Only one minute Sir. We discussed the issue of Mr. Hersh in this very House when the issue was binging in the national Court as well as in the international court. We discussed the issue of Mr. Hersh.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have heard you all. Now please listen to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please. You cannot go on entering into cross talks. I have heard you all, whoever wanted to make submission. Now let me give my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Mr. Tewary has mentioned the names many times without giving any proper notice.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, we have discussed the Hersh issue, we have discussed the nationalisation of industries when the issue was pending in the Court; we have discussed the Maruti Udyog.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am giving my ruling. Wait please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before you give the ruling, there is a point of order.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : Sir, I have a submission to make. If it is your ruling that whatever Prof. Madhu Dandavate quoted from a magazine, is, going to become part of the proceedings, then my submission also will have to go as on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I agree. That will go. I agree to that.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before you give your ruling on this point,...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Ruling has been given.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No, it has not been given. He is still there on this new point.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Prof. Madhu Dandavate, you have not taken care of Rule 375 i.e. "No allegation of

defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by any Member against any person unless the Member has given previous intimation to the Speaker." Sir, he has referred to the name ** and he has not given any copy of that defamation. When he is a Member of the House, he cannot make allegation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not Permitting. No more.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On this I have to make only one submission. It is really a point of order. If anybody suggests that no Member of the House can be referred to and no allegation can be made I want to quote a precedent. With the Permission of the Speaker in this House, Mr....

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please listen. In this House...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seats. I request the Members to take their seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am on my legs.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow me to conduct this House.

(Interruptions)

20.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. I am on my legs. You have to pay respect to the Chair. Please pay respect to the Chair.

No ; will not permit it. Please take your seat. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Prof. Dandavate should apologize to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sure Prof. Dandavate will express his sorrow. (Interruptions) Listen Please. Please allow the Chair to conduct the proceedings. I request all of you to take your seats. Let me regulate the proceedings.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Shall I make a submission ? I fully agree with the members of the ruling party that no Member should shout at any other Member ; and if my shouting has hurt them, I am sorry for it. For any wrong that has happened, I will never fail to express regret.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I appreciate your statement, I was requesting hon. Members kindly to pay a little respect to the Chair. Let us try to regulate the proceedings. (Interruptions) He has apologized now. He has expressed his regret.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : You can rebuke us ; not him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have asked him. It is not right ; please don't impute motives to the Chair. Then we cannot carry on. This is not the way. Let me deal with this.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : He is leaving the seat and coming in front...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Normally, while speaking, I never get upset like that and shout ; but I fully agree that just as I would not like to be shouted against if I shout against anyone also it is wrong. I said : I am very sorry. This is the last hon. Member against whom I would shout. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would appeal to the hon. Members. Every side has agreed that it is a very important subject on which a proper discussion is necessary. So, I would appeal to the entire House : 'Please allow the proceedings to go on as smoothly as possible.' Let us hear the other side. We have competent speakers to speak on this. So, let us hear him.

** Not recorded.

So far as the point that has been raised is concerned, our rule is that a Member cannot make any allegation or personal charge against another Member. So, this is our rule. No charges against another Member should be allowed. (*Interruptions*).

No allegation of a defamatory nature shall be made by a Member against any person, unless notice has been given to the Speaker and to the Minister concerned, if a Minister is concerned. So, these rules should prevail. I would remind hon. Members to remain within the rules. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Nothing defamatory has been said.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So far as reading a newspaper report is concerned, I would request Prof. Dandavate to do it as a newspaper report not as a transcript of a tape, because that is very much disputed.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : All right ; I am reading from 'SUNDAY' issue dated 6th-12th November 1983.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can refer to a transcript which has already been permitted. Hon. Deputy Speaker permitted it. (*Interruptions*) I am giving my ruling. You cannot interrupt me like this.

So far as the prosecution that is pending is concerned, although a reference has been made to a newspaper report, no complaint is there. The particulars are not available, although Prof. Tewary has referred to it-who has filed the complaint, what is the nature of the allegation etc. have not been given. (*Interruptions*) I would request Prof Dandavate that he should not make any comments on the merits of the matter. He can only read it as newspaper report. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Everything that will be said outside the extract that I read might be expunged, as far as allegations are concerned.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You cannot refer to merit ; you can refer to demerit.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Therefore, I am only reading. I am not making any allegation. "You will like to see a particular man in a Press Conference" that is not an allegation. I will read it out. "If you join 'us'-what Mr. Phuttadas told to Mr. Srinivasan-in this report-'You will be taken to Delhi to meet ...'" (*Interruptions*)

20.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Again he is making a reference.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am on a point of order again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Dandavate, why not go to the next subject ? Please help us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are bound by the ruling that has been given. I am strictly going by the ruling, I will go further.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is dealing with another subject.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For your information so far in what I read, there is no allegation. Only I will like to take you to so and so for a Press Conference.-That is all I said. "Further your coming to the Congress should be done at a high level and our people should feel happy."

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am again on a point of order. There is a proposition formulated by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. The point raised by me was (a) the matter was sub-judice ; (b) the entire contents of two news magazines were sub-judice.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He is questioning the ruling of the Chair.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am not questioning that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : MR. Tewary, I think he has already given the ruling and you must agree to it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : What I am submitting for your ruling is something different. I am saying, supposing a Press Conference is held by somebody or a particular newspaper report appears in some paper which is absolutely defamatory to a particular member of the House, on the basis of that news report unless that particular person's name has been cleared by the speaker, can it be permitted in the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The ruling has already been given by the Chair that names should not be mentioned; he has already given the ruling and he will not mention the names.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : So, names should not be mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will not mention the names. The ruling has already been given by the Chair that he should not mention the names.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Let me make it clear so that you know the facts. The ruling has already been given by the Hon. Chairman and is a correct ruling that no defamatory allegation can be made. He said something about **..... so, from the record that should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has already been ruled Prof. Dandavate, please go to the next subject. I request you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am going to the next paragraph. There is no individual name. In the morning, when you were in the Chair, I got my point clarified. By way of abundant caution, I got

up and said, if anybody is quoting from any text, can we also quote ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I made it very clear, I said, it is a Press report.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes it is a Press report.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a Press report Pertaining to this ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : When it cannot be quoted, how can he quote from the newspaper report ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Defamatory, derogatory, all these things should not be there even from the Press report. You must be very careful. The ruling has already been given.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The ruling has already been given. The ruling has been given.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will take into account cumulatively both these rulings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is only one ruling by the Chair.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You abide by his ruling and I will abide by your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is only one ruling by the the Chair.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The ruling has already been given. Just now you cannot give a ruling. I will quote further and conclude :

"If you accept it there are other advantages like export permits, all India licences, foreign tours, Power and position, that is definite. If you come ever to us we are not going to go back on our words later. Cabinet Minister or Minister of State can be immediate..."

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : No individuals should be referred to.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No reference to any individual is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have requested you to go to the next subject.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am bound by the ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Prof. Dandavate is a senior member of the House and I think he will place the facts before the House for its appreciation and appreciation by the Chair? What I objected to was, that if it is defamatory it cannot be allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You commit all sorts of sins and you find the exposure unpalatable.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The Chairman gave a ruling that if the Press report happens to be defamatory, or incriminating to a particular Member of the House that cannot be quoted. Only a general report which is published can be quoted. So, you cannot mention the names because they are highly defamatory. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : which are the names I referred to just now, in the Press report ?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : (Alwar) : There was a Press report. It cannot be referred to. (*Interruptions*)

Whether that was a correct one or not, that cannot be referred to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Professor, help me. Kindly go to the next subject.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will not yield to unparliamentary things. This is the Parliamentary practice and I will not yield.

I wish to make it clear that I will abide by your ruling. Will you kindly stop the interruptions ?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : If it is defamatory, it can not be allowed. It should not be allowed, (*Interruptions*). If the Press report is defamatory it cannot be allowed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the point is if it is an imputation made, if it is an allegation, against the election, against the party or a member, what is the inference you can draw ? How do you allow this on the record ? And the rules are very clear.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sometimes there have been attacks on the Congress Party, on the Communist Party, on the Akali Party, everything has gone on record. There has been attack on the Janata Party. Everything has gone on record. Did you object to that at that time ?

(*Interruptions*)

During the tallow dabate Janata Party was virtually attacked. Did you object to it ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I can quote in a number of instances.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOURBAYE : Let him quote. Let him sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

You are in the Chair. Why do you not control him? Such things should not be on record. You are very soft today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am Concluding the paragraph :

"If you accept it there are other advantages like export permit, all India licensee, foreign tour, and position. That is definite. If you come over to us we are not going to go back on our words later. Cabinet Minister or Minister of State can be immediate. There is no difference between the Congress and the Janata. It will make you proud and will keep you in front. Let Desambra be here. All of us we can go."

(*Interruptions*)

No election.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are capable of making a better speech than this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are going elsewhere. It further says : **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should not mention names.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : I object to this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The names shall not go on record. (*Interruptions*) Your time is up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Six parties have given me the time. And most of my time was utilised in yielding to points of order.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Mr. Dandavate is being misled. What he is reading has been repudiated and has been accepted by Shri Sriniwas, etc.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The entire speech of Mr. Satish Agrawal will not go on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have placed before the House enough and substantial material bringing out a clear case that because this House has failed to anti-defection measure, as a result of that the things which are happening in Karnataka are likely to happen elsewhere. They are likely to come to Centre and the entire body-politic of our country ultimately will effect elections to Parliament also. In view of that I feel that immediately a judicial inquiry should be set up. If a judicial inquiry is not set up, in that case a parliamentary committee should be appointed, because I do not want that any Member of this House should remain under a cloud. Whether it is myself or any Minister or any Member either belonging to the opposition or the Treasury benches no body should remain under a cloud.

I have already said that concrete evidences in the form of finger prints, tape-recorded version and all that are there. In case no judicial inquiry is set up, I demand that a parliamentary committee be set up to go into the details of how the matters can be dealt with. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your time is over.

PROF. MADHU-DANDAVATE : I have been given time by six parties. So it cannot be over.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there is no discipline in the House how can I function? When the Chair is not being respected even by a senior Member, how can the Chair function? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How much time is given to six parties? You check up from the Table how many times I have yielded, how many times the Point of Order was raised, how many times I sat down how much time, was taken in ruling,..... (*Interruptions*) You ask the presiding authority...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : For the last 30 minutes, he is not being allowed Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For 30 minutes I sat down in my seat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting you now...

(Interruptions)

Now, Mr. Stephen ..

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At least he must say how much time he wants ? He does not say that....

(Interruptions)

You go on speaking, I will not permit you. Let us see...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Every time I have yielded...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At least Prof. Dandavate must say how much time he wants. He never says that. If he does not say that, how can I permit him ? I must give chance to all the other speakers. I have to regulate the proceedings. If somebody else is not given his chance he will say that the Chair was partial. Therefore, I must give chance to all. How much time you want ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I sat down for 35 minutes. I will require at least 15 to 20 minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right...

(Interruptions)

Have your own opinions. I know how to conduct the House.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Sir, may I request

that the hon. Member may have a say and you allow him to speak so that let us do it in a very calm atmosphere instead of creating heat ? This is my request. You may kindly consider it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right. I wanted him to say how much time he wanted. He does not say that. You are not going to sit till one O' clock. Everybody will go away.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me make it clear, Sir I don't mean disrespect to you. I am thankful to the hon. Minister who intervened and brought to your notice. Many other points have been put forward. I will be as brief as possible. Only I want to point out to you that because of my parliamentary etiquette of yielding to everyone who gets up, for 35 minutes I was occupying my seat.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Why don't you come to the point ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am coming to my point. That is all right. This was exchange with the Deputy-Speaker I only wanted to tell him that I have respect for him....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have greatest respect for you and for every Member of this House. My point is I have to complete the deliberations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is why I was pointing out to you that both the sides of this House must sit together and have a common approach to the problem of defection. Today, at one place it might be affecting us, somewhere also it will be affecting them, in Kashmir it will be affecting a third one and, therefore, I feel that a common approach even at this stage can be evolved. I am glad that the Election Commission has called a conference of representatives of all the political parties including the Opposition Parties and the Ruling Party, and before that meeting takes place, I think a fruitful debate and discussion on electoral reforms should take place. So, very briefly I would like to put forward certain suggestions, certain perspectives.

As far as defection is concerned, maximum defections have taken place in 1967-68 and you will find that out of 438 defections in 12 months during the period 1967-68, 210 defectors from States joined the Council of Ministers. A very interesting figure :

It is very clear that it is the lure for office that makes one defect and it is not ideological differentiation or distinction that makes one go from one party to the other. As a result of this, the Committee on Defection was set up. I do not say that in the last 30 or 33 Years of the Congress rule no steps were taken. The Committee on Defection was set up on December 8, 1967. The Lok Sabha unanimously adopted the Resolution :

"This House is of the opinion that a high level committee consisting of representatives of the Political Parties and constitutional experts be set up to consider the problem of legislators changing their allegiance from one party to the other and their frequent crossing the floor in all its aspects and make recommendations in this regard."

A 19-member committee was formed on defection, consisting of persons, Shri Jaiprakash Narayan, Shri M.C. Setalved, Shri H.N. Kunzru, Shri Baphthary etc. Strangely enough, this Committee was headed by Shri Y.B. Chavan.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is strange about it ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Because, later on, he himself became a defector. He went from Congress (S) to Congress (I).

There is a very fine question as to what exactly constituted defection. One of the members on the other side said that no correct definition of defection was being arrived at. Fortunately, when the old Congress Government had set up a Committee, later on Shri Jaiprakash Narayan was able to provide one definition, which was acceptable to Congressmen as well as non-Congressmen. I will just read that definition.

Shri Jaiprakash Narayan put the definition on defection like this :

"An elected Member of the Legislature, who had been allotted a reserved symbol of any political party, can be said to have defected if, after being elected as a Member of either Houses of Parliament, or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State, he voluntarily renounces the allegiance to, or association with, such political party, provided action is not in consequence of a decision of the party concerned."

I think this can be a fair consensus on both sides to decide what constitutes defection. Starting from this community definition Shri Jaiprakash Narain had arrived at, if we move forward, I think it will be possible even at this stage to formulate basis for a change in the electoral law.

The recommendations of the Committee were very positive. The first was that a code of conduct for political parties must be framed, not only law but code of conduct. The next was to bar the appointment as Prime Minister or Chief Minister of a person who was not a member of the Lower House. The third was to bar the appointment of a defector as a Minister for one year; then, limiting the size of the Ministry to 10 or 11 and right of dissolution being accorded to the Council of Ministers. If these precautions are taken, I think the distortions and aberrations of defection can be reduced to a very great extent.

Articles 101 and 102 dealing with Parliament and, correspondingly, articles 191 and 192 dealing with the State Legislatures define what is meant by disqualification of a member of either House of Parliament or the State Legislature. I feel that the Government could, with the co-operation of the opposition parties, bring forward an amendment Bill under which these four articles of the Constitution are completely changed. These are the articles concerning the disqualification of members. One of the disqualifications for membership would be that if any member, fighting an election on one particular party symbol, after getting elected

to the concerned Legislature, changes his party, I think that should be considered as a disqualification for membership.

One of the disqualifications is moral turpitude. If you decide that the scope of moral turpitude should be widened and defection should also be treated as moral turpitude, then within the present Constitution we can eliminate a defector. But that is not possible, because there are technical difficulties. Therefore, one additional clause can be added. If these four articles are suitably amended and defection is made a ground for disqualification of membership, in that case defection can be eliminated to a very great extent.

As far as positive proposals are concerned, we have to bring out certain changes in the electoral laws. As far as the present malaise is concerned, there are four 'M's which are responsible for creating unfair elections in the country.

And we describe them as 4 Ms in the country. One is the muscle power, the second is the money power, the third is the machinery power and the fourth is the media power. We must see to it that media are made autonomous, we must see to it that the muscle power is eliminated. I will tell you how the muscle power played its role. If you remember right, the election Commission has given one particular judgment from the constituency from which Mr. Bahuguna contested. When the Government there decided to invite large sections of para-military forces from the adjoining States, the Chief Election Commissioner felt that it was trying to cow-down the public opinion in that particular constituency with the help of para-military forces in the surrounding neighbouring regions. That was also done without consultation with the Chief Election Commissioner and therefore, that was objected to and on that ground the election was postponed; later on it took place. But these are the muscle powers that operate. In places like Bihar, booth-capturing takes place on a large scale and I tell you, a number of parties are involved in that. I do not want to put the blame on one particular political party. Booth-capturing...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not mentioning about any State or any party.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I did not make any allegation against any one.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The famous Dhanbad mafia who is a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly belongs to your party. You should have taken note of this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have not referred to any Party. I said that if you go through the record you will find that these are the aberrations that are taking place in all political parties, and I say, irrespective of political parties the booth-capturing has to be stopped.

While I was referring to the money power, I want to refer to the recommendations made by the former Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. Shakdher. After his elaborate experience he has come to the conclusion that so long as there is no State financing of elections, elections will be controlled by the money power. Whether it is the Ruling Party or the Opposition Party, it is the money power which dominates the politics of the elections and therefore, he has suggested the creation of a fund of Rs. 100 crores for State funding of elections. I think the Government should give its urgent attention to this particular proposal.

As far as the media concerned, I think if you go to England you do not feel the climate of elections through public meetings. The public meetings are thinly attended because freely the Opposition Party and the Ruling Party are allowed to make use of the radio, and on the radio and on the Television such a vast amount of propaganda goes on that the network of meetings also becomes unnecessary. People who have not even got the radio sets and television sets go to certain community centres and while having the entertainment and enjoying the entertainment, they also listen to the speeches of the political propagandists and therefore, even the climate of election is not at all heard

and there are no disturbances and there is smoothness. Within one month actually the election process can be completed and therefore, the mass media approach also has to be changed.

Then I come to the machinery. I referred to the para-military. The Government machinery and the party machinery sometimes get so much intermingled with each other that that also creates a threat to free and fair elections. And therefore, these aspects have to be gone through.

Lastly, I will only suggest one fundamental change. It will cut across all the political parties. One of the troubles in our country is, that if casteism is taking root in the selection of the candidates, it is because in some areas people vote for a particular caste; in certain areas they vote for a particular personality cult, in certain areas they vote for particular richer classes who have a sway, in particular areas they vote for a richer peasantry, and if this is to be eliminated, it is necessary that some emphasis must be given to party loyalty. But if you have elections completely on party basis, in every election if you keep only the party boxes, there is one danger. The entire election will become impersonal, the entire representation will become impersonal and no Member of Parliament and no Member of the Assembly will cater to the needs of his individual constituency because he will take it for granted that he is going to be elected by the party on the basis of the party vote. No individual Member is responsible to the electorate and therefore, a happy blending of the present system plus the other system will be a better one. Germany has tried that. That has given two-fold advantage and that advantage is needed for our Legislatures. They wanted to improve the quota of their legislators and they wanted to restore balance between the votes and legislators' strength and, therefore, what they have done is, there are certain Constituencies, single-Member Constituencies from where candidates are elected as they get elected in India. And in addition to that, in proportion to the number of votes polled by the political parties, certain additional representation is given to the political parties as parties and those party headquarters decide who are competent men to be sent to

the Parliament and State Legislatures.

Then they send some of the best economic experts, they send some of the best legal and constitutional experts, they send some of the best trade unionists, they send some of the best agriculturists, they send some of the best educationists and they send some of the best cooperators and as a result of that, on the one side the quality of the Legislature should improve and on the other side, the imbalances between the votes and seats is also completely limited.

If these constructive proposals are gone through by the Member of the ruling party and the Opposition sitting together and forwarded to the Election Commission after getting the consensus of the ruling party and the Opposition, I am sure, all the diversions and distortions in our electoral matters will be removed and we will be able to have free and fair elections and who wins and who loses does not matter.

These are my constructive proposals for consideration.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Sir, my friend Mr. Dandavate has covered a very wide field. I do not want to cover the entire area. The motion has got two aspects. One is electoral reform aspect. The other is the question of defection before us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Now there is only one thing I want to submit regarding electoral reforms. Nothing in our country is perfect. Nothing in the world is perfect. We have been working on certain systems. When we find certain defects, we try to rectify them. This process has been going on. But the subject we are dealing with is a very complex one. Efforts have been made. Consensus does not come up. Because the matter has got different faces, and there are different types of voting, in different countries of the world, which is good, which is bad in this limited way, nobody can deal with it. There is only one submission I want to make. I have a feeling that we are overdoing this subject. After all, we have been

here under this system for the last 30-33 years. A large number of elections have been contested and the electoral rules and processes have, by and large, stood the test of time. Some defects can be improved.

Nobody denies it. But basically the system has stood the test of time. We speak as if everything is collapsing. Parties go about with money, votes are purchased, MLAs are purchased MPs are buyable, and we have to know simply against whom are we making this allegation. If the system by which all are elected is vicious system, what right have we to sit here? And if the MLAs who represent our different areas are persons who can be just bought by commodities, if they are the best them the people are electing, what is the nature of our relation? Where are we? Is it really a fact if the Indian voter was easily purchaseable, is the MLA really so easily purchaseable, is the MP really so purchaseable and if attempt is made in that manner, there may be exceptions here and there, but, is it not a fact that in spite of the fact of the money power and in spite of the M's that my friend is speaking about, the people of India, it was the people of India who threw out Mrs. Indira Gandhi, it was the people of India who brought back Mrs. Indira Gandhi, it was the people of India who elected the Communist Government.....

(Interruptions)

Please listen to me. It was the people who elected a Communist Government in Kerala. It was against the people who after the next elections threw out the Communist Government. It was the people who in Kerala elected a Communist Government in 1967. It was the same people who reduced the Marxist Communist party to a miserable minority and brought back another party to power.

It was the people of India who robbed the Congress of its power in the vast majority of the States in the whole of the country in 1967. I am only submitting that the people of India are sound, they are not a purchasable commodity. That honour goes to the people. Let us not disgrace the

people, defame the people, saying that they are a purchasable commodity. They are not. They may be poor, they may be in penury, they may be in difficulties. But no nation in the world, I suppose, can claim the solidarity of the character and the culture that the people of India have. Let us note that.

Look at the number of defections that have taken place. Let us count the number of defections, how many MLAs are there and how many have defected and how many MPs have defected in the whole history. Governments have come and Governments have gone. The people judge as to who defects, and for what and he is punished in the next elections; nobody escapes. This is the real fact we have. Let us not in a national debate, for Heaven's sake, put fourth a picture as if the total system is bad, as if the total law is bad, as if the whole people are bad all the legislature are bad, as if the whole Parliament is bad. If the whole thing is so bad as that, then what is the future of the country? Where are we? I am only submitting that we are overdoing it unnecessarily.

There was the Anti-Defection Bill which had been introduced. 'Defection' has different interpretations. For example, Prof. Dandavate started saying that an Adjournment Motion in Britain was moved and some of the ruling party Members supported the Adjournment Motion. It can be argued that that action is a defection. But in Britain they took it that it was not a defection. That depends on certain situations and conditions. The question as to whether the conscience of a Member is important or not is the question that bedevils the whole issue. So, it is not so simple as that. That is why, when the Anti-defection Bill was brought before Parliament, Mr. Madhu Limaye, if at all anything has to be said about him, he is not a hypocrite, he speak out what he feels he fought like a tiger and he said, "This means imposing the terrors of the Party bosses on the people; I would rather get out of this House than allow this Bill to be passed". There is another side to that. We had been making attempts, but we have not

been able to evolve even a definition about it. Let us understand that.

With respect to one particular matter that the Harijans were not able to vote, that the backward communities were not able to vote, when this came to the surface, it was the Congress Government that amended the rule and said that counting of votes shall not take place booth-wise so that nobody need be under any fear. If a Harijan booth was counted and it showed the voting pattern for a particular Party, then the muscle power would come to the village and these people would be punished. It was the Congress which promulgated the rule that counting must be in totality, so that nobody need be under any fear.

It is not as if somebody here wants to prevent all these things. The Congress may be bad, the Congress may be good, but the fact remains that the Congress represents - you may like it or may not like it - a major part of the national stream. And when you condemn the Congress, that the Congress is corrupt, that the Congress is a vitiated thing, that the Congress is absolutely bad, by that you are condemning also the vast masses of the people who are supporting the Congress. I will be doing the same thing if I condemn the Communist Party in that particular manner, I will be certainly condemning the masses of the people who are supporting them. Therefore, there should not be a sweeping remark against a Party. I would only appeal, subjectively, let us consider about the repercussions of this. This is all I have to say. I do not want to react to the different proposals that were put forth. Discussion can go on. But whatever be the discussion, let us not cut the branch on which we are sitting. The branch on which we are sitting is the people's support, and when you say that, the people's support is got by a vitiated process, you are cutting the branch on which you are sitting, you are corroding the basis and the structure on which the entire policy is based.

This much I have to say, as far as this electoral reforms matter is concerned. This is a multi-faceted question on which hundreds and hundreds of views are possible and

every one can talk from the list system to the proportional representation system. You can think about it. But it will ever remain imperfect. I would still submit that this huge nation of vast millions of people, illiterate and backward, have proved again and again that democracy is in their blood and they are bigger and greater than the leaders who want to teach them and they will hold the democracy. This is as far as this matter is concerned.

Unfortunately, the subject of defections was also brought in, I would submit that defection has nothing to do with electoral reforms. It takes place after the election is over. Anyway, defection has been brought in and particularly Karnataka case has been laboured hard by my hon. friend, Mr. Madhu Dandavate. I am talking about the latest one only because the earlier one is **SUB JUDICE**. I am not going into that. The latest one has got two aspects. If you go through the transcript which has been published in the newspapers, it has got two aspects. One is the allegation that somebody was trying to induce defection. That is one part of it. The question is: even assuming - I am not going to say that the transcript is correct or not or manipulated or not as that is not my business to say...

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is already quarter to nine. We decided that the discussion should be finished by quarter to nine.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Mr Dandavate has taken 1 1/2 hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it is the sense of the House...

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Let us continue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, the discussion may continue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I do not support Mrs. Pramila Dandavate.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : She supports you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let this not be extended from this House to your house.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Sir, this Karnataka matter has got two aspects. Going through the tapes there are two allegations made. One is that we tried or our people tried to induce defection. No. 2 - that this was attempted by the payment of money. These are two different aspects altogether. I would address it in this manner. Even assuming that this tape-record is a correct tape-record, the question is whether it constitutes defection or an attempt to induce defection. This point I would like to speak about. I will come to that. Before that I will speak about the money part of it.

In a way we are all corrupt. we are in darkness, Adharma is prevailing and it is good for us that somebody has emerged in Karnataka - a crusader who is determined to wipe out corruption and he goes along and gets Rs. 2 lakhs, throws it away like anything and moves out. What a great sacrifice. Two lakhs of rupees he gets without any evidence, it is in his pocket, he could have taken it but he is so committed against corruption. Such a saintly person, such a puritan, such a political crusader he is that he would rather throw it away and start on the fight on corruption. A good man. This can happen in this country because Bhagwat Gita has said

बर्मसंस्थापनार्थीय संभवामि युगे युगे ।

When the would thing is bad, when the whole thing is miserable, बर्मसंस्थापनार्थीय somebody must take birth. संभवामि युगे युगे।

Here in the far away area in the South from which Sankaracharya came, just north of it, a new Avatar has got to take place and we have this Avatar. Now let us look at this Avatar. When we go on to that, let us try to find out what the truth is. Mr. Moily is not here. Before condemning him, let us objectively look at it. This is the point I am making. What is the antecedent of this gentleman ? He contested the election in 1971 or 1972 on CPM ticket and he won it.

The next election he contested on CPM ticket and he lost. In 1978 he contested and lost. In the last election from the CPM bandwagon he came to us and asked for a ticket.

We refused because, we are slightly doubtful about anybody coming from the C.P.M. We refused. And then he fought on his own as a large number of other parties were fighting he won an Independent. What did this Independent, his son is fighting corruption do ? There is one thing on which I agree with Prof. Dandavate. He read out a list of names of voters who defected and who become ministers. He termed this as an act of corruption. What is the definition of defection by J.P. If you go through the report, he has said that 'by conscience, if you go out, you are not committing and defection. If, for assertion of your democratic right, you are moving out, you are not committing a defection... But, if you are moving out of a party for an ulterior consideration of personal benefit, then you are committing a defection'. This is the definition that was given by him. Prof. Dandavate has called out from there. It is said.

"If you move out to some other Party for a particular Paucinari purpose or official purpose or a ministerial post, then that is a corrupt deal".

Here he is an Independent. He can go anywhere. He can certainly go to Janata. But, he was so incorruptible that he would not touch Janata unless he got a chair as the Chairman in a Board. Therefore he was so incorruptible that he fought as an independent. He spent his own money. He should make good the money he spent and be sold his legislative support to Janata for the Chairmanship of a Board. This is the type of crusader against corruption that we have got before us. This is the only picture I want to give—he comes from the CPM to the Congress and then from the Congress to Independent and from Independent to the Janata and is sitting in the Janata as the Chairman of the Corporation. He is a fighter, a crusader against corruption. My friends are prepared to

applaud him an AVTAR who has come to wipe out corruption. Let all corruption be wiped out by his total efforts.

Leaving that aside, is it possible in these circumstances? I am only telling this from the statement-this is not my statement but it is his own statement-which he has given to the INDIAN EXPRESS. This is not a case of Moiley sending for him-I just pointing this out-but that he himself sent a friend to Mr. Moiley last month saying that he was interested in joining the Congree (I). The intention was to tape the conversation of the whole thing. When the first effort was made last month to tape the conversation between him and Mr. Moiley, it failed. He renewed his efforts. Mr. Moiley met him in Kabban Park and suggested to him again. Well, Sir, here is a gentleman who sends somebody by name Shri Srinivasa-murthy or somebody. He is sending him to Mr. Moiley. Moiley never approached him, Moiley never contacted him; Moiley never phoned him. He sent that offer one month ago. The date was 14 September when the currency was drawn from the Bank. This is a different matter altogether. He sends somebody to Mr. Moiley. He was no tape the conversation. But there was he response coming. Nothing could be done. He waited and waited. There was he response coming out. Then again he renewed the effort. Since some others were coming over from Janata, he thought that it would be too late. He immediately sent him again saying 'I am available'. This is not my statement. I am reading his statement given to the Press. Here is a person who was sent once and who was told that 'we are not interested'. He again goes. Would you say to that person 'we will give Rs. 2 lakhs?' Is it necessary? This person has an offer. Why with Rs. 2 lakhs? You can got him for Rs. 10,000/. Why should he pay Rs. 2 lakhs? What is the type of this man? He hangs after us to be admitted. We refuse to admit him and you want us to believe that we went there with Rs. 2 lakhs. That is the first circumstance.

The second circumstance is and I am reading the transcript :

"Moily : Will you announce leaving Janata associate membership tomorrow. If you do it early it will add to your value in the Party (Cong. I). Even you will get priority and it village will help you."

Byre Gowda : In three to four days I will announce I will go to the village and meet friends.

Moily : Once you have decided, you should act.

Byre Gowa's friend : For formality sake we should consult friends."

Well, Sir, it is happening in the car. In the car he is not signing immediately He is not saying I am announcing. He says I want four days. 'I want to go to my village and consult my friends and only after that I will announce.' Is Moily a mad man to give Rs. 2 lakhs to a fellow who only promises that after consultation he will come, I anybody such a mad cap to give Rs. 2 lakhs ?

Therefore, Sir, here is a gentleman who sent us word one month back 'I am coming'. We said that we are not interested. Again he sends somebody and then contacts us. Then Moily asks "Are you prepared to announce tomorrow?" and he says "it will take four days' time. I will have to consult my friends". Moily gives an advice, 'if you are making up your mind then you should act quickly, This everybody will do. We are not getting his signature there. We are not getting his announcement there. We were getting only a promise that he will go to his village and consult his friends and take a decision and we paid him immediately Rs. 2 lakhs. Would anybody believe this sort of a thing? (Interruptions) I am only saying, does it stand to reason that in such a circumstance Rs. 2 lakhs will be given away? This is the simple question, Sir, I am now posing before you.

Now, Sir, where does this Rs. 2 lakhs come? You go through the entire statement to the press. On different days he approached and there is no mention anywhere of Rs. 2 lakhs. Where does

mention of Rs. 2 lakhs come ? It comes at the last end of the transcript and I read :

"Byre Gowda : Have you promised Hutchamasti Gowda minister ship ?

Moily : There is no such promise.

Byre Gowda : But he is a senior member.

Moily : Yes.

Then suddenly

Byre Gowda asks: It is 2 lakhs ?

What is the connection between the two. I can understand if the negotiation is on record, that is, if I want 3 lakhs and he says 2 lakhs, but there is no mention of money anywhere. Nowhere does he make an allegation to the press that a demand is made, Sir, we know how to use the tape-recorder. If you come up to this and stop this and if you says: 'Is it Rs. 2 lakhs?'. That will come there and the earlier part will get erased.

21.00 hrs.

Where does it come. In the end. Not in the middle. He could not because he might not be an expert to do that. It is at the fag end of it and that is the end of it.

Then there is no tape record and nothing at all. If it is on this that this 2 lakhs business is built up, well, Sir, Mr, Hegde and other people must remember that Mr Moily after all is a leader of the Opposition. As against Gowda, Mr Moily, a backward community man may not be smart enough. Gowda might be smarter than Moily ; that is inherent ; he is a backward community man and the other is a superior community man. The Karnataka a struggle has always been the fight between these two, let us remember that. When Mr Dandavate asked me 'Don't play on that' it is a fact of the matter. Therefore I am only saying, it is inconceivable that under the circumstances the money could be paid or anything like that at all. The man is easily available, hanging after all to be admitted

into it, with a promise for a Ministership somewhere. Why should if he added with another few lakhs of rupees ? And when he says I will take days more to give my reply on this, why should we give ? It is a simple question that comes in. It is absolutely clear that this is a completely rotten story, a fabrication. I am not saying about the entire tape, I don't say either way, yes or no ; it is for other people to prove ; I have nothing to say, But with respect to the 2 lakhs story it is absolutely clear it is a fabricated thing. Then why this has come ? We must understand what the so-called Janata party in Karnataka is. With all this defection and all that it is here that we will have to look into. Well, Sir, here is before me a statement by Mr. Azeez Sait an. I must introduce Mr. Azeez Sait to this House. Everybody left Mr. Devraj Urs but this Azeez Sait stood firm with him, strong with him, to the last day. He has shown that 'I don't care for anything ; I stand by my leader'. He stood by him. I may approve of it or I may not approve of it, but this is the type of the man that he is. What does he say about the charge ? Well Sir, most ridiculous thing. 5014 Ministers' names are coming in. In this typescript 4 members' names are mentioned. Whathappens This gentleman was also among them ; there were 3 people who were suspect. I was told that 4 people are suspect on the list of Mr. Hegde ; they are all suspect under sure illance. Those 4 names are here. And they happen to be Ministers. This man is also there. Those 4 persons were brought to the press Conference and this gentleman was there. If you jointly commit a murder 5 persons together committing a murder and 4 are caught and one turning an approver, the approver will be the most ferocious man against the other 4 persons. He is the a prover arriving and the 4 suspects are there, not alone. Look at the confidence Mr. Hegde had about them. There were 12 Ministers, 12 strong fellows, sitting around these 4 people to take care of them to ensure that they speak what they want to speak ; they did not leave it to them to face the press Conference. Information Minister is in the middle and other fellows, are around. The approver is ready and the other fellows, the selected strong muscle Ministers are around them, producing them. Is it not shameful ?

Suspect people are brought in and shamefully produced and they are made to speak like that. But Azeez Sait came out and said 'Why is this defection move going on? What is wrong with us? Where did it go wrong?' Mr. Sait said, these were some of the questions to be asked. In the Press Conference he asked :

"The Janata had come to power on negative votes and not positive votes."

It is not C.M. Stephen saying it ; it is Mr. Azeez Sait saying this.

"It was high time that these negative votes were converted into positive votes, he said, and added that the responsibility of the major community in the Janta Party to give equal rights to the minority and Weaker sections was not properly discharged."

This is the allegation against the Janata Government and this allegation is made by Mr. Aziz Sait and this is the thing that is creating the whole disturbance in the Janta Party. Don't blame us, Your Ministers are revolting, the Scheduled Caste people are revolting and Mr. Sait has come out saying "don't blame me". I do not have —any contact with the Congress-I". But if this is so, how can this Government remain? Major community in the Janata Party is disregarding the rights of the minorities and the Scheduled Castes, the weaker sections and all that. What is the answer for this? Look at the history of Karnataka, Mr. Devraj Urs come to power as a major force. Because he led the weaker section and the minorities. He became the champion of weaker sections and minorities and liberated them from the clutches of those people, Janata in the name of the Janata, that was dislodged by Mr. Devraj Urs. came back to power and started dominating the weaker sections and the minorities. Therefore, today the disaffection has started I am only putting the question. Under such circumstances, is it the duty of the Congress-I to maintain them there, to keep them there up? Is it not our responsibility to look at those places where they are ill-treated? Are

we not entitled to go to Scheduled Caste people and the MLAs and other people and tell them "Are you not trampled upon and are your rights not curbed down?" Am I not to go to the weaker sections and the MLAs and show them the mirror so that they may know in what danger they are? I think I have the responsibility to do that.

Now, it was said that we are toppling the Government. I have only to read out a statement which Mr. Chandrashekhar, Chairman or the President whatever be, of the Janata had made on the 22nd October 1983.

"We are committing no crime in trying to remove her from power. It is our national duty and political responsibility to throw her away. This Government, Mrs. Gandhi's Government, has no right to be there because it has nothing to do with the values cherished by us".

Now, Sir, it is for the people to say when you say that the Government has no right to remain there.

AN HON. MEMBER : It means after the elections.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : It does not mean after the election because after the election new Government will come.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I just want to know this from hon. Do you think that by this statement Shri Chandrashekhar meant throwing this Government by armed revolution in this country before the elections take place ?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : I do not know what he said, but I read what he said. It was reported in the press. For example, the Janata Government was in power first. Mr. Charan Singh was the leader of the Opposition and for the first time when I moved a censure motion against the Government, I said "I don't want to remove this Government because people have elected you and I knew that the people were with them

at that time when I moved the second 'No Confidence Motion' I said then "I will not consider it a crime on my part to kick you" out "because two-and-a-half years you remained there."

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA : You did your duty.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I did my duty and splintered them into pieces and threw them out bit by bit. Therefore, the question is of toppling the Government whether it is bad or good. Mr. Chandrashekhar feels that this Government is giving away the values of the freedom movement and therefore this Government has no right to remain here and it is his duty to throw it out *(Interruptions)*

Therefore, this is not a matter you can deal in abstract terms. That is what I am saying. What type of Government you have there ? There are Governments which are saying repeatedly that people have elected us. People have not elected them. That is what Azeez Sait said. Your mandate is a negative mandate. It is not a positive mandate. It is Azeez Sait who said this. The leader of the Kranti Ranga said it is a negative mandate. People did not give a mandate. What is the sort of Government which is remaining there ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : They rejected you.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : My dear friend, I am not coming there. They rejected them also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Please listen to me. Why do you jump on to this collapsing wagon. You are after all Marxists. You keep your aloofness. Don't jump on to this collapsing wagon. You keep your entity. I don't attack you because I deal with you with respect. You have your own force ; you have your own strength, you have following. I accept you. I don't come on there. Why do you come on the band wagon which is crashing ? I

am only saying what is it ? In the last election Janata got 62 ; we got 81 : Kranti Ranga got 32. Now, Mr. Madhu Dandavate said this was a joint manifesto. In Kerala also we issued a joint manifesto. We are a United Front. We issued a joint manifesto. Common symbol you say. In Andhra, sanjay Vichar Manch was a separate party, but they were given the symbol of Telugu Desam That does not mean the Sanjay Vichar Manch become the part of the Telugu Desam. That symbol was given to them. They fought on that symbol. That does not mean that Sanjay Vichar Manch become Telugu Desam. In the same manner in Kerala, we fought on a joint manifesto. We had our own separate election symbol or whatever that be. But the separateness of the Party remained as Kranti Ranga. Today Kranti Ranga is a recognised party in the Legislative Assembly. They have 32 Members. Twenty-four were decoyed away by somebody and eight remained with them. That is the Postion. The question is whether with respect to those twentysix people, who went on to Janata whether the Janata Party has any Fundamental Right with respect to them ? Isn't Bangarappa entitled to approach his people and say to them to come back because Kranti Ranga remains as a party ? Somebody says they disputed it and you want dissolution to take place. Mr. Nazir Shah, who was at that time appointed by Bangarappa Chairman or something, was neither an MLA nor an MLC. Without being an MLA or an MLC, Hegde offered him a Ministerial post, took him as a Minister and he brought the Kranti Ranga people into the whole thing.

Now, Mr. Dandavate said, if you are going in, there is a Kranti Ranga. There was a Kranti Ranga and there is a Kranti Ranga. Twentyfour people were taken away. Now, out of the twentyfour people who were taken away, twelve were model Ministers. Four given the Chairmanship of the different Corporations. Seventeen people, including the Speaker, were taken away ; and with that 17 people, they were taken away thus applying the definition that Mr. Madhu Dandavate gave me, that you leave a Party and join another party for this particular purpose, for a Ministerial post, you are committing defection. I accept the definition. You are a team of defection who were into the Janata Party and they have accepted

the Janata Party and they have accepted the Janata Party. And this Government is existing on the basis of that Janata. I would first submit, Sir, it is the duty of the Kranti Ranga leader and it is our duty to induce those prodigal sons, who went away, to ask them to come out and join the mainstream. This we will do and it is our duty. Nobody can dispute about that duty. There is a difference between a party coming in as a majority party, and a minority Party forming a Government with the support of other people. 62 is the strength of Janata ; 24 people collected together to form the chilles Heel, with all the splinters, giving them all the props. So, a 62-member party, with its 24 props is sitting there i. e. in the quicks and of support of BJI, CPI, CPI (M) and Independents' support. They say ; "We have got a fundamental right to remain in power." The question is whether a minority party with 62 members in a Legislative Assembly of 224, merely because it has brought in some people by giving them all sorts of ministerial posts, has got the right to remain in power, and look after the rate of the people of the State. They do not have that right at all. It is a minority Government. It did not get a majority.

At that time, we agreed that the mandate of the people was against us. We were the single largest Party. We could stake the claim that we must be invited to form the Government. But we accepted the fact that people wanted us to remain out of Government. We remained there. But Now we are seeing what Azeez Sait said. He says : "Minorities are suppressed, Scheduled Castes are oppressed ; their rights are curbed ; the majority Party and the Chairman of the Janata Party, are making a mockery of the administration of the State. "In that situation, we cannot sit idle, doing TAPASYA.

Even as Mr. Chandrasekhar said-and even as I said sitting on the other side to the Janata Government at that time the-time has come to kick out that Government from the saddle on which they are sitting. Any MLA who is helping them to continue in power in an MLA who is acting against the minorities, backward classes, Scheduled

Castes, communal harmony and against the future of that State.

Here is a person who is feeling that the quicksand is giving in : BJP is making noises CPI and CPM(M) are also slightly making noises. Independents are eroding away that quicksand. So, he feels it is all giving away. He wants to come out of this situation. So, he is terrorising others.

Mr. Azeez said this great crusader has other Ministers with him--This Report says :

"What prompted Mr. Byre Gowda who is an associate member of the Janata Party to record the conversation with the Opposition leader ? His intention was to arouse public opinion against the kind of 'money Politics', and he told the assembled Ministers : 'Even if you try to do this, I will expose you in the same way as I have done to-day.'

So, the purpose is absolutely clear. The fellows who are going away had to be collected ; and the approver comes with a with a dagger and Rs. 2 lakhs and says : I will finish you'. Mr. Azeez Sait replied back : 'Shut up, You have no business to tell me. My community and minorities are suffering. Therefore, this Government is in danger.

That Government's collapse cannot be prevented. Even here, the Janata Government could not carry on, because of its members, misdeeds, for more than 2-1/2 Years. In Karnataka, they have got 62 members. There is a curious splinter group supporting them. It is quicksand which is giving away, How do you think they can survive any more ?

Therefore, its end is coming. Do you think this particular man who was given Rs. 2 lakhs will give it away from his pocket normally ? Why did he give it away ? Where did that money come from ? Certainly it is not his money. It is **money and he wanted it to be given.

**Not recorded.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair,

Nobody will give away his money. I am only asking will anybody give away that money ? This man, with his jumping on to the Chairmanship of the Corporation, gave away Rs. 2 lakhs, which was coming into his pocket. The followers of the law say that it is a crime and therefore he had decided to give it away to the beggars' relief fund. Well, he did it because it was given ** by and wanted to give it away only to the beggars relief fund. Let us stop this. After all this is not the way the things are weighing. Everybody is collapsng, say here that there will be no dout it, there is no apology about it.

There is a Marxist Party in West Bengal, Mr. Jyoti Basu does not go about saying, 'I am going to be toppled. There is a Tripura Government. Mr. Chakraborty does not go about saying, 'I am being toppled. MYR does not go about saying I am being toppled. Why is this gentleman going about from Bangalore to Bombay, from Bombay to Delhi, Delhi to Kashmir, and Kashmir to Lucknow saying-beating breast, beating and wailing. I am going to be toppled ? He is going to be toppled down because he is a 60 member freak, who trespassed into power with the borrowed support** so that in the next election he is going to be the treasurer giving out money to you, to the national Janata. You want him to carryon till that time. This is what you are trying to do. Let us not make too much of this defection. (Interruptions) Let anybody sitting in a glass house not throw stones into other peoples' houses. I have concluded.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It is an allegation against the Chief Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have given the ruling and I respected that You have said, no personal allegation should be made and especially against a number of the other legislature. Therefore, I avoided the names of other legislature. Here** name has been uttered and he has told that**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record. It is all right.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I have got to reply to it. I would not have referred to** name if ** name was not quoted here and his statement was not quoted. Because they quoted the statement** about the thum impression the Chief Minister has kept... (Interruptions) They have quoted his statement as an authority, his conduct as an ultimate thing, therefore, I had to make a reference. If that is removed, this can also be removed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record. I cannot give a decision immediately.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : It is not a question of a person's name being referred to ; it is a personal allegation being brought against a man.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, I will go through the record.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Now here, Mr. Stephen, in his very dramatic speech, said... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can only tell you that I will go through the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there is anything against the rules, I will go through the record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record. Now Shri Jethmalani.

(Interruptions)

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलालाद) : नाम लिया जाना संवैधानिक है... (ध्यवधान) ।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : वही लोग ड्रामा कर रहे हैं जो डिफेक्शन में विश्वास करते हैं। विहार में एक कहावत है— चौर की दाढ़ी में तिनका ।... (ध्यवधान)

**Not recorded.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पांडे : इंटेर्वॉन्यूल भाषण हो रहा है. ध्यान से सुनिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Jethmalani is on his legs.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it will not be honest of me to say that I have not enjoyed Mr. Stephen's speech. I did enjoy his speech as I had enjoyed his previous speeches. But equally it will be honest of me, if I conceal my anguish, my surprise, my unhappiness at the turn which the topic on this item in the agenda has taken. I did not in the first place expect that a debate on electoral reforms will degenerate into a debate on the Karnataka episode.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who has started it?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : But probably I am new to the mystery of Parliamentary life. I was told that actually it was agreed that under this topic the Karnataka episode will be discussed. But even while the Karnataka episode was discussed and perhaps that was the agreement because that was underlying this item on the agenda.

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE : It was agreed on the adjournment motion.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I did not expect that this kind of partisan speeches would be made, speeches would disclose a degree of callous indifference, and hilarity which are not called for by the occasion.

(*Interruptions*)

There are two versions of the Karnataka episode. One version that somebody tried to bribe a legislator and get him out of his party; the other that it is a concoction by the ruling party in Karnataka. Mr. Stephen named the person who according to him has concocted this with his own money. But I was to ask whether it was the legislator who was being bribed to leave his own party, or whether a Chief Minister of a State concocts

this kind of an incident to malign the other party. Is it or is it not a matter of national shame that such incidents should take place whether it is the once incident that has taken place or the other incident which has taken place?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Agreed.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Are we, or are we not vicariously responsible for what has happened in Karnataka, whichever be the true version of the events? And I wish to utilise the Karnataka incident, not so much as to determine the truth and make final pronouncement because I am convinced that the House by the very nature of its constitution and the rules of procedure is in no position to finally arrive at a true conclusion on any such disputed problem of fact. For, of course, after all we cannot apply the rules of evidence; we cannot have the parties before us; we cannot examine them; we cannot cross-examine them, and we have no real opportunity therefore of the kind which ought to be available before truth can be finally determined.

But since Mr. Stephen delivered that beg oration of his and took up the attitude of (a) proving that the allegation of the Chief Minister was false and (b) that the Chief Minister had concocted the whole thing to malign his rivals in the political field, it is only fair to say that I wish to share with this House my own process of reasoning and my own reaction to some of the circumstances which exist in the case. But at the same time I am saying that I am a human too and our procedures are not designed formally and finally to determine the truth. Even Mr. Moily, who is the principal actor in this drama, has been compelled to come out with the defence that some mimick has mimicked his voice on the tape and the money does not belong to him. With this kind of a defence, I, with my experience as a lawyer, feel and I hope the distinguished Law Minister sitting in front of me, with a few years more experience than I have, will agree with me that one must take this kind of defences with a pinch of salt.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : There is nothing in this transcript, not even alleged

as Mr. Moily's voice referring to two lakh of rupees. That is only Byra's voice repeatedly pronounced.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : You remind me of another lawyer, who made for a client who was as guilty as anybody could be, a very impatient speech like you did and turned to his client and said to him: 'Don't you think that you are really innocent.' The client smiled at him and said: 'Sir, after hearing your speech I suspect that I might be innocent.' I am sure your friends in Karnataka must be thinking likewise that after hearing Mr. Stephen's speech there is a reasonable chance that they might claim to be innocent.

My little experience of the world affairs tells me that it is impossible except by extensive training which goes on over a long duration of time to find somebody who can effectively mimick the voice of some other individual and human being and so convincingly imitate that everybody is PRIME FACIE convinced that it is the voice of the person whose voice purports to be. The potential mimick who sets upon this huge adventure of making a long conversation must be exposed to the object of his mimicry for a long time. He must live with him; he must dine with him; he must sit with him and he must, in fact, sleep with him to catch the nuances of his language, his intonations, his pauses, his methods, his mannerism and so on and so forth. Does Mr. Moily reasonably suggest or has he ever suggested till today that somebody was thus trying to learn the imitation of his voice? The proof of the pudding with finally be in the eating. Mr. Stephen now says - I do not know on what authority or on evidence the politicians are in the habit of hurling charges without evidence - that this is Mr. Hegde's money.

At the moment, as the evidence stands, the money is supposed to have come out of a particular branch of a particular Bank. Would it not be possible or would it not have been possible during the time that has elapsed and with the machinery of investigation which this great Government has at its disposal by now at least to have examined the records of that bank and found out whether the Janata Party or its nominees or

Mr. Hegde or his possible suspected nominee has a bank account in that particular branch of that bank or whether it is the Congress(I) funds or the nominees of the Congress(I) funds which are floating about in that particular branch of this bank. At this point at least the Government could have very easily enlightened us in the time that has elapsed by now instead of going into this fruitless controversy.

There are two more circumstances which must undoubtedly make their huge impact on any reasonable mind which wishes to go into this problem.

The first is the motive between Mr. Ramkrishna Hegde whose possible motive is that he must strengthen his government by weakening his rivals by this kind of propaganda and the motive of a government which is out of power, a party which is out of power in that State which is not used to being out of power in these States, which cannot live without power for a long time. I think the motive of those who wish to topple an existing government is much stronger. And lastly, in this sordid world of ours, unlike our courts - in our courts we do not take the bad character of an accused person into account, we go strictly by the rules of the evidence and the evidence which is presented - in this august body we are entitled to take the previous antecedents and the character of a particular person before we arrive at our conclusion. We has practised the toppling game in this country? After the examples of Haryana, the example of Goa...

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Mr. Charan Singh started it. Do you deny it? **AAYARAM GAYARAM** was started by him.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : If Mr. Charan Singh was involved in this transaction, I might hold that circumstance against him but Charan Singh is not relevant in this issue and, therefore, I do not wish to be misguided by the irrelevant.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : You put the question who started the game in this

country, I said, he started the game in this country...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Once again may I suggest to Mr. Stephen that I never utter one word...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : I would not. You go ahead.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : So, while admitting that truth might still be otherwise, I must say with full strength of my conscience and in pervasion of my full intellectual faculties and experience at the bars and experience of human affairs, that the story put forth by Mr. Moily and his associates is a cock and bull story. It is not worthy of the slightest credence.

I could still be wrong and Stephen might still be right but that brings me to my main topic of electoral reforms. One of the defects in our electoral system is that the character of our principal actors in the electoral process does not come to be known to the only people who are entitled to know their character, namely, the voters. Mr. Stephen need not have tried to defend the common man as the man of integrity and character. Neither Mr. Medhu Dandavate nor two other speakers who spoke on this subject said a word against the common man of this country. At least I am one of those who are convinced — I have said it more than once both in writing and orally, in public and in private—that if the political process and the electoral process and the democratic process in this country has been prostituted and distorted out of shape, it is not by the poor man, it is not by the uneducated man, it is not by the common man but by the educated rascals in this country who are given to ambition and the thirst and the lust for power and who have gone about seeking the power. It is the rich, it is the corrupt, it is the power-hungry people in the country who have let down the electoral process and not the common man. So, Mr. Stephen, do not put it into out mouth first as if we attack the common man and make him responsible and

then try to make the common man the idol of his speech and paint us as if we are saying something against the common man. No, Mr. Stephen, we are talking of Moilys, we are not talking of the common man in Karnataka. It is not the common man who can afford to pay Rs. 2 lakhs.

I said earlier that the electorate in this country has the right to know the character of the politicians and the character of the politicians is not known to the people of this country and cannot be known to the people of this country because of a grave defect in our electoral system. It must be a part of our electoral law, it must be a part of the democratic processes in this country that as soon as allegations of this kind are traded whether they are true or false, a man in public life like Caesar's wife must be completely above suspicion.

The moment an allegation of this kind is publicly made, with this kind of publicity, then those persons must first initially be put of position and power. If a police constable accepts a bribe of Rs 2, a charge of bribery is being made against him and he is put of office, he is suspended from his job. So, when an allegation of this kind come to be made, those legislators must, by law, be made incapable of carrying on their functions as legislators. Because, how do you know the truth? If either the one or the other is guilty as alleged against them, they will go on polluting the electoral and political processes and they can never be set right. Therefore, my first suggestion for reform in the electoral law is that some form of judicial scrutiny, either in the form of Commission of Inquiry or judicial proceedings before a tribunal specially constituted, must immediately come into existence, when allegations are made against active politicians of this kind. I regret to say that the record of the ruling party in this particular direction has been a dismal record, because they have tried to destroy that institution which contributed in democracy to the discovery of truth and the exposure of the real character of our politicians. This is one defect.

Secondly, I have said before and I have moved a Bill that politicians are enabled, corrupt politicians are enabled, to

answer inconvenient questions. The greatest instrument for the discovery of truth is the art of cross-examination. We lawyers use it within the confines of our court-rooms. Intelligent people, people of goodwill and compassion, people of integrity and honesty, of course understanding and intelligence, must use this art of asking inconvenient questions, not merely in the court-rooms, but outside the court-room. Corrupt Politicians necessarily avoid examination and scrutiny; they are not willing to appear before judicial tribunals and commissions of inquiry on one pretext or the other.

I need not go through the history of the pretexts on which politicians have avoided scrutiny into their affairs. The kind of excuses under which politicians avoid scrutiny into their affairs are today SUB JUDICE. Therefore, I do not wish to go into them. But they are too notorious not to be known to this august House. So, this august House must see to it that every technical-legal impediment in the way of discovery of the politician's character must be removed and the politician must stand exposed before the Commission of Inquiry or the judicial tribunal and he must be prepared to face all questions, however inconvenient they are. This is the second kind of amendment which must be made.

There was some discussion about the definition of 'defection'. Shri Desai, who initiated the debate, said that it is impossible to define defection. This shows that Congressmen today have not even understood what defection is. This is the kind of insinuation which is being made and the camouflage and smoke-screen which is being created. Defection is a very simple concept. You require honesty of purpose and honesty of perception. When a man goes to the electorate, obtains vote by making representation to the voters that he is committed to a particular political party, that he is committed to a particular political programme, after getting elected on the basis of his representation, if he goes back on his representation, he is a defector.

Mere change of party can never be considered defection. In that case, Mohammad Ali Jinnah was perhaps the greatest

defector in history. But Mahatma Gandhi called him Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah. Though he is perhaps the greatest defector, Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah did not defect from his original political party for his own personal benefit or profit.

A criticism was made against Shri Bahuguna. He is not present here. I do not hold a brief for Shri Bahuguna, nor do I see eye to eye with him on every single issue. But if Shri Bahuguna is to be criticised for this, in fairness to him I must say, and I wish to say, that the example which he set, is an example to be emulated by all in this country, because he gave up the benefits which he had derived by being elected on a particular ticket went back to the people and got re-elected.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about his followers ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : If all people followed his illustrious example, I think our democracy would be in a better shape.

Once again, if the complaint of Shri Desai is that defection cannot be defined and that there are no processes..... (Interruptions) I wish to invite the attention of this House to Bill No. 32 of 1980, which is a Private Members' Bill from a very humble member of this House. It has been pending since 1980. It was introduced on the 14th of March 1980, it is called the Defection (Prevention) Bill of 1980. I believe that it is a pointer in the right direction and if somebody wishes to educate himself on what defection means and how it should be dealt with, to my mind it is possible to deal with the problem of defection in this country which is like a cancerous soar on our body politic which can be dealt with by a simple amendment to the Representation of the Peoples Act and you don't even need really to amend the Constitution of India. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"Defections have become a notorious feature of Indian politics, legislative attempts to curb them hitherto have not succeeded, the Bill is designed to meet the demand of a overwhelming majority of the people of this country."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has it been kept pending from 1980 ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Yes. My tribute to the people of this country because I have said that 'people of this country want that there should be a measure against defection and the object can be achieved by a simple Act and it is unnecessary to amend the Constitution for that purpose.'

Sir, the last two things which I wish to say are that there has become another notorious feature of our electoral politics and that is the unholy state of matrimony that exists between corrupt business and the corrupt politician. A corrupt politician cannot fight elections with own means. He must, therefore, go to the businessman and ask for money. The businessman must, therefore, sustain the corrupt politician, generate enough black money in his own business to be able to finance the political ends of his friends or his business supporters. So, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is a vicious circle. Corrupt business feeds the corrupt politician, the corrupt politician keeps feeding the corrupt businessman and this goes on.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मात्रनीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पोलिटिकलिशन कभी करपट नहीं होता है। इसको विद-ड्रा कराये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is making only a general speech, he is not mentioning about any particular politician.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : ये सारे लोगों को करपट कहते हैं। विरोधी दल में ही करपट लोग हैं। ये शब्द विद-ड्रा होने चाहिये।

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, we can say.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, first stop this non-human voice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no, it is super human voice ;

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN (Kishanganj) : Withdraw that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Yes, you go through the record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record. Mr. Jethmalani, please continue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Sir, the electoral process must be freed from the influence of money power and the trouble is that the more the money a person has and the more corrupt he is, the more he is in a position to throw dust in the people's eyes. A man that has money corruptly acquired can control or partially control media of communication, newspapers, radio, television even intellectual writers and so on. So, the power of money today is tremendous in our electoral process and this can only be met by State taking up on itself the responsibility of financing the electoral process. This has been the experiment which has been tried in other countries, it is well within the economic resources of this country. If we can go through all these great things which are going on in the State, in the Capital of which we are very proud, I believe that the State could take up on this responsibility.

There are two or three small things which I wish to mention. Firstly, the people must vote. The right to vote is not merely an

instrument of governance which creates a private right but is a public duty. Therefore, the ancient Greek, two thousand years ago, had a law that if there was a turmoil or a big controversy in the State and if a citizen did not get up and be counted and voted on one side or the other side of the controversy, he lost his right of citizenship. This was an experiment of the Greeks two thousand years ago because they thought that a man's vote is a public duty which he must perform and, if he failed to perform a public duty, the man lost his right of citizenship.

Today, bad people are elected. They are elected by good people who do not vote. Therefore, we must make it compulsory for all people to vote except those who have a sufficient cause to be established to the satisfaction of some tribunal. Otherwise, it should be a conduct which should be subject, to some kind of penalty or disability which must be imposed.

I support Mr. Dandavate's proposal that we must now try a system of proportional representation, not full proportional representation like the German legislature. We might at least try 50:50 so that we have for sometime a mixture of both the systems. We must ensure that somehow the penumbra of political system inside the electorate is ultimately reflected in the legislature. It is perfectly possible that you may get 51 per cent of majority of votes and yet you may not have a single seat in the legislature. This is a paradox which is perfectly possible on the basis of arithmetics of processes which we have for the time being.

Lastly, I would say on a topic which is dear to my heart and that is the topic of the right of Indians abroad to caste their vote and participate in the electoral process. Long time ago, I had moved this Bill, the Bill No. 117 of 1982, the Indians Abroad voting Rights at Elections. We want Indians abroad to invest their money here. They might well ask, "If you ask us to invest in India, let us have some voice in the manner in which you conduct your electoral process and the manner in which you run your economic machinery and so on and so forth. " Whenever our politicians and,

particularly, our Ministers, go abroad, when they are interviewed by foreign newspapers or by Indian newspapers abroad, they say, "We have no difficulty in supporting Mr. Ran Jethmalani's Bill."

Now, when I introduced the Bill and wrote to the hon. Members, I got a significant response from the Treasury Benches. A large number of hon. Members wrote to me that they will be willing to support the measure. I regret to say, our Foreign Minister is the one person who has backed out saying that he cannot support this particular measure. We want Indians abroad to be integrated with us and to continuous take interest in the affairs of the Motherland. I think, it is high time that we created some machinery and mechanism by which at every election, they should be able to caste their votes by postal ballot or by some other method, by voting at Embassies or Consulates, wherever they are in sufficient number. The election machinery can evolve such a system.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, I am very sorry to find that most of the Opposition leaders who should have taken special care to be present in the House to at least show that they are interested in this debate on electoral reforms are not present. This shows how casually they take interest in such important matters. This lackadaisical attitude has been demonstrated time and again.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Where is the Prime Minister ? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Therefore, I would like to remind Prof. Dandavate that the shoe is on the other leg.

We are not all responsible for the debacles that he has referred to or the wrongs that have taken place in the electoral process. Since my colleague, Mr. Stephen, has admirably well dealt with the issue of giant hoax that has been created in Karnataka, I would not like to touch upon that.

I would like to begin my speech because I take it as a very serious matter. The

electoral process is important. Of course, it is important. But we have to take this issue in the totality of the political situation in the totality of the political process. We cannot isolate one issue and they try to damn the Government.

(*Interruptions*)

I said it is a very important issue. I made some remarks about the issue that has been brought. I did not expect the Karnataka issue to figure so predominantly. Specialty the speeches made by Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Mr. Chatterjee...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are four Hon. Members from the Opposition. Four from the Ruling party. Now eight Members.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Defection has taken place ; Mr. Agarwal is sitting on our benches.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When Mr. Agarwal sits on the Treasury Benches, it is a defection. He is only sitting among the Members.

There are eight Hon. Members, four from the Ruling party and four from the Opposition. How much time each of the Members will take ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Half-an-hour each.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is four hours. Then the Minister will reply only at 2 O'Clock. I want to consult the House. If you want half-an-hour.....

AN HON. MEMBER : 11 O'Clock latest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Minister has go to reply. He requires at least one hour. 10 minutes to each Member. I will be more lenient. I will give 15 minutes to each Member.

Please, Mr. Tewary.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : That aspect regarding Karnataka has been amply dealt with by Mr. Stephen. I would take up some general issues which are really connected with the issue under debate and, to begin with, I quote no less a person than Mr. J. B. Kripalani, a freedom fighter a veteran of Indian politics. Talking about the totality of the political process, he talks of election reforms also and this is what he prescribes for Politicians and it is also to reform the system.

He says :

"Regardless of all the legislative and constitutional measures against political defectors, a lasting solution to the problem could only come from adherence of political parties to a code of conduct that took into account fundamental properties and decencies that ought to govern the functioning of democratic institutions. In forming healthy conventions, the parties must not attempt the impossible."

22.00 hrs.

So, Mr. Dandavate very conveniently chose to launch into a tirade and I knew it right from the beginning that this is just a Camouflage. I feel usually they will launch into their vituperative campaign against the Congress-I and particularly the leadership of the Congress-I.

I cannect the whole exercise. This is not innocuous, this is not a very innocent gesture made by the Opposition. Their anglic innocence apart, I see a design. They started with many such emotive issues. The campaign was started in the name of corruption, that the country is recking with corruption. The first slogan which they gave against us and which they continued in this country was corruption. When they saw that it had no support, then they switched over to yet another emotive slogan, equally catchy, and that was 'Centre-State relations'. In the name of Centre-State relations, a situation, an atmosphere, was sought to be created in which the Congress-I leadership, the Central Government, could be weakened.

Otherwise, I see no justification for adopting this kind of argument. Prof. Madhu Dandavate is a senior Member of this House ; both Prof. Madhu Dandavate and the hon. Member who spoke before him, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, have experience with this political system which have been there for about 36 years ; the system has stood the test of time. Now, at this juncture, to find fault with the system and to say that the whole system is collapsing is creating a situation of panic. Therefore, I charge Prof. Madhu Dandavate that his interest is obvious from the tenor of his speech and the way he has tried to attack our leadership, our Party, the remarks that he made in the beginning. I did not expect Prof. Madhu Dandavate to stoop to this level. Of course, I know that he has some political motivations, but I expected him to maintain the level of the debate at least in the interest of an impartial approach to a problem which is so serious. Does it lie in the mouth of Prof. Madhu Dandavate or does it lie in the mouth of Shri Somnath Chatterjee to constitute us, to abuse us, for all the political ills that have taken place after Independence ? Where is our money-power when we lose the elections ? In 1967 we lost, as Mr. Stephen has said. In 1977 we lost, stock stock and barrel. Where was the money-power and where were the ills of the electoral system ? If Prof. Madhu Dandavate and his friends get elected, then this electoral process is fair and this does not need any reform, but when they lose, then the system starts stinking.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I never said that. I have never lost in my life ; for your information, in 1980, I polled the highest percentage of votes...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you included the votes of Mrs. Pramila Dandavate also ?

PROF. MADHU-DANDAVATE : No ; separately.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I did not mean Prof. Madhu Dandavate individually. What I meant was the political party that

he represents or the group that he represents. These are strange aberrations. We are sad at the behaviour of responsible politicians when they try to lay the blame for everything at our doors. This, again, I am telling Prof. Dandavate, to think over. There are occasions when at least for a moment one has to be honest, one has to be responsible. Tell me Prof. Dandavate : your other friends are out of the House ; is this how they demonstrate their interest in democracy and democratic processes and reforms in the electoral system ?

You tell me when did this process begin ? When did this process of defection begin in this country ? Upto 1967 the Congress Party-you are referring to the Congress Party...

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : In the old Travancore-Cochin it was there..... There is the case of Pattom Thanu Pillay.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I do not know why he is so angry suddenly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is his natural need.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : That happened in 1954.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : There is a certain deterioration in the political atmosphere and this atmosphere of deterioration or degeneration of political values in this country was made possible by the combined efforts of all the Opposition Parties. Individually, if you take, Mr. Chatterjee was waxing eloquent about his faith in democracy. Tell me. Is it not a fact that in 1967, the Communists who were allies of the British - from the British to the BJP it proved to be such a short distance joined hands with the Jana Sangh. Here political ideology becomes so promiscuous. After all the electoral process or the democratic institutions have to be sustained through the involvement of people, through the mobilisation of the people and through dispassionate pursuit of ideological commitments. But when all ideological commitments were given up for opportunistic reasons and for political power,

degeneration sets in and that is the contribution of all the Opposition in India and it started from 1967. You see that as the situation changes, in 1967 is repeated several times. Therefore, I hold that the whole process that Mr. Madhu Dandavate was referring to is his own contribution. They only believe in levelling charges and abusing people. This cannot be a suitable replacement for an ideological thrust which you have given up. He was referring to his symbol and how Kranti Ranga and his Janata Party fought under one banner and with the same manifesto and he was not prepared to concede that if Janata accepted persons from Kranti Ranga that was a defection. I ask Mr. Dandavate. When you rob Mr. Charan Singh of more than half of his members who had fought on Lok Dal symbol and Lok Dal manifesto, was it not defection? How do you find yourself in the company of Mr. George Fernandes and Mr. Kapoori Thakur and the rest of them? Who has supported and who has encouraged defections? We have not done it. Your Party consistently has been doing it.

Again I refer this to Mr. Dandavate. You tell me. I do not know why you are not responding. You tell me. What happened? Distortions, monstrous distortions and hoaxes were perpetrated on the political system of this country by all of you, including you, who always tried to persuade us through your sweet reasonableness. But under-neat what lies at least I am aware of that. The political process of this country suffered the biggest set back at the hands of the Janata Party when Madam Gandhi was elected from Chikmagalur. It was she who represented the will of the people of India. She got elected from a particular constituency and she could not even come to this House and you by using your brute majority in this very House, astounding the whole world, shocking the whole world, and giving goodbye to all principles, norms and decency and to the history of the country, you expelled her from this House and you sent her to jail. Tell me have you any parallel example like this political monstrosity anywhere else? Only you are responsible. You will find such examples only in Soviet Russia or in China. Mr. Chatterjee is not here. Therefore, I am reminding you. Mr. Dandavate, I want to tell

you how these things again started degenerating after that. Your Janata Party came. You were referring to certain Bills. I have also got copies of the Bills. But I will not refer to them since you have already referred to them. I tell you this.

You tell me who suffered most on account of the defection. We have not benefited. In 1967 we lost in certain States. In 1967 Chaudhury Charan Singh was elected on our ticket.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I my self admitted that during the year 1967-68 when actually various United Front Governments were there in the States, even at that time, do you know how many defections took place. I do not want to hide even the defections that have taken place when our Government was there. I have admitted it. I have given figures. I am ashamed of that.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : If you admit, then your conclusion should have been different. You should never level wild and baseless charges against the ruling party that through the money power they are trying to control the political machinery. You have an erroneous belief? you are in a wrong belief; may be, there is something wrong with you pathologically. With all respect to you, again, I request you to do something to the country. At least you do something to the generation that will come. Don't try to distort the history and try to wash away all the achievements that the nation with its uniting forces has done so far.

I come to the next point raised by Mr. Chatterjee. We know how successfully we have tried to husband our resources and how successfully we have built up the political process.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, you will kindly see that it is 10-15 P. M. now.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : What I wanted to suggest was a healthy approach to the political institution. All political institutions, as Prof. Dandavate suggested, have

gone wrong. There is an organised attempt all along the lines and these conclaves are taking place. What is the purpose. The purposes I said, is to de-stabilise the Government and to wipe off all the lachivement that we have made so far and, for which, we are known all over the world. Mr. Dandavate, you now tell me one thing. Take, for instance, Britain. Even after four hundred years of their Independence, they could not perfect the democratic institution. They could have the universal adult franchise only in 1946.

We despite all our poverty and backwardness ensured that the will of the people was reflected in our political system. I agree that there is scope for perfection of the political system but the attitude and the purpose which is driving the members to such distorted conclusions is seriously wrong.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am concluding, Sir. I will suggest one or two thing and conclude. Since 1967 to 1979 the Opposition parties should do some bit of introspection and apply their minds to the wrong they have been responsible for perpetrating on the political system merely for taking political advantage. Elections is a composite part of the democratic process. To take it out of totality of the situation and detract the attention the people and say everything is wrong this will worsen the situation. This has to be denounced and all such persons have to be palloried because it is not a simple attempt to reach certain conclusions or to induct certain reforms in the system but to launch an attack at the very root of this political system which has been obtained through the sacrifices of the people of India and not by a bunch of defectors sitting on the Opposition benches.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, the last point is about the role of CPI. Mr. Chatterjee is not here again. He was talking about the system.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Excuse them.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : All right. We excuse them. They deserve it. We all excuse them. We take pity on them. For the situation over there they will collapse without any action on our part. We will not be an instrument in their demolition.

Sir, I conclude by saying that the political system and the attempt which is scouted to be made particularly about the Karnataka incident is a pernicious attempt and part of a whole move by certain political groups expecting that the elections are round the corner and by floating such issues like electoral reforms and alleging that Congress (I) is out to demolish all Opposition Governments in whatever form they exist—whether it is in J & K, Andhra, Karnataka and West Bengal—this impression is being created. Therefore, I take this opportunity to nail the coffin.

Through you, Sir, and through this House, I would like all of us to beware of this design, this conspiracy, and we must be alert, perpetually alert and face such challenges to this system which has progressed and has stood the test of time.

With these words I thank you, Sir.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, The ruling party is very much afraid to hear that the system collapsing. I don't know what the Janata party and other parties will say. We do say that the system is collapsing and the system should collapse.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaisergang) : Only in Bengal or elsewhere ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Everywhere. It will collapse everywhere. We are inefficient otherwise there is no reason for its stay, entire capitalist system should collapse. You are the agents of capitalism, sitting over here. There is a proverb in Bengali, you all believe in Lord Ramakrishna. He told :

If you are ashamed, if you have hatred, if you have fear you cannot achieve God. These gentlemen of the ruling party of the bourgeois party have lost

लज्जा, धृणा, भाव्य

Because they want to keep themselves in power ; for that they do anything and everything

You know Balmiki, before he became Balmiki, was Ratnakar Dakoo. He had many sins. He defected. And Brahma told him, you say Ram, Ram, He could not say Ram. He said, Mara, Mara, You go on speaking Bengali, you will prosper, don't worry about it.

श्री राम नगीना विश्व (सलेमपुर) : आप लोग न तो भगवान मानते हैं और न कोई धर्म मानते हैं। अगर मानते हो तो भगवान को दुहाई दीजिए।

श्री हरीश रावन (अल्मोड़ा) : आप पहले इंडिपेंडेंट थे और उसके बाद कॉम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में।

श्री नारायण चौबे : अग्रतम् भाविष्यत् ।

I jointed CPI in 1939. Perhaps you are not born at that time and you challenge our credentials ?

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : What is your age ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Now I am 62. Don't worry.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All of you were in the Congress Party.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Never. I was not in the congress party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are a pure communist.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Communist party was a part in the congress when congress was not a party, it was a platform. Socialists were in the congress, communists were in the congress. If they don't know I can tell it. Let them go to the history of the struggle for independence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are talking about the year in which they were not born ;

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Not Indira Congress.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They were not born or they were young people then.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : They are members of the 'I' Congress.

Let me continue my point. Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the speech of Mr. C. M. Stephen.

You will find in the last portion of his speech. It is an open declaration and a call for the Members of the other parties for defection. He has said that it is his prerogative and we have it done. He was saying that Mr. Gowda was not even worth of Rs.10,000 or so. Why should he be given Rs.2 lakhs. He knows the price of Gowdas. He knows at what price a person can be bought just like a cow or a goat or a buffaloo for Rs.2 lakh or Rs.3 lakh or Rs. 20,000. Now, this man was in the CPM first, then he went to Congress and he became an independent. Under the circumstances, how can that man be worth of Rs.2 lakh ? How is it that a man can be given Rs.2 lakhs and he refuses to take it. It is a big question for Mr. Stephen. The knowledge of Mr. Stephen is very limited. He has not seen persons who would spit on crores of rupees. I can tell him that a man with high moral integrity cannot be bought at all and he will spit on the bribe money.

In this context, I would like to refresh the memory of the hon. Members of what happened in 1957 when the first non Congress Government in Kerala was formed by the Communist Party. We were in majority at

that time only by 2 Members. You wanted to buy us. But you failed. This very leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi who was the President of your Party at that time, launched a liberation movement against the Government in Kerala. I would like to bring to your notice that in the year 1967, when the first United Front Government was formed in West Bengal, the great man, Shri Asu Ghosh, belonging to your party bribed some MLAs and kept them in his house under lock and key. The Police had to come and release them.

AN HON. MEMBER : How do you know that ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I was a Member of the West Bengal Assembly then. So, Sir, naturally it is a question which should be dealt with in all fairness. The bractuce of defection is getting into our system and it has to be gone into thoroughly. May be the Janata Party could not do it. Yes, they did not do it. But why don't you do that ? The failure on the party of the Janata Party is not a credit for you. You cannot take the credit for that. They have failed to stop defection. But you are also failing. Out of 37 years of independepnce, how many years Janata Government ruled the country and how many years you have ruled ? You have ruled much more than the Janata Government and you are still ruling and you can still bring forward a Bill for this purpose. You can't. your won't.

AN HON. MEMBER : If we want, we can.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You can't. You have not done it. You have did not take the recommendations of the Committee and implement them. You have failed in that. Why could you not do it ? You will not 'do it because if this present system remains, you can buy whenever you require, as Mr. Stephen has said, for Rs. 20,000 or Rs.2 lakhs or so. He can give proper accounts for that So, naturally you don't want to do it. Had you wanted, you could have done it. I think that the time is now mature that you can do it. Many suggestions have come and I hope the Government would keep them in mind because bygone are those days when you had been ruling all

the States and the Centre and those sweet days have become sweet dreams. The Congress-I Party won't be ruling the States and the Centre. Now, diferent systems have come and different States are being ruled by different parties. This is the situation now prevaling and it will continue for years to come, till you die, till you fall till the centre is ruled by left and democratic government, this process will go on. That will go on. You cannot help it. Today you are aiming at Karnataka ; today you are aiming at Jammu and Kashmir, tomorrow you may attack the West Bengal Governnent. You may attack. Don't laugh. Mr. Tewary was saying this just now : Yes, we will see to it. And Mr. Stephen has given an open threat saying it is a minority Government in Karnataka because the Janata Party has got 62 votes in the election and that party cannot rule and the Congress Government must come back by hook or by crook. This thing you did in West Bengal in 1967 and you failed.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : See, the Congress (I) is ruling with 20 seats in Kerala.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Mr. Tewary has brought in another new question in the whole debate. He says we are bringing in the Centre-State relations issue again to confuse the whole thing as if the Centre-State relations is our creation. You know, even their Chief Minister in Bihar, Shri Chandra Shekhar, who had been there in Calcutta for the meeting of the Eastern Region Council, when he was questioned in Calcutta: What have you to say regarding the point raised by the Left Front on Bangal Bundh, Mr. Chandra Shekhar had to say : 'Some of the points of the Left Front are correct in my view also.' And he stated "West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa States are not getting their due share." It is not my version. It is the version of the leader of the party to which Mr. Tewary belongs. And today he is saying that we are confusing the entire country by bringing in the Centres-State relations. You yourself have been compelled to appoint the Sarkaria Commission to go into problem. Naturally, I don't know why Mr. Tewary brings in all these questions.

Lastly, I beg to submit, kindly ponder over this. Defection has to go. Bring in a Bill. With both hands up we will pass it. Bring in a Bill. Have it passed, Take it to all parties, Today, perhaps, you are getting and gaining from defection tomorrow perhaps they may gain. But the country does not gain from this thing. And as has been suggested whether you can think of the proportional representation as it is in vogue in many capitalist countries even, I think you will think of that. And those days have come when such things are happening in Karnataka. Defections are going to take place in other places too. These things should end. And we should have safeguard not from the wishes and sentiments of any person or party, but from the law of the land we can stop it by proper law. Then only there is some chance for you to sustain for some days. Otherwise the system is going to collapse and nobody is going to stop the system being collapsed.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : (Barasat) : Sir, I shyll be very brief and will not bring in any extraneous matter in this debate. Whatever might have been the motive of anybody in the house, but my intention in participating in this Debate is that the question of Electoral Reforms and the question of anti-defection measures concerns not only a particular political party or a group or an individual member, but it concerns the entire democratic set up of our country. And as a matter of fact, if anybody in this country, who is interested to further maintain, sustain and strengthen the fabric of the democratic set up, then it is needed that there should be electoral reforms.

When I say this, I don't voice my party's view or my view. Even the Election Commission in many reports suggested certain measures for electoral reforms. I don't say even this Government has remained all the time ignorant about this development. In the course of a reply to a question in this House, Mr. Kaushal, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs on 15th April, 1983 laid on the Table of the House the concrete proposals made by the Election Commission regarding electoral reforms. He was on record as promising—I don't want to read it because the time at my disposal is very short—that Government was very

serious about these proposals. He said Government proposed to have consultation with political parties, Government had set up a Cabinet Sub-Committee and that it would take time for formulation of Government's position with regard to the proposals suggested by the Commission.

When the Minister replies, will he be in a position to take the House into confidence and say by which time that consultation process would be over ?

In the normal course, elections to the Lok Sabha will be held in 1985. If they want, it may be held earlier also. (*Interruptions*) If they are really interested in true electoral reforms, they can take action. I still believe that they have some faith in democracy. (*Interruptions*) Don't put words in my mouth Don't provoke me also. (*Interruptions*) If you provoke, I will have to answer you.

May I request the Government to tell us whether it is prepared to complete consideration of the proposals either of the Election Commission or those put forward by different political parties, before the next General Elections particularly elections to the Lok Sabha ? If they are sincere or serious about electoral reforms, they should make an announcement about the time by which Government proposes to complete consideration of the proposals.

One political point have been raised which needs an answer. Mr. Stephen said that we had lost faith in the people. No. We, in this side of the House, are very much aware of the political maturity of our masses. They have not committed, up till now, any mistake. But what is wrong ? It is the political system which is wrong, i.e. the present electoral system.

To drive home my point, I want to quote certain figures to examine whether under the present electoral system, the true will of the people is reflected or not. We are told that Congress-I represents the majority of people of our country. It is not so. Take the results of the election of 1952: the Congress Party got 45% of votes, but the seats it won were 75.4% in 1957 Congress got 47.4% votes, but seats won were

75.1% in 1962, it got 44.7% votes, and the seats won were 73%. In 1967, its votes further declined to 40%, but it got 54% of the seats. In 1971, the Congress Party got 45.3% votes, but the seats won were 73.4%.

Coming to the last election, that is 1980 the Congress Party got 37 per cent votes, but the seats have exceeded more than 75 per cent. Therefore, do they claim the will of the people? Can they claim the will of the people?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : That is Constitution.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : You can get larger number of seats with minority votes because of the existing electoral system.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : You change the Constitution then.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I will have to. Why do you take that I am opposed to the change of the Constitution? I say about it for your knowledge because I had introduced a Bill in 1981 to prevent defection and also the misuse of official machinery and money. I had to introduce two Bills in 1981. Therefore, it is not a question that the Constitution is sacrosanct. If you are really interested to bring about the true reflection of the people, I am sure, I am convinced that the present electoral system cannot and will not be in a position to reflect the proper will of the people. For that, the entire system is to be changed, that is the proportional system of election, election of the basis of proportional representation. The Election Commission has also suggested a measure of that nature; this is not my suggestion. The Election Commission has got a long list of suggestions wherein they have also suggested that 50 per cent should be elected on the basis of the existing system and 50 per cent in the present circumstances might be elected on the basis of proportional representation. Therefore, there is nothing new that I am saying. This question is to be considered by the government. The second point is about the question of money power. If you believe in this report of the Committee on Electoral Reforms appointed by

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan I have no time to quote from it they have also identified the existence of the money power; they have also suggested certain measures for curbing the money power in our electoral system. Incidentally, I am to bring in the question of Karnataka. If Mr. Stephen and the government are so sure about their position, I hope they are much sure about their position, then why do they object to having a judicial enquiry or the suggestion of the Chief Minister of Karnataka to the effect that the entire episode is to be covered by the Prime Minister herself or the President of this country? Do you agree if you are sure about your position that Gowde is not avtar: I don't say that he is avtar. I don't think that he has become a crusader for democracy or crusader against corruption. Well, I cannot accept Mr. Moily as an angel.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Would you clarify that in 1977 money played a prominent role in these elections? The ruling party was defeated in 1977; and then in 1980, the Janata Party, the ruling party, of course, they lost the majority. But then they were contesting the election as a ruling party they were defeated in 1980. Therefore, how the money played its part?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I say, therefore, our people have got the maturity to decide about their own destiny. Money factor, is one of the factors.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then you must say how this had happened? I want to know only for my clarification. The ruling party is supposed to have a lot of money. It was defeated; and then in 1980, the Janata Party was defected. It is supposed to have a lot of money.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Apart from the Communist Party as for myself, had money power been the only power I would have never been elected to any House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am saying about the ruling Party.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : That if not the only question. It is the sense of democracy, it is the maturity of the people, that

is the other political activity which also has helped us and because of them we are here. Had the entire thing rested on money, then none of us would have been here and I now hear that for the coming election the ruling party is out to collect one hundred crores of rupees.

(*Interruptions*)

I do not know. I hear. Therefore, they rely on money power. I am hearing. Since you have raised this question, have to say that I hear that the ruling party is out to collect money. If you give me time I want to show how much money was spent in the last election. Therefore, money power is just one factor. It is not a blessing but it is to be considered a bane. I think you will agree with me and they should also agree.

Therefore, there should be some kind of curbing on the exercise of money power and the Election Commission has also come out with some recommendations. We will have to take definite, concrete action. First the elections have to be financed by the State, to begin with, partially. And they have sought for a fund of Rs 100 crores. This is not my opinion. This is the opinion of the Election Commission and the Election Commission made other suggestions also.

Mr. Stephen has sought to minimise the magnitude of the problem of defection. He said that it is not a very big problem. It is not a bane and to him is a blessing. I think in certain political conditions it may be a blessing for them. He has openly said that in the case of Karnataka this was a duty to be done. I only give the figures given by the Election Commission. Do not rely on my information. The Election Commission had noted that there were as many as 2,700 recorded defections between 1967 and 1973. Two thousand seven hundred recorded defections.

AN HON. MEMBER : Un-recorded how many ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Out of that, 212 defectors reached ministerial GADDIS and 15 become Chief Ministers. This is what

I say from the records of the Election Commission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you calculated the percentage ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I did not have the time to calculate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have not calculated. From this there may be some MLAs and some MPs also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : If the Position is right, and defections are there to Congress (I) then, as I have said let us understand the magnitude of the election. If the Election Commission says that during this period of 1967 to 1973 there have been recorded defections of 2,700 and in this case 212 defectors have got the ministerial gaddis and 15 have become Chief Ministers, let us understand it.

AN HON. MEMBER : It comes to 9 per cent.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Nine per cent. You see it is not a very alarming magnitude. You see, if defections are to be tolerated, then you are going to pollute the entire democratic set up of the country. Therefore, defections are to be banned.

Since you have rung the bell I want to conclude by giving certain suggestions of mine. This is, I want that the Government should think on these lines.

First, the voting age is to be lowered to 18 years.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As was done in the Janata Government ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : As was done in the Janata Government ?

That is your point.

The instrument of election should be used for this. Then, there should be a right to recall. If you want to fight the bane of defection, you have to rely on the people, on their political maturity.

Therefore, a right to recall should be an important item in educating the masses and combating defection. There should be a law which should be enacted immediately to ban defection. The Election Commission is to be re-constituted. Rather it should be a multi-member Commission. Photoes of the votes are also to be displayed in order to avoid impersonation. Electronic machines ought to be used increasingly so that there cannot be any complaint regarding alleged misuses. Lastly, there should be partial State financial of the elections and prevention of abuse of official machinery and official position for which I have already introduced a Bill saying that if these measures are taken, then the abuse of official machinery and official position can be prevented. Therefore, in all humility I would say that it is not the question which is to be viewed on party considerations but it is to be considered from the point of view that it is a bane and it has to be banished. In that case I only implore on the Minister to declare by when he is going to complete the process of consideration of the proposal given by the Election Commission and other political parties and by which time he proposes to hold dialogue or discussion with the parties in the country.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : It cannot be denied that the electoral process today is vitiated by a large number of shortcomings, defects and corrupt practices. These may be the offshoot of a crisis of character among the so-called politicians. Nevertheless the fact remains that there is a lurking danger of people losing faith in democracy, elections and democratic institutions.

There is no doubt on unbashed manipulation of political, economic, social and administrative influences. There is, therefore, a need for urgent steps towards electoral reforms and we must give up any attitude of complacency or optimism based on expediency and even a sense of dispair.

There is no dearth of proposals for electoral reforms. We have even the proposals coming from the Election Commission

and these proposals cover a very wide range. For a very effective and cleaner electoral process I must insist upon the adoption of the proportional system of representation, reducing the voting age from 21 to 18, removing of dominant role of money bags in elections, prevention of defections as also establishment of a full functional control of the Election Commission over the Election Departments in the States. I must also strongly urge for a system by which the Indian residents abroad can also participate in our electoral process.

The present Government, soon after coming into power in the year 1980, promised to bring forward a comprehensive Bill but now we are reaching almost towards the end of the term and the Bill if not in sight, The process of consideration is non-ending. We are told that there is a Cabinet Sub-committee and so on and so forth but then the Minister must take the House into confidence and let us know the position with respect thereto. I may concede that legislation alone may not help but as it is, the legislation can generate tendencies, release new forces and issue messages. Indeed values and norms are very important. It is, therefore, very despairing to find, very dismal record, I must say, to find that a large number of defectors even reach ministerial positions and even the position of the Chief Minister. As has already been pointed out in this House, all these encourage unhealthy trends.

The main purpose of the electoral process is to bring into existence a Parliament or an Assembly that reflects the true popular will. India is a plural society. It is, therefore absolutely necessary that the electoral system adopted must result in the existence of a House which is a true mirror of the nation. Therefore, I and my party always insist upon the adoption of the proportional representation and the list system. It is this system that is based on the principle of giving representation to all sections of opinion and is also based on the principle that no vote is wasted. It is also a system which checks bribery and such other evil practices.

While we are at the question of electoral reforms, we have also to see to it that

no scope is left for the arbitrary and authoritative functioning of the Election Commission itself. I am here constrained to refer to the present situation in the two districts of Bihar - Purnea and Katihar. The State Electoral Officer there has issued thousands of notices to voters to come forward and adduce evidences of their citizenship. It will be sheeking to know that there has been absolutely no basis for the issue of those notices. An arbitrary and authoritative action has been taken. I am told that simply the present roll was taken and compared with the past roll and the names which were not there in the past roll but are found in the present roll were arbitrarily selected at random and thousands and thousands of notices have been served upon the innocent voters over there to adduce evidences of their citizenship.

We are told that this action has been taken under section 21(1) of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960. But this rule deals with the deletion of the names of the dead electors and persons who ceases to be ordinarily resident: it has nothing to do whatsoever with citizenship.

23.00 hrs.

I must say that there has been, throughout the length and breadth of the country, an increasing and tendentious propaganda of a large number of infiltrators in various States of our country. There has been a tendentious propaganda, vicious propaganda, that a large number of infiltrators are there in the State of West Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, and Gujarat in addition to Assam.

In Purnea and Katihar of Bihar, the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad recently threatened to launch an Assam type of movement with respect to the so-called infiltrators. Immediately thereafter, we find that the Chief Electoral Officers of the State have fallen a prey to this propaganda.

In this very House, when a Calling Attention motion was being discussed on the question of the so-called large scale infiltrators into the various States of our country.

the hon! Home Minister, Shri P.C. Sethi, stated categorically as late as the 18th August 1983 that Government has no information about any recent large-scale infiltration into any part of the country. In spite of this statement, we find that in these two districts of Bihar thousands and thousands of notices are being served. I cannot help feeling that these notices have been served by the electoral officers, either because they have fallen a prey to this vicious propaganda, or because they want to appease elements like the ABVP.

This is a dangerous game. The voters are being harassed, persecuted. Illegal notices which do not fall within the purview of section 21(a) are being issued to them. I cannot help feeling that there is some collusion between the officer of the Central Government, the State Government and the electoral officers in the State, as a result of which such a disturbing situation has come up. Now anxiety and panic is being created in the various States of the country.

I must appeal to the Government to see that these illegal notice are withdrawn. I must appeal that the innocent voters should not be subjected to this persecution, harassment, arbitrary and authoritative functioning of the officers in a most illegal manner. I hope that a categorical assurance will be given to this House, and through this House to the entire nation, which is in a state of anxiety on this particular account.

Sir, I have many things to say. But, then I accept the punishment that you are giving me for being patient and a disciplined member of this House. In deference to your bell and your restlessness and with the hope that next time you will bear with me, I conclude with a fervent appeal that the entire question of electoral reforms brooks no further delay and also with a fervent appeal that the harassment of the people in Bihar, particularly in these two districts, must end forthwith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made the shortest speech.

श्री पी० नामधाल (लद्दाख) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं कहना तो बहुत कुछ

इस मौजू पर चाहता था लेकिन मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि इस सभा के सामने मुख्तसर में अपनी बात बयान करूँ ।

सब से पहले तो मैं बड़े अदब के साथ जनाव प्रो ० मध्य दंडवते साहब ने खसूसी तौर पर जो दो प्वाएंट उठाये हैं और बहुत ही ड्रामाई अन्दाज में पेश किये गये उन पर कुछ कहूँगा । उन्होंने एक बात तो टेप रिकार्ड के बारे में कही । टेप रिकार्ड की थोड़ी टेक्नीक का मुझे पता है । यह मेरे अपने इन्ट्रेस्ट की बात है । थोड़ा बहुत मैं फोटोग्राफी भी जानता हूँ । ये दोनों चीजें इन्टररिलेटेड हैं ।

जहां तक टेप रिकार्ड की बात का ताल्लुक है । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर हाउस में की गई कोई भी स्पीच अगर टेप रिकार्ड की गई है तो मैं उस टेप को ऐसा डिस्टार्ड कर के आप के सामने पेश कर सकता हूँ कि आप पहचान ही नहीं सकेंगे । यह एक टेक्नीक हैं जो कि रेडियो में ब्राडकास्टिंग करने वाले जानते हैं । उस टेप में कोई भी बात चीत बीच में डाल भी सकता है, निकाल भी सकता है । किसी की भी सही स्पीच टेप में गलत ढंग से डब किया जा सकता है ।

दूसरी बात आपने किंगर प्रिन्ट के बारे में कही । नोटों पर किंगर प्रिन्ट वाली बात भी बहुत सिम्पल है । मान ली जए आप अपने बैंक से रुपया निकाल रहे हैं । मैं आपके सामने पहुँचता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि प्रोकेसर साहब मुझे दो सौ रुपया चाहिए, मैं थोड़ी देर में आपको वापस कर दूँगा । आप इंकार नहीं करेंगे । आपने मुझे दो सौ रुपया दे दिया । उन नोटों पर आपके किंगर प्रिन्ट आ गये । क्या इस तरह से किंगर प्रिन्ट नहीं लिये जा सकते ? आपने यहां पर सदर बाजार बैंक ब्रांच की बात की । क्या यह नहीं हो सकता है । ऐसे दो नोटों को सदर बाजार में निकाले गये नोटों के बन्डल के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा

सकता ? यह कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है । (व्यवधान)

दूसरी बात यहां पर इलेक्शन रिपिंग के बारे में कही गई । श्री सोमनाथ चैटर्जी ने कहा कि 1972 में बंगाल में इलेक्शन में रिपिंग हुई । हरियाणा में होलसेल डिफेक्शन की बात कही । लेकिन वे एक बात कहना भूल गये कि 1977-78 में सिक्किम में भी होल सेल डिफेक्शन हुआ था । इस बात को वे सामने नहीं लाना चाहते क्योंकि वह जनता पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते थे । अरुणाचल प्रदेश में आपने डिफेक्शन कराया । अपने टाइम में आपने 9 कांग्रेस (आई) स्टेट्स को डिसमिस किया । (व्यवधान) ये सारी बातें आप भूल गये । आपने यहां पर डिफेक्शन और रिपिंग की बात बढ़ात कही लेकिन आपको इतना मोरल करेज नहीं है कि जम्मू कश्मीर में आप रिपिंग की बात करते । आप यहां पर बैठ कर सिर्फ़ यही बात करते रहते हैं । आपके पास सिर्फ़ एक ही प्लान है, एक ही प्रोग्राम है कि "इन्दिरा हटाओ" । इसके अलावा आपके पास और कुछ नहीं हैं ।

आप में से किसी ने डा० फाल्ख अबदुल्ला की सरकार की बात नहीं कही । मैं आपको बताऊँ कि जम्मू कश्मीर एक बांदर स्टेट है बहां पर कितनी धांधलियां हुई हैं । कितनी धांधलियां की गई हैं । बहुत कुछ प्रेस में आ चुका है । मुझे शिकायत है आनरेबल स्पीकर से और अपनी पार्टी के लीडरों से भी कि इसके लिए मैंने 193 में और कालिंग अटेंशन में बगवार नोटिस दिया लेकिन इस मौजू को डिसक्म नहीं होने दिया गया । गढ़वाल में जो बहुगुणा जी के इलेक्शन के बबत किस कदर हुआ था उस पर कितनी बार डिसक्म हुआ । और भी कई जगहों के बारे में यहां डिसक्म हो चुका है लेकिन आप मैं से किसी ने कश्मीर की बात नहीं उठाई ।

आप डिफेक्शन की बात करते हैं। यह ठीक है कि डिफेक्शन नहीं होना चाहिए, मैं इसके फेवर में नहीं हूँ। इसमें रेफार्म लाने की जरूरत है। लेकिन कश्मीर में क्या हुआ? इलेक्शन कमिश्नर के जितने भी डायरेक्टर्स थे, किसी को भी एंटरटन नहीं किया गया। डोडा असेम्बली इलेक्शन में क्या हुआ? इलेक्शन कमीशन ने आँडर दिया था कि काउंटिंग स्टाप किया जाए लेकिन रिटर्निंग आफिसर ने कहा कि नहीं, कंटीन्यू-इलेक्शन डिक्लेयर कराओ।

कहना तो बहुत कुछ चाहता हूँ लेकिन समय नहीं है। 40 से ज्यादा एसेम्बली हलकों में लार्ज स्केल पर रेंगिंग की गई। हमारे मुत्क में यह शायद पहली बार हुआ होगा कि 76 में से 75 एसेम्बली हलकों के लिए पिटीशन दायर की गई। हर जगह वेलट पेर जिस पर पट्टे से नेशनल कान्फेंस के निशान पर स्टैंप लगी हुई थी और उन पर प्रिसाइंडिंग आफिसर के साइन कराकर एक दिन पहले ही इसु किए गए। इसके अलावा जो प्रिसाइंडिंग आफिसर और पुलिस आफिसर ड्यूटी पर थे उन्होंने केंडीडेट के एजेंट को पोलिंग बूथ के अंदर नहीं जाने दिया और गुण्डों को दरबाजे पर खड़ा कर दिया और लोगों ने कहा कि तुम लोगों के बोट डाल दिए गए हैं—वापस जाओ।

श्री जी. एम. बनातवाला: श्री नगर में हुआ, जम्मू में नहीं हुआ?

श्री पी. नामग्याल: जम्मू में भी हुआ। मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। कश्मीर में क्यों कामयाब हुए? वहाँ पर सिचुएशन को कम्युनलाइज किया गया। इस्लाम के नाम पर

लोगों को कहा गया नेशनल कान्फेस को बोट डालो, इस्लाम को बोट डालो। इसलिए वह यहाँ पर कामयाब हुए। जम्मू में आप यह नहीं कर सकते थे इसलिए वहाँ पर नाकामयाब हुए।

पोलिंग स्टाफ में नेशनल कान्फेंस सपोर्टर्स को लगाया गया। न्यूडल लोगों को ड्यूटी पर नहीं लगाया गया। अगर कोई न्यूडल आफिसर लगाया और हुकमरान पार्टी की हिमायत नहीं की तो उसको उसी वक्त ट्रॉस्फर किया गया और डिमोट किया गया। मैं डीटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता।

डोडा में क्या हुआ था? 12 बजे दिन के इलेक्शन कमिश्नर का तार पहुँचा कि काउंटिंग स्टाप करो। 12 बजे इत्तिला पहुँचती है और रिटर्निंग आफिसर पूछता है कि डिवीजनल कमिश्नर से कि क्या किया जाए, इस तरह का तार आया है। इलेक्शन कमीशन के आँडर को कहा गया कि इनोर (ignore) करो और काउंटिंग कंटोन्यू करो। जब चीफ मिनिस्टर और चीफ सेक्रेटरी के साथ बात की तो हरेक ने यही कहा कि चलते बनो। इलेक्शन रिकार्म का फायदा क्या है जब एजेंसी को कोई मानता ही न हो।

(व्यवधान)

मैं अपनी कास्टीचुऐन्सी की बात करता हूँ। दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैं। एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 67 हजार से ज्यादा आबादी है और कारगिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 64 हजार के करीब आबादी है और लेह डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 67 हजार आबादी में से सिर्फ 36 हजार बोटर्स रजिस्टर किये

गये हैं। (व्यवधान) लेकिन कारगिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 64 हजार आवादी में तकरीबन पचास हजार बोट संदर्भ दर्ज किये गये हैं। बताया जाता है कि 13 साल के ऊपर और सातवीं जमात में पढ़ने वाले तुलवा को भी 21 साला बना कर बोटर रजिस्टर किया गया है (व्यवधान)*** कई ऐसे गांव हैं जहां सेंसर्स फीगर्स के मुताबिक पातुलेशन से कही ज्यादा बोट संदर्भ हैं इन बातों को इलैक्शन कमीशन के नोटिस में लाया गया है। वह भी मजबूर है। कश्मीर सरकार किसी चिट्ठी का जबाब नहीं देती है। इलैक्शन कमीशन कहता है कि हम क्या करें स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट ही नहीं मानती। इस बारे में आप इलैक्शन कमीशन से पूछ सकते हैं। इन हालात में आप क्या समझते हैं कि फेर इलैक्शन हो सकता है। मैं काश्मीर की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। यह हमारे मुल्क के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। एक मिसाल कायम की जा रही है कि इलैक्शन कमीशन को डिफाई करो। डुप्लीकेट बैलट पेरर लाखों की संख्या में छोपे गए हैं, बैलेट बाक्सेज को चेज किया गया। इन हालात में अगर आप कोई रिफार्म लायेंगे तो मेरी नजर में कामयाब होने वाला नहीं है। मैं अदव से यही कहता हूं कि इसके लिए सखती से ऐसी सरकार के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लेना चाहिये वरना जमहूरियत खतरे में पड़ जायेगी। चूंकि काश्मीर में अभी नेशनल कांफ्रेस की हक्कमत आयन्दा भी इलैक्शन कमीशन के साथ ताबुत नहीं करते तो सखत कार्रवाई करना चाहिये। अगर रिफार्म की बात करते हैं तो ऐसा कीजिए कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और इलैक्शन कमीशन की खिलाफत करने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

شری یعنی نام گیال (لداخ) خانہ ڈیپی اسکریپٹ میں کہنا تو یہ پہنچ اس موضوع پر چاہتا تھا کیا میں کوئی رشتنگ کروں گا اس سماں کے سامنے مخفی ہیں ایک بات بیان کروں گا۔ سب سے پہلے تو میں اپنے ادب کے ساتھ جناب پر فرم رہو ڈالو تو تھا جس خصوصی طور پر جو دیواریں اٹھائے ہیں اور یہ سبب ہی ڈرامائی انداز میں پیش کئے گئے ان پر کچھ کہوں گا۔ انہوں نے ایک بات تو ٹیکر دیا کہ بارے میں کہی ہے رکھا کہ کھنڈوں پر یہیک کچھ بچتا ہے۔ میرے پانچ سو ایکٹریٹ کی بات ہے۔ کھنڈوں کی بہت میں نوٹوں کی کمی ہاتا ہوں۔ دو دوں چیزیں اس طریقہ میں۔

جذل تک میپڑے کلادی بات کا تعلق ہے میں اپ کوتنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میہاں
پر براوس میں کیا کیا کوئی کمی ایسچے اگر میپڑے کلادی کمی ہے تو میں اس میپ کو لایا
وٹشلٹ کر کے اپ کے سامنے پیش کر سکتا ہوں کہ آپ پیچکا ہی نہیں سکتے گے۔
وایکل میک ہے جو کریڈو میں برداشت کرنے والے جانتے ہیں۔ اس میپ میں کیا
کمی بات پیش کیجیے میں ذال سکتا ہے بخال کمی سکتا ہے۔ کسی کی کمی صفحہ اسچے کے
میپ میں غلط و جعل سے ذب کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

دوسری بات آپ نے فنگر پر بٹ کے پارے میں کی۔ نوٹوں پر فنگر پر بٹ
والی بات بھی بہت سکیں ہے۔ مان یجھے آپ اپنے بیکار سے روپیں کمال رہتے ہیں۔
میں آپ کے سامنے بھیجا ہوں اور کہنا گوں کہ وہ نیسا را بھی دوسروں پر چاہیں
میں کھوڑی دیں۔ آپ کو واپس کر دیں۔ آپ اکار نہیں کریں گے۔ آپ نے مجھے دو
روپے دیے ہیں۔ ان نوٹوں پر آپ کے فنگر پر بٹ اگئے۔ کیا مرح سے فنگر پر بٹ نہیں
لے سکتے۔ آپ نے یہاں پر صدر بالا میک برائی کی بات کی۔ کیا نہیں ہو سکتا
ہے۔ ایسے دنوں کو صدر بازار سے نکالے گئے نوٹوں کے بنڈل کے سامنے نہیں
وہ رہا سکتا۔ یہ کوئی بڑی بات نہیں ہے۔

(اٹھ ریشمہ)

آپ میں سے کسی نے چار فارغ عین داشت سارے کاری باتیں بیٹھی گی۔ میں آپ گوتاون کر جوں وکٹری ایک بارڈر اسٹیٹ سے وہاں پر کئی دھاندیاں ہوئی ہیں۔ کئی دھاندیاں لی گئی ہیں۔ بہت کم پریس میں اچکلے ہیں۔ مجھے سہ کیتے ہے آئریں

اپنیکے سادا اپنی پانچ سالی کے بیٹھر دن سے بھی کو اس کے لئے میں نے ۱۹۳۱ میں اور کانگریس میں بار بار نوٹس دیا یعنی اسی موضوع کو ڈسکنٹ نہیں ہونے دیا۔ گھوڑا موالیں جو ہر ہنگامہ کے لیکھن کے وقت اسی قدر شور ہو اکھاں پرستی بار مسکن ہوا۔ اور بھی کئی ہنگاموں کے بارے میں ہی ان ڈسکشن ہو چکا ہے لیکن آپ سے کسی نئی شکری بات نہیں اٹھائی۔

آپ دنیکش کی بات کو تھی ہیں یہ شکر ہے کہ ڈسکشن نہیں ہونا چاہیے میں اس کے قریب میں نہیں ہوں یا اسیں ریفارم نہیں کی جو فروت ہے۔ یعنی شکر

میں کیا ہوا۔ ایکش کشتر کے بنتے ہی اور بکریوڑر تھکی کو بھی ایٹھنے نہیں کیا گیا ڈوڑا سبھی ایکش میں کیا ہوا۔ ایکش کشتر نے آر گور دیا تھا کہ اس کو ڈسکنٹ شاپ کیا جائے لیکن ریٹرنس ٹیکس نے کیا کہ نہیں تھی نہیں ایکش ڈسکنٹ کا رہا۔

پہنچا توہہت پھر جاتا ہوں لیکن نہیں ہے۔ میں نے زیادہ سبھی ملقوں میں اڑھ اسکیں پر ریگنگ کی گئی۔ جادے ملک میں شاید پہلے بار ہو ہو گا کہ یہ میں سے ۵۵۰۰۰ سبھی ملقوں کے لئے پیش کیا ہے اور ان پر سالانہ ۱۰۰ ہو گئی۔ ہر گھنیٹ پیڑھ سے پہلے نیشنل کانفرنس کے کشان پر اسکی گئی ہے کہ ہوئی تھی اسی کو اسی کو ایک دن پہلے ہی اسکو کھلے گئے۔ اس کے علاوہ جو ریٹرنس آئیں اور پولیس آفس ڈیوپرٹمنٹ ہوں نے کیتے ہی ڈیوپرٹمنٹ کے بونے کو پورا لکھ دیا ہے اس کے اندھیں جانے دیا اور نہیں دیں کو دروازے پر کھلا کر دیا اور لوگوں سے کہا کہ لوگوں کے دوڑ دا دینے گئے ہیں۔ والیں جاؤ۔

شوئی جمعاً ایسے بنتات والا: سری نوئی ہو جاتیں میں نہیں ہوا۔ شوئی پرے نام گیالا: جنون ہیں کی جزا۔ میں اسی پر اسی پولنگ نیشن میں کیوں کامیاب ہوئے وہ دن پر سکویش کو ہونا کہا تھا کیا گیا۔ اسلام کے نام پر لوگوں کو کہا گیا نیشنل کانفرنس کو وہ دل الواسلام کو دوڑ ڈالا۔ اس لئے وہ دن پر کامیاب ہوئے جنون ہیں آپ نہیں کر سکتے تھے متنے وہاں پر کامیاب ہوئے۔

پوئٹ اسٹاف میں نیشنل کانفرنس کے سچوئر میں کوٹھا یا۔ جوڑل گلکوں کو ڈیوپرٹمنٹ نہیں تھا ایسا۔ اگر کوئی نیویول آئیں کہ ایگا ایگا اور مکار پارا ہو کی حیات نہیں کی تو اس کو اسی دھرت ناکش کرایا گا اور دھکوٹ کیا گیا۔ میں ادھیں میں نہیں جانے جاتا۔

دھوکا ہم کیا ہوا۔ ۱۳۔ بچک دن کے ایکش کشتر سہارا بھیجا اس کا ڈسکنٹ شاپ گھوڑا۔ اب تک املاخ پنچھی سے اور ریٹرنس ٹیکس پرچھاتے ہوئے ہی نہیں تھے لیکن کشتر کے لیکا یا اس طرح کامرا یا یہ۔ ایکش کشتر کے اس توڑ کو کہا گیا اس توڑ کو اور کامرا ہے کیونکہ وہ جو چیز سیکھ کری کے سا نہیں تھے کی تو ہر ایک نہیں کہا کر چلتے ہو۔ ایکش ریفارم کا فائدہ لیتے جب ایکسپری کو کوئی سانتا بی شہرو۔

میں اپنی کامیابی پیشی کی بات کرتا ہوں۔ دوڑ ملکت میں۔ ایک ملکت میں ۷۴ ہزار سے زیادہ آبادی ہے اور کارکل ڈسکنٹ شاپ کے تیرے آبادی میں صرف ۲۷ ہزار کے تیرے آبادی میں ہے۔ لیکن کارکل ڈسکنٹ میں ۷۴ ہزار آبادی میں تقریباً ۲۷ ہزار و ملٹر درج کئے گئے ہیں۔ بتایا جاتا ہے کہ ۲۱ سال کے اوپر اور ساتویں جماعت میں پڑھتے والے طلباء کو بھی ۲۱ سامنہ بنا کر وہر جھبک لیا جائے۔

گھی ایسے گاؤں ہیں جب میں نیگر کے مطابق پالپنیشن سے کہیں زیادہ وہر سس میں ان باتوں کو ایکش کشیں کے نوٹس میں لایا گیا ہے۔ وہ بھی جھوہبے۔ کھیر کارکل کی جھکی کا جواب نہیں دیتے۔ ایکش کشیں کیتا ہے کہ تم کسی کو رسائیں نہیں دیں اسی ماننے۔ اسی بارے میں آپ ایکش کشیں سے پہلے پھر سکتے ہیں۔ ان حالات میں آپ کیا بھتیجی ہیں کہ فیر ایکش ہو سکتا ہے۔ میں کیجئے کہ بات نہیں کر پہلے پھر یہ میں کامیاب ہونیوالا ہوئی گا۔ ایک بہت بار خطرہ ہے۔ ایک مثال قائم ہے کہ اسی کے خلاف ایکش لینا چاہیے وہ جو ہو رہے تھے میں پھر جائیں چونکہ کشیں میں سخت تر کا ہے۔ آئندہ میں پھر لاکھوں کی سانکھیا میں چھپا ہے میٹ باکس کو چھپ کر لایا۔ ان حالات میں اگر آپ کوئی ریفارم لائیں گے تو یہی لایا۔ اور یہی کامیاب ہوئے گا۔

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Sir, Because the name of my district has been referred to by Mr. Banatwalla, I feel it my duty to say something on this point. I may be allowed two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to reply to Mr. Banatwalla? Yes.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: I would like to state some facts which need the attention of the House as well as of the Hon. Minister. Indiscriminate notices in thousands have been issued in the district of Purnea and Katihar against Muslims. It is to my knowledge, since after 1972, a large number of Adivasis and others, have crossed over to my district from Nepal and West Bengal. To quote an example here, in Lakshmpur, P. S. Dighal Bank, when I was elected in the year 1971 to this august House, there were only two families of Adivasis in the village.

After migration either from Nepal or from West Bengal side, there are now 54 or 55 families. Notices have been issued to the Muslims whose forefathers have died in my constituency or taluka or village. Rule 21 does not say that it will decide the matter of citizenship. The law is otherwise. The only point for determination for preparation of the electoral roll is whether he is an ordinary resident of that place and, secondly whether he is above 21 years of age.

Suppose some one was 19 years of age in 1980, now he has become 21 or 22 ; so his name will not be found in the voters' list of 1980. There, discrimination is being made because his name is not entered on the record that he is not a resident of that place, that he hails from somewhere, from Bangladesh or from Nepal or from the Heavens or from the Hell. This is causing a lot of misery and trouble to the people. Here I quote for information that a part of my constituency, Terehagach is within the Kishanganj subdivision, and the only way to go to the Kishanganj court to attend to such illegal notices is to pass through Araria Jokhihat which is about 50 miles. Think of the lot of the poor people, the labourers who are issued notices at Terehagach. Either they have to go crossing five rivers or they have to go via Araria Jokhihat covering about 50 miles. Think of the difficulties that will be faced by the People. These things have been done in collusion with the Akhila Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad, because of their malicious propaganda against people, particularly the Muslims. There is a history behind it, why this malicious propaganda is being made in the districts of Katihar and Purnea, there are reasons for it.

There are 23 seats in the Assembly and four seats in the Lok Sabha in Purnea including Katihar and it was the wisdom of the people, and it is the wisdom of the people, that a large number of elected Members are from the Congress-I Party ; out of 16 in my district and in all we are 12 and out of four seats in Lok Sabha we are four Members here from this Party to which I have the honour to belong, That is a strong-hold of my party. Therefore, the reactionary forces have adopted a way to take away the votes of the minority community from the Congress Party which is ruling this country. Therefore, I beseech before this august House, to the hon. Minister and to the Government, Sir, through you: do not create such that situation would alienate Muslim-voters to do not give a long rope to the reactionary forces, do not fall, on in the lines which the Akhila Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad is preaching through their false propaganda ; do justice to the people, do

justice to the voters who are actually residents there. We are not in favour of keeping any person there who has migrated from Nepal or somewhere else. If such people are really there, check them out, we are with you. With folded hands I say that this will tell upon our career also. Genuine persons whose forefathers have died in my villages, in my constituency, in my district, Katihar and Purnea, should not be harassed and tortured in this way. Let the law have its full play. I suggest that you have a Committee with the local men of yours, the Mukhya, the Sirpanch, the VLW, the Gram Sewak or the Circle Officer or the BDO. This is a matter of only 100 villages. Tell them to go to the villages and ask the people whether they have come from Nepal or Bangladesh or England or America or whether they are the actual residents there, and if it is found that they have migrated from other places, catch hold of them and turn them out of the country ; I am with the Government on this point. I beseech that the local Government machinery should not fall a prey to the Akhila Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad malicious propaganda.

Genuine Muslim or citizens should not be harassed and tortured in the name of electoral reforms. Correct persons fulfilling the qualification of residence and age prescribed by the law should be entered in the voters' list and they should have a full right to participate in the democracy for which my Party is committed and my leader is committed.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I am thankful to all hon. Members who have participated in this long debate. It has taken almost 7 hours. The subject of the debate was the need for electoral reforms with special reference to defections. Prof. Madhu Dandavate brought a resolution also to which he made a reference in this House where also he emphasized this need and at that time I participated as a private Member. I was not in charge of the portfolio of Law but I did participate. At that time I stated that electoral reform is a continuous process. According to me the electoral machinery which has been set

up, has been set up after great deliberation first of all in the Constituent Assembly and then at the time when the Representation of People Act were passed.

A number of election have taken place under this very electoral law and by large, it has been demonstrated that this system is working well. Unfortunately, when speeches are made by hon. Members, an impression is created as if the whole system is rotten, as if there is corruption in the electoral process all round, as if proper people are not elected and as if the entire system needs a fresh look, I, for one, will not not agree with this approach. As we go on working the system, certain defects certainly come to the notice of the Members of Parliament, to the Election Commission and the public men and Government and as and when these matters come to the notice of the Government, we try to have a look at it. this matter has been debated in this very House a number of times and I have taken the House into confidence. When my learned predecessor, Shri Shiv Shankarji was the Minister for Law, he identified all the matters which needed looking in. He did the exercise by formulating as many as seventy matters over which different suggestions have been made by various parties including Election Commission. The Law Ministry did that exercise and the matter was taken to the Cabinet. Now, the Cabinet, as we all know, cannot be expected to take decisions on these highly complex matters without detailed consideration. The Cabinet appointed a sub-Committee. That Cabinet Sub-Committee has been examining these matters. Therefore, the need for electoral reforms is being felt even by the Government. As I told you, over and over gain, we have been examining all the proposals which have been made to us and I will only emphasise that to say this exercise is a simple affair is trying to unnecessarily simplify the matters because these matters are of a vital and complex nature. There are views both sides. Therefore, unless we come to some tentative decisions, it will be wholly futile for us to come to the Opposition parties and to consult the States because we are trying to find a consensus. Otherwise, my own view is that sometimes the remedy may prove worse than the disease. We cannot lightheartedly tinker with the electoral process which has stood

the test of time. All of us are the products of that very electoral process though which each one of us has been elected. The aberrations are here and there. Examples are brought to our notice—booth capturing has taken place in such and such a place, rigging is taking place in such and such a place, the Government machinery has not acted in such and such a place. The directions of the Election Commission have not been obeyed very recently at the time of the elections in J & K. Well, all these things are brought to our notice. How to stop them is the question. The people involved have also to play the game. They have also to observe certain norms which are expected of a democratic society. Each person has to discharge his duty properly.

Now, by merely bringing in some changes in the Law, surely, you cannot bring in the Utopia, You should have in mind because no law is so perfect. The evils which you were pointing out are not permitted by the law. Law has the provisions. Most of these thing which people resort to are electoral offences. They are offences under the ordinary law too. Are we really serions in checking these malpractices ?

As I said, all political parties have to play the game. My idea is not to say that Government does not want to bring in that reform which is really needed and, on which there is a consensus. Unless there is a consensus, we do not want to tinker with the law which has stood the test of time. Our Democracy has illustrated that it has its vital roots. Otherwise a number of democracies came into existence just after our democracy come into existence. You must look also to a number of them which have vanished. But our country has demonstrated that our roots in democracy are so strongly held that you may go on improving the system—I do not object to it—but please don't condemn the system in such a manner that an impression is created either in the country or in the countries outside that our electoral process is a corrupt process. There I do not agree. By and large our process is a process by which you have seen the results and this matter has been stated over and over again that parties in power have been

voted out by the electorate and the electorate has again brought back those very parties whom they thought not fit to be voted to power. Therefore, electoral process and electoral machinery according to me is by and large sound but I assure the House that all the matters regarding which either Shri Chitta Basu or Prof. Madhu Dandavate or other Members have thrown suggestions all those matters are before the Government. Don't doubt our intentions. Our intention is to come to you with the tentative conclusions which we arrive at ; but half baked solutions will not help.

Sir, a number of suggestions are being thrown but when they are examined in depth then in certain cases, come to the conclusion that the reform which we think right ultimately may not be a real reform. So, we are in that process and we will come to you.

Sir, the provocation for today's debate was the episode which appeared in the press regarding Karnataka affair. That was the provocation otherwise this matter has been continuing and because of this provocation the hon. Members thought that this matter should be debated. It could not be debated in this House in the shape of an adjournment motion and, as such, a way was found by the hon. Speaker and Business Advisory Committee to bring it in this motion.

Now, what I submit is this. Regarding Karnataka affair it will be very unfair on my part to make comments, the reason being that that is a disputed matter. Mr. Jethmalani who has the experience of law courts was right in saying that in the very nature of things the House cannot arrive at the truth. We have no machinery at our command. The laws of evidence are totally different. Which evidence is ultimately of value and whether the particular evidence is relevant or not and if after hearing what Mr. Stephen had argued I had to pronounce a judgement then I would certainly say he has analysed the situation in a highly logical and analytical manner. Whether you accept it or not as I said we are nobody to pronounce***

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't treat it as a judgement of the court ?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : So, the Karnataka affair has been debated on both sides. Some people say truth lies here. Others say truth does not lie here. Like that it goes on. One friend has said this whole tape business is a very dangerous it can be manipulated, voice can be copied and so on. Now, Sir, these are highly complicated and disputed issues and on that matter no conclusion is possible. Much more so at the hands of those people who are used to the procedure in the courts of law because we can't assume a particular situation which has yet to be proved. Unfortunately when we discuss here whatever appears in the Press we feel as if whatever has appeared in the Press is the gospel truth. The other Party goes on denying it. Both parties say you are in the wrong. But then we, according to our own political liking would like to place reliance on what one friend says or the other but my, submission to the House would be that this is not a correct approach.

Regarding law of defection, Mr Dandavate knows what a complex law this is. I will bring a few facts to the notice of the House in order to judge that this matter of enacting an anti-defection law has been before the House from 1967. An hon. Member of the Congress party, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, had moved a resolution in the Lok Sabha for the setting up of a high level committee this was on 11th August 1967. Then on 8 December 1967 a resolution was passed unanimously by the House and a 19 Member committee was formed—certainly a high power committee and very important members were members of that committee like Mr. Setalwad, Pandit Kunzru and Shri Jayaprakash Narain. It is a high powered committee consisting of eminent personalities. Well, they did go into this matter. And then on 16th of May 1973 a Bill was introduced. It was called the Constitution (Thirty Second Amendment) Bill. It was introduced in the Lok Sabha. On the 13th of December 1973 this Bill was referred to a Joint Committee but before it could submit its report the Lok Sabha was dissolved. Then comes 1977 when the Janata Govt. took over....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will correct one thing. In the 5th Lok Sabha it was referred to the Joint Committee.

When that Joint Committee was on work at Bangalore emergency was declared and we, members of the committee, were taken to jail.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Good enough. But what was the result the result was, the Lok Sabha was dissolved, in January, 1977. Lok Sabha was dissolved. Then again, when the Janata Party came to power, they again introduced the Bill. What happened was, none of the bills could be passed - very interesting story. I would like the House to be taken into confidence. My learned friend mentioned a few hon. members like Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, then Madhu Limaye, but I will mention one more name - Mr. Palkhivala. I would beg of the House —although it is not the time to go into all these matters—to read their views. I have with me all these statements but instead of reading the whole statement I will read the summary of their statements so that the House may know this. Now this is what Dr. Hridayanath Kunzru says:

He gave evidence before the Committee and pointed out that at the time of framing of the Constitution although it was known that previously Members had voted contrary to the directives of the party, it was not considered necessary to have any provision in the Constitution requiring them to obey the directives of their parties. He characterised the Bill as without any parallel worth mentioning. Except in two countries, this anti-defection law exists nowhere in the world. One is Kenya and the other is Bangladesh. In other country of the world this kind of law exists.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Jammu & Kashmir has got the anti-defection law.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : It is not another country. It is one of States.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In a country like England, there is not even a written Constitution. But they follow the democratic norms and democratic principles.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Don't provoke me to point out what had happened in England. In England if I tell you how people have defected and how Governments have changed, you will be shocked. But I will not go into that because I am not saying that we are not applying our mind to this matter also. Now, Dr. Kunzru says like this. He characterised the Bill as without any parallel worth mentioning. He referred to the practice in England, France, Canada and he drew pointed attention to Section 104 of the Canadian Election Act, 1970 which made it an offence for any candidate for an election to the House of Commons or a Member of the House of Commons to give any speech as regards what he should do or refrain from doing. He says it is an offence. He characterised the Bill as trampling on conscience and freedom of opinion and as representing political tyranny of the highest order and a kind of totalitarianism. He held that it would be immoral to enforce discipline in a party through a provision in the Constitution.

Now, let us see what Mr. Palkhivala says. Mr. Palkhivala who gave evidence before the Committee characterised the provisions as to defections made in the Bill as highly misconceived. He mentioned that even the Committee on Defections which consisted of a variety of distinguished men from different walks of life belonging to different political persuasions from the whole spectrum of left and right beliefs did not recommend the disqualification of a defector. He emphasised that the passing of the Bill would operate to deprive the Members of the freedom of speech and expression in the Legislature where it is most needed. Disqualification on ground of defection, according to him, would have the effect of converting Members who are representatives of the people into representatives of parties. He even went to the extent of contending that such a disqualification would alter the basic structure of the Constitution. Whether you agree with me or not, I am only saying that these are the views of eminent men.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why don't you quote me what I said in that meeting?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will quote when you become ex-Member of the House.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I would not like to repeat what my friend Mr. Arif has said. Now, I will mention what Mr. Madhu Limaye said.

In 1978, when the Janata Government wanted to introduce a Bill on the same subject, Shri Madhu Limaye took exactly the same stand as was taken by Dr. Kunzru and others. He observed "This is the most sinister Bill that has come before the Lok Sabha. Earlier, he mentioned that the Bill militates against the fundamental principles of the constitution. And at another stage in the course of the debate, he said this is a battle between dictatorship and democracy; this is a battle between bossism and the freedom of the Member of Parliament. There were these opinions. Now, when the Prime Minister summoned the Members of Parliament, there Madhu Limaye again scuttled the whole situation. Well, later on he became a defector.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It was a rational interpretation of the future action.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Therefore, what I am saying is this : This matter as to what is defection, how many types of defection, defection for the freedom of individual's conscience, defection for some purpose, defection for Ministership, defection for money—these are all different shades of defections. They have to be gone into. And so far as we are concerned, I may only mention one matter that the Home Ministry went into the whole matter and has referred this matter of defection also to the Electoral Reforms Committee. Therefore, this matter is also before us. To say that we are not conscious of the various shades of opinions, we are not conscious as to how the people feel about it, would be unfair to us. Now, that matter is again with us and I can take the House into confidence, the Cabinet Sub-Committee has formulated certain tentative conclusions already.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Then why don't you make it a basis of the discussion ?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I don't want to come piecemeal to the Members of the Opposition, because that, instead of bringing in a comprehensive Bill, would make our task more difficult. But I can assure you that we will come to the House and the Members of the Opposition parties. Some exercise has been done; some remains to be done and the moment it is complete, I will take you into confidence. But I can assure you one thing, please bring about...

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will you bring it before the next election or not ?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Please bring about a consensus. Because if a consensus does not emerge, it becomes difficult for us to tinker lightly with this electoral law, which according to me is by and large sound. Unfortunately, some of us have not worked it in a proper spirit. So, we have to play our role from another angle also. We have to accept democracy as a way of life. We have to accept that when we bring in people through the electoral process, the electoral process the electoral process should be allowed to run. The electoral process should not be thwarted. Now, various types of instances which have been given to me, I know they are all against the law. Now what shall we do ? How shall we frame a fool-proof law ? Law has to be operated upon by you and me. Law has to be operated upon by the parties. Therefore, my very respectful submission to the House is that I am grateful to the Members that they have given various suggestions. These suggestions have been given to us more than once. All those suggestions are before us. We are going into the matter. And the matter being of such a vital and complex nature, it does not permit an easy solution. The proportional representation, the money power, the right to recall, each matter is a matter needing consideration. And I have no doubt in my mind when we sit for framing the law, then we sit with an open mind ; we sit with

an objective mind, we try to analyse the situation and we try to see how we can really bring about the real electoral improvement. It is not a futile exercise. So, real electoral improvement can only be brought about when we form our conclusions and when we share our thoughts with the Members of the Opposition. And I would once again register my sense of gratefulness to the hon. Members. I have benefitted by their views.

(*Interruptions*)

I am trying to conclude, because you were saying that otherwise it may strike twelve.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : What about a word of assurance on the Bihar matter ?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : You have brought it to the notice of the House. We have taken note of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If we have to go beyond 12 O'Clock, we would have demanded that first... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I must thank all the Members for the patience they have shown, and the Members who have sat through all this debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Shri Buta Singh.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty-second Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to present the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.
23.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 18, 1983/Kartika 27, 1905 (Saka).
