

Sixth Series, Vol. XXVIII No. 4

Thursday, July 12, 1979

Asadha 21, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



(Vol. XXVIII contains Nos. 1-6

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price Rs. 4.00

C O N T E N T S

No. 4, Thursday, July 12, 1979/Asadha 21, 1901 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 61, 62, 64, 66 and 68 1—25

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 65, 67 and 69 to 80. 25—39

Unstarred Questions Nos. 581, 583 to 713 and 715 to 756. 39—201

Correcting Statement to USQ No. 11162 dated 17-5-1979. 201—205

Papers Laid on the Table 205—206

Election to Committee—

National Welfare Board for seafarers 206—207

Parasar Bharti (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Bill—

Extension of Time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee 207

Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers 207—32, 233—92

Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain. 208—209

Shri Raj Narain 209—19

Shri Ugrasen 219—27

Shri Vasant Sathe 227—32

Shri B. P. Mandal 233—38

Shri Amrit Nahata 239—44

Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt 244—51

Shri P.A. Sangma 251—55

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Shri A. R. Badri Narayan	255—58
Shri Yadavendra Dutt	258—63
Shri C. Subramaniam	263—69
Shri George Farnandes	269—85
Smt. Mohsina Kidwai	285—89
Shri Chandrashekhar Singh	289—92
Statement re. Disruption in supply of drinking water in Delhi:	
Shri Sikandar Bakht.	232—33

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July, 12, 1979/ Asadha
21, 1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Q. No. 61.

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री (पवरोना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सारे दिल्ली महानगर में पानी नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से सारी जनता में हाहकार मचा दुम्हा है। (व्यवस्थान) आप सरकार से इस बारे में बयान दिलाइये। सरकार को अभी व्याप देना चाहिए। (व्यवस्थान)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall take up the matter.

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : डबने के लिए तो छोड़िये, नहाने के लिए पानी नहीं है।

कार्मिक संघों द्वारा 'नियमानुसार' काम करने का आह्वान

+

* 61. श्री अनन्त राम आयस्काल :
श्री के० मालवा :

क्या रेल अंडी यह बताने की हृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ कर्मचारियों द्वारा 'नियमानुसार' काम करना शुरू किये जाने के फलस्वरूप रेलवे की कार्य कुशलता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है और इससे गर्भी की कुट्टियों के दौरान यात्रा करने वाले लोगों को काफी कठिनाई हुई है;

1488 LS—1

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कार्मिक संघों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने 'नियमानुसार' काम करने का आह्वान किया और उन कार्मिक संघों तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने मई-जून, 1979 के दौरान 'नियमानुसार' काम किया था और रेलवे के नियमित कार्यकरण में बाधा डाली थी;

(ग) इन कर्मचारियों ने किन मुख्य मांगों को लेकर 'नियमानुसार' कार्य करना शुरू किया है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई उपचारात्मक उपाय किये हैं; और

(इ) यदि हां, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The All India Railway Employees Confederation, which is an unrecognised body, started a "work to rule" movement on 8th May '79 and withdrew it from 26th May '79. The Confederation consists of the following categorical Associations as its constituents:—

1. Indian Railway Loco Mechanical Staff Association.
2. All India Station Masters' Association.
3. Indian Railway Ticket Checking Staff Association.
4. All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association.
5. All India Railway Ministerial Staff Association.
6. All India Guards Councill.
7. Indian Railway S & T Staff Association.

The Confederation was called for a meeting on 30-4-79 and again for a meeting between 14th and 19th May, but they did not avail of this offer. On 3-5-79 and on 6-5-79, they were also advised in writing to give up their agitational approach. The Confederation did not avail of the offer for meetings and also did not pay heed to the advice to give up the agitational approach. The movement did not have any appreciable effect on the working of the Railways and hardly any Central Trade Union Organisation supported it. It is gratifying to note that the railway staff in general, as well as both the recognised Federations and Bharatiya Railway Mazdoor Sangh did not associate themselves in the agitation.

The main demand of the Confederation is the 6-point charter of demands presented by the railwaymen's representa-

tives before the strike of May '74 including Bonus. The position in respect of the demands contained in that charter is given in the annexure. In addition to these, the Confederation had 39 other demands covering a wide field of conditions of service of railwaymen. The position was explained to them at a meeting on 21-4-79.

During the past 2 years a number of decisions benefiting various sections of railway employees and costing over Rs. 126 crores have been taken through negotiations with the employees representatives

The Confederation has asked for a further meeting and the question of fixing up a date for the meeting is under consideration

ANNEXURE

Position regarding 6-points Charter of Demands

<i>Demand</i>	<i>Position in respect thereof</i>
1. (i) All Railwaymen be treated as industrial workers with full tradeunion rights including the right to negotiate.	1. (i) Already Railway employees are governed by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. However in respect of the terms and conditions of service, they are traditionally treated as Government servants, as basically railways are in the nature of a public service and are run directly by Government because of their social and strategic importance.
1. (ii) The working hours of Railwaymen shall not exceed eight hours per day.	1. (ii) The demand for uniform duty hours of 8 a day for all categories of railway staff working in different conditions irrespective of workload them cannot be accepted. However the Miabhoi Tribunal award on the Hours of Employment of Railwaymen has been accepted with effect from 1-8-1974.
1. (iii) There shall be job evaluation of all railwaymen through a scientific system to be followed by their reclassification regradation with the need based minimum wage for the lowest paid worker.	1. (iii) and (2) : Arising out of the negotiations with the labour prior to May 1974 strike, in which an understanding was arrived at for job evaluation within the frame-work of the Third Pay Commissions' recommendations, a Tribunal consisting of a Neutral Chairman with two labour representatives nominated by the two recognised Federations, and two official side members, has been set up to go into the reclassification of workshop staff and already interim recommendations of the Tribunal received in April '78 were considered by the Ministry and orders for implementation as modified were issued in August, 1978.
2. Pending the completion of job evaluation and reclassification, immediate parity in ages with those of workers in the Central Undertakings viz. HMT, BHEL, HSL, HAL etc.	

Demand

Position in respect thereof

In so far as parity in wages is concerned the Third Pay Commission observed that fair comparison with private sector or public sector cannot be accepted as a sound basis for fixing the level of wages of Central Government employees including railwaymen. In any case, this is a matter affecting Central Government employees as a whole and no unilateral action can be taken by the Ministry of Railways in so far as railwaymen are concerned. This is also linked with the question of wages, incomes and price policy.

3. Bonus at the rate of one month's wages for the year 1971-72 and 1972-73.

4. Decasualisation of all causal railwaymen and their confirmation in service with all benefits given to them with retrospective effect.

5. Adequate and subsidised foodgrains and other essential commodities through departmentally run shops.

6. All victimisation cases should be withdrawn.

3. The Government have appointed a Group of Ministers comprising the Dy. Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, Home Minister, Labour Minister, Minister of Industry and Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, to consider the recommendations contained in the Report of the study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices including that on the issue of bonus. The matter is now before the cabinet.

4. While it is not possible to achieve the ideal stage of complete decasualisation immediately substantial progress has been made in giving regular employment to casual labour. Steps have also been taken to redress the grievances of those who have to continue as casual Labour due to shortage of regular vacancies, etc.

5. The issue raised cannot be considered by the Ministry of Railways alone since Government has to take a decision covering all Central Government employees.

6. A number of cases alleged to be victimisation cases were brought to Government's notice in the recent past and they have been looked into, and such action as is necessary and feasible depending upon the merits of each case has been taken.

श्री अवनन्दराम जायसवाल : नियमानुसार काम का मतलब है असहयोग और चूंकि इस विभाग का कोई नियम नहीं है कि कौन कितना काम करे इस लिए इस का मतलब है बिल्कुल असहयोग। इससे गाड़ियां बिल्कुल ठप्प हैं और मुसाफिरों को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उसका कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह असहयोग आन्दोलन अभी भी चल रहा है। दूसरे, उनकी जो मांगें हैं, उनमें से 1974 के आस-पास की पुरानी मांगें कितनी हैं और उनके बारे में सरकार ने क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की है?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, at the moment there is no work-to-rule in any one of the zones of the Railways. The work-to-rule which the hon'ble Member has referred to took place in May and another earlier than that. The Second question that he raised was about the demands for which this 'work-to-rule' was resorted to. In the main body of the answer the statement itself contains an annexure. It gives the main demands put forward by those who went on 'work to rule'.

The hon. Member is quite right when he says that some of these demands relate to the period prior to 1974. Agitation was going on since 1974. And approximately 39 other demands were added to this later on.

The position in regard to each of these main demands has been stated in the annexure itself. Therefore I am not going into them now in detail here.

श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : मैंने यह पूछा था कि 74 के आसपास के कौन सी मांगें हैं जिन के लिए आनंदोलन हो रहा है और उनमें प्रभी तक सरकार किन किन पर कार्यवाही कर चुकी है, यह हम को बता दिया जाय। प्रभी इस पहले ही सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a copy of the answer to the main question is already with you. There is an annexure to the statement.

On the left side we have given the demands. On the right side we have given the position in respect of each of these demands. If it is your pleasure, I shall deal with each one of these demands.

MR SPEAKER : You have already put them there. Mr. Jaiswal, they are already there.

श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : उस को देखने से यह पता लगता है कि जो मांगें सन् 74 में थीं वह आज भी ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई हैं। आप जरा गौर से उस अनेकश्वर को देखिए तो पता लगेगा। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप के भविमंडल में भी दो राय के लोग हैं। एक कहते हैं कि बोनस दिया जाए और दूसरी राय यह है कि बोनस न दिया जाय जिस से उत्तेजना फैलती है और लोगों को सफर करना पड़ता है?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Some of the demands that were raised in 1974 are demands which can be dealt with and decided upon only in the context of a general attitude towards them. Some of these demands have not been settled yet. For instance there is the demand regarding parity in pay. There is a demand that there should be job evaluation on a scientific basis and pending the completion of that job evaluation and reclassification, there should be immediate parity in wages with those of the workers in the Central Undertakings. Now, Sir, these are all matters which do not relate to the Railways alone. Such issues have to be decided as a matter of policy as these relate not only to the Railways but other departments of the Government as well. It is therefore obvious that a decision has to be taken in the overall context. Therefore, in the case of some demands like the job evaluation and reclassification and parity of pay with the public sector undertakings and even decasualisation and so on, these are all demands which affect many departments of the Government and the question has to be decided upon in the overall context. Therefore we are to arrive at a judicious decision.

Now I will answer the second part of his question.

श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : 74 में पूरा रेलवे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ठप होने को हो गया था और उस बहुत समझौता हुआ था। तब से 4 लाख बीत गए, प्रभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : As the hon. Member is well aware of all that has happened after 1974, it is not necessary for me to recount all that happened after 1974. The second part of his question related to bonus. He referred to the attitude of different ministers in the cabinet on the question of bonus. It is for the Cabinet to take decisions and who holds what views and so on is a different thing altogether. So far as decision of the Cabinet is concerned, no decision has been taken in the matter, and when there will be a decision, it will be no split decision.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I would like to know from the Minister as to what is the total number of employees and workers who resorted to 'work to rule'. What is the percentage of long distance mail and express trains which reached their destinations late. Regarding the bonus issue, now the Cabinet Sub-Committee is considering this bonus question. I would like to know when this decision regarding granting of bonus to the railway employees will be decided upon by the Cabinet. I want to have a categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, the first part of the hon. Member's question relates to the delays that were occasioned as a result of the work to rule as well as the impact that it had on the services of the railways. Out of 9 zones of the railways, 8 zones were comparatively free from the impact of the work to rule. Services in the Southern, South-Central and South-Eastern zones were normal. The impact on the Central, North-Eastern, North-Frontier, Northern and Western Zones was marginal and insignificant. The only zone in which there was a real effect was the Eastern Zone where 22 passenger trains were cancelled and 48 passenger trains suffered delay and detention. Now, I would like to point out, so that this may be understood in the overall context of the problem, of the size of the dimension of the problem, that during these days for which there was work to rule in May 1,08,000 passenger trains were actually running. Out of this number, which ran during those days, only 22 were cancelled and 48 had suffered detention.

About the bonus, he wanted to know the specific dates by which the decision would be taken. I can only say that it will be taken as soon as possible.

SHRI A. K. ROY : I wonder why there should be any difficulty and dislocation if some body works according to rule. That is the wonderful part of it because in Dhanbad I have seen that the Chief Safety Officer had suspended 30 safety rules to keep the train going. that means we should presume that the trains are running while the workers work against the rule. That is the point I wanted to stress on. The rules have become obsolete and the arrangement had become such that if an employee works strictly according to the railway rules, trains cannot move. Of course, bonus issues and other issues are there. But if the arrangements are such that safety rules cannot be enforced in running the trains, then the whole thing should be looked into. Now, a number of employees have been victimised due to work to rule movement. I would like to know whether the Minister knows the number of employees who have been victimised and whether the Minister will reconsider those cases in view of the fact that now the situation is normal.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : The hon. Member believes that delays are caused by the rules being obsolete. This is a matter which should be looked into. But it is very clear that work to rule is often resorted to as a means of circumventing a situation which may be described as a strike. My hon. friend is well aware of the methods that are employed in the pursuit of the demands that the unions put forward. I do not have, therefore, to explain to him the uses to which such agitations as work to rule are put. Nor do I think the questions called for has an occasion in which I should enter into the debate. But as far as the effect of the work to rule in the railways is concerned, I have already tried to point out that the impact on the running of trains was marginal and confined to one zone.

About victimisation. I can say none was penalised for working to rule. But those who tried to hamper the movement of trains or indulged in sabotage etc were punished and will be punished.

SHRI A. K. ROY : I wanted to know the number of employees victimised.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : In the case of one "work to rule" agitation action had to be taken against a number of employees. Against 147 persons, action such as break-in service had to be taken and wage cut was imposed in 280 cases. Action was initiated for imposing penalties in 39 cases.

Minor penalties were imposed on three cases and fifteen employees have been suspended and ten have been transferred and as a result of the demonstration of the Government's will to ensure that passenger and goods traffic are not hampered by such subterfuges as work-to-rule, there has been improvement in the functioning of the railways in general.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : In the last part of the statement it is stated that in addition to these six-point charter of demands, the Confederation had 39 other demands covering a wide field of conditions of service of railwaymen and the position was explained to them at a meeting on 21st April, 1979. I would like to know whether it was merely explained to them or any action has been taken on their 39 other demands. In that case what are the decisions based on which action has been taken by the Government. Shri Halder wanted to know the date on which the bonus question will be decided. I am not interested in knowing the date. I would only like to know, what exactly will be the attitude of the Government in regard to this question because different Cabinet Ministers have come out with different views publicly. The Minister of Industry who was the leader of the railwaymen in 1974 strike said that he was even prepared to leave the Cabinet if bonus was not given to railwaymen.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I am just reminding the Minister through you, Sir. Then there is another very important Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister who said that no bonus would be given to anyone.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Which Deputy Prime Minister senior or junior?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : One of them, Shri Charan Singh. I do not know what is the attitude of his Ministry, the Labour Ministry. In this situation, it will be good if the Minister can enlighten the House as to what is the overall approach of the Cabinet to this question, whether it is representing both the views, one will resign and the other will not allow it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : The first part of the hon. Member's question refers to the other demands of the Confederation. I would like to say that this All-India Employees' Confederation which gave the call for the work-to-rule, starting on the 8th May and ending on 26th May is an unrecognised trade union. Even so, the Railway Ministry is having informal discussion with them on their demands and the Railway Ministry has

already held many discussions with them. Practically, it can be said that every six months there will be discussion with this Confederation. In the month of December and again in the months of January and April a series of meetings were held with them at which various demands were discussed, but some how or the other, towards the end of April, the Confederation took an ununderstandable attitude and declined to attend meetings to which the Ministry invited them. They declined to attend the meeting convened on 30th April. Subsequently a letter was sent to them asking them to attend the meeting on 19th again they were asked to come to a meeting between 14th and 19th but they declined to accept all these invitations from the Ministry and come for negotiations. After the withdrawal of the work-to-rule, they have asked for another date for discussions and the Ministry has informed them that in principle, the Ministry is willing to have a discussion and a date has to be fixed.

Among the main demands out of the 39 demands which the Confederation has put forward are the demands like cases of victimisation and penal transfers to be cancelled, bonus decision should be made within a time limit, their should be removal of disparity caused by grant of loyal increments in connection with the strike of May, 1974, there must be revision of scales of pay for a number of categories, time-scale promotions should be introduced in all grades and negotiations facilities should be given at all levels. These are the main subsidiary demands.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your attitude to the question of bonus ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : The attitude of the Government is crystallized in a decision. What the country, House and the workers are concerned with, is the decision and not the preliminary cogitation.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I know the details of this background. About what the Minister is replying he has no direct knowledge. He is replying on the basis of the notes. The decision for work-to-rule was taken in February, at the Secunderabad convention. I attended that convention, and the work-to-rule started on 8th May. There was a long gap. If Government had wanted to avoid it, they could have discussed and come to some settlement. From the statement, you can see that on 21st April, there was a meeting. After that meeting, the reaction of the leaders was this. Particularly, their General Secretary met and told me that a Member of the Railway

Board met them. The attitude of the Government was that no demand could be fulfilled. That was their reaction. Actually what language was used, I did not know. And they insisted on the question of withdrawal of victimization cases. If that had been done, this work-to-rule could have been avoided. I had talks with the Ministers also. I told them: you give some assurance, so that this can be avoided. But there was no assurance given.

Ultimately, the workers boycotted that meeting of the 30th. The Confederation was called for a meeting on 30th April and again for a meeting. You note the dates. Again for a meeting on 14th May. Their decision for work-to-rule was from 8th May. It was the date of the anniversary of the historic Railway Strike of 1974. So, what does calling them for a meeting on 14th May mean? The Railway Administration is not prepared to concede the demands. It was utter negligence expressed by the Railway Administration.

MR. SPEAKER : You are making a criticism, and not putting a question.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Because I know all these developments. That is why I am telling them : even after the withdrawal of the work-to-rule, the position stands as it is. So unless this question of victimization is immediately solved, they are thinking in terms of again going into action. That is why I ask the Minister to give an assurance here and clarify whether their immediate demands would be conceded or not.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : My hon. friend referred to the history of the negotiations, and the threat and the execution of the threat to go on work-to-rule. And he said he was personally aware of it, since he was present when the decision was taken. I must admit I was not present when the decision was taken. But he said that an assurance was asked for, and it was not given. It is very difficult for any Government or any negotiating party, when 39 demands are put before them and they are asked to give an assurance on the spot. If matters were so simple, there need be no negotiations at all and if you made demands and say that they must immediately say "yes" or "no" then it is like making a demand and asking for its immediate acceptance.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I am talking about immediate demands.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Whether it is a negotiation, or dictation—I do

not know. My hon. friend took objection to the choice of the day, *sic.* 14th May because that was the date of the anniversary of the(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: 8th May was the date of the anniversary. On that day, the historic strike of 1974 was started. From that date, they decided to go on work-to-rule. But the meeting was called for the 14th May. That shows the Railway Administration was not willing to come to a settlement.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: No; it does not show that. I must, at the cost of repetition, remind the House that I said that there was a meeting with this Federation on the 20th and 21st December, in spite of the fact that this was not one of the two recognized federations. Then there were special meetings for the discussion of these demands with them on the 11th and 31st January and on the 21st April. (Interruptions) If the Government was not anxious for negotiations, if there was no inclination on the part of the Government (Interruptions) to undertake negotiations with the genuine spirit of finding a solution, then Government need not have had discussion with them on the 11th and 31st January and again on 21st April. Then, when it was found that no progress was being made, or no solution had been reached, then again there was a suggestion for a meeting on 30th April. 30th April is not the 8th of May. They were requested to come for a meeting on the 30th of April for which they raised objections saying that they had organisational work etc.

हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति क्षेत्र बनाना

* 62. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :
डा० विजय मण्डल :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति क्षेत्र बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किए हैं;

(ब) विश्व की बड़ी शक्तियों के इस बादे में क्या विचार हैं और उन्होंने इस संबंध में क्या सहायता की है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका इस पर सहमत नहीं है और इस क्षेत्र में सवालार मुद्दे बोत भीर भव्य शस्त्र एकलित कर रहा है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री घटल विहारी बालपेटी) :
(क) हिन्द महासागर के व्याक्रिया तटवर्ती और पश्च राज्यों के साथ हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति

का क्षेत्र बनाने का भारत समर्थन करता है। भारत ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर इस प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित करने का निरन्तर प्रयत्न किया है जिनमें संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, गृट निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों की बैठकें तथा द्विपक्षीय बातचीत भी शामिल हैं। हम तटवर्ती और पश्च राज्यों के सम्मेलन में सक्रिय रूप से भाग ले रहे हैं जो इस समय हिन्द महासागर से सम्बद्ध संयुक्त राष्ट्र तटवर्ती समिति के तत्वावधान में हो रहा है।

(ब) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और सोवियत समाजवादी गणराज्य संघ दोनों ने ही जून 18 को एता में साल्ट-II करार पर हस्ताक्षर करने के समय हिन्द महासागर में भ्रष्ट परिसीमन के विषय में द्विपक्षीय बातचीत को फिर से शुरू करने के अपने इरादे की पुनः पुष्टि की।

इस समय ये दोनों देश पर्यवेक्षकों के रूप में हिन्द महासागर के तटवर्ती और पश्च राज्यों के सम्मेलन में भाग ले रहे हैं। दोनों देशों ने प्रस्ताव के कलिपन पक्षों पर सहमति व्यक्त की है तथा इसके कुछ विषयों पर उन्होंने कोई प्रतिक्षय व्यक्त नहीं की है।

चीन के प्रतिनिधि ने इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है लेकिन फांस के प्रतिनिधि ने यह मत व्यक्त किया कि "शान्ति क्षेत्र" की अवधारणा मुस्यष्ट नहीं है और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भरातल पर इसे स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है।

(ग) उपर्योक्त सम्मेलन में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के प्रतिनिधि ने कहा कि वे शान्ति क्षेत्र के प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत बड़ी शक्तियों की उपस्थिति को समाप्त करने की अवधारणा को स्वीकार नहीं करते। यथापि इस आशय के समाचार मिले थे कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका इस क्षेत्र में अपनी सीनिक उपस्थिति को बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है लेकिन अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया लगता।

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : बंगला देश की लड़ाई के समय अमेरिका ने हिन्द महासागर में अपना सेंचुरी फ्लाइट बेज दिया था। आज भी हस्ती जहाजी समुद्री बेडा और अमेरिकी बेडा वहां है और उपद्रव मचा रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कौन से ऐसे प्रयत्न किए हैं सिक्यो-हिटो काउंसिल से या यू.एन से मेंटेट इश्क करने के ताकि इसको शान्ति का क्षेत्र घोषित किया जा सके?

श्री घटल विहारी बालपेटी : हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति का क्षेत्र बनाने का प्रस्ताव यू.एन का प्रस्ताव है। प्रायः सभी तटवर्ती देशों का उसे समर्थन प्राप्त है। इस समय एड हाक कमेटी के तटवाचान में यू.एन में बैठक हो रही है। लेकिन यह बात साफ़ है कि बैठक में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ने जो कुछ कहा है

उससे लगता है कि वह हिन्द महासागर को जान्ति जीव बनाने की जो हमारी कल्पना है उससे भिन्न कल्पना रखता है। लेकिन हम आशा करते हैं कि जो हिन्द महासागर के तट पर बसे हुए देश हैं वे अन्य देशों के सहयोग से इस जीव को जान्ति का जीव बनाने के प्रार्थने प्रयत्न जारी रखेंगे और अन्ततोगत्वा सफल होंगे।

श्री मुरेन विजयम : आजकल हिन्द महासागर में किन किन देशों के समुद्री बड़े मौजूद हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : देशों के में नाम गिनाऊं क्या मुझ से यह आशा की जाती है?

श्री श्याम नन्दन भिन्न : क्यों नहीं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभी बड़े देश हिन्द महासागर में बड़ी ताकत में मौजूद हैं। यद्यपि चारों सोवियत संघ और प्रमरीका के बीच में हो रही है लेकिन फ्रांस भी बहां है, यू.के. है, चीन भी है और लोटे मोटे देश भी आते जाते रहते हैं।

DR. BIJOY MONDAL : I want to know from the hon. Minister why the super powers are unwilling to make the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace? What is the reason for it and what is the attitude of the Bangladesh Government and the Government of Pakistan in making the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Both the Government of Pakistan and the Government of Bangladesh are a party to the resolution which had been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1971. So far as other powers are concerned, I have already thrown light on the attitude of the United States of America. Soviet Russia has by and large supported the concept of Indian Ocean being made a zone of peace.

PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR : The hon. Minister has stated that the problem of the Indian Ocean to be treated as a zone of peace has been going on in various discussions and consultative forums in the United Nations and outside and the Government of India has taken a consistent stand that the Indian Ocean must be free from all naval exercises by big and small powers. Both he and the Prime Minister have gone to the United States and the USSR, and on various other occasions they have had a chance of intimate contact and top level meetings here in Delhi and in other places. In all these meetings what precisely did the government tell these two super powers, United States and the USSR and what response they were able to evoke from them. Are

the government satisfied that the two super powers are gradually coming to an understanding on the approach of India and other littoral states in this area?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Whenever we meet the leaders of the Soviet Union or the United States, we discuss this question of Indian Ocean. The Joint Communique which was issued after the visit of the Prime Minister to Moscow makes a specific reference to this question. This question was also discussed in Washington when I was there for the meeting of the Joint Commission. India has been emphasising consistently and persistently that the Indian Ocean should be free of big power naval presence and rivalry; it should also be free from all naval bases including Diego Garcia. The response has been not to our satisfaction. But as I mentioned earlier the debate is going on in the United Nations and we hope something concrete will come out. Both the United States and the USSR have decided to resume their talks and that is a healthy development.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am grateful to the hon. Minister; he has expressly made it known to the House, the Government of India's position with regard to the Indian Ocean, that is precisely to dismantle all the naval bases in the Indian Ocean and convert it into a zone of peace. In that context I should like to know from hon. Minister whether he would agree with me that the opinion expressed by the United States of America in the United States Sub Committee is not in conformity with the basic principle of the Government of India, namely, dismantling of naval bases on the contrary the US authorities are on record saying that due to the crisis in the Gulf area and the military situation prevailing in those areas increased military presence is necessary for the interest of the United States of America and its global strategy and if so would the Government of India, in view of its policy, protest against the United States government policy of the increased presence in that area?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It has been made known to the United States authorities that any increase in the naval strength of the United States in the Indian Ocean or in the Gulf region will add to tension and will invite counter measures by other countries; what the countries of the region require is political stability and economic development and not strengthening of naval fleet or induction of new sophisticated weapons.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is now clear from the statement of the hon. Minister what India's position in this respect has been till now to treat more or less in the same way the naval presence

of all powers; he explained just now that Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace and it is a simple corollary that all powers should withdraw their naval presence. That is a very simplistic approach because it is well known that in all oceans of the world navies of big powers, small powers, do keep on moving. So, that is not the question. The straight question you have to clinch. Because you always seem to equate big naval powers present, meaning thereby USA is present, so the Soviet Union is present; Soviet Union is present, so the presence of U.S.A. is justified. That would not solve the problem. I would like to know categorically since you have come to know that United States of America has categorically refused to get out of the Indian Ocean, they have a permanent base which is used for nuclear presence at Diego Garcia, that is the real danger, do you have similar base? If it is not so by other powers, merely because they are on the defence, you try to keep your fleet. Are you going to equate this? Are you in the United Nations going to pointedly unite all other nations of the world as against the positive action of the United States of America and say that they must remove this base in Diego Garcia, particularly, the nuclear base? Ships may come and go, we can take care of it later.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There is no question of objection to movement of ships. If the movement is regular it is not extraordinary. If the movement is to safeguard legitimate interests, there are sea routes which are open to all countries and big powers are using those routes. Littoral countries are in a position to guarantee the freedom of navigation in the Indian Ocean. That does not require setting up of military bases or presence of big power navy almost on a permanent basis. They keep on moving. But the countries do remain in the Indian ocean. The hon. member has suggested something for action and I propose to examine the suggestion made by the hon. member.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 63 is postponed.

गुट निरपेक्ष देशों का सम्मेलन

* 64. श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त :

श्री अमर राय प्रधान :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल में हुई गुट निरपेक्ष समन्वय द्वारों की बैठक का क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(ब) सम्मेलन में कम्बूचिया और मिस्र के बारे में क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) The meeting of the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau at Colombo once again revealed the inherent strength and resilience of the Non-aligned Movement, the capacity to overcome internal differences of opinion in accordance with well-accepted principles, to maintain unity and continue its independent and dynamic role in international affairs. The text of the final communique adopted has already been placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) With regard to the participation of Kampuchea in the meeting, no consensus could be arrived at and the Chairman declared that without setting a precedent or prejudging the definite decision on this matter, neither this question nor any other issue related to Kampuchea would be raised in the Plenary or at any of the Committees. On the question of temporary suspension of Egypt, the Bureau Members felt that it was beyond their competence to deal with this matter and accordingly the Bureau decided that the proposal be left for decision by the Sixth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Movement.

SHRI YADAVENDRA DUTT : Is it a fact that certain powers made a move at the Non-aligned Conference to ascribe certain Resolution which might have had the effect of aligning the non-aligned movement virtually to certain blocks of powers whom they profess that those blocks were their natural friends? Is so, what was the stand of the Government of India in the matter?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No such proposal was made. On the contrary the Colombo meeting has emphasized the non-block character of the non-aligned movement had also as an independent factor in international politics to maintain peace and develop-cooperation on the basis of five principles of peaceful Co-existence.

SHRI YADAVENDRA DUTT : The question is of shifting the question of Egyptian expulsion on the non-aligned movement to the Havana Session. Will it be proper to penalise the State for actions which that State might have done in its own national interest and those interest may not have been agreeable to certain powers. Is the non-aligned movement going to accept this principle of expulsion, because of certain nation's taking action in their own national interest.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The question of suspension of Egypt is complex and complicated question. There is no precedent for expelling any member, least of all a founder-member. But on the West Asian and Middle Eastern problem, the non-aligned movement has been taking a very consistent stand. Unfortunately, the treaty between Egypt and Israel is a partial treaty and not a comprehensive settlement. The entire Arab territory has not been vacated and the legitimate rights of the Palestinians have not been restored, including the right to have an independent State. India has criticised the treaty because we feel that the treaty falls short of a comprehensive settlement. But there was no consensus so far as the question of suspension of Egypt was concerned.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : May I know whether the Government of Cuba gave a draft declaration to be presented in the next summit in Havana and what are the items included in the draft? May I know whether the Kampuchea issue has been included in the draft? May I also know whether the Cuban Government said in the draft, "Socialist world is a natural ally to the non-aligned movement"? May I know whether the hon. Minister agrees with this Cuban proposition or not? |

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The hon. Vice-President of Cuba was in New Delhi for consultations, which are being held in the capitals of non-aligned countries in preparation for the forthcoming Havana summit. The question of Kampuchea has to be decided by the

summit and the question will be who should represent Kampuchea. That will not be a part of the document. It is not correct to say that the draft document circulated by Cuba includes the demand that non-aligned nations should declare the socialist block as their natural ally. Our Cuban friends made it quite clear that their national position on this question, is different. They do regard the socialist countries as their natural ally and as the ally of non-aligned nations. But as Chairman of the non-aligned summit they said they will not impose their views on the movement as a whole and we are satisfied with the position that they have stated.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : I just heard the Foreign Minister saying that Egypt-Israel treaty does not take into account the problem of Palestinian refugees as also many other outstanding problems in that area. May I ask him in this context as to why was it they immediately before the non-aligned bureau meeting, the Prime Minister of India came forward with a Statement and letter to the Cuban President, Fidel Castro, that India will not attend the non-aligned summit in case Egypt is not admitted there? On the one hand, the Foreign Minister says, the treaty is not satisfactory. On the other hand, the Prime Minister is going on record saying that unless Egypt attends, he will not attend the non-aligned summit. What is the logic behind this?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There is no question of keeping out Egypt from the summit meeting. If any decision has to be taken on the demand made by Arab countries for temporary suspension of Egypt it has to be decided by the summit. The Prime Minister made India's position clear. But in an earlier interview he had also said that if there was no consensus on this question, India will abide by the general opinion.

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA : As far as the policy of India is concerned, is it not outstanding that the Palestinians are on the right path, their motherland has been denied to them and that they should get their right? If that be the case, as far as this Treaty between Egypt and Israel is concerned, it is not in the interest of the Arab and the Middle-East as a whole. It is a partial manoeuvring which will weaken the policy of justice. Is it or is it not correct?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Palestinian question is the core of the Middle-East problem. Unless legitimate rights, national rights of the Palestinians are restored, unless they are allowed to come to their hearths and homes, unless they are allowed to exercise the right to an independent state if they want to have such a State, the possibility of a lasting and just peace in the Middle-East will not materialise.

Attack on Hindu Temples in Malaysia

+

*66. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:
SHRI CHIMAN BHAI SHUKLA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen press report in the 'Hindustan Times' of the 31st May, 1979 wherein it has been stated that Hindu temples in Malaysia are under constant attack by fanatic groups in that country ;

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged by the Government of India ; and

(c) what steps have been taken for the safety of sacred deities ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). मलयेशिया की सरकार के द्वारा अपने घनिष्ठ और मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में राजनीतिक सूत्रों के माध्यम से इस प्रश्न पर विचार-विनियम किया गया है। मलयेशिया की सरकार ने हमें यह बताया है कि इस दिला में उसने क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं। मलयेशिया की सरकार और वहाँ की जनता गण्डार्दी के इन कृत्यों को जितना गम्भीर मानती है उसे हम सराहते हैं और हमें यह पूरा विश्वास है कि वह इस बात के लिए पर्याप्त कार्यवाही करेगी कि ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं फिर न हों।

श्री विमल जाई एच० शुक्ल : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान जब गुलाम था तब ऐसी बातें हों तो समझ में आ सकता है। कोई देश हिन्दुस्तान से होस्टाइल हो तब भी समझ में आ सकता है। लेकिन मलयेशिया जिस से भारत का इतना अच्छा सम्बन्ध है वहाँ ऐसी घटना घटती है तो लोगों में एक चिन्ता होना बहुत स्वाभाविक है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जाना चाहूँगा कि कितने मन्दिरों पर हमले हुए और हमले से मन्दिर की क्या क्या दुर्दशा हुई?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री तक चार घटनाएं हुई हैं जिन में पांच मंदिरों पर हमले हुए हैं। हमलों का रूप मूर्तियों को तोड़ने का है। तोड़ने वाले रात के अन्वेरे में चोरी छिपे आते हैं, तोड़ कर भागने की कोशिश करते हैं। एक मामले में मंदिर के रक्षक के साथ उन का संघर्ष भी हुआ था। वह मामला अदालत में है। मलेशिया के प्रधान मंत्री ने मार्बंजनिक रूप से इन कार्यवाहियों की निन्दा की है। दोनों देश मिल कर ऐसी घटनाएं न होने पाएं, इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। लेकिन सदन जानता है कि हर देश में बोडे व

बोडे दीवाने रहा करते हैं। लेकिन उन दीवानों की बजह से न हमें अपने सम्बन्ध बिगड़ने देने चाहिए और न अपना दिमाग बिगड़ने देना चाहिए।

श्री विमल जाई एच० शुक्ल : पांच मंदिरों में से कितने मंदिरों में पुनर्प्रतिष्ठा हुई है और यह पुनर्प्रतिष्ठा करने में वहाँ की सरकार ने क्या सहयोग दिया है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मलयेशिया में अनेक धार्मिक संगठन सक्रिय हैं और वह मलयेशिया की सरकार से सीधा सम्बन्ध स्थापित किए हुए हैं। मंत्री तक हमारी ओर से वहाँ मन्दिरों या मूर्तियों के पुनर्निर्माण में कोई सहायता नहीं मांगी गई है। अगर ऐसी सहायता मांगी गई तो उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है। पहला काम तो इस तरह के विद्युतों को रोकना है क्यों कि इस तरह की घटनाएं यहाँ के जन-मानस में उत्तेजना पैदा करती हैं और उस दिशा में हम प्रयत्नशील हैं।

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI : Has any prosecution been launched in these cases? Press reports also say that Indian nationals are being discriminated against in the matter of trade & employment. Is it true?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I would like to reply to the second part of the question first. We have not received any reports suggesting that there is any discrimination on the basis of race, citizenship or creed in Malaysia. But in one case, which I referred to earlier, one person was arrested and he is being tried in a court.

डा० कर्ण सिंह : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ इन दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटनाओं की निन्दा मलेशिया की सरकार और लोगों ने की है वहाँ में एक प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यदि, जो मूर्तियां टूटी हैं उनकी पुनर्स्थापना के लिए नयी मूर्तियों की आवश्यकता हो तो भारत सरकार शायद न भेज सके लेकिन हमारे देश में बड़े दूसरे दृस्ट हैं जैसे रिहर्पिं देवस्थानम् है, व्यार्थ द्रुस्ट, इत्यादि हैं उन से यदि कहा जाए तो मुझे विश्वास है कि सहर्ष नयी मूर्तियां यहाँ से भेजी जा सकती हैं, मलेशिया और भारत बीच दोनों देशों के लोगों के परस्पर हित में। यदि इस प्रकार की कोई योजना हो तो मंत्री जी बतायें। इस प्रकार की बात आसानी से हो सकती है। तो इसके विषय में मंत्री जी की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम जानते हैं कि डा० कर्ण सिंह पुराने मंदिरों की रक्षा के लिए और नये मंदिरों के निर्माण के लिए कितने प्राची काम कर रहे हैं। यदि उनकी सेवाओं की ओर सहायता की आवश्यकता हुई तो हम जरूर उनके पास पहुँचेंगे।

National Permits to the Residents of Sikkim

***68. SHRI CHHATRA BAHADUR CHHETRI :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether he will consider increasing fleet of transport between Sikkim and rest of India by granting National Permits to *bona fide* residents of Sikkim ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 has not yet been extended to the State of Sikkim. The question of grant of National Permits by Government of Sikkim, therefore, does not arise at present.

श्री अल्प बहादुर शेखी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिक्किम एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है, इस बात को देखते हुए क्या मोटर विहिकिल्स एक्ट में परिवर्तन करने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का इरादा है जिससे कि वहां की जनता की आवश्यकता और मांग को पूरा किया जा सके ? यदि हां तो कब तक ?

श्री अल्प राम : अभी होम मिनिस्ट्री ने किल्यरेंस नहीं दी है। अभी सिक्किम के ट्रांसपोर्ट सेकेटरी 10 जुलाई को आए थे और उनसे हमारे सेकेटरी की बातचीत हुई थी तो उन्होंने कहा कि अभी हमारा इरादा मोटर विहिकिल्स एक्ट, 1939 को लागू करने का नहीं है क्योंकि सिक्किम का मोटर व्हीकिल्स एक्ट वहां लागू है।

श्री अल्प बहादुर शेखी : क्या सिक्किम राज्य के पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ? यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ? सिक्किम में पर्यटन के लिए बहुत अच्छे स्थान हैं, इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार सिक्किम राज्य की क्या मदद कर रही है ?

श्री अल्प राम : इस बक्त सवाल मोटर विहिकिल्स एक्ट को लागू करने का था। जहां तक और स्कीमों की बात है सिक्किम बैकवर्ड एरिया है और उसके लिए होम मिनिस्ट्री कदम उठा रही है।

श्री हुम्म चन्द कछवायः अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिक्किम की नागरिक संघर्ष समिति ने भारत सरकार के अनेक कानूनों और नियमों को वहां लागू करने के लिए निवेदन किया है। उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री जी, गृह मंत्री जी तथा कानन मंत्री जी को इस संबंध में लिखा है। उनकी मांगों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या प्राप 'मोटर व्हीकल्ज एक्ट' को वहां शीघ्र लागू करने जा रहे हैं ? सिक्किम जाने के लिए सवाय मोटर मार्ग के दूसरा कोई मार्ग नहीं है। इस कानून के वहां पर लागू कर दिये जाने से वहां अधिक मोटरों का आवागमन ही सकेगा तथा इससे उस क्षेत्र का काफी विकास

होगा आपने अभी हाल में इस कानून में एक संशोधन किया है—वह संशोधन सिक्किम के लिए भी लागू हो सकता है या नहीं ?

श्री अल्प राम : मैंने अभी स्पष्टीकरण दिया था कि जब तक स्टेट गवर्नरेंट नहीं चाहीया या जब तक होम मिनिस्ट्री से उसके लिए किल्यरेंस नहीं मिलेगी, तब तक हम उसको जबरदस्ती वहां पर लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमने जन में इस संबंध में होम मिनिस्ट्री को फिर से लिखा है, उनकी राय तथा सिक्किम गवर्नरेंट की राय आने के बाद हमें इसको वहां लागू करने में कोई एतराज नहीं है।

श्री हुम्म चन्द कछवायः उन्होंने प्रधान जी, गृह मंत्री जी और कानून मंत्री जी को अपना ज्ञापन दिया है, जिसमें उन्होंने भारत सरकार के सभी कानूनों को वहां पर लागू करने के लिए कहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस काम में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री अल्प राम : बहुत से कानून वहां लागू कर दिये गये हैं, लेकिन मोटर व्हीकल्ज एक्ट के बारे में अभी उनकी राय नहीं आई है। उनकी राय आने के बाद कार्यवाही की जायगी।

श्री राधव जी : सिक्किम की जनता के बहुत बड़े समुदाय की मांग है कि इंडियन मोटर व्हीकल्ज एक्ट को सिक्किम राज्य में भी लागू किया जाय। उन्होंने इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार को भी पत्र लिखे हैं। क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूं क्या ऐसा हो सकता है कि उनको पत्र लिखने के बायां, वहां के अधिकारियों और यहां के अधिकारियों में चर्चा हो ताकि मालूम हो सके कि इस कानून को वहां लागू करने में क्या कठिनाईयां हैं ? राष्ट्रीय परमिट जारी करने से वहां के लोग भारत में आ सकेंगे और भारत के लोग वहां जा सकेंगे—इसलिए इस काम में शीघ्रता करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

श्री अल्प राम : जैसा मैंने अभी अर्ज किया था, शायद माननीय सदस्य ने सुना नहीं, सिक्किम सरकार के सेकेटरी ट्रांसपोर्ट वहां आये थे और उन्होंने यह राय जाहिर की कि हम अभी यह इरादा नहीं रखते हैं कि इस एक्ट को वहां पर लागू किया जाय। एक दिक्कत मझे मालूम हुई है—सिक्किम के लोग ऐसा समझते हैं कि इस एक्ट को यदि वहां लागू कर दिया गया, तो नेशनल परमिट्स देने के मामले में वहां के रेजिडेंट सफायदा नहीं उठा पायेंगे, इन्हियन रेजिडेंट्स उसका फायदा उठा लेंगे, वे नेशनल परमिट्स ले जायेंगे और इससे वहां के लोग इस बक्त भी फायदा उठा रहे हैं, वे नहीं उठा पायेंगे।

श्री छविराम अर्गल : क्या सिक्किम के लोगों ने इस प्रकार की कोई मार्ग केन्द्रीय शासन से की है कि वहां के बाहनों को दूसरे स्टेट्स में ले जाने में कठिन ही होती है ? जैसे उनका वैस्ट बंगाल के साथ बांध र

लगता है, उनका व्हीकल वैस्ट बंगाल में नहीं जा सकता है, जिससे माल के लाने-जाने में बहुत दिक्कत होती है। इस कठिनाई को देखते हुए केंद्र का जो मोटर व्हीकलज एक्ट है, वह वहां पर लागू हो, इस संबंध में आप कोई पहल करेंगे?

श्री चांद राम : जैसा मैंने आभी घर्ज किया है कि हमको कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। हमारी निनिस्ट्री ने होम मिनिस्ट्री को लिखा है। हम एक वहां पर लागू करने के लिये राजी हैं, बरते कि वहां की सरकार ऐसा चाहे। जहां तक वेस्ट बंगाल की बात है, सिलिंगडी और दूसरे हिस्सों में माल लाने-जाने के लिये एक इन्टर स्टेट एग्रीमेंट वैस्ट बंगाल के साथ हमा था प्रोर उस एग्रीमेंट के तहत वहां पर यातायात चल रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Two Year Medical Course

*65. **SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce a two year medical course in place of present system of medical education?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY) : Some suggestions have been received from time to time, but there is as yet no concrete proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce such a course. In any case, it will not be in place of the present system.

Agitation in AIIMS

*67. **SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the full facts behind the reported agitation in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences over Selection Committee and other matters; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to see that this premier Institute functions in a socially dedicated way to fulfil the objectives for which it was constituted?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences has stated that there has been no agitation in the Institute over the Selection Committee or any other matter. There is a solitary case of a writ-petition having

been filed by one Dr. M. M. Kapoor, Associate Professor in the Department of Surgery in the Supreme Court challenging the constitution of the Standing Selection Committee and the validity of the appointment of the Director of the Institute. This writ petition had earlier been dismissed by the High Court of Delhi in limine and Dr. Kapoor has filed a special leave petition in the Supreme Court of India. The matter is *sub judice*.

(b) In pursuance of the recommendations contained in the 102nd Report of the Estimates Committee on Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, a Review Committee, under the Chairmanship of Shri T. A. Pai, M.P. has been appointed to go into the working of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh. One of the terms of reference of the Review Committee is to *assess* how far the Institute has achieved the objectives laid-down by the Act of Parliament.

Man Power Supply to Gulf Countries

*69. **SHRI S. JAGANATHAN :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some countries have entered into comprehensive pacts with Gulf countries for man power supply; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India also propose to enter into such pacts?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) : (a) and (b). We know of a few cases where agreements for man-power supply had been entered into by others with Gulf countries. Government of India is also actively examining the question of concluding agreements on man-power supply with countries in the West Asian and North African region including the Gulf countries. In fact, an inter-ministerial group is currently engaged in evolving the draft of such comprehensive agreements.

Electrification of Delhi Ring Railway

*70. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on the electrification of Delhi Ring Railway;

(b) the provision made therefor in the current year Budget; and

(c) the expenditure incurred, so far, and the time by which this scheme will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) Electrification of the Delhi Ring Railway is a part of the project of providing electrified intra-urban rail commuter services in Delhi Area which is estimated to cost Rs. 21.61 crores.

(b) Rs. 9 lakhs.

(c) As this project has yet to be cleared by the Planning Commission and approved by the Cabinet, no expenditure has been incurred. The project will be completed in three to four years from the time it is cleared.

Deterioration in the Punctuality of Trains

*71. **SHRI DURGA CHAND: SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a great deterioration in the punctuality of trains these days;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what remedial steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) There has been some deterioration in the punctuality of trains in the recent past.

(b) Punctuality performance of trains was seriously affected during May and June due to cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and unseasonal heavy rains in Maharashtra, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh areas. In fact, the repercussion of the cyclone is even now being felt on the trains passing over the Vijaywada-Gudur section. Punctuality performance was also affected by increased incidence of alarm chain pulling in some areas and disconnection of hose-pipes and other miscreant activities. There were other unavoidable causes also, such as, extreme summer heat in some parts of North and Central India, besides, public/staff agitations and accidents. In addition, there was loss of punctuality of trains also for avoidable causes, such as, loco failures, loco losses, signal failures and other operating failures.

(c) The imperative need to improve punctuality was also impressed upon the General Managers during their last meet-

ing with the Board on 12-6-79. Avoidable detentions are taken up immediately and remedial/ punitive action taken to improve the running of trains. General Managers have been instructed to give high priority to punctual running of trains and to deal with slackness of staff in this matter very firmly. It was also decided that Zonal Railways will set up monitoring cells and depute teams of officers and supervisors to accompany specific trains to ensure punctuality and better up-keep. Liaison is also being maintained with the concerned State Governments to check the incidence of alarm chain pulling, disconnection of hose-pipes and other miscreants activities.

Coal Pilferage from open loaded Rakes and Wagons

*72. **SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Coal pilferage from loaded rakes and wagons at Railway Stations and sidings has become rampant in 1978-79;
- (b) whether involvement of Railway Protection Force is there specially when large quantities are pilfered; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken to prevent this situation.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) Judged from the number of cases registered with the Railway Protection Force, there has been some increase in the pilferage of coal in 1978-79 as compared to 1977-78.

(b) No.

(c) The increase in the number of cases detected has kept pace with the number of cases registered. Besides, the following preventive steps have been taken to check pilferage.

1. All block rakes carrying coal are escorted by the R.P.F. staff.
2. Adequate R.P.F. staff are posted at yards and locosheds to guard coal wagons and coal stacks.
3. Dog Squads are used to patrol vulnerable yards and black spots by surprise.
4. R.P.F. pickets have been set up at vulnerable stations and sections.

5. C.I.B. staff of Zonal Railways and plain clothed staff of divisions are deputed to collect crime intelligence regarding coal theft/pilferage and to organise frequent raids against anti-social elements.

6. Joint checks of weighment of wagons, receipt and issue of coal etc. at various depots are made by Inspectors of the Commercial, Mechanical and R.P.F. Departments to ensure proper accountal.

Crisis in Taxi Trade in Metropolitan Cities

*73. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE : DR. BAPU KALDATE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that taxi trade has been seriously affected in the Metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras ;

(b) whether the present policies of pricing, distribution of passenger cars, the cost of ancillaries and petrol have any bearing on this crisis ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to consider this crisis ; and

(d) if not, what other remedies have been thought of by Government to end this crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) As far as the Ministry of Shipping and Transport is aware, taxi trade has not been seriously affected in Metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(b) At present there is no control on the pricing and distribution of passenger cars including ancillaries. The price of petrol in India depends upon international prices of the crude.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

I.L.O. Conference Geneva

*74. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether he recently attended the International Labour Organisation Conference at Geneva and led the Indian delegation there ;

(b) if so, full facts thereof including names of delegates who attended and the subjects discussed and decisions reached;

(c) whether he was unanimously selected as Chairman of the said Conference ; and

(d) if so, the broad details of the main points be stressed in his Presidential observations and in his other sayings at the Geneva Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *I. Names of Delegates*

Minister attending the Conference

Shri Ravindra Varma, Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Labour.

A. Government Group

Delegates

1. Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, Minister of Labour and Tourism, Government of Maharashtra.

2. Shri K. S. Raghupathi, Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

Alternate Delegates/Advisers

3. Shri C. R. Gharekhan, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office in Geneva.

4. Shri R.K.A. Subrahmanyam, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

5. Shri T. S. Sankaran, Chairman, State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil-Nadu.

6. Shri V. P. Sawhney, Director-General (Labour Welfare), Ministry of Labour.

7. Shri C. R. Nair, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

8. Shri K. S. Sodhi, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of India, Geneva.

9. Shri S. S. Mukerji, Deputy Director, Ministry of Labour.

10. Shri B. Shetty, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of India, Geneva.

B. Employers' Group

Delegate

1. Shri Naval H. Tata, President, Employers Federation of India.

Alternate Delegate

2. Shri Moosa Raza, Managing Director, National Textile Corporation.

Advisers

3. Dr. S. K. Somaiya, Representative of the Council of Indian Employers.

4. Shri N. M. Vakil, Representative of the Council of Indian Employers.

5. Shri Sumant J. Patel, Representative of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation.

C. Workers' Group

Delegate

1. Shri S. Venkat Ram, President, Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

Advisers

2. Shri Prabhakar Ghate, Representative of the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh.

3. Dr. M. K. Pandhe, Representative of the Centre of Indian Trade Unions.

II. The Agenda of the Conference

The Agenda of the Conference was as follows :—

I. Reports of the Governing Body and the Director-General.

II. Programme and Budget proposals and other financial questions.

III. Information and reports on the application of Conventions and Recommendations.

IV. Revision of the Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised)

1932 (No. 32) (second discussion).

V. Hours of work and rest periods in road transport (second discussion).

VI. Older Workers : work and retirement (first discussion).

VII. Follow-up of the World Employment Conference : basic needs (general discussion).

VIII. Structure of the ILO: Report of the Working Party on Structure.

The Conference also had before it the fifteenth Special Report of the Director-General on the application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa, adopted by the Conference at its 48th (1964) Session.

III. Decisions reached at the Conference

Briefly the decisions reached were as follows

The Conference adopted a 203.8 million dollar budget for the biennium 1980-81.

The Conference also adopted a Convention and a Recommendation each (i) on Hours of Work and Rest Periods in Road Transport and (ii) on the Protection of Dockers. It also paved the way for the adoption, next year, of a Recommendation offering a better deal to older workers.

The Conference reaffirmed the validity of the development strategy adopted at the 1976 World Employment Conference, aimed at reducing and eliminating poverty by increasing productive employment and meeting basic human needs.

The Conference decided to renew the mandate of the Working Party on the Structure of ILO to enable it to arrive at a final agreement on the various issues pending before it and to submit a final report on the major issues relating to the organisation's structure at the next year's Session.

The Conference adopted the Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations and noted with satisfaction the continuing efforts made by Governments to ensure compliance with ratified Conventions.

The Conference also adopted resolutions on Child Labour, Disabled Persons, the Use of Arabic Lanaguage in ILO, the Development of the ILO's Programme for the Imprevement of Industrial Relations and the ILO Technical Cooperation Programme.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Labour was unanimously elected President of the Conference.

(d) The main points stressed by the Labour Minister were :

(i) The International Labour Organisation had survived many decades and many vicissitudes and had repeatedly demonstrated its utility, its resilience and its continuing promise. The primary reason for this resilience was ILO's commitment to the concepts of universality, tripartism and social justice.

(ii) The Conference coincided with the 60th anniversary of the Organisation. The configuration of the political map of the world had changed in the six decades. New nations had emerged. The advent and accession of new countries to the ILO had brought to the Organisation countries with new ethos, new traditions and different styles of functioning. This increasing universality also imposed the obligation to ensure the universality of the relevance and the impact of the organisation and its programmes. ILO's massive record of achievement in the formulation of standards and conventions had been of relevance primarily to the industrially advanced countries. But to the large majority of workers in the developing countries, these standards and conventions had only distant relevance. The primary problems of the work force in these countries, accounting for an overwhelming percentage of humanity were the problems of unemployment, under employment, intermittent employment, inadequate incomes, and the absence of access to the amenities necessary for the fulfilment of their basic needs.

(iii) The large majority of the workers of the world lived in rural areas and were in the unorganised sector, or in the informal sector, or in the self-employed sector. This underlined the need for an appropriate technology that would maximise production and employment, create the infrastructure necessary for modernisation, promote social justice by preventing the evils of the concentration of power and of inequality in the distribution of the fruits of progress. It was hoped that the ILO would contribute its share in the identification of such an appropriate technology in areas where this was of paramount importance in order to deal with the problems of unemployment and poverty, and also to reorient and expand training projects to ensure the transmission and imparting of new skills that were necessary for the new technology, and for updating and modernising old skills, and ensuring that these opportunities were made available even to those in the unorganised and the self-employed sectors.

(iv) The provision of basic needs, universal education and training, land reforms, working out of mutually reinforcing rela-

tionships between the capital-intensive and labour-intensive technologies, generation of employment and raising the level of productivity and, above all, the effective participation of the mass of people in the processes of development through economic and political institutions were the steps that needed urgently to be taken at the national level as also within a favourable international framework.

(v) If the pre-occupations of the developing world with the problem of poverty and unemployment were not to result in their according low priority to the standard setting activities of the ILO, the remedy lay in ensuring the relevance of the standards to the last majority of the membership of the ILO. One might not get the best from conventions and recommendations if an increasing number of conventions were ratified by a decreasing number of member countries.

(vi) The commitment of the ILO to the objective of abolishing child labour by legislative means remained. But this commitment had to be reconciled with the economic reality. While moving towards the prohibition of child labour, one had to take immediate steps to protect children at work, control conditions of work and insist on measures for the education, improvement of skills and development of children's adaptability for their future working life.

(vii) The test of the universality of the ILO would lie on its ability to re-orient its traditional activities to contemporary concerns, particularly of the developing countries of the world.

(viii) ILO must unequivocally focus its attention on the working poor in the rural areas and in the urban informal sector. It should improve its qualitative contribution at micro-level, identify new modes to reconcile growth with enquiry and increase in incomes with asset creation, identify industrial relation systems best geared to development, improve delivery systems for training and social services, improve conditions of work and safety in rural areas, promote the organisation of rural workers and widen the range of choice of technology in specific sectors. It must see that the new conceptual framework and technical cooperation were linked to other institutional arrangements that were being set up.

(ix) The changes brought about by the accession of the newly independent and the developing countries to the ILO, the emergence of the State as an employer and the growing realisation by the three

parties, namely, the Government, employers and workers, of the relative merits of pursuing the path of conciliation must find a new equilibrium in the structure and the methods of functioning of the International Labour Organisation.

(x) Concluding the debate on the Director-General's annual report on the policy of Apartheid in South Africa, the Labour Minister referred to the contributions made by Mahatma Gandhi to the cause of human rights. He also drew attention to suggestions made in the course of the debate on the—

Setting up of a special committee for apartheid at the next year's Conference;

—Creation of a joint ILO/Organisation of African Unity expert group to evaluate ILO activities and propose future action;

—voluntary contributions to help ILO establish a comprehensive programme to benefit South African workers.

Meetings of General Managers

*75. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken to curb the growing indiscipline among the Railway workers and their sporadic agitations that have disrupted the smooth running of the trains;

(b) the recommendations made at the meetings of the General Managers held on the 12th and 13th June, 1979.; and

(c) the action taken on them ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) Firm instructions were issued on 31-3-79 that, in the event of illegal strikes/stoppages of work, consequential action viz., deduction of proportionate wages for the period of absence from work and break in service (involving forfeiture of all leave earned upto the date of the strike, postponement of date of increment and commencement of service afresh on the resumption of duty after the strike for the purpose of eligibility for leave and passes and sanction of special contribution to the Provident Fund and Pensionary benefits on retirement) should be enforced. The instructions also lay down that the condonation of

such break in service can be ordered only with the authority of the President and till the break is condoned, no lower authority can assume that the break will be condoned and give the benefits that they have lost by participation in an illegal strike/stoppages of work.

Firm instructions already exist that stoppages of train services should be viewed seriously and deterrent action taken.

With a view to meet any contingency, some Railway Territorial Army units have been mobilised as a stand-by arrangement for deployment if circumstances so warrant.

(b) and (c) The strategies to be adopted with a view to remove transport bottlenecks, gear up operations and to improve the over-all efficiency in railway administration were discussed in great depth at the Conference of the General Managers of Zonal Railways convened in June 1979 immediately after the new Chairman, Railway Board, took over. Several follow-up measures, based on the decisions of the Conference, including monitoring at the Board level, have brought about a considerable improvement in rail operations.

Bonus to Railwaymen

*76. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken over the bonus issue to the Railwaymen and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, when this issue will be decided by the Government;

(c) whether Government accept the principle of bonus to Railwaymen;

(d) what are the latest demands of Railwaymen over this issue;

(e) what will be the financial implication if the demand of bonus is not met; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the Railway men are agreeable for the payment of the bonus at the time of retirement ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is under active consideration of the Government and a decision will be taken by the Government shortly.

(c) The Government has not taken any decision on this matter so far.

(d) The Railwaymen have demanded payment of 8.33% of wages as minimum bonus.

(e) For railway employees alone the financial implications will be about Rs. 71 crores per annum.

(f) No such proposal has been received by the Government.

Amendment to Bonus Act

*77. SHRI ANANT DAVE:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASSTE:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the recommendations of the Bhoopathilingam Committee have been considered and decision taken on an integrated policy of the Government on bonus issue as a whole;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to bring forward the necessary amendments in the Bonus Act framed on the basis of this decision;

(c) if so, what are its details; and

(d) if not, how it will affect the interest of industrial workers as such?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). The question of bonus, including extension of the coverage and related issues, is receiving very careful consideration and the Government's intention is to introduce the necessary legislation before the festival season.

दो-मंजिले रेल डिव्हे

*78. श्री सुरेन्द्र लाल सुमन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने कि कूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दो मंजिले रेल डिव्हे बनाने के कार्यक्रम में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि योड़ी दूर की रेल लाइन में मालियों को भीड़ अधिक रहती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का दो-मंजिला रेल डिव्हे लगाने के मामले में योड़ी दूरी की गाड़ियों को प्राप्तिकर्ता देने की नीति अपनाने का विचार है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पिंड नारायण) :

(क) 1977-78 के दौरान सवारी डिव्हा कारखाने द्वारा बड़ी लाइन के 12 दो-मंजिले सवारी डिव्हों का निर्माण पहले ही किया जा चुका है और 1979-80 की अवधि में 24 और दो मंजिले सवारी डिव्हों का उत्पादन होने की प्रत्यक्षा है।

(ख) जी हां, केवल महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर और उनके आंस पास।

(ग) अदेखाकृत कम धूल वाले योड़ी दूरी के चूने हुए मालों पर दो मंजिले सवारी डिव्हे चलाने का विनिश्चय किया गया है।

Development of Cochin Port

*79. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on schemes for the development of the Cochin Harbour submitted by the Port Trust; and

(b) if so, the details of the project and other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b), An integrated scheme for the development of Cochin Port for handling of POL and fertilisers at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.08 crores has been received from Cochin Port Trust for sanction by the Government. A decision would be taken on merits of the proposal.

पंजाब में काम करने वाले बिहार और उड़ीसा के बंधुओं मजदूर

* 50. श्री राम नरेश कुशावाहा :

श्री राम सागर :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बंधुओं मजदूर प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए कोई कानून बनाया था;

(ख) क्या सरकार का व्यात "नवभारत टाइम्स" दिनांक 30 मई, 1979 में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि बिहार और उड़ीसा के लगभग 30 कर्वि मजदूर जिला जालन्धर में तलवंडी मार्ग में बंधुओं मजदूरों के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं और उनसे बन्दूक की नौक पर जबरदस्ती काम लिया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे अन्य स्थानों का पता लगाने के लिए, जहां पर बंधुओं मजदूर प्रथा अभी भी प्रचलित है, कोई प्रायोग गठित करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या उन मजदूरों को कोई रोजगार दिया गया है?

अम तथा संबंधीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(भी लार्टन साय) (क) से (घ) बलात या अंशतः बलात अम पद्धति को, जिस के अन्तर्गत छहों लेनदार के लिये श्रम या सेवा करता है और जो सामान्यतः बंधित श्रम पद्धति के नाम से जानी जाती है, बंधित श्रम पद्धति (उत्पादन) अधिनियम द्वारा समाप्त किया गया था। इस अधिनियम के अधीन राज्य सरकारें इस के उपबन्धों को कार्यान्वित करती हैं तथा जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों को ऐसी व्यक्तियों तथा ऐसे कार्य प्राप्त करती हैं, जो वह यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये आवश्यक समझें कि अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का अन्ती तरह से पालन किया जा रहा है।

2. समाचारपत्र के रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जिला जालन्धर में बलात श्रम की अधिकाधित घटना पंजाब सरकार को भेजी गई थी और अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह बंधित श्रमिकों को मुक्त कराए तथा उन का पुनर्वास करे। पंजाब सरकार से प्राप्त प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि पुलिस की मध्यस्थता से अब 36 संबंधित व्यक्तियों के मजुरी के हिसाब किताब चूकता कर दिए गए, जो अधिकाधिक रूप से बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा कुछ उड़ीसा के प्रवासी श्रमिक थे, और तलवंडी, अबदार ग्राम (जिला जालन्धर) में अमीदार के पास काम कर रहे थे। जांच-पड़ताल जारी है और पंजाब सरकार से आगे और रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ग) अप्रैल, 1979 में बंधित श्रमिक संबंधी एक समिति गठित की गई जो बंधुओं श्रमिकों का पता लगाने और उन्हें मुक्त कराने में और अधिक कारबर प्रक्रियाओं और पद्धतियों की समीक्षा करेंगी तथा उन में सुधार की सिफारिश करेंगी। किसी प्रकार का प्रायोग नियुक्त करने का विचार नहीं है।

Continuous closure of Gate No. 499

581. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department has received complaints regarding the inconvenience and obstruction of traffic caused by the almost continuous closing of Gate No. 499 situated in the heart of business area, half a furlong from the Raja Ki Mandi Station;

(b) if so, what action has been or is proposed to be taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to order its electrification, and automatic operation to be taken in hand immediately to obviate this trouble?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to provide automatic lifting barrier type gates for which approval of Commissioner of Railway Safety (as required under the rules) has already been sought. The work would be taken in hand immediately on receipt of approval from the Commissioner of Railway Safety.

Vehicles in Headquarters of N.E. and Northern Railways

583. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred question No. 8723 on the 26th April, 1979 regarding automobile vehicle of Railways and state:

(a) the number of vehicles existing at the Headquarters and Divisional Headquarters on the N.E. and Northern Railways 10 years back and on date;

(b) the reasons for such enormous increase in number of these vehicles while offices are closely located and the work was managed with lesser number of vehicles earlier; and

(c) whether Government intend to get the necessity of these huge number of vehicles scrutinised and withdraw excess number of vehicles to enforce economy and control their misuse, if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha-

(c) Based on the instructions issued by Ministry of Finance on 22-5-79, Ministry of Railways have directed all the Zonal Railways, which includes Northern and N.E. Railways, to undertake a review of the strength of the staff cars and other vehicles, including operational vehicles, with a view to exploring the possibility of reducing the number of vehicles by at least 10%. Till this review is completed, Ministry of Railways will not consider purchase of any new staff car or replacement of the existing ones.

Late running of Utkal/Kalinga Express

584. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days during April—June, 1979 the Utkal/Kalinga Express has reached Nizamuddin Station more than two hours late;

(b) whether Government have found out the reasons for such delay; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps are being taken to run the train in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). During April, May & June/79, 77 Up Utkal Express reached Nizamuddin more than two hours late on 3, 4 and 5 days respectively and 143 Up Kalinga Express reached Nizamuddin more than two hours late on 2, 1 and 4 days respectively.

The reasons for such late arrivals have been analysed. The primary reasons which affected the punctuality of these trains were heavy rain and bad weather as well as loco loss/failures, signal failures and alarm chain pulling. For detentions caused due to reasons within the control of the Railways, a close watch is being maintained at all levels and remedial action is being taken promptly.

Class IV and Clerks covered under essential services in C.G.H.S.

585. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class IV employees and Clerks are covered under 'Essential Services' in the C.G.H.S.; and

(b) if not, the reasons for calling Class IV employees on emergency duty in the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries when Clerks working in the dispensaries are not called on emergency duty?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. All Class IV employees excluding peons are considered part of 'Essential Services'. Clerks are not considered as part of 'Essential Services'.

(b) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of ex-bonded labour

586. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of Ex-bonded labour who have been rehabilitated so far and the mode of the rehabilitation extended to them and whether the rehabilitation scheme is attractive and advantageous to the ex-bonded labour; and

(b) how many Harizan ex-dacoits have been rehabilitated.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) According to the information received from the State Governments upto 31-12-78, the total number of ex-bonded labourers rehabilitated was 54,993.

Rehabilitation assistance provided by State Governments to freed bonded labourers included allotment of agricultural lands, house sites, loans/grants for purchase of milch animals, sheep, poultry, implements for agricultural purposes, carpentry, etc., employment under ongoing programmes for soil conservation, irrigation works and other welfare programmes. Monthly financial assistance was also provided in some States.

The Centrally-sponsored Scheme launched during 1978-79 to speed up the rehabilitation programmes was attractive enough, the total quantum of assistance being of the order of Rs. 4000/- per released bonded labourer. Assistance has been given to State Governments to cover 5,906 more freed bonded labourers during 1978-79 under this Scheme.

(b) No information is available as to Harijan ex-dacoits amongst the rehabilitated bonded labourers. Considering the nature of their activities, it is unlikely that there would have been any ex-dacoits amongst bonded labourers.

Shortage of Bitumen

587. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the shortage of bitumen, the road repair work on National Highways is held up; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter in view of the fast approaching rainy season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b) Some of the State Public Works Departments have reported shortage of bitumen. Recently, a meeting was held with the officers of the Oil Coordination Committee of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Petroleum) when representative of the Oil Companies and some of the State Chief Engineers were also present. It is proposed to pursue the matter further with that Ministry so as to ensure that the production of bitumen keep a steady pace with its demand.

ग्रामीण श्रमिकों की बेरोजगारी समाप्त करना

588. श्री यशुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण श्रमिकों की संख्या में वर्ष 1964-65 से ले कर प्रति वर्ष, 35 लाख व्यक्तियों की दर से निम्नतर वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1964-65 तथा 1974-75 के ग्रामीण श्रम जांच प्रतिवेदनों के अनुसार, ग्रामीण श्रमिकों की संख्या वर्ष 1964-65 में 17.40 करोड़ थी जो वर्ष 1974-75 में वड़ कर 20.40 करोड़ हो गई और क्या यह संख्या वर्ष 1977-78 में योजना प्रायोग द्वारा एकत्र किये गये नवीनतम अंकड़ों के प्रनुसार 22.30 करोड़ हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ग्रामीण श्रमिकों की बेरोजगारी और अल्प रोजगारी समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लालंग साध) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा की बेज पर रख दिया गया है।

(ग) देश में ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के बीच बेरोजगारी और अल्प रोजगार को दूर करने के लिए मुख्य उपाय नीचे दर्शाएं गए हैं :—

(1) सिक्काई की कमता में पर्याप्त विस्तार, जिस से कृषि में अधिक संख्या में श्रमिक खप जाएंगे।

(2) पशु पालन, बन उद्योग और मत्स्य उद्योग का व्यापक विस्तार।

(3) कृषि विस्तार और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का विस्तार।

(4) पूर्ण रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के लिये 2000 विकास ब्लाकों में एक समाकलित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया गया है। इन ब्लाकों में प्रत्येक ब्लाक को पूर्ण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिये सामान्य विकास का कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय के अतिरिक्त 5 लाख रुपये की विशेष सहायता दी गई है। प्रत्येक वर्ष इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 300 अतिरिक्त ब्लाक लाए जाएंगे।

(5) छोटे किसान, सीमान्त किसान और कृषि श्रमिक विकास कार्यक्रम उपर्युक्त (4) में दिए गए ब्लाकों के अनियंत्रित ब्लाकों में जारी है।

(6) काम के लिए ग्रनाज कार्यक्रम, जिस के अन्तर्गत 10 से 15 लाख टन खाद्यान्न का ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकास कार्य के लिए मजदूरी के रूप में उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

(7) ग्रामीण, लघु और काटेज उदासों के विकेन्द्रीकरण के विकास के लिए अब तक लगभग 250 जिला श्रीटोपालिक केन्द्रों को स्वीकृति दी गई है। धीरे धीरे सभी जिलों को इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिए इस का विस्तार किया जाना है।

(8) हथकरघे और खादी उत्पादन तथा मार्केटिंग के व्यापक विस्तार का कार्य भी प्रारम्भ किया गया है।

(9) 'सीमान्त बीज धन सहायता' योजना रूपतः रोजगार को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये प्रारम्भ की गई है।

(10) वाणिज्यिक बीकों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे रूपतः रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कृषि देने की व्यवस्था करें।

(11) राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिक शिक्षा का व्यापक कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है। जिस के अन्तर्गत पंच वर्षीय योजना की अधिकारी द्वारा 650 लाख प्रौद्योगिक शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को शिक्षित किया जाएगा।

(12) सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य श्रमिक योजना प्रारम्भ की गई है, जिस का अन्तर्गत उद्देश य ग्रामीण जनसंसद्या के प्रत्येक 1000 व्यक्तियों के लिये एक सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कर्मकार का व्यवस्था करना है।

(13) बहुत सी ग्रामीण निर्माण परियोजनाओं, जिन में लघु सिक्काई, भूमि संरक्षण, ग्रामीण सहकारी और ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजनाएं शामिल हैं, के माध्यम से अतिरिक्त रोजगार भी सुनित किया जाएगा।

(14) सरकार ने सितम्बर, 1978 में ग्रामीण असंगठित श्रमिक संबंधी केन्द्रीय स्थायी समिति स्थापित की है। ग्रामीण असंगठित श्रमिक संबंधी केन्द्रीय स्थायी समिति के विचारार्थी विषयों में से एक विषय रोजगार सज्जन योजनाओं के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी और अल्प रोजगार को दूर करने के तरीकों के बारे में सुझाव देना है। समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को भी भेज प्रस्तुत करेगी।

विवरण

ग्रामीण परिवारों और कृषि श्रमिक परिवारों, ग्रामीण कर्मी दल, परिवार के आकार और कमाने वालों की क्षमता की अनुमानित संख्या

सं०	मद	1964-65 (मार्च/65)	1974-75 (जन०/1975)	1977-78 (मार्च/1978)
1	ग्रामीण कर्मी दल . (दस लाख में)	173.6	206.3	223.1
2	ग्रामीण परिवारों की संख्या . (दस लाख में)	70.4	82.1	86.1
3	ग्रामीण श्रमिक परिवार (दस लाख में)	17.9	24.9	27.6
4	कृषि श्रमिक परिवार . (दस लाख में)	15.3	20.8	22.9
5	परिवारों का औसत आकार			
	क. कृषि श्रमिक परिवार (व्यक्तियों में) .	4.47	4.74	—
	ख. ग्रामीण श्रमिक परिवार (व्यक्तियों में) .	4.51	4.70	—
6	प्रति परिवार कमाने वालों की औसत संख्या :			
	क. कृषि श्रमिक परिवार (व्यक्तियों में)	2.01	2.34	—
	ख. ग्रामीण श्रमिक परिवार (व्यक्तियों में)	2.00	2.30	—

1964-65 और 1974-75 के लिये अनुमान ग्रामीण श्रमिक जांच रिपोर्टों से लिए गए हैं। 1977-78 के लिए अनुमान 1964/65/1974/75 के दशकों की वार्षिक विकास दरों की तुलना में प्रक्षिप्त किए गए हैं। 1977/78 के लिए यह अनुमान योजना आयोग द्वारा बनाया गया है।

लकड़ी के स्लीपर बदला [जाना

589. श्री अम्बिका प्रसाद पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का सभी रेल लाइनों पर लकड़ी के स्लीपरों के स्थान पर सीमेंट के स्लीपर लगाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्य कब से शुरू किया जायेगा और उस पर कुल कितना खर्च आयेगा?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवनारायण) :
(क) जी नहीं। कंकीट स्लीपरों को इस्तेमाल करने की योजना केवल तेज रफ्तार और भारी घनत्व वाले भागों के लिए ही है जिन पर लम्बी अली हुई रेल

पटरियां लगी हुई हैं। देश में जिस हद तक लकड़ी के स्लीपर उपलब्ध होते हैं इन का भी उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

(ख) 1968-69 से कंकीट स्लीपरों का उपयोग पहले से ही किया जा रहा है। कंकीट स्लीपरों का उपयोग रेलपथ आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम का एक ग्रंथ है। जिस में भारी रेल पटरियों का उपयोग पटरियों के जोड़ों की अलाई, लचीले बन्धन, स्लीपर का बड़ा दुआ घनत्व तथा गिट्रियों की गदी, गिट्रियों की यांत्रिक रूप में वैकिंग, रेलपथ की ट्रैक रिकार्डिंग और भोससिलिंगोद्राफ कारों द्वारा मानिटरिंग, पटरी दोषों का पराप्रव्य संसूचक (प्रल्टासानिक डिटेक्शन) तथा रेल पथ अनुरक्षण की प्रन्थ सुधरी हुई पद्धतियां शामिल हैं। रेलपथ आधुनिकीकरण कार्यों के लिये लगभग 14,000 कि. मी. लम्बे रेल पथ को प्राप्तिकर्ता दी जायेगी, जिस में ट्रैक मार्ग शामिल हैं।

Railway Pass to self-styled Doctor

590. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Mohd. Yusuf has been issued a free Railway Pass to conduct eye camps ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for encouraging an unqualified person to perform eye surgery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHIV NARAIN) : (a) Dr. Mohd. Yusuf has been issued a I class complimentary card pass with one attendant in II class valid over Northern Railway for conducting free eye camps for the benefit of railway employees and their families. He possesses a certificate from the New York Institute of Optics in Ophthalmic dispensing and also a Diploma on Theoretical and Applied Optics from Manhattan School of Optics which are recognised. He is a qualified Optician and Refractionist. His work is confined to detecting defective and earring eye vision by glasses. The patients requiring medical or surgical treatment are referred by him to eye specialist/eye surgeon.

(b) Does not arise.

रामजन पुल

591. श्री युवराज : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाज विरोधी तत्वों ने राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग पर किशनगंज और सिलीगुड़ी के बीच स्थित रामजन पुल को क्षतिग्रस्त करने का संदेश किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह पुल जिस का निर्माण 2 वर्ष पहले हुआ था आम जनता के लिए उपयोगी होने के साथ साथ सामाजिक दृष्टि से भी महत्वपूर्ण है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो उस की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए जायेंगे और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि स्थल पर जा कर जांच करने से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 31 पर पुणिया और सिलीगुड़ी के बीच किशनगंज में रामजन पुल को नुकसान पहुँचाने की किसी साजिस का पता नहीं चलता। पुल मार्च, 1977 में पूरा हुआ था और नवम्बर, 1978 में यातायात के लिए खोला यापा था। किशनगंज की ओर का एक स्लेट, केन्टीलीवर

स्थान को 6 मई, 1979 को कुछ नुकसान पहुँचा। पुल सभी प्रकार से महत्वपूर्ण है। क्षतिग्रस्त पुल के साथ वाले भोजूदा पुराने पुल से यातायात हो रहा है। क्षतिग्रस्त पुल की मरम्मत का कार्य चालू है।

Retention of lien by LDC/UDC while working in Ex-cadre posts

592. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOALIA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether LDC's/UDC's belonging to the Central Secretariat Clerical Service who were promoted to the posts of Comptors/Investigators in the Ministry of Labour/Labour Bureau, Simla, can retain their lien indefinitely on their parent posts in the CSCS while working in the ex-cadre posts or they are to be treated as deputationists governed by the normal rules of deputation; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a copy of the current quota-wise seniority list of Investigators Grade I of the Ministry of Labour and the Labour Bureau, Simla?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) LDCs/UDCs belonging to Central Secretariat Clerical Service appointed on deputation to the post of Comptors/Investigators Grade II retain lien on their permanent cadre post till they acquire lien on some other permanent post, in terms of general rules applicable to all Government Servants.

(b) In respect of the Ministry of Labour the draft seniority list of Investigator Grade I has been circulated among the persons concerned for their comments/objections which are still being awaited. As regards Labour Bureau the seniority list could not be finalised due to a writ petition filed by certain Investigators Grade I pending in the Himachal Pradesh High Court.

Railways wagon availability

593. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the position regarding wagon availability in Railways and the programme of addition to stocks to facilitate more resilient working;

(b) whether it is a fact that wagon units have put up their prices by 30 percent; and

(c) if so, how Railways propose to improve transport without strain on the economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTEY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) As on 31-5-1979, the Indian Railways had a fleet of 4,13,202 Broad Gauge and 1,11,247 Metre Gauge wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers). Availability of wagons for trade, however, depends not only on the numbers of wagons but also on their turn-round *i.e.* the interval after which a wagon becomes available for the next loading. In the last financial year 1978-79, as well as the current year, there were a large number of factors which affected the turn-round of wagons, like public agitations, agitations by Railway staff, increase in the lead of traffic, floods etc. All-out efforts are being made to improve availability of wagons to trade. Consistent with the funds allocation, procurement of 13,100 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers has been planned during the current financial year *i.e.* 1979-80.

(b) No.

(c) While efforts will continue to be made to improve the utilisation of the existing fleet of wagons to the maximum possible, acquisition of new wagons will also be arranged consistent with demands of traffic and availability of resources.

बिहार द्वारा रेलवे बैगनों की मांग

594. श्री मत्युजय प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पटना से प्रकाशित होने वाले ओप्रेजी दैनिक पत्र 'इडियन नेशन' के दिनांक 4 जून 1979 में 'ओफिसियल मैन्यूफर कोल फाइसेस द्य ग्रो एक्यूट' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छाया समाचार को और आकृष्ट किया क्या है और यदि हाँ, तो बिहार सरकार अथवा उसके प्राधिकृत डीलर द्वारा पहली अप्रैल, 1978 से 31 मई, 1979 तक कोयले की खानों से पटना तक कोयले को ढोने के लिए कौन कौन सी तिथियों में रेल के कितने माल डिव्हों की मांग की गई थी और कब कब तथा कितने विलम्ब के बाद पूरा किया गया था ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान निजी व्यापारियों ने पटना तक कोयला ढोने के लिए कितने माल डिव्हों की मांग की थी, तथा उन की मांगों को किस हद तक पूरा किया गया था, और उनकी मांगों को पूर्ण करने में कितना समय लगा था ; और

(ग) क्या कोयले की ढलाई तथा माल डिव्हों से माल उतारने के लिए लिये जाने वाली राशि की अदायगी में व्यापारियों और बिहार सरकार द्वारा कोई असामान्य देरी की गई थी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवनारायण) :

(क) रिपोर्ट पटना को साप्ट कोक के संचलन के सम्बन्ध में है। 1 अप्रैल, 1978 और 31 मई, 1979

के बीच बिहार सरकार की 42 साप्ट कोक के रेलों की मांग की तुलना में 36 रेलों का भार्डन किया गया था। राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऐसी मांग दिन प्रति दिन के भाष्टार पर प्रस्तुत नहीं की जाती परन्तु ये मासिक आधार पर रखी जाती है।

(ख) पटना को साप्ट कोक के रेलों के प्रावोजित संचलन के लिए किसी भी प्राइवेट व्यापारी द्वारा कोई मांग नहीं रखी गयी।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय लोक सभा के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

Construction of Karakoram Highway

595. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what was the reaction of the Chinese Government to our protests over their building of a highway in Karakoram in contravention of all norms of conduct for peace with neighbours;

(b) whether any authentic corroboration has been received in regard to building up of a twin highway in Karakoram by China; and

(c) the steps proposed to make China See reasons in the interests of international amity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDR KUNDU): (a) Ever since 1969, when Government of India received confirmed reports of the construction of the Karakoram Highway, till it was inaugurated in June, 1978, as also when Foreign Minister visited China in February, 1979, Government of India have taken up the illegal construction of the Karakoram Highway in a territory which is an integral part of India. The Government of India's stand that they cannot acquiesce in the legal implications of the construction of this road, has been clearly pointed out to the Chinese authorities. Apart from nothing the Government of India's position, the Chinese Government reiterated their well-known position on Kashmir.

(b) Government have seen press reports to the effect that China is assisting Pakistan in building another "twin" highway in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, but have not come across any evidence to corroborate these reports.

(c) As in the past, Government of India will continue to reiterate their position.

पटना में गंगा पुल

596. डा० राम जी: सिंह नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का व्यापान इंडियन नेशन, पटना में 21 मई, 1979 को प्रकाशित, पटना में गंगा पुल के निर्माण कार्य के स्थगन से संबंधित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका कारण क्या है और क्या सरकार इसको पूरा करने के लिए बिहार सरकार को सहायता देने के बारे में सोच रही है,

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गंगा यमना आदि जैसी कितनी नदियों पर पुल बनाये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या बिहार की पिछड़ी स्थिति को देखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार पटना और भागलपुर में गंगा पुल बनाने का काम अपने हाथ में ले रही है?

मौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्यमंत्री (श्री ज्ञान राम) : (क) से (घ). पटना में गंगा के उपर प्रस्तावित पुल एक राज्य परियोजना है और बिहार सरकार इससे मुख्यतः संबंधित है। उहोंने भारत सरकार को निर्माण कार्य के स्थगन की कोई सूचना नहीं दी है। भारत सरकार ने जीवी योजना में इस पुल पर खर्च के लिए राज्य सरकार को 4.50 करोड़ ८० का गर योजना अद्यता दिया था। उसके बाद से इस परियोजना को पूरा खर्च राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपने योजना संसाधनों से पूरा किया जा रहा है और भारत सरकार का इस पुल या भागलपुर पुल का, जो राज्य सड़क पर पड़ता है, निर्माण कार्य अपने हाथ में लेने का कोई विचार नहीं है और यह अनिवार्य रूप से राज्य सरकार से संबंधित है। इस समय देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर गंगा, यमुना आदि सहित विचिन नदियों के ऊपर ७५ बड़े पुल हैं जो निर्माण के अलग अलग चरणों में हैं।

Overbridge in Patna-Gazi Line

597. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the National Highway South of Patna, a over-bridge is under construction over the Patna-Gazi line;

(b) when the construction started and by what time it will be completed; and

(c) whether Government propose to construct the road by the side of over-bridge so that persons living on both sides of the over-bridge could have approach to the main road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) to (c). The road-over-railway bridge at the crossing of the Patna bypass on National Highway No. 30 and the Patna-Gaya railway line was started in December 1978 and is likely to be completed by June, 1980. The bypass, being a high speed and costly facility will have limited and controlled access. The rights-of-way of existing cross roads such as the Patna-Dasratha-Bagnpur Road would, however, remain though in some cases the cross-roads would need to be combined and relocated so as to reduce the number of accesses.

Wagon Detention by Coal Mines

598. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increased detention of wagons by the coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such detention is one of the reasons for lack of wagon availability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The daily average number of wagons detained for completion of loading from January to May 1979 as compared to the previous year on coal-loading railways was as under :—

	E. Rly.	SE Rly.	C. Rly.	SC Rly.	Total
January 1978 .	707	327	17	192	1243
January 1979 .	912	371	5	315	1603
February 1978 .	516	397	6	194	1113
February 1979 .	764	485	12	385	1646
March 1978	806	404	9	228	1447
March 1979	710	478	15	216	1419
April 1978	833	492	9	228	1562
April 1979	825	654	14	229	1722
May 1978	935	498	19	255	1707
May 1979	1057	564	17	250	1888

(c) Yes, it is one of the contributory factors.

Rejection of Senior Appointments by Selection by Committee of A.I.I.M.S.

599. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the body of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has turned down the senior appointments recommended by the Selection Committee;

(b) if so, the said posts and recommended persons ;

(c) the reasons for the rejection by the institute body ; and

(d) Government's reaction thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : SHRI RABINDRANATH (a) to (d). It is not correct that the Institute body of the AIIMS has turned down the senior appointments recommended by the Selection Committee. The fact is that a number of posts were advertised in August and October, 1978 and the interviews for the same were held in February and March, 1979. The recommendations of the Selection Committee were placed before the Institute body in its meeting held on 9th June, 1979. There were 49 Faculty posts for which

the recommendations for the Selection Committee were placed before the Institute body. Only recommendations relating to 4 posts out of these have been referred back by the Institute Body to the Selection Committee for re-consideration of the recommendations.

महाराष्ट्र के जिलों में मलेरिया के मामले

600. श्री हरि शंकर मामले : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि.:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य के याना जिले में मलेरिया की घटनायें काफी बढ़ती जा रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : मे प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

late Running of Trains Between Howrah and Delhi/New Delhi

601. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether late running of long distance trains between Howrah and Delhi/New Delhi has increased of late;

(b) whether it is a fact that top ranking officers are allowed to detain important trains on flimsy and even wrong pretext thereby causing great inconvenience to the public ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent any such recurrence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Yes, the punctuality of some of the trains between Howrah and Delhi/New Delhi was unsatisfactory during April to June this year caused by acute shortage of water resulting from draught conditions aggravated by frequent loadshedding and increased incidence of alarm chain-pulling, and other miscreant activities in Bihar area. There were also instances of loss of punctuality due to reasons within the control of the Railway for which a close watch is being maintained at all levels and remedial action is being taken promptly.

(b) No

(c) and (d) : Do not arise.

Briefing Officials Posted to Indian Embassies

602. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made adequate arrangements to educate and to brief our officials in the Indian Embassies particularly in the Asiatic

countries about the political, social and economic life of the countries in which they are posted.

(b) whether Government is aware that people of the Asiatic countries find Indian official lacking in the basic information of their countries thereby doubling the earnestness in their smission;

(c) if so, the steps taken in this behalf; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to look into the matter and take remedial measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such complaints have come to Government's notice.

(c) and (d) : Do not arise.

क्षतिप्रस्त माल के लिए मुम्भावजा।

603. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे पारगमन में क्षतिप्रस्त या गुम हो जाने वाले माल के मुम्भावजे की राशि में पिछले चार बष्टों के दौरान भ्रष्टाचार कृदिष्ट हुई है ;

(ख) विभिन्न शीषों के अन्तर्गत पिछले चार बष्टों के दौरान भुगतान किए गए मुम्भावजे या दावे की राशि का वर्ष बार ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन दावों को मंजूर करने के बाले अधिकारी कौन हैं और उस की कसौटी क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवनारायण) :

(क) श्री नहीं ।

(ख) द्वीर (ग) : एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

(ख) विगत चार वर्षों की प्रवधि में विभिन्न शीर्षों के प्रन्तर्गत हानि और क्षति के दावों के लिए भुगतान की गयी क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि नीचे दी गयी है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

शीर्ष	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
सम्पूर्ण पैकेजों/परेवणों की हानि	419.73	422.76	452.95	372.51
उठाईहीरी	722.18	545.95	546.94	430.80
टूट-फूट	11.34	11.37	10.07	10.74
स्वरण	33.67	43.55	51.18	44.93
भीगने के कारण क्षति	185.07	178.99	212.63	228.19
पारवहन में विलम्ब	23.17	20.31	35.95	30.53
अन्य कारण	130.14	132.59	114.12	107.20
जोड़ :	1525.35	1355.52	1423.84	1224.90

(ग) बुक किये गये परेवणों की हानि, विनाश, क्षति, विकृति अथवा गैर-सुरुद्दी से सम्बन्धित क्षतिपूर्ति के सभी दावों का निर्धारण भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, 1890 की सम्बद्ध धाराओं के प्रन्तर्गत रेलों की देयता का उचित व्यापार रख कर किया जाता है। क्षतिपूर्ति के दावों का शीघ्र निर्धारण सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से, विशेष धन सीमा तक दावों का निर्धारण करने के लिए विभिन्न अधिकारियों को अधिकार प्रदान किये गये हैं जो नीचे दिया गया है :—

अधिकारी का पदनाम	दावों के निर्धारण के लिए अधिकारों की धन सीमा
1	2
1. महाप्रबन्धक	असीम
2. मुख्य दावा अधिकारी। मुख्य वाणिज्यिक अधीकार	20,000
3. अपर मुख्य वाणिज्यिक अधीकार	12,000
4. उप मुख्य वाणिज्यिक अधीकार	8,000
5. बरिष्ठ वाणिज्यिक अधिकारी	4,000
6. तहायक वाणिज्यिक अधीकार	2,000

इसके अतिरिक्त, महत्वपूर्ण स्टेजों के स्टेजन मास्टरों और निरीक्षकों की 200/- रुपये तक के दावों की निर्धारित करने के अधिकार प्रदान किये वये हैं।

Constraint Facing Shipping Industry

604. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our shipping industry is facing a number of constraint which inhibit successful working;

(b) if so, the nature of constraints; a.,

(c) the recommendations of the high power committee which has been appointed to go into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) and (b) : Shipping industry all over the world including ours is passing through a difficult period.

The main constraints are severe recession and slump in freight and charter rates.

(c) The Report of High Level Committee is awaited.

D.T.C. Sheds at Bus Stops

605. SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether inadequate provision of sheds at DTC bus stops causing great inconvenience to the commuters; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide adequate sheds for the convenience of the commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). At present the DTC has 685 bus queue shelters, for a total number of 3500 bus stops. It is a fact that some inconvenience is caused to the commuters during hot or rainy days at the stops where shelters have not been provided. The Corporation have taken up the construction of these shelters in a phased programme. It provided 37 queue shelters during 1977-78 inclusive of 12 provided at Church Road Terminal. In 1978-79 it provided 100 shelters, inclusive of 10 in rural areas. In the Budget Estimates for 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been earmarked for the construction of about 150 shelters, out of which 40 will be in rural areas. The construction work is in progress.

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा के डाक्टरों द्वारा अपनी मांगों के लिए हड्डताल

606. श्री गंगा भगत सिंह :

श्री पौर्णो कोडियन :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा के तदर्थं डाक्टरों द्वारा अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में अपने कार्यालय के सामने दिनांक 19 जून, 1979 को की गई हड्डताल के विषय में पता है;

(ख) यदि हो, तो इन डाक्टरों की प्रमुख मांगें क्या हैं और उनको स्वीकर न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उनको कोई आश्वासन दिया है?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृष्णल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) कुछ डाक्टरों ने तदर्थं आधार पर नियुक्त डाक्टरों की नियमित नियुक्ति और दिल्ली में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के डाक्टरों को कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा भवन देशे संबंधी अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में 19 जून, 1979 की नियम के मुद्रण कार्यालय के सामने धरना दिया।

(ग) डाक्टरों को सूचित किया गया कि उनकी मांगों पर विचार किया जा रहा है और उन्हें उत्तेजनात्मक रूख नहीं अपनाना चाहिए।

कोयले की दुलाई

607. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह स्ल है कि जनवरी, 1979 से कोयले की दुलाई के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में वैगनों की आपूर्ति नहीं की जा सकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जनवरी, 1979 से जून, 1979 के बीच कितने वैगनों की मांग की गई और कितने वैगनों की आपूर्ति की गई; और

(ग) पर्याप्त संख्या में वैगनों की आपूर्ति न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) विशेषकर पूर्व रेलवे पर कोयला खानों से माल डिब्बों के लिए प्राप्त मांग को पूरा करने में कमी रही है।

(ख) आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं:—

(प्रति दिन माल डिब्बों के हिसाब से)

महीना	मांग	पूर्ति
जनवरी, 1979	11904	9435
फरवरी, 1979	11638	9415
मार्च, 1979	12418	9273
अप्रैल, 1979	12236	8991
मई, 1979	10870	8611
जून, 1979	10988	8818

(अनन्तिम)

सामान्य लदान क्षमता एक दिन में लगभग 10,000 माल डिब्बे हैं, यद्यपि मांग पैदा उच्चतर संख्या में माल डिब्बे सप्लाई करने के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है।

(ग) कमी माल डिब्बों के क्षेत्र की प्रविधि में त्रुटि हो जाने के कारण भी जिसका कमिक असर भी कि मांग बढ़कर (1) लदान पूर्य करने में देरी के कारण कोयला खाने वाले व्यापकों

में माल डिव्हॉ के रकाव, (2) पर्यन्त स्थलों पर माल डिव्हॉ का रकाव, (3) रेलों के कुछ भागों में छूट-पुट कमचारी ग्रान्डोलन, और (4) रेलों के संचलन को प्रभावित करने वाले देश में चलने वाले अन्य ग्रान्डोलनों के कारण और बढ़ गया।

Drivers of D.T.C

608. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 40 percent of the Delhi Transport Corporations Drivers are suffering from various eye defects; and

(b) if so, the action proposed by Government in the context of high road accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) No, Sir, Govt. have no information to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

Medical facilities in the villages of the Country

609. SHRI V. G. HANDE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have any proposal to consider a solution of medical facilities to every village and every State of the country ;

(b) how many hospitals/dispensaries have been opened so far in Nasik and nearby other Districts of Maharashtra from March, 1977 to March, 1979 ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY) : (a) Yes.

(b) The information is being collected from the State of Maharashtra and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

(c) The Health and medical needs of the villages in the country are being taken care of by about 5400 Primary Health Centres and more than 38000 Sub-centres. Measures have been taken to supplement this network of health services. These include introduction of Community Health Workers Scheme, speeding up of the implementation of the Multipurpose

Workers and this training schemes. There is yet another scheme, known as the Re-orientation of Medical Education Scheme, to provide community orientation to the members of the medical faculty and the medical students besides providing operational attention to the population covered by 3 Primary Health Centres, which shall be attached to each medical college. To make this programme successful each medical college is being provided with 3 mobile clinics.

Three statements, indicating the number of persons trained upto 30th June, 1979 State-wise, under Community Health Workers, Multipurpose Workers and Dais training schemes are enclosed. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4606/79]. There are, however, three States and one Union Territory, namely, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep, which have not as yet taken up the implementation of the Community Health Workers Scheme; they are implementing alternative schemes for the rural masses.

Help given to Districts of Almora and Pithoragarh in leprosy Cases

610. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central assistance given by the Central Government under the National Leprosy Control Programme during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 to the Districts of Almora and Pithoragarh respectively ;

(b) the amount allocated for the purchase in 1979-80 ;

(c) whether Government have received any proposals from the Uttar Pradesh Government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY) : (a) The Central assistance under the National Leprosy Control Programme is given to the States and not for particular district. The year-wise amount of Central assistance given to Uttar Pradesh under the National Leprosy Con-

trol Programme is as under :—

Year	Amount released	Expenditure reported by the State
1976-77	33.75 lakhs	38.15 lakhs
1977-78	35.35 lakhs	79.60 lakhs
1978-79	60.00 lakhs	77.09 lakhs

(b) The amount allocated for the year 1979-80 to U. P. under the National Leprosy Control Programme is Rs. 41.30 lakhs (Rs. 35.20 in cash and Rs. 6.10 lakhs in kind).

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Recognition of New Rhodesia Regime

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the decision of the O.A.U. not to recognise the Government led by the Bishop Abel Muzorewa in Rhodesia ;

(b) whether Government have also taken due note of the recent developments of U. K. and U.S.A. in regard to their attitude towards this Government ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in relation to these recent developments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As I have previously stated in Parliament "we do not recognise the illegal elections which have recently been concluded by the illegal regime in Rhodesia in disregard of the relevant Resolutions of the U.N." The Minister for External Affairs, in his address to the recent Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau meeting in Colombo has emphatically stated that "we cannot recognise the fraudulent elections and the regime which has assumed office on the basis of these elections." It is our Government's view that Southern Rhodesia still remains a rebel British colony and the British Government is legally bound to ensure its genuine independence under

majority rule in accordance with the relevant U. N. Resolutions ; any move to recognise the present illegal regime or lift U. N. mandated sanctions against it would constitute a serious violation of the U. N. Resolutions.

अप्रैल, 1977 से मार्च, 1979 तक उपलब्ध कराये गये रोजगार

612. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) अप्रैल, 1977 से 31 मार्च, 1979 तक किन्तु बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया गया, और

() उपरोक्त रोजगार-प्राप्त व्यक्तियों में शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंडी (श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा) :

(क) पहली अप्रैल, 1977 से 31 मार्च, 1979 तक की अवधि के दौरान रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा रोजगार चाहने वाले जो व्यक्ति रोजगार पर लगाए, उन की कुल संख्या 9,19,206 थी ।

2. इसके अतिरिक्त विशेषकर शमोण झेलों में काम के लिए अल्प कायञ्चमों, अन्तर्योदय कार्य-क्रम, सिक्काई के विस्तार, बाढ़ रोकने तथा अन्य रोजगारोन्मुख योजनाओं द्वारा रोजगार के पर्याप्त अवसर सजित किए गए हैं जो कि रोजगार कार्यालयों के शाकड़े में नहीं दिखाए जाएंगे ।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना 1-1-1977 से 31-12-1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ जैव में रोजगार में लगाए गए विशित रोजगार चाहने वालों को संख्यित है क्योंकि शिक्षित (प्रैट्रिक तथा १८ से अधिक विकास प्राप्त) रोजगार चाहने वालों से सम्बन्धित शाकड़े प्रत्येक एवं यम पीर विस्तर के समाप्त होने वाले धर्म-वादिक अन्तरालों में एकत्र किए जाते हैं । एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

ऐसे विवित (भैट्टिक तथा इससे ग्राहित शिक्षा प्राप्त) रोजगार चाहने वालों की संख्या जिन्हें 1-1-1977 से 31-12-1978 तक की ग्राहित के दौरान रोजगार पर लगाया गया ।

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1-1-1977 से 31-12-1978 तक ग्राहित के दौरान रोजगार पर लगाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	
1	2	3
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	28,743	
2. असम	3,440	
3. बिहार	13,250	
4. गुजरात	18,608	
5. हरियाणा	35,599	
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,871	
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	1,189	
8. कर्नाटक	14,778	
9. केरल	19,172	
10. मध्य प्रदेश	22,958	
11. महाराष्ट्र	30,304	
12. मणिपुर	291	
13. मेघालय	381	
14. नागालैंड	251	
15. उडीसा	12,424	
16. पंजाब	18,929	
17. राजस्थान	17,869	
18. सिक्किम*	—	
19. तमिलनाडू	22,884	
20. लिपुरा	586	

1	2	3
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	34,795	
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	5,178	
23. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	184	
24. अस्सीचल प्रदेश*	—	
25. उण्डीगढ़	2,729	
26. दादरा और नागर हवेली*	—	
27. दिल्ली	9,177	
28. गोवा	1,501	
29. लक्ष्मीप	111	
30. मिजोरम	348	
31. पांडिचेरी	399	

ग्राहित भारत योग 3,21,949

नोट :— 1. *इन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कोई रोजगार कार्यालय कार्य नहीं कर रहा है ।

2. इन आंकड़ों में विश्वलिंगालय रोजगार सूचना और मार्गदर्शन कार्यालय के आंकड़े शामिल नहीं हैं (दिल्ली और महाराष्ट्र को छोड़कर) ।

Compensation for People of Indian origin in Uganda

613. SHRI S. S. SOMANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the doors have been opened for the return of Asians mostly Indians expelled by the Marshall Idi Amin in 1971 and for compensation for those whose business ventures were expropriated ; and

(b) if so, the number of Indians affected and the details regarding the compensation announced by the Government of Uganda ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) : (a) On the 19th May, 1979 the Government of Uganda issued a policy statement regarding inter-alia, " allocation of businesses and enterprises to non-Africans" referring also to the question of compensation in certain cases. The full text of the statement is attached herewith.

(b) As regards the compensation claims of Indian nationals expelled by the Amin Regime in 1972, the Government of Uganda paid a sum of Rs. 1,44,88,792.60 for disbursement to the claimants, most of which has already been disbursed. A statement on the subject was placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 29-1-76 by the then Deputy Minister of External Affairs.

Statement

Uganda Government Policy Statement dated 19-5-79 regarding allocation of businesses and enterprises to non-Africans.

For a long time, that is before 1972, the largest section of commercial life in Uganda, especially the retail, import and export trade, was dominated by non-Ugandans and non-Africans. This state of affairs was obviously unsatisfactory and a source of discontent. Around 1956, the Government of the day formed a special department for the promotion of Ugandan Africans in trade. That newly created body, however, met with great obstacles. Firstly, there were no premises from which the would-be African businessmen could operate. Most of the commercial buildings were owned by non-Africans who were reluctant to rent them to aspiring Africans. Secondly, for a variety of reasons, Africans traders could not obtain credit facilities. In an attempt to deal with those problems, the Government resorted to the construction of premises in certain areas of the towns. But most advantageous commercial areas were already occupied and the African trade premises had to be located in the less profitable areas. Under these circumstances little progress was made and so discontent continued. When Amin came into power in 1971, he was quick to exploit this discontent and he declared a so-called "economic war". Those who were here know what happened. There was a wholesale expulsion of non-African traders and businessmen including some Ugandan citizens of Asian origin. Suddenly, commercial premises that had hitherto been unavailable to Ugandan Africans, were

open to them. This action was naturally very popular and was widely hailed by many people here.

My Government supports wholly the policy of promoting African trade and commerce. But we disapprove of and dissociate ourselves from the brutal and inhumane methods used by Amin, including the refusal or failure to compensate those who were dispossessed, whether Ugandans or non-Ugandans. However, my Government will not and cannot de-Africanise those premises and businesses which were taken over by indigenous Ugandans. Such a policy would be politically wrong and untenable.

Amin's economic war brought with it a lot of problems, problems that must now be dealt with. For example, the premises and businesses taken over from non-Africans were allocated to a small clique of people. Most of these people, though African, were not Ugandans and did not possess any business acumen or experience. As a result, the country's economy was wrecked, industry came almost to a halt leading to a series of shortages of essential commodities. The outcome of all this was the introduction of all sorts of mal-practices in our commercial life. Government will take the necessary steps to rectify this.

As you may be aware, during the liberation struggle, many businesses and business premises were looted and damaged. This has brought the commercial life of the country almost to a complete standstill. These premises are to be repaired now; questions of ownership or tenancy looked into; and a scheme for fair allocation of business and premises worked. I understand some traders are trying to occupy some of these premises without authority. Let me make it clear that no one will be permitted to occupy or retain any business premises without the written authority from the Minister of Commerce.

Let me now deal with those large businesses enterprises which upto now have not been Africanised by allocation or sale to Africans. In the case of large businesses and enterprises belonging to non-African Ugandans, the owners have an automatic right to participate in them with the Government. But in the case of businesses and enterprises belonging to non-Ugandans, the original owners have no automatic right to participation. Each case will be considered on its own merits for either compensation or participation on a partnership basis with the Government.

Phasing out Cycle Rickshaws

614. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government realise that in the age of automation it seems inhuman for men to be hauling passengers through cycle rickshaws ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration for phasing out the cycle rickshaws ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The problem of Rickshaw Pullers was examined by a Special Working Group on Co-operation for Backward Classes, set up by Ministry of Home Affairs in June, 1961. This problem was also discussed in a general way in 19th Session of Labour Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi on 19th April, 1968. It was felt that abolition of rickshaw pulling could only be a gradual process. Complete phasing out of rickshaw pulling would be possible only when the pullers are provided with, inter-alia, alternative means of employment.

The Working Group on Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes have also recommended in its report to the Ministry of Home Affairs in August, 1978 that :—

(i) Legislation should be undertaken to make rickshaw pullers and cart pullers, etc. owners of their means of livelihood and to prohibit others from owning or plying rickshaws, carts, etc.

(ii) Research and development should be required to undertake studies to bring technical improvement which will reduce the physical strain of these occupations.

Regarding implementation of the aforesaid recommendations, the Ministry of Labour is in touch with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Allotment of Wagons to W. B. Public Sector Units

615. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a recent note it has been alleged by the West Bengal Govern-

ment that public sector units invariably receive unsatisfactory treatment from the Railways in the matter of allotment of wagons for movement of Coal/basic raw materials like China clay, Felsper, fire clay transported mostly from Bihar and other provinces as well ; and

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) No such note appears to have been received by the Railway Ministry.

(b) Does not arise. However, supply of wagons for loading of general goods like china clay, felsper, fire clay etc., is made by the Railways strictly according to the priority and date of registration of indents for movement of such commodities at individual stations. Movements sponsored by the Government enjoy higher priority.

Allotment of wagons for movement of coal also does not discriminate against Public Sector Units.

Functioning of P. F. Organisation

616. SHRI C. VENUGOPAL : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Provident Fund Organisation is functioning in a dilatory manner as there being enormous delay in settling dues of retired and deceased persons ;

(b) the specific cases of delay brought to the notice of Government and the action taken therein ; and

(c) the guidelines issued to ensure better working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA) : (a) No. There is generally no delay in settlement of claims in cases where the papers are complete and in order.

(b) Specific cases coming to Government's notice are referred to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and necessary follow-up action is taken to ensure disposal and also to identify the reasons for delay.

(c) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioners have been advised by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner

to pay special attention to the question of expeditious settlement of claims.

Non-Lapsable Fund for Construction of Bridges

617. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is considering the proposal to create a non-lapsable fund for the construction of bridges across various rivers in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of bridges to be built, State-wise; and

(c) how many proposals are under consideration of Government for building bridges at various points on the main rivers in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constitutionally, Government of India are responsible for National Highways. Subject to availability of resources and other priority considerations undertaking of construction of the following 115 major bridges on National Highways is planned in the 1978-83 Plan :—

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Major bridges proposed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	5
4.	Goa	5
5.	Gujarat	8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Karnataka	4
9.	Kerala	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8

1	2	3
11.	Maharashtra	13
12.	Manipur	4
13.	Meghalaya	1
14.	Orissa	9
15.	Punjab	9
16.	Rajasthan	2
17.	Tamil Nadu	7
18.	Uttar Pradesh	17
19.	West Bengal	3
TOTAL		115

Restrictions for the use of work "Cola" in the various beverages

618. SHRI S. S. DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn on the report on story of Cola appeared in Economic Times, New Delhi on 21st September, 1978 and state what action Government propose to take to restrict the use of work "Cola" in various beverages ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY) : Yes. Action is being taken to define the beverages containing 'Cola'.

Working Group on Tribal Development

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

(a) whether he has received the recommendations made by the Working Group on Tribal Development concerning his Ministry regarding the Railways in tribal areas from the Home Ministry;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations and measures taken on the recommendations by his Ministry; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in accepting the said recommendation for implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c):

Recommendations made by the Working Group on Tribal Development

Measures taken on the recommendations by Railway Ministry.

<p>(i) All the existing railway lines in the tribal areas should be opened to passenger traffic.</p> <p>(ii) A prospective Plan for development of railways in the tribal areas should be prepared. The financial norms in these cases may be suitable relaxed waiving all requirements of return on the capital investment on new lines in these areas.</p>	<p>(i) Almost all the existing railway lines in the tribal areas are already opened to passenger traffic. The opening of the remaining few lines for passenger traffic will be re-considered at the appropriate time in the context of the movement of freight traffic, potential of passengers offering and availability of resources.</p> <p>(ii) The Government of India (Planning Commission) have appointed a Committee in 1978 known as the National Transport Policy Committee to formulate a policy tailored to meet the new Plan priorities and development of transportation system for meeting the transport requirements of the community as also of agriculture and trade at the minimum social cost. This Committee will also make recommendations regarding the policy of construction of new lines including developmental lines as cannot be justified on purely financial considerations and the principles for funding such railway lines. The report of the Committee is awaited. Plan for development of railway in tribal/backward areas can be framed only after this Committee's recommendations are received and accepted by the Govt. keeping in view the availability of resources as well.</p>
--	--

Amendments to Emigration Act

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

(a) whether Government are considering proposal to make amendments to the Emigration Act; and

(b) if so, what are the proposed amendments and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b) In a judgement delivered on March 20, 1979, the Supreme Court of India has laid down guidelines within which the applications for emigration of India workers going abroad for employment are to be processed. The applications for emigration are presently being dealt with in accordance with the guideline provided by the Supreme Court judgement. The judgement, *inter alia* has decreed that "the arrangement provided for shall remain in force till July 31, 1979. Thereafter it will be open to the Union of India to vary terms thereof by legislation or by rules." The question of bringing in suitable legislation if required, to replace the Emigration Act, 1922, is under consideration.

Two-Tier Reservation System

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has issued directives to start two-tier reservation system;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Central Railway have failed to introduce this system of Bombay V.T.; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the officers responsible for non-introduction of the system at V.T. (Bombay) and when the same is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the reference is to the reservation counters being manned by two Clerks—one for issue of tickets and the other for arranging reservations. It was decided in June 1978 that each reservation counter at metropolitan cities would have two staff—one a women incharge of reservation work and a Book-Clerk to issue tickets.

(c) and (d). Due to shortage of space and the narrow design of the counters provided at present at Bombay V.T., it has not been found feasible to introduce double manning of counters. It has, therefore, been decided to continue the single-point system (single man counters at Bombay V.T. wherein the Reservation Clerk also does the booking of passengers. As soon as more space is found, double manning of counters will be introduced.

Passport Application of Shrimati Indira Gandhi

622. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shrimati Indira Gandhi has applied for the passport to visit some foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir; an application for renewal of her passport, to enable a visit to France, has been received.

(b) A number of cases are pending against Smt. Indira Gandhi in various criminal courts in India. Her application for renewal of her passport can be considered only after she has obtained permission of these courts to go abroad. The applicant has been advised accordingly.

Association of Engineers for Ship Building in Andhra Pradesh

623. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any association or societies were formed by the engineers in Andhra Pradesh for the purpose of ship building; and

(b) if so, whether Government permitted these associations to build ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) This Ministry has no information.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Experts From Netherlands and U.N.D.P. for Development of Inland Water Transport

624. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to recruit experts from Netherlands and the United National Development Programme for the development of inland water transport;

(b) whether any Dutch personnel have also visited India in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT: (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) and (b). The Government of India had requested the Government of Netherlands and the United Nations Development Programme for services of experts on inland water transport.

A Dutch expert visited India from 23rd to 28th October, 1978 for a preliminary evaluation of the Indian proposal and for identification of expertise which will be required. A Dutch Appraisal Mission consisting of six experts visited various waterways during their stay in India from 5th March, to 5th May, 1979. The final report of this Mission is awaited. A Dutch expert will visit India for a period of six months, after receipt of final report of the Dutch Appraisal Mission.

The U.N.D.P. have also agreed to make available the services of an expert on inlandwater transport for a period of six months for designing and drawing specifications of the best suitable craft for operation in Buckingham Canal in Andhra Pradesh and Ulhas river—Thana Creek—Bassac Creek waterway in Maharashtra. This expert is expected to arrive in India shortly.

There is no proposal for recruitment of any foreign expert on inland water transport on regular basis.

(c) No agreement has been entered into in this regard.

हृषि श्रमिकों तथा श्रीदायगिक श्रमिकों मजूरियों में अन्तर ।

625 श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक हृषि श्रमिक का एक श्रीदायगिक श्रमिक की मजूरी के बीच कितना अन्तर है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1975-76 से 1978 के बीच, वर्षावार, उनकी मजूरी में कितना कितना अन्तर रहा है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा) : (क) और (ख) : असंगठित क्षेत्र में हृषि और उद्योग में रोजगारों के लिये न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम के अधीन निर्धारित मजूरी दरों प्रत्येक राज्य में अलग-अलग हैं और कुछ मामलों में यह मजूरी दरों राज्य के अन्दर भी अलग-

अलग हैं। मजूरी-दरों भिन्न-भिन्न कार्यों और भिन्न-भिन्न उद्योगों में भी अलग-अलग हैं। संगठित क्षेत्र के उद्योग में नियोजित श्रमिकों की मजूरी-दरों द्विपक्षीय बातचीजों, अधिकरण के पंचाटों और न्यायालयों के निर्णयों द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती हैं। ये मजूरी दरों न्यूनतम अधिनियम के अधीन निर्धारित दरों के समान नहीं हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में, हृषि और श्रीदायगिक श्रमिकों की मजूरी के बीच भिन्नता को ठीक-ठीक तरह से बताना संभव नहीं है। तथापि, हृषि श्रमिकों तथा बीड़ी उद्योग में नियोजित श्रीदायगिक श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में वर्ष 1975 से 1978 के दौरान न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम के अधीन निर्धारित मजूरी दरों सम्बन्धी नवीनतम सहज उपलब्ध सूक्ष्मा संलग्न विवरण। श्रीर 2 में दी गई है। संगठित क्षेत्र में कतिपय चुने हुए उद्योगों में कम से कम मजूरी पाचे बाले श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजूरी के बारे में उपलब्ध संलग्न विवरण—3 में दी गई है।

विवरण—I

हृषि में राज्यवार मजूरी-दरों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

राज्य के नाम	लागू होने की तारीख	मजूरी-दरें
1	2	3
केन्द्रीय सरकार आनंद्र प्रदेश	18 मितम्बर, 1976 2 दिसम्बर, 1975	क्षेत्रों के अनुसार 4.45 रुपये से 6.50 रुपये के अनुसार 3.00 रुपये से 5.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन ।
असम	अक्टूबर, 1974	व्यवसाय के अनुसार 5.00 रुपये से 6.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन बगैर भोजन के या 4.50 रुपये से 5.50 रुपये प्रतिदिन के एक समय के भोजन के साथ ।
बिहार	जुलाई, 1975	4.50 रुपये से 5.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन के व नाकारा (पूर्व और पश्चिम चम्पारान को छोड़कर सभी जिलों में) क्षेत्रों के अनुसार ।
गुजरात हरियाणा	5 जनवरी, 1976 31 दिसम्बर, 1975	5.50 रुपये प्रतिदिन व्यवसाय के अनुसार 5.50 रुपये से 8.50 रुपये प्रतिदिन भोजन के साथ या 7.00 रुपये से 10.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन के बगैर भोजन के ।
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1 अक्टूबर, 1977	5.25 रुपये प्रति दिन ।
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	जनी तक कोई न्यूनतम मजूरी	दरों निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

1

2

3

कर्नाटक	2 अक्टूबर, 1975	संक्रिया की ओर भूमि के प्रकार [के] अनुसार 3.25 रु से 5.60 रु प्रति दिन ।
केरल	15 सितम्बर, 1975	आसान कार्य के लिए 6.50 रु प्रतिदिन और कठिन कार्य के लिये 8.00 रु प्रतिदिन ।
मध्य प्रदेश	2 अक्टूबर, 1975.	जोलों के अनुसार 3.50 रु से 4.00 रु प्रतिदिन ।
महाराष्ट्र	1 नवम्बर, 1978	जोलों के अनुसार 4.00 रु से 5.50 रु प्रतिदिन ।
मणिपुर	1-3-1977	6.50 रु प्रतिदिन ।
मेघालय	2 सितम्बर, 1975	(क) एक समय के भोजन के साथ 4.50 रु प्रतिदिन या 5.00 रु प्रतिदिन संक्रियाओं के अनुसार । (ख) एक समय के भोजन के साथ 5.50 रु या 6.00 रु प्रतिदिन संक्रियाओं के अनुसार ।
नागालैंड	31 जनवरी, 1978	8.00 रु प्रतिदिन ।
उडीसा	1 जनवरी, 1978	4.00 रु प्रतिदिन ।
पंजाब	1-1-1979	* कंदी क्षेत्र—8.70 रु प्रतिदिन या 6.70 रु प्रतिदिन के भोजन के साथ ।
राजस्थान	नवम्बर, 1975	जोलों के अनुसार 4.25 रु से 6.00 रु
तिकिकम	इस राज्य में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 लागू नहीं किया गया है ।	
तमिलनाडु	2 मार्च, 1976	3.50 रु. से 5.00 रु प्रतिदिन (व्यस्क) 2.10 रु से 3.00 रु प्रतिदिन (भव्यस्क) संक्रियाओं के अनुसार ।
त्रिपुरा	15 अगस्त, 1975	4.00 रु प्रति दिन ।
उत्तर प्रदेश	23 अक्टूबर, 1975	जोलों के अनुसार 5.00 रु से 6.50 रु प्रतिदिन ।
पश्चिम बंगाल	1 अक्टूबर, 1978	दैनिक दर

*कृषि रोजगार में न्यूनतम मजदूरी-वर्ते श्रमजीवी उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक से संबंध रखती हैं।

		मूल	महंगाई भत्ता	कुल
प्रदमान तथा निकोबार	व्यस्क	5.60	2.10	7.70 प्रतिदिन
द्वीप समूह	दालक	4.00	1.52	5.52 प्रतिदिन
भरुचाचल प्रदेश	1 जून, 1976	5.50	१	प्रतिदिन
चांडीगढ़	म्यूनिसिपल कांसिल	विचाराधीन है।		
दादर और नगर हवेली	28-4-79	7.70	१० से ९.००	१० प्रतिदिन भोजन के
दिल्ली			साथ या ९.७०	१० से ११.००
गोवा, दमन और दीवा,			१० प्रतिदिन	प्रतिदिन कार्य की प्रकृति के अनुसार।
मिजोरम	15 अप्रैल, 1976	5.50	१० प्रतिदिन	
पांडिचेरी	1 प्रस्तुवर, 1975	6.75	१० प्रतिदिन या कार्य की श्रेणी के अनुसार	
	25.2.1976	4.00	१० से ५.००	१० प्रतिदिन।
कृषि में म्यूनिसिपल कांसिल का विचाराधीन है।				
लकड़ीप	1 मई, 1976	क्षेत्रों और कार्य की प्रकृति के अनुसार 3.50	१०	
		से ९.००	१० प्रतिदिन।	
	संघ शासित क्षेत्र में कोई भी कृषि अभियन नहीं है।			

विवरण—II

न्यूनतम लकड़ी अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत जीवी उद्योग में 1000 जीड़ियों को स्थेटने के लिए विभारत न्यूनतम लकड़ी

राज्य का नाम		1975	1976	1977	1978
आनंद प्रदेश	..	2.00 ₹ से 2.65 2.56	4.00 ₹ 4.85	4.00 ₹ से 4.85	4.00 ₹ से 4.85
असम	.	3.25	3.25	5.00	5.00
बिहार	.	† 3.90—4.90	* 3.90 से 4.90	* 3.90—4.90	* 3.90—4.90
गुजरात		4.50—5.00	4.50—5.00	4.50—5.00	4.50—5.00
कर्नाटक	.	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
के रल	.	* 2.30	* 2.30	* 2.30	* 2.30
मध्य प्रदेश	.	4.75—5.00	4.75—5.00	4.75—5.00	4.75—5.00
महाराष्ट्र	.	4.50—5.75	4.50—5.75	4.50—5.75	4.50—5.75
उड़ीसा	.	3.00	4.50	4.50	4.50
राजस्थान	.	5.00—6.30	5.00—6.30	5.00—6.30	5.00—6.30
तमिलनाडु	.	4.50—4.75	4.50—4.75	4.50—4.75	4.50—4.75
त्रिपुरा	.	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
उत्तर प्रदेश		4.75—5.00	4.75—5.00	4.75—5.00	4.75—5.00
पश्चिम बंगाल	.	=क्षेत्रों के मनुसार 1.50 ₹ से 2.25 ₹	(निर्वाह व्यय सूचकांक में बृद्धि या कमी होने पर मजदूरी में स्वतः संशोधन करने की व्यवस्था है)		

*महुंगाई भरता शामिल नहीं है।

—प्रश्निया जिले में 1-1-75 से 1000 बीड़ियों को सपेटने की मजबूरी —बर 7.00 रु

विवरण—III

विभिन्न बूँदे हुए उद्योगों में कम से कम समझौती पाने वाले अमिकों की न्यूनतम समझौती (मूल वेतन + महंगाई भत्ता)

क्र मांक	उद्योग	न्यूनतम समझौती (मूल वेतन महंगाई भत्ता)			
		1-1-75 की स्थिति के अनुसार	1-1-76 की स्थिति के अनुसार	1-1-77 की स्थिति के अनुसार	1-1-78 की स्थिति के अनुसार
		₹0	₹0	₹0	₹0
1. स्टील		441.30	427.00	403.60	440.00
2. कोयला खाने	.	423.80	423.80	393.90	431.60
3. इंजीनियरिंग	.	384.25	379.65	385.40	426.80
	(पश्चिम बंगाल) बूँप बी फैक्टरीज में 1001 या व्याधिक अमिक नियोजित				
4. सूती वस्त्र उद्योग					
	(i) महमदाबाद सेंटर	424.92	393.08	374.71	417.57
	(ii) दम्भई	405.45	402.94	402.96	436.81
	(iii) कोयम्बटूर तथा मद्रास	440.63	433.10	434.60	470.30
	(ii) कानपुर	439.52	381.71	374.33	432.14
5. राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक					
	श्रेणी "क"	371.20	371.20	343.36	375.84
	श्रेणी "ख"	345.60	345.60	319.68	349.92
	श्रेणी "ग"	332.80	332.80	307.84	336.96
6. जीवन बीमा	.	369.60	388.80	355.20	388.80
7. बाधान	.	फोल्ड कार्य में नियोजित पुरुष अमिकों को भुगतान की गयी समझौती की ईनिक दरें।			
	(क) चाय				
	(i) असम	2.62 से 3.40	3.02 से 3.60	3.42 से 4.00	4.22 से 4.80
	(ii) पश्चिम बंगाल	3.02 से 3.40	3.47 से 3.85	3.92 से 4.30	4.92 से 5.30
	(iii) केरल	6.01	6.16	5.57	7.11
	(iv) तमिलनाडु	5.65 से 5.80	6.22 से 6.36	5.52 से 5.66	6.60 से 6.74*
	(क) कार्पेक				
	(i) कर्नाटक	4.20	4.80	5.00	5.65
	(ii) तमिलनाडु	5.66 से 5.80	6.22 से 6.36	5.52 से 5.66	6.60 से 6.74*

*1975 की तुलना में 1976 से 1978 के दौरान दरों में कमी आमदार पर महंगाई भत्ते की दरों वें विविधता के कारण हुई है।

नये पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों की संख्या

626. श्री रामजीताल मुमन : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता पार्टी का शासन होने के पश्चात् अब तक कितने पासपोर्ट कार्यालय खोले गये हैं;

(ख) पासपोर्ट कार्यालय खोले जाने का मानदण्ड क्या है; और

(ग) क्या आगरा में एक पासपोर्ट कार्यालय खोलने का विचार है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुम्हः) : (क) इस प्रकार की स्थापना के बाद से अभी तक नीचे लिखे आठ पासपोर्ट कार्यालय खोले गए हैं :

1. बंगलौर	12 जून, 1978
2. कोजीको	17 जून, 1978
3. जयपुर	22 सितम्बर, 1978
4. भोपाल	17 अक्टूबर, 1978
5. मुमनेश्वर	19 फरवरी, 1979
6. पटना	13 अप्रैल, 1979
7. गोहाटी	15 जून, 1979
8. श्रीनगर	5 जुलाई, 1979

निकट भविष्य में दो और पासपोर्ट कार्यालय खोले जाने की सम्भावना है जिनमें से एक जालंधर में होगा और दूसरा शिमला में।

(ख) ये नए पासपोर्ट कार्यालय इस उद्देश्य से खोले गए हैं कि विभिन्न जिलों और राज्यों में रहने वाले लोगों को पासपोर्ट की सुविधायें ज्यादा आसानी से उपलब्ध हो सकें। नए कार्यालय के स्थान के विषय में निर्णय लेते समय यह बात ध्यान में रखी जाती है कि कहाँ कितना काम आता है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Representation regarding decentralisation of Central Food Laboratory in Calcutta

627. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representation dated 20th March, 1979 from the Central Food Laboratory Employees Association, Calcutta against decentralisation of the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for annulling the decision of the authorities for decentralisation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requirement of Central Food Laboratories for the country was carefully examined. A decision was taken to set up a total of four such laboratories to serve the different zones of the country. Three more laboratories in addition to the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, have been notified a Central Food Laboratories from 1-4-78. The question of revocation of this decision does not arise.

Demands of Pharmacists

628. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a copy of the Charter of demands of Pharmacists by the National Federation of Pharmacists Associations, Delhi on 16th April, 1979; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to settle the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. A Charter of Demands from the Association dated the 16th April, 1979 has been received.

(b) The position in regard to the various demands contained therein is as follows:—

I. Implementation of the Technical Grade and widening the Channel of Promotion

This matter was earlier considered, but the demand for upgrading the scale of pay of Pharmacists could not be agreed to. The demand for increasing the Selection Grade posts from 10% to 20% has been agreed to by the Government in respect of Pharmacists working in the CGH Scheme.

II. Amendment to the Pharmacy Act and Abolition of Annual Registration Fee

This question was earlier considered and it was felt that the system of annual registration fee should remain in force in order to keep the State Register and Statistics up-to-date after taking into account the contingencies like death, migration, retirement etc. Abolition of this provision for Pharmacists, will therefore, be a retrograde step.

III. End of Humiliating Portrayal of this category on the screen

This has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting who are concerned with the matter.

IV. To stop Registration of Qualified Persons under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules

The Pharmacy Council of India have intimated that the period of operation under Section 32B (1)(b) of the Pharmacy (Amendment) Act, 1976, permitting registration of eligible qualified persons has already expired with effect from 31-8-1978.

Representation from Forward Seamen's Union of India Calcutta

629. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received representation from Forward Seamen's Union of India, Calcutta dated 22nd, 23rd and 24th May, 1979; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to clear off Seamen's dues, proper repairs to Air-Condition plant etc., circulation of cool air to crew's accommodation and to settle the bi-partite agreement etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Representation dated 22-5-1979 relates to stoppage of Air-Conditioner in the crew accommodation of the Vesel 'Vishwa Sobha' for a few days. It has been reported by the Shipping Master, Calcutta that this was done for carrying out urgent repairs before sailing. Ship sailed from Calcutta in Ship shape condition with no complaints from crew on 26-5-1979.

Representation dated 23-5-1979, according to Shipping Master, Calcutta relates to discharge of crew members of MV 'Jainanarayan Vyasa' of Shipping Corporation of

India. Crew was discharged at Bombay. Their grievances were looked into by the Shipping Master, Bombay and award was given by him on 21-4-1979. Crew refused payment at Bombay and are pressing for re-opening of award of Shipping Master, Bombay at Calcutta. As award of Shipping Master is binding on both Shipowers and Seamen and the award given by one Shipping Master cannot be re-opened by another Shipping Master. The Shipping Master, Calcutta rejected the demand.

Representation dated 24-5-1979 relates to non-remitance of allotment money of crew of 'Annapurna'. Shipping Master, Calcutta has confirmed that the amount has been dispatched to the families of all seamen since then. The Shipping Corporation of India have been advised to deposit in time money for remittance to the families of seamen in future.

Passenger service between Haldia/Calcutta and Farakka

630. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SAN-YAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether it is not feasible to introduce without delay passenger boats regular service between Haldia/Calcutta and Farakka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. which is as Government of India Undertaking, has intimated that it is not possible for it to introduce regular passenger boat services between Calcutta-Haldia and Calcutta-Farakka. Corporation operate cargo river services only and do not possess any craft suitable and licensed for carriage of passengers. Passenger river services require proper infrastructure in the shape of terminal jetties with waiting sheds and high speed passenger vessels for maintaining regular schedule. Such vessels and facilities are not available at present. It is for the State Govt. to consider question of running the proposed passenger services, after taking into account the availability of traffic and economic viability of the services.

Allotment of wagons in South Central railway

631. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons who have given requisitions for wagons more than six months back in S.C. Railway have not been allotted wagons yet;

(b) if so, what are the reasons and the total number of requests for wagons pending stating the requisitions month-wise and also the total number of wagons allotment month-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government to clear off the pending requisitions and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, there are some cases of this nature.

(b) The details of number of demands pending and also of daily average loading of wagons month-wise for both broad gauge and metre gauge during the last six months are given below:—

Month	BROAD GAUGE		METRE GAUGE	
	No. of demands pending	Daily average loading	No. of demands pending	Daily average loading
January 1979	9081	1890	7803	662
February 1979	21090	1897	9135	627
March, 1979	38362	1973	11039	674
April, 1979	56676	1684	15847	628
May, 1979	50284	1556	15453	537
June, 1979	54472	1736	15209	523

Number of pending demands on the Broad Gauge system increased in 1979 despite an increase in loading by 78 wagons per day as compared to the year 1978. Since the available empties are being supplied in preference for clearance of committed traffic like coal, cement, iron ore etc. which enjoys higher priority of movement, the demands for commodities coming under lower priority have had to wait.

(c) Efforts are being made to clear the outstanding registrations by stepping up the availability of covered wagons on the South Central Railway for the pending demands for rice, paddy, sugar etc.

Project Report for a Shipyard at Hajira

632. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 7670 on the 19th April, 1979 regarding Shipyard at Hajira in Gujarat and state:

(a) whether the detailed Project Report for a Shipyard at Hajira in Gujarat has since been submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI

CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The detailed Project Report has been submitted to the Government and this is under examination.

Enquiry against the staff of A.I.I.M.S.

633. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had conducted any enquiry into the allegation made against the staff of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences on blood robbery and treatment to the people of low income and people having no influence;

(b) if so, whether the complaint was lodged against the staff in March, 1979 when a patient who's blood was obtained and no operation was conducted;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) what action has been taken against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). The Government of India has not conducted any enquiry into the allegation made against the staff of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences on blood robbery. A complaint was lodged with the AIIMS hospital. A fact finding enquiry has been ordered by the Director of the Institute.

(c) and (d). The enquiry is still in progress.

Workers' participation in Management

634. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the committee on workers' participation for the three tier system workers' participation in management;

(b) how many of the recommendations have been accepted by Government so far;

(c) how many of them have been implemented; and

(d) how many are under implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). The recommendations of the Committee on Workers' Participation in Management and Equity are under examination of the Government and it is the intention of the Government to introduce the necessary legislation in the near future.

Bogus Indents for Wagons

635. SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has initiated various steps to check bogus indents for wagons by businessmen;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which this menace of bogus wagon indents has been removed; and

(d) whether any gang indulging in such activities has been unearthed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

INCREASE OF EMPLOMFT IN ORGANISED AND PUBLIC SECTORS

636. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

SHRI A.R. BADRI NARAYAN :

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a marginal increase of employment in organised sector from April 1977 to March, 1978 ;

(b) if so, the total increase ;

(c) the total increase from April, 1978 to March, 1979 ;

(d) whether there is not much increase in employment in public sector during the same period except some progress during 1978-79;

(e) if so, how much ; and

(f) the main reasons of slow progress ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Employment in the organised sector increased by 3.6%—from 207.44 lakhs in March 1977 to 214.84 lakhs in March, 1978 .

(c) Information has not been received from all the States/Union Territories

(d) and (e). Employment in the public sector increased by 4.1% from 138.76 lakhs in March 1977 to 144.41 lakhs in March, 1978

(f) Does not arise.

अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं के कारण व्यवहार

637. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे कर्मचारियों को 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान वी गई अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं के कारण कितना अतिरिक्त व्यय किया गया ; और

(ख) उनकी बकाया राशि के भुगतान के लिए कुल कितना व्यय किया गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राशि वंशी (श्री सिंह नारायण) :

(क) अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं पर अतिरिक्त खर्च का व्यय बहुत व्यापक है जिसकी भावात बताना संभव नहीं है। फिर भी, रेल कर्मचारियों को, 1977-78 और 1978-79 में प्रेड बढ़ाने के रूप में विभिन्न भर्तों पर पूर्वविचार, प्रवरण प्रेड आदि, के कुछ लाभों को कार्यान्वित किया गया तथा कुछ को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। किये गए अतिरिक्त व्यय के बारे में अभी नहीं बताया जा सकता।

(ख) ऊपर भाग (क) में बताये गए कारण से बकाया के भुगतान के रूप में खर्च की गई कुल राशि भी नहीं बतायी जा सकती। सभी मामलों में आगे कोई बकाया देय नहीं है। वह तब ही देय है जबकि पूर्व व्याप्ति से एक विशेष लाभ की स्वीकृति दे दी गयी हो।

Availability of Wagons for Maharashtra.

638. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that actual availability of railway wagons for priority movement of coal and coke was much below the sanctioned quota for Maharashtra during 1978 ;

(b) if so, the extent of shortage in case of each variety of coal and coke ;

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken to ensure actual availability of wagons according to sanctioned quota ;

(d) whether the Maharashtra quota for 1979 for Slack Coal, B.P.H.C., B.H. H.C. and soft coke has been reduced ; and

(e) Whether in view of adverse effects on industry owing to the aforesaid cut the Government propose to restore the original quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) There had been a marginal shortfall in some months in meeting the wagon requirement of the collieries which supply coal to Maharashtra. But at present, there is virtually no shortfall.

(b) Separate quota was not laid down for movement of various types of coal and coke in the year 1978. Hence the information is not available.

(c) Aggregate sanctioned quota is always in excess of expected level of availability of coal/coke and transport is planned for the movement of the available quantity of coal.

(d) No

(e) Does not arise.

Merger of Trade Unions with HMS in Delhi

639. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of trade Unions in the capital have decided to merge with HMS ;

(b) if so, whether the representatives of these Unions have apprised him in this regard ; and

(c) the reaction of Government there-to ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) The Ministry of Labour has no such information.

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

Promotion of Professors and Doctors in AIIMS

640. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the promotion channels of professors and doctors in All India Institute of Medical Sciences is not sufficient due to which there has been stagnation as a result most of the professors and doctors have left the Institute to seek job elsewhere ;

(b) if so, the number of such doctors and professors who have left the Institute during the recent years ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to create promotional prospects thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY) : (a) No.

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

World Bank Loan for Wheel and Axle Project

641. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has agreed to a Rs. 38 crore loan for rail wheel and axle project to be set up on the outskirts of Bangalore ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this matter ; and

(c) if so, what are the main features of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (c). A Credit Agreement between the Government of India and the International Development Association amounting to \$190 million was signed on 13th November, 1978. Under this Agreement, IDA will extend credit for financing the Workshop Modernisation and the Wheel and Axle Plant projects of Indian Railways apart from certain items of developmental nature. Of the total amount of credit, allocation of \$38 million has been made for the proposed Wheel and Axle Plant being set up near Bangalore.

The main features of the agreement are that subject to some exceptions, as specified, procurement of Plant, machinery and materials for the Wheel and Axle Plant will be arranged through international competitive bidding in accordance with the "Guidelines for Procurement under World Bank Loans and IDA Credits", and that the indigenous industry will get price preference in their Ex-factory prices over the CIF prices of goods offered from abroad to the extent of the rates of Indian Customs Duty or 15% whichever is less. This is the usual stipulation made in all IDA Credits.

Development of Communications on the Konkan Coastal Line

642. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Maharashtra State Authorities regarding Konkan Ferry Services and Development of Sea Transport Communication on the Konkan belt ;

(b) -if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to develop communication on the Konkan Coastal line alongwith the proposal under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) to (c). The position with regard to the Konkan Ferry Services is that a proposal for a pilot project for testing the feasibility for operating particular types of craft in the navigable creeks of Maharashtra for running longitudinal and cross passenger ferries received from Maharashtra Govt. was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 5.25 lakhs in August 1973 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Sea Transport Communication known as the Konkan Passenger Service exists on this route. The Maharashtra Government had intimated sometime ago that they were examining the question of introducing smaller and faster passenger vessels on the Konkan Coast, but no proposal in this behalf has so far been received from them.

Unemployed Persons and Increase in Percentage

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

(a) the latest figures of job seekers according to the live register of employment exchanges and among them, men, women, graduates under graduates, post graduates, etc. ;

(b) what was the figure of the same in the beginning of 1971, 1977 and 1978 beginning ;

(c) what is the percentage increase of the job seekers in each year as mentioned above ;

(d) if the number of job seekers are continuously on increase, how Government propose to fulfil the promise made by the Janata Party and the Prime Minister that in 10 years unemployment will be wiped out ;

(e) whether India presented a scheme to fight unemployment on a global plane in the recently held meeting of I.L.O. and if so, details thereof ; and

(f) whether Indian experiences are taken into account while preparing this paper for I.L.O. and if so, how it reflected into the paper ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA); (a) and (b). A statement containing available information is enclosed.

(c) The percentage increase of the job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges was 25.3 during the year 1971, 11.6 in 1977 and 16.1 in 1978.

(d) One of the principal objectives of the Draft Plan 1978-83 is the removal of unemployment and underemployment within a period of ten years. Accordingly, the Plan has envisaged an employment strategy of adopting an employment intensive sectoral planning, regulating technological change to protect and enhance employment and promoting area planning for full employment. The Plan will generate employment mainly by augmenting the capacity of irrigated agriculture and allied sectors of dairying, forestry and fisheries; the expansion of infrastructure and social services and a large increase in the consumption of the poor, as, such consumption will generate additional demand for wage goods which are producible by labour intensive methods.

If the planned pattern of investment and production materialises, it is likely to create 49.3 million additional (adjusted) standard person years of employment by the end of the Plan.

(e) one of the items on the agenda of the 65th Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1979, was "Follow-up of the World Employment Conference: Basic Needs". While participating in the general discussion in the concerned Conference Committee, the Indian Government delegate referred to the

problems of poverty, basic needs and employment and commended the following specific proposal for the Committee's consideration.

"We propose that in each of the developing countries, a specific area or specific areas of a viable size are selected. In such area or areas, the following steps are taken under tripartite aegis—

(a) detailed survey of resources and skills ;

(b) identification of appropriate technology and new method of organisation particularly suited to a system that depends on the growth of self-employment and small, village and cottage industries;

(c) formulation of detailed and integrated plans of development of the area with special emphasis on basic needs and employment ;

(d) working out of programmes for training and skill development; and

(e) implementation of these plans over a specific period of time. Wherever tripartite arrangements for this effort is not feasible, it can be undertaken by the Government with appropriate consultation at the local level. The provisions of various inputs such as credit, supplies and services should be assured. Technical and other help from I.L.O. and other International agencies should also be forthcoming. Such integrated pilot projects, planned and executed on a tripartite basis would provide valuable lessons and experience for expanding the effort progressively to other areas."

(f) The document on the above agenda item, was prepared by the International Labour Office, *inter-alia*, on the basis of replies received from member States including India to a Questionnaire on Basic Needs.

Statement

Number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, by sex and levels of education, at the end of the years 1970, 1976, 1977 and 1978.
(In thousands)

Level of education	1970			1976			1977			1978		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Below Matric (including illiterates)	2039.8	207.2	2247.0	4230.0	450.2	4680.2	4678.2	5111.2	5189.4	5576.4	624.6	620.0
2. Matriculates	919.0	182.2	1101.2	2398.7	429.9	2828.6	2602.1	480.8	3082.9	2958.1	556.7	3514.8
3. Higher Secondary (including Intermediates & under graduates)	393.4	47.5	443.9	1092.9	162.3	1255.2	1276.6	195.7	1472.3	1373.0	240.1	1613.1
4. Graduates	205.1	40.0	245.1	761.8	164.1	925.9	877.8	196.7	1074.5	1017.1	221.4	1238.5
5. Post-graduates	23.5	8.0	31.5	70.1	24.3	94.4	79.0	25.8	104.8	81.5	28.8	110.3
Total (all categories)	3583.6	485.0	4068.6	8553.6	1230.7	9784.3	9513.7	1410.3	10924.0	11006.2	1671.6	12677.8

Note : 1. Excludes figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau except for Delhi and Maharashtra.
2. Information by education levels is collected at half-yearly intervals at the end of June and December each year, the latest available being as at the end of December, 1978, which are provisional.
3. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

बोहृष्ट रेलवे वर्कशाप

644. श्री दुक्षन चाल्क कल्याण : क्या रेलवे मंत्री बोहृष्ट रेलवे वर्कशाप के बा म 29 मार्च 1979 के ब्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 5327 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेलवे की जूमि को इस बीच बाली कराने के लिए कितनी प्रयत्न हुई है और वह जूमि कब तक बाली हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : लाइसेन्सधारी का लाइसेन्स तमाम करने तथा उससे जनीन बाली कराने के लिए उसको कानूनी नोटिस दिया गया था । नोटिस के मनुसार लाइसेन्सधारी को 30-6-79 तक जमीन बाली कर देना था । उसने ऐसा नहीं किया है । इस सम्बन्ध में आगे क्या कार्यवाही की जाय । फिलहाल इस वर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Janata Khana in Trains

645. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI : Will the minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Janata Khana' has become popular with rail passengers ;

(b) if so, the present sale and whether Government propose to extend this to more stations and in more trains; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). On an average about 10,000 packets of Janata Khana are sold every day on Indian Railways at stations and from Dining/Pantry cars. Janata Khana is available at 235 stations and Railways are extending this service gradually to more stations. In so far as the trains are concerned, this is already avail-

able on all the trains provided with pantry/dining cars except the two Rajdhani Express trains.

Grants of House Building Advance

646. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of funds allotted to his Ministry for the grant of house building advance in the first instalment released in April, 1979 and the other one subsequently ;

(b) the names and designation of employees in his Ministry whose applications for housing advance were pending as on the 31st May, 1979 in order of their receipt and the amount of advance applied for and the amount of advance applied for and the purpose for which applied viz. house building (1st, 2nd and 3rd instalment), D.D.A. built flats ; self-financing scheme of D.D.A. and Ghaziabad Improvement Housing Scheme ; and

(c) the amount allotted to each of these applicants upto 1st July, 1979.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY) : (a) Amount of Rs. 22.00 lakhs has been allocated for House Building Advance on 4-7-1979 which includes an amount of Rs. 1.30 lakhs allocated to this Ministry under Vote on Account for 1979-80.

(b) The requisite information in respect of employees of the Ministry and D.G.H.S. and of few subordinate Organisations is given at statement I. The information pertaining to other subordinate offices is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha as soon as the same becomes available.

(c) Information is given at Statement II.

Statement-I

ANNEXURE-I

S.No.	Name & Designation	Date of receipt of application	Amount of advance applied for	Purpose for which applied
1.	Shri S.L. Sethi, Assistant . . .	28-8-78	25,000/-	For construction of a house in his native place.
2.	Shri R.K. Chopra, Assistant . . .	2-6-78	39,750/-	Construction of a house on a plot allotted by Housing Society.
3.	Shri Sati Ram, Gastetner Operator . . .	8-5-79	7,000/-	For the purchase of DDA flat.
4.	Shri R.S. Dua, Junior Accounts Officer . . .	5-5-79	40,000/-	Construction of plot purchased by the applicant at Faridabad.
5.	Shri K. N. Singh Tech. Asstt. Regional Health Office Patna . . .	17-8-77	37,500/-	Land & Construction.
6.	Shri Nanjappa UDC Regional Health Office, Bangalore . . .	20-7-78	31,800/-	Land & Construction.
7.	Shri Mangal Ram, Jr. Machine Operator . . .	26-7-78	38,000/-	Construction.
8.	Shri Putta Mariah, UDC Regional Health Office, Bangalore . . .	6-12-78	31,300/-	Land & Construction.
9.	Dr. D.C. Bhattacharya, Dy. Asstt. Commissioner . . .	2-2-79	70,000/-	Construction
10.	Shri P.S. Janjani, UDC Regional Health Office, Jaipur . . .	24-2-79	40,000/-	Ready-built house from private party.
11.	Shri O.P. Khatri, Research Officer . . .	14-5-79	25,000/-	Enlargement on existing house.
12.	Shri D.N. Dhingra, Sr. P.A. . .	30-4-79	55,000/-	Construction.
13.	Shri D.R. Chawla, Statistician . . .	26-4-79	34,930/-	Ready-built flat.
14.	Shri J.P. Singh Bhayana, UDC . . .	12-3-1979	27,700/-	2nd instalment for starting construction.

Statement-II

ANNEXURE-II

S. No.	Name & Designation	Account allotted
1.	Shri K. N. Singh, Technical Assistant . . .	Rs. 7500/- as 1st instalment for purchasing the land.
2.	Shri Nanjappa, UDC . . .	Rs. 3637/- as 1st instalment for purchasing the land.
3.	Shri Mangal Rame Jr. Machine Operator . . .	Rs. 30,400/- 1st, 2nd and 3rd instalments for construction.
4.	Shri Putta Mariah, UDC . . .	Rs. 9600/- 1st instalment for purchase of land.
5.	Shri J.P. Singh, Bhayana, UDC . . .	Rs. 5540/- 1st instalment for purchase of plot of land.

झोरा भी को बैंगोंका आर्वाण

647. श्री अर्जुनह शाई रेलवे : क्या रेल मंत्री वह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के झोराजी, उपलेटा, भायावदर, पानेली, भोती, जाम जोधपुर, बांस जालिया, राणावाड, पोरबंदर वणावदर, बांटवां, जूतागढ़ आदि रेलवे स्टेशनों को 1 मई से 15 जून, 1979 के बीच खाद्य तेल, प्याज, चाक पाउडर, खली, रुई को एक की हुई गाठों, कुपे का पत्थर, सीमेंट और खाद्यान्न के लिए ग्रलग ग्रलग कितने माल डिब्बों का आर्वाण किया गया ;

(ख) स्टेशनवार तथा बस्तुवार कितने माल डिब्बों के लिए 16 जून, 1979 को मांग लम्बित ही ;

(ग) इन लम्बित मांगों को कब और किस प्रकार पूरा करने का विचार है ;

(घ) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के हम्बई तथा नावनगर स्थित दोनों कार्यालय उपरोक्त बस्तुओं के लिए अपेक्षित माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई नहीं कर सके हैं, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं : और

(ङ) वे दोनों कार्यालय नियमित रूप से और पूरी संभवा में माल डिब्बे सप्लाई करने और माल डिब्बों की लम्बित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए आगे क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लिल नारायण) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है

(ग) से (ङ) माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई लाग प्रतिवधियों के भीतर रहते हुए यदि कोई मांग ही मांग पत्रों की बरीयता और प्रायमिकता के अनुसार की जाती है। इन स्टेशनों पर बकाया अधिकांश मांग पत्र प्याज, खाद्य तेल तथा खडिया हूँ जे लिए हैं। खाद्य तेल और प्याज के बकाया अधिकांश मांग पत्र पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के स्टेशनों को भेजने के लिए हैं जहां के लिए इन बस्तुओं के लदान का एक कोटा निर्वाचित किया गया है ट्रॉयोंकि इस रेलवे पर माल की टलाई की मांग उम्मीद की बर्तमान समता से अधिक है। जूँ तक खडियों हूँ जी की बात है, पश्चिम रेलवे द्वारा उपलब्ध साधनों की भीतर अधिकतम लदान करने का प्रयेक प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

३५८

1 मई से 15 जून, 1979 के दौरान विभिन्न स्थेतानों से बस्तुओं के सदान तथा 16-6-1979 को बकाया मार्गों की स्थिति का विवरण

Passengers robbed in 19 Dn. at Borivli (Bombay) Station

648. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Police robbed the passengers of 19 Dn. at Borivli (Bombay) station on the 7th June, 1979 ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and what action Government have taken;

(c) whether Government are aware that these type of incidents are increasing on railways; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to control this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) and (b). As per information obtained from State Police authorities, on 7-6-79 at about 2300 hrs. when 19 Dn. Dehradun Express arrived at Borivli railway station a scuffle took place between the members of a marriage party travelling in a reserved compartment and some persons including a Government Railway Police constable in plain clothes who had entered the compartment. A mob of about fifty persons including some Government Railway Police staff joined the fray and assaulted the members of the marriage party who alleged that they lost property worth Rs. 7,330. There was some damage to the window panes of the compartment. On the basis of complaints and counter complaints lodged by the members of the marriage party and Government Railway Police staff, cases and counter cases of rioting have been registered by Government Railway Police Station, Bandra which are under investigation. Six Government Railway Police personnel alleged to have been involved in this incident were placed under suspension. Two members of the public who are wanted in connection with the case lodged by the marriage party are still absconding.

(c) This is an isolated incident.

(d) The attention of the State Police authorities has been drawn to this incident.

विदेशों से जहाजों की वारी

649. श्री हुकम अच्छाय : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कंपनियां समुद्री परिवहन में प्रयोग हेतु विदेशों से बड़ी संख्या में जहाज बरीदती हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समय इन कंपनियों के पास ऐसे कितने जहाज हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार विदेशों से जहाज बरीदने पर उन पर सीमा शुल्क लगाती है और यदि हाँ, तो इन कंपनियों से अब तक कितना सीमा शुल्क और अन्य शुल्क बसूल किया गया है और किन कंपनियों से ऐसा शुल्क भर्ती बसूल किया जाना है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) भारतीय नौवहन कंपनियां भारत सरकार की स्वीकृति से समय समय पर विदेशों से उपयुक्त जहाज बरीदती हैं। नौवहन कंपनियों से जहाज प्राप्त करने को जो प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं, नौवहन विकास निधि समिति की एक्यजीकान कमेटी उनकी जांच करती है, और फिर कैन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा करने के बाद बरीयता के आधार पर विदेशों से जहाज बरीदने की अनुमति दी जाती है।

(ख) और (ग) : सूचना एकदिन की जा रही है।

Transportation of Salt to Assam

650. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have been asked by the Assam Government to place more wagons for the transport of salt to Assam, in view of the huge profiteering in salt in the rural areas by traders taking advantage of reduced transport of salt to Assam for the last three months; and

(b) what was the quantity of salt moved to Assam in the months of April, May and June of 1979 and what was the quantity moved in the above months in 1977 and 1978 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Requests have been received from the Assam Government to step up loading of salt to the state.

(b) Against the requirement of 31,250 tonnes of edible salt during the period from April to June, the despatches during the same period of 1977, 1978 and 1979 are as under :

Year	Despatches during April to June in Tonnes
1977 . . .	27,648
1978 . . .	34,704
1979 . . .	34,008

The despatches during 1978 and 1979 are more than the requirement. Action has also been taken to step up loading by organising block rake movements from Broad Gauge stations in the West Coast to New Bongaigaon. In a recent review of the availability of salt in Assam, the Assam Government has confirmed that they have in hand one month's stock in addition to two months' stock in transit.

Service Scheme under which

C.G.H.S. Employees are covered

651. SHRI MAHI LAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether C.G.H.S. Dispensaries are covered under 'Hospital Services' ; and

(b) if not, under what service scheme the employees of the C.G.H.S. dispensaries are covered ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY) :

(a) No. Sir.

(b) The employees of the C.G.H.S. dispensaries are covered under the Central Services as mentioned in the C.C.S. (CCA) Rules, 1965.

मैसर्स राम इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, घनबाद हारा भविष्य

निधि की राशि को जमा न किया जाना

652. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्पकाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य राष्ट्र श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स राम इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, बाईपास रोड, घनबाद ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में कर्मचारियों के भविष्य निधि अंशदान को और कर्मचारी राज्य श्रीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी राशि जमा कराई है और इन छातों से अभी कितनी राशि जमा कराई जानी बाकी है ;

(ख) क्या श्रम कल्याण नियमों की प्रवाहेना करके कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि तथा राज्य श्रीमा अंशदानों को बढ़ाने के लिए स्थायी घोषित नहीं किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (ठाठ राम हुकम सिंह) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Qualified Harijan Engineers

653. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) how many qualified Harijan Engineers Mechanical, Civil and Electrical are registered in the Employment Exchanges all over India ; and

(b) whether the Ministry has formulated any apprenticeship scheme to train Harijan qualified Engineers, Supervisors etc. in the Government undertakings, buildings construction and other projects ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) Available information relates to the number of Scheduled Caste Engineers (Degree, Diploma and work experienced personnel) registered with the Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1978, which was 840 Mechanical Engineers, 905 Civil Engineers and 908 Electrical Engineers.

(b) No, Sir.

गृह की दुलाई के लिये बैगन

654. श्री घनस्त राम जायसबाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी एजेंसियों में पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश की मण्डियों में बड़ी भारी भावा में गैंगू खरीदा है परन्तु रेलवे बैगन उपलब्ध न होने के कारण इन राज्यों में खरीदा गया गैंगू अधीरी तक बहीं पढ़ा है और आने वाली बर्षा छह तु के दौरान उसके खराब होने और खाने मीम्प न रह जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उव राज्यों से घनस्त राम्यों में खाकाल गोदामों तक गैंगू की दुलाई के लिए

15 जून, 1979 तक कितने रेलवे बैंगन उपलब्ध किये गए और इन बैंगनों में कितनी मात्रा में गेंहूं की दुलाई की गई है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त तीन राज्यों को बैंगन उपलब्ध न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) रेलवे बैंगन उपलब्ध न होने के कारण सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा खरीदा गया कितना गेंहूं इन राज्यों में पड़ा रह जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) : से (घ) विभिन्न सरकारी एजेंसियों के लिए गेंहूं का लदान भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा किया जाता है जो रेलवे और प्राप्तकर्ता राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ नियमित पालेक बैठकों में स्टाक की स्थिति, लदान स्टेशनों पर मुलभूतियां और गन्तव्य स्टेशनों पर माल-डिव्हिंग खाली करने की समता को ध्यान में रखते हुए दुलाई सम्बन्धीय योजनाएं तैयार करता है। वास्तविक दुलाई का काम इन योजनाओं के अनुसार किया जाता है। वर्तमान मौसम अवधि में पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश से बड़ी लाइन के 44,469 और भीटर लाइन के 3,376 माल-डिव्हिंगों में गेंहूं का लदान किया गया जबकि पिछले वर्ष की तदनुसंधि में बड़ी लाइन के 36,703 और भीटर लाइन के 5,825 माल-डिव्हिंगों का लदान हुआ था। इस प्रकार पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष लदान अधिक हुआ है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में एक्स-रे विभाग का बन्द होना

655. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :

श्री पी० के० कोविधन :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में एक्स-रे विभाग का काम मई-जून 1979 में ठप हो गया था और रोगियों को अपने एक्स-रे करवाने के लिए दूसरे अस्पतालों में जाना पड़ा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में एक्स-रे विभाग के काम के पूरी तरह ज्ञानवाचक रूप से टप्प होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) मई-जून, 1979 के दौरान कितने रोगियों का एक्स-रे कराने को आवश्यकता थी और उनमें से कितने रोगियों को अपना एक्स-रे करवाने के लिए प्रयोग अस्पतालों में जेजा गवा था और

(व) क्या मई-जून, 1979 में इस अस्पताल के एक्स-रे विभाग के कार्यों को सामान्य बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की गई थी और यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धीय व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण भंडी (श्री रवि राय) : (क) जी हां। वैसे इमरजेंसी एक्स-रे विभाग कार्य कर रहा था।

(ख) एक्स-रे विभाग में काम कर रहे थे "डी" के कर्मचारी अपनी इस मांग को लेकर नियमानुसार कार्य कर रहे हैं कि डाकं रूम असिस्टेन्ट के पदों पर केवल उन्हें ही पदोन्नति दी जाए।

(ग) रोगियों की प्रति मास और संख्या 7615 बढ़ती है। वैसे सभी इमरजेंसी एक्स-रे डाकं रूम असिस्टेन्ट में किये गए थे, जिनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

मई, 1979	3165 रोगी
जून 1979	2666 रोगी

जिन कुछेके रोगियों की दशा कम गम्भीर थी उन्हें श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल और सफदरजंग अस्पताल भेज दिया गया।

(घ) सामान्य स्थिति लाने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। सरकार ने डाकं रूप असिस्टेन्ट के पदों के लिए नियमों को इस प्रकार बनाने का नियम किया है जिससे कि इसमय डाकं रूम में काम कर रहे थे "डी" के कुछेके पाल कर्मचारियों को लाभ पहुंच सके।

कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह पर भीड़-भाड़

656. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या नौजहन और परिवहन भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह पर भीड़-भाड़ के कारण आयात और निर्यात के माल के लदान और उतारने में बहुत कठिनाइयां अनुभव हो रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह पर भीड़-भाड़ के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) भीड़-भाड़ को दूर करने के लिए मई-जून, 1979 के दौरान सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

नौजहन और परिवहन भंडी (श्री जाव राम) : (क) आयात किये जाने वाले माल को छानने में देरी के कारण कलकत्ता पसन के जेडों में माल भर गवा है। इस कारण आयात

किये गवे माल को जहाजों से जल्दी नहीं उतारा जा रहा है। लेकिन शेडों में माल जमा हो जाने से विदेशों को निर्यात किए जान वाले माल को जहाजों पर लादने में कोई बाधा नहीं आ रही है।

(ब) कलकत्ता पसन में शेडों में माल के भर जाने के कुछ कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) आयातकर्ताओं को आवश्यक दस्तावेजों का दरी से भिन्ना,

(2) उर्वरक और सीमेंट के लाने से जाने में रेलवे की पारदिल्या,

(3) दान संस्थाओं द्वारा विदेशों से उपहार के तौर पर आयात किये माल के छुट्टाने में दैरी जिनको अधिक समय तक के लिए किराया नहीं देने की छूट भिली होती है;

(4) थोक माल को बोरियों, थेलों प्रादि में भरना, तीलना और उनको सिमल कर बंडल बनारह बनाने में समय लगता है जिससे माल जहाजोंके भेजने में दैरी लगती है,

(5) स्टील अग्नार्टी आक इंडिया का बहुत सा इस्पात का माल उसके ठेकेदारों के मजदूरों द्वारा आनंदोलन करने के कारण विभिन्न शेडों में वैसा का वैसा ही पड़ा है और हटाया नहीं गया है।

(ग) शेडों में अनुचित रूप से माल के जमाव को कम करने के लिए जो कार्यवाही की गई वह इस प्रकार है :—

(1) सभी आयातकर्ताओं को समाचार पत्रों में सूचनाएं प्रकाशित कर सूचित किया गया है कि वह आयात किए गए अपने माल को जल्दी से जल्दी छिलीबरी ले लें, नहीं तो उनको भारी जुर्माना देना होगा,

(2) कामकाज के समय में डाकों का निरोक्षण करने के लिए एक कमेटी बना दी गई है जिसमें यातायात और भेजेनीकल इजीनियरिंग विभागों और डाक लेवर बोडी के ऊंचे अधिकारियों को नियुक्त किया गया है। इस कमेटी के सुझावों/निष्कर्षों पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाती है,

(3) उपहार के रूप में मिले माल पर किराये से छूट की 45 दिनों की अवधि कौ घटा कर 15 दिन कर दिया गया है,

(4) उर्वरकों का थोक में आयात करने वालों से यह आग्रह किया जाता है कि वे अपने माल की थोक में छिलीबरी लें अपना माल हटा लें जिससे शेडों में माल का जामा होना रोका जा सके,

(5) उर्वरकों कि छिलीबरी न लेने और माल को न हटाने पर सामान्य दर की अपेक्षा तीन गुनों दर से किराया बसूल किया जाता है,

(6) इस्पात किया जो माल अधिक भारी नहीं है उसको सात दिनों के भीतर और जो माल

भारी है उसकी 14 दिनों के भारी माल की छिलीबरी न लेने और माल के न हटाने पर किराये से छूट की सामान्य अवधि के भीत जाने पर दुगनी दर से किराया बसूल किया जाता है।

(7) रेप्सीड के माल की सात दिनों में छिलीबरी न लेने और माल के न हटाने पर किराये से छूट की सामान्य अवधि के भीत जाने पर तीन गुनी दर से किराया बसूल किया जाता है,

(8) डाकों के बाहर माल गोदामों में पड़े माल को बाहर हटा देना,

(9) साफ मौसम में सागर और डायमंड हार्बर पर जहाजों को रोक कर माल को बजारों में उतारना को भी

(10) जहाजी कम्पनियों और आयातकर्ताओं को अपने अपने माल को उतारने के लिए अपनी अपनी मशीनें लाने की छूट दी जा रही है।

चीन की दौर में भारतीय नागरिक

657. श्री चरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या विवेश मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान बरेली में प्रकाशित दिनांक 2 जून, 1979 के दैनिक 'भ्रमर उजाला' में "चीन की कैद में भारतीय नागरिक अभी भी भौजूद" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

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

(ग) ये भारतीय अभी तक चीन के कैदी क्यों हैं; और

(घ) क्या मंत्रालय द्वारा उनको रिहा कराने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

विवेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुमरेन्द्र कुण्ड)

(क) से (घ) . भारत सरकार ने 1958 से लेकर अब तक चीन सरकार को प्रेषित अपने भ्रात्यारिक टिप्पणी और प्राचार्य दें तिब्बत में रहने वाले भारतीय मूल के अविकल्पों की भारत वापसी के मामले को बार बार उठाया है। भारत और चीन की सरकारों के बीच आए गए टिप्पणी-ज्ञापनों और पत्रों के संग्रह-संवेदन पत्र संख्या I से IV में, जो कि 1959 के बाद से विभिन्न अवसरों पर सदन की भेज पर रखे जा चुके हैं, चीन के तिब्बत क्षेत्र से भारतीय मूल के अविकल्पों की भारत वापसी के प्रश्नों के अनिगतत उल्लेख हैं। इस सवाल को अभी हाल ही में भी चीनी पक्ष के साथ उठाया गया है।

भारत सरकार की ओर से भेजे गए इन अध्यावेदनों का चीन सरकार ने जो जवाब दिया है वह भी उल्लिखित घटेत-प्रक्रमों में शामिल है। कुल मिलाकर चीन सरकार ने यह कहा है कि भारतीय राष्ट्रिक तिव्यत से जाने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं और जो लोग वहाँ हैं वे अपनी खुशी से रह रहे हैं। इस सिलसिले में हमारे प्रधान अध्यावेदन पर चीन की प्रतिक्रिया की प्रतीक्षा है।

Cabinet panel for Calcutta Port

658. SHRI SAUGATA ROY :

SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Business Standard' dated the 15th June 1979 headlined 'Cabinet Panel for Calcutta Port'; and

(b) what action Government have taken or propose to take to study the problem of Calcutta Port in depth and take remedial measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) and (b). Yes.

During discussions with the Union Minister of Industry on 14th June, 1979 at Calcutta about the general industrial situation in West Bengal, the question of ports was also raised by the M. Ps. from West Bengal and the Minister of Industries of West Bengal Government. He had explained to them the efforts made by the Sub-Committee of Ministers, set up by the Cabinet, to tackle the problems facing Bombay Port. He was asked if this Cabinet Committee would also look into the problems of the Calcutta and Haldia Ports. The Union Minister of Industry had informed them that if such a request was received, the Cabinet Committee would consider it and give whatever assistance was possible to sort out the problems faced by the Calcutta Port. Thus, there was no question of setting up any new Committee.

The Government had appointed in recent past a Two-Man Committee to examine the working of the Calcutta Port. Action on the report of this Committee was taken by the Government and the Calcutta Port Trust. As recommended by the Committee, moratorium on repayment of loan and payment of interest by Calcutta Port Trust was extended up to 31st March, 1981. Besides, subsidy at the rate of 80% of the expenditure incurred on river dredging/maintenance has also

been approved till 31st March, 1981. No other study of the Calcutta Port is proposed at this stage.

मोराक्को के राजदूत हारा वक्तव्य

659. श्री यादवेश बसु :

श्री बलदेव प्रसाद :

श्री के० मालान्ना :

श्री० पी० श्री० मालान्नकर :

श्री० सी० के० जाफर शरीफ :

श्री० एहमांडो फैसीरों :

श्री० बृज लूचन तिकारी :

श्री० एस० आर० बाबाजी :

श्री० वित्त बसु :

श्री० एस० एस० सोमानी :

श्री० राम सागर :

श्री० सरत कार :

श्री० ईश्वर औधरी :

श्री० अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया :

क्या विदेश भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली स्थित मोराक्को के राजदूत तथा अन्य भ्रव राज्यों के राजदूतों ने भारत के विश्व संयुक्त वक्तव्य दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या उस वक्तव्य में सरकार की प्रालोचना की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

विदेश भंडी (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) :

(क) भ्रव के राजदूतों ने कोई संयुक्त वक्तव्य नहीं दिया है। केवल मोराक्को के राजदूत ने 25 मई को एक प्रस वक्तव्य दिया था। 28 मई के एक अन्य प्रैस वक्तव्य में उन्होंने स्वयं बताया कि अन्य भ्रव के राजदूतों की ओर से बोलने का उन्हें कोई प्राधिकार नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) मोराक्को राजदूत के 25 मई के वक्तव्य में भारत भ्रव मित्रता बिंगड़ने के लिए "गृह्ण गृह्ण से सहायता" के प्रयत्न; भारत में मुस्लिमों के साथ कार्यकारी दुर्व्यवहार और भारतीय प्रैस के कलिपय वर्ग हारा मुस्लिम राजनयों पर आक्रमण के बारे में बताया गया है।

(ग) मोराक्को के राजदूत के वक्तव्य में भारत सरकार की अन्तर्निहित प्रालोचना है। विदेश भंडालय ने मोराक्को के राजदूत को बुलाया और उनसे स्पष्टी-

करण की मांग की । उन्होंने बताया कि भारत के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप का उनका कोई इरादा नहीं है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में भारतीय मस्लमानों के साथ व्यवहार के बारे में कठिनपय पर्यवेक्षकों के केवल विचार ही उद्घृत किए हैं । मोरक्को के राजदूत को यह बताया गया कि उनका वक्तव्य राजनीतिक भारतीय के मानदंडों के अनुरूप नहीं था ।

सीकर से दिल्ली स्टेशन के लिए भ्रष्टिक रेल-डिब्बों की मांग

660. श्री अगवीत प्रसाद बाबूर : क्या रेल-ह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे यात्रियों की प्रतिदिन की औसत संख्या क्या है, जिन्होंने जनवरी से जून, 1979 की छुट्टी के दौरान सीकर और सूरजगढ़ के बीच के स्टेशनों से दिल्ली और दिल्ली के बाद वाले स्टेशनों तक रेल गाड़ी द्वारा यात्रा की ।

(ख) क्या सीकर से दिल्ली के लिए भ्रष्टिक केवल दो डिब्बे जोड़े जाते हैं, जो बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस लेट के लोगों ने और डिब्बों की मांग की है, जो बीकानेर में में लोहाइ स्टेशन से जोड़ा जा सकते हैं ।

रेल अंतर्राष्ट्रीय में राष्ट्र नंगी (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पट्ट पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) और (ग) इस समय सीकर और दिल्ली के बीच दो घंटे बच रहे हैं । 91/92 बीकानेर भेल तथा 93/94 जोधपुर भेल में स्थान की कमी के कारण इस समय सीकर/लोहाइ-दिल्ली के बीच कोई अतिरिक्त डिब्बा लगाना परिचालनिक दृष्टि से अवाधारिक नहीं है ।

Pakistan's entry into non-Aligned Movement

661. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA :

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :

SHARI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN

SHRI SHANKARSINHJI VAGHELA :

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

What role has been played by the Government of India in the Colombo meet in June, 1979 regarding the entry of Pakistan into non-aligned movement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) : Government's approach to requests for membership to the non-aligned movement has always been based on the principles and has been that all such requests should be adjudged on the basis of certain well-accepted criteria. At the Colombo Bureau Meeting, the Indian delegation went along with the consensus, based on near unanimity, to recommend Pakistan's admission as a full member of the Movement.

Timings of Tinsukia mail

662. SHRI CHHATRA BAHADUR CHHETRI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present timings of Tinsukia Mail are unsuitable to the people of Sikkim, Bhutan and Darjeeling District; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to change the timings of this train ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Yes.

(b) No, but the question of providing through service coaches between New Delhi and New Jalpaiguri by Tinsukia Mail is under examination and such action as is found feasible and justified will be taken.

रोजगार कार्यालयों में अप्रैल 1978 के पश्चात यंजीकृत व्यक्तिसंघ

663. श्री विजय कमार महोदा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रोजगार कार्यालयों में 1 अप्रैल, 1978 के पश्चात नाम दज कराने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ।

(क) या 1977-78 की संख्या की तुलना में उनकी संख्या में बढ़ि हुई है;

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों में रोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी थी; और

(घ) रोजगारी को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

संक्षीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा) :
(क) 1-4-1978 से 31-3-1979 तक की मध्यविधि के दौरान रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा किए गए पंजीकरणों की संख्या 65.08 लाख थी।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) 31-3-1978 और 31-3-1979 की मिति के अनुसार रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में रोजगार चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्रमशः 113.46 और 134.06 लाख थी।

(घ) जो विभिन्न कदम उठाए जाने हैं, 1978-83 की योजना के मसौदे में उनका विविष्ट रूप से वर्णन किया गया है। थोड़े शब्दों में, योजना में रोजगार प्रधान क्षेत्रीय योजनाबन्दी अपनाने की नीति की परिकल्पना की गई है, जिसका उद्देश्य रोजगार के संरक्षण तथा संवर्धन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी परिवर्तन को नियन्त्रित करना है तथा पूर्ण रोजगार के लिए क्षेत्रीय योजनाबन्दी को बढ़ावा देना है। योजना मुख्यतः सिंचित कृषि और डेरी कार्य, बनियां और मतस्य पालन के सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों की क्षमता में बढ़ि, इनकास्ट्रक्चर और सामाजिक सेवाओं के विस्तार, और गरीब लोगों के उपभोग में भारी बढ़ि द्वारा रोजगार पदा करेगी, जबकि इस प्रकार के उपभोग से ऐसे वेज गुह्स के लिए अतिरिक्त मांग होती जिनका उत्पादन श्रम प्रधान तरीकों से किया जा सकता है। जब निवेश और उत्पादन के इस योजनाबद्ध ढांचे को कार्य रूप मिल सकेगा तो यह आशा है कि योजना के अन्त तक 49.3 मिलियन अतिरिक्त (समायोजित) मानक व्यक्ति वर्ष रोजगार अवसर सुजत हो सकेंगे।

Expenditure incurred on Pathankot-Mandi Road

664. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8799 on the 26th April 1979 and state the expenditure incurred by the Border Roads Organisation on the Pathankot-Mandi Road during the last three years (year-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : The Border Roads Organisation have reported the following disbursements by them for the road

during the last three years :

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) 1976-77	63.11
(ii) 1977-78	50.92
(iii) 1978-79	66.47

The figures shown against (i) and (iii) above represent the amount released. The State P.W.D. have yet to intimate the actual expenditure.

New Railway Line Project

665. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to stated Question No. 328 on the 15th March, 1979 regarding laying of Railway Line during Sixth Five Year Plan and state :

(a) whether allocation for construction of New Railway Line Projects both "on going" schemes as well as under the Sixth Plan new projects has been finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission ;

(b) of so, what is the allocation (year-wise) and State-wise ;

(c) the details of the projects proposed to be undertaken in each State during the Sixth Plan year-wise ;

(d) whether any new Railway Line Project is to be taken up in Himachal Pradesh during the Sixth Plan ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The matter has not yet been finalised. The reconstituted working group on Railways is, however considering suggestions for new line projects to be undertaken in the Five Year Plan period (1978-83), which include Jagadhri-Baonta-Rajban B. G. railway line in Himachal Pradesh. The final decision in the matter will, however

be taken by the Planning Commission when the National Five Year Plan is finalised, keeping in view the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee which is examining, *inter-alia*, the criteria to be adopted for construction of new railway lines.

Proposal to run trains upto Joginder Nagar

666. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that out of 4 trains in Kangra Valley Railway track, one goes upto Joginder Nagar and other to Baijnath, Paprola and the remaining two upto Nagrota only ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what steps are being taken for providing reservation facilities at Joginder Nagar, Baijnath, Paprola, Nagrota and Palampur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Yes

(b) On the NG Section between Pathankot and Joginder Nagar the maximum volume of passenger traffic is between Pathankot and Nagrota. To meet this pattern of traffic two trains have been scheduled between Pathankot and Nagrota and one train each up to Baijnath Paprola and Jogindernagar.

Apart from traffic justification, extension of all the four trains upto Jogindernagar is not possible at present due to non-availability of NG Diesel Locomotives.

(c) All trains running on the Pathankot-Jogindernagar Narrow Gauge Section being day trains, reservation arrangements are not necessary. Regarding reservation of accommodation by connecting B.G. trains, the traffic offering on N.G. section is meagre which does not justify allotment of a separate quota. Demands for reservation, whenever received, are complied with by sending messages to the train starting reservation controlling point.

Tea in earthen cups at stations

667. SHRI DURGA CHAND. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4237 on the 22nd March, 79 regarding tea in earthen cups and state :

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce kulhads (earthen cups) for serving tea at Railway stations to restore jobs to thousands of potters ; and

(b) if so, what is the decision and by what time it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) and (b). On a number of Zonal Railways, kulhads are already in use for sale of tea through vendors on platforms. Instructions were issued recently to all the Zonal Railways to make all efforts to maximise the use of kulhads keeping in view various aspects like passengers' reaction, cleanliness etc.

Reports received from the Zonal Railways indicate that use of kulhads has been gradually increasing. On Southern and South Central Railways, however, use of kulhads i.e. earthen cups is not in vogue as passengers do not like to use them.

Director of Rail Movement Calcutta

668. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of Rail Movement, Calcutta has been able to allocate the required yearly quota of railway wagons for priority movement of coal and coke for various States during 1978-79.

(b) if not, what is the extent of shortfall ; and

(c) when the position is expected to be normalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (c). Director, Rail Movement, Calcutta, allocated quotas for movement of various types of coal and coke to different States based on demands received from sponsoring authorities of State and Central Governments. A target of loading about 10,000 wagons per day was set by the railways for the year 1978-79. The actual loading was, however, 9000 wagons per day. Efforts are being made to improve the level of loading.

Foreign Minister's visit abroad

669. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited one or more foreign countries during the intercession period, 19th May, 1979 to 8th July, 1979 ;

(b) if so, full facts thereof ;

(c) the main purposes of the said visits ; and

(d) the broad outline of the subjects discussed and agreements (if any) arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARINDRA KUNDU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement*Statement Referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 66, for 27-7-1979*

Sl. No.	Name of country visited	Date of visit	Purpose of the visit	Subjects discussed	Agreement/s
1.	Kuwait	20-5-79 — 22-5-79	Good-will visit on pending invitations from the counterparts of Minister of External Affairs in respective countries.	Apart from bilateral cooperation in all fields, subjects like Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau Meeting in Colombo, Non-aligned Summit Meeting at Havana, Middle East situation, and other important international issues were discussed.	
2.	United Arab Emirates	22-5-79 — 25-5-79			
3.	Syria	25-5-79 — 27-5-79			
4.	Iraq	27-5-79 — 28-5-79			
5.	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	5-6-79 — 9-6-79	To attend the Ministerial Level Meeting of the Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau.	Matters relating to Non-alignment.	
6.	U.S.S.R.	10-6-79 — 14-6-79	Accompanied the Prime Minister and led the Indian delegation to the 5th session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission.	Bilateral relations and important international issues.	Signed a protocol on the Joint Commission.
7.	Poland	14-6-79 — 16-6-79	Accompanied the Prime Minister.	Bilateral relations and important international issues.	Signed Health Agreement between India and Poland.
8.	Czechoslovakia	16-6-79 — 18-6-79	Accompanied the Prime Minister.	Bilateral relations and important international issues.	Signed the letters of Exchange of the Instruments of Ratification of the Consular Agreement between the two countries

USQ No. 669/79

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Yugoslavia	18-6-79 — 21-6-79	Accompanied the Prime Minister.	Bilateral relations and important international issues.		
10. Frankfurt (FRG)	21-6-79	Visit in transit.			
11. Rome (Italy)	24/25-6-79	Visit in transit.			
12. Algeria	26-6-79 — 27-6-79	On invitation of the Algerian Foreign Minister.	An Agreement on Scientific, Economic and Technical Cooperation along with Supplementary Protocol was initialed by the officials of the two countries.		
13. Paris(France)	27-6-79	Visit in transit.	Met the French Prime Minister.		

Incidents of assault, loot, theft between Bombay and Ahmedabad Stations.

670. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several incidents of assault, loot, theft, etc. by Railway Police and other people took place at Stations between Bombay and Ahmedabad on Western Railway during the first six months January to June, 1979 ;

(b) if so, full facts thereof ;

(c) whether any action was taken against the guilty offenders particularly the Railway Police and other Railway employees ;

(d) if so, what was it ;

(e) if not, why not ; and

(f) whether Government have taken any concrete remedial steps to ensure passenger and baggage safety and security of the innocent travelling public and if so, what are they ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (f). Information is being collected from the Railway Police sources in Maharashtra and Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Advertisement painted on D.T.C. Buses

671. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that D.T.C. buses plying on roads are confusing the public mind due to the lost identity of their buses on account of advertisement for films etc. painted all through;

(b) if so, what made the D.T.C. authorities to allow such a change;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such D.T.C. buses give the impression of belonging to the advertisers; and

(d) if so, what action is proposed to be taken by Government to stop this unhealthy practice and fix the responsibility on officials who have allowed such a change ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) No, Sir. Buses covered under advertising on entire exterior carry D.T.C.'s logo and name quite conspicuously and hence question of any confusion in public mind does not arise nor has any such complaint been received from any quarter.

(b) The new media of advertising has been introduced to step up the earnings of D.T.C. from advertisements.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

तिनसुखिया मेल के लिए पटना में बर्थ/सीटों का आरक्षण

672. श्री सुरेन्द्र ज्ञा मुमन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 155 और 156 तिनसुखिया मेल में आरक्षण के लिये पटना जंक्शन पर बर्थ/सीटों का कोई कोटा नहीं रखा गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विहार के संसद सदस्यों को इस अधिक तेज रफतार वाली गाड़ी में पटना स्टेशन पर आरक्षण के लिए सीटें उपलब्ध न होने के कारण बहुत असुविधा होती है तथा क्या उन्हें इस बारे में कोई अस्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में सरकार का कोई प्रबंध करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) पटना जंक्शन को 156 डाउन तिनसुखिया मेल में न्यू बोगाईगांव/तिनसुखिया तक की यात्रा के लिए प्रथम श्रेणी में दो (2), वातानकुल 2-टायर वाले शयनयान में दो (2) और दूसरे दर्जे के शयनयान में बारह (12) शायिकाएं आवंटित की गई हैं। लेकिन पटना जंक्शन को 155 अप तिनसुखिया मेल में कोई कोटा आवंटित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). जनवरी से जून, 1979 तक 6 महीने की अवधि में कुल भिलाकर 42 प्रथम श्रेणी और 18 दूसरे दर्जे की शायिकाओं की मांग पटना जंक्शनस्टेशन पर 155 तिनसुखिया मेल में संसद सदस्यों द्वारा की गई थी। और इस मांग की पूर्ति प्रारंभिक स्टेशन द्वारा कर दी गई थी। सर्वे श्री महेन्द्र मोहन मिश्र और मुत्युनज्य प्रसाद, संसद सदस्यों से जापन प्राप्त हुए थे जिनका यथोचित उत्तर पर्व रेलवे द्वारा दे दिया गया था। 155 अप तिनसुखिया मेल ही एक ऐसी सुविधाजनक तेज गाड़ी है जो प्रसम क्षेत्र (पूर्व-तर सीमा रेलवे) से यात्रा आरम्भ करने वाले यात्रियों को सुलभ होती है। 155 अप मेल में पटना जंक्शन

को कोटा आवंटित करने से पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के स्टेशनों को उपलब्ध होने वाले स्थान कम हो जायेंगे जो उनकी जरूरत के लिए पहले से ही अपर्याप्त हैं। बटना के यात्रियों का दिल्ली जाने के लिए अन्य कई तेज गाड़ियां उपलब्ध हैं जिनमें पर्याप्त कोटे दिये गये हैं।

दिल्ली में सरकारी आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक अस्पताल

673. श्री सुरेन्द्र ज्ञा सुमन : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सरकारी [आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक अस्पतालों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं ;

(ख) क्या यमना पार क्षेत्र के शाहदरा, गोतम-पुरी-ग्रहपुरी, में ऐसे कोई अस्पताल नहीं हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कब और क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) :

(क) दिल्ली संघ शासित क्षेत्र में आयुर्वेद और होम्योपैथी के निम्नलिखित अस्पताल चल रहे हैं :-

आयुर्वेदीय अस्पताल

1. दिल्ली नगर निगम आयुर्वेदीय चिकित्सालय, बल्लीमारां (40 पंलंग)
2. दिल्ली नगर निगम आयुर्वेदीय चिकित्सालय, हैंदरपुर (40 पंलंग),
3. सी० जी० ए० ए० ए० सी० आयुर्वेदीय चिकित्सालय, लोधी रोड़, नई दिल्ली (20 पंलंग)
4. आयुर्वेद एवं यूनानी तिविया कालेज और अस्पताल, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली (आयुर्वेद और यूनानी के लिए 100 पंलंग)

होम्योपैथिक अस्पताल

1. नेहरू होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल अस्पताल, डिफेंस कालोनी, नई दिल्ली (50 पंलंग)
- (ख) वहां ऐसे कोई अस्पताल नहीं है।
- (ग) इस समय इस क्षेत्र में कोई आयुर्वेदीय विचाराली नहीं है।

लम्बी दूरी की गाड़ियां चलाये जाने के कारण कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि होता

674. श्री के० ए० राजन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लम्बी दूरी की नई गाड़ियां चलाये जाने के कारण लाइन स्टाक राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि तथा लेखा एवं कार्मिक विभाग के लिपिक संवर्ग के प्रतिनियुक्ति पर जाने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करती पड़ी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जोनल मुख्यालयों-मंडलीय एवं वर्कशाप स्तरों पर 1974 में लाइन स्टाक, लेखा तथा कार्मिक विभाग के लिपिकों तथा राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की संख्या की तुलना में आज उनकी संख्या कितनी है और अन्य वर्गों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के साथ-साथ लिपिक वर्ग के कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कटौती करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Selection of delegates to I.L.O. conference, Geneva

675. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various delegations represented at the International Labour Organisation Conference from India;

(b) the basis on which Labour Delegation was selected;

(c) whether various All India Trade Union Centres had objected to the method of selecting Labour Delegates; and

(d) if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (d). The Constitution of the International Labour Organisation requires that each delegation to the International Labour Conference shall be composed of four delegates consisting of two Government Delegates, one Delegate representing the employers and one Delegate representing the workers. Each delegate may be accompanied, by not more than two Advisers for each item placed on the Agenda.

2. The non-government delegates and advisers to be nominated by Government have to be chosen in agreement with the most representative organisations of employers or workpeople as the case may be. It is recognised by the International Labour Conference that agreement cannot always be reached but genuine consultations undertaken in good faith are essential.

3. The nomination of the non-Government delegates and advisers was made in accordance with the Constitution of the ILO and the interpretation given thereto by the Permanent International Court of Justice. In its Advisory opinion No. 1, the Court has observed that in a particular country if there existed several organisations, representing the working classes, Government must take all of them into consideration and that while the aim of the Government should be an agreement with all the most representative organisations, which was extremely difficult to attain, what was required of the Government was that they should do their best to effect an agreement.

4. Accordingly, before nominating the workers delegate and his advisers the Government entered into consultation with the most representative Central Organisations of Workers namely the AITUC, BMS, CITU, HMS and the INTUC, which were the five largest organisations in the country. The Workers' delegate finally nominated was chosen with the agreement, which in the circumstances, was regarded by the Government as the best for the purpose of ensuring the representation of the workers of the country.

5. During the consultation the first four organisations reiterated their opposition to the nomination of a delegate from the INTUC and left it to the Minister of Labour to select any one from among them to be the workers' delegates.

6. The delegate so chosen was from the HMS. The other four organisations were requested to nominate one Adviser each to accompany the delegate. Further, the INTUC was asked to nominate, in addition to an adviser, another representative who could be the "alternate delegate".

7. Neither the INTUC nor the AITUC nominated their representatives—the former, on the ground that the delegate should be its representative, and the latter, on the ground that the Central Trade Union Organisations should select the delegation by rotation and their opinion should be accepted by the Government.

8. Government of India have stressed that it would be for the most representative organisations to come to an agreement

among themselves on what the basis of rotation should be but that the Government of India has the statutory obligation to ensure that the person nominated has been chosen in agreement with the organisations which are most representative of the workpeople.

Statement

Minister attending the Conference

Shri Ravindra Varma,
Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
and Labour.

Government Group

Delegates

1. Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde,
Minister of Labour and Tourism,
Government of Maharashtra.
2. Shri K. S. Raghupathi,
Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

Alternate Delegates/Advisers

3. Shri C. R. Gharekhan,
Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office in Geneva.
4. Shri R. K. A. Subrahmanya,
Additional Secretary, Ministry of Labour.
5. Shri T. S. Sankaran,
Chairman, State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu.
6. Shri V. P. Sawhney,
Director General (Labour Welfare),
Ministry of Labour.
7. Shri C. R. Nair,
Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour.
8. Shri K. S. Sodhi,
First Secretary, P.M.I., Geneva
9. Shri S. S. Mukerji,
Deputy Director, Ministry of Labour.
10. Shri B. Shetty,
Third Secretary, P.M.I., Geneva.

Employer's Group

Delegate

1. Shri Naval H. Tata,
President, Employers' Federation of India.

Alternate Delegate

2. Shri Moosa Raza,
Managing Director, National Textile Corporation.

Advisers

3. Dr. S. K. Somaiya, Representative of the Council of Indian Employers.
4. Shri N. M. Vakil, Representative of the Council of Indian Employers.
5. Shri Suman J. Patel, Representative of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation.

*Workers' Group**Delegate*

1. Shri S. Venkat Ram, President, Hind Mazdoor Sabha.
2. Shri Prabhakar Ghate, Representative of the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh.
3. Dr. M. K. Pandhe, Representative of the Centre of Indian Trade Unions.

Diplomatic Immunity

676. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the diplomatic immunities enjoyed by a diplomat in India;
- (b) do the diplomatic immunities cover exemption from civil and or criminal liabilities of a diplomat in India;
- (c) whether the Government are aware of any instance of any diplomat seeking to escape liabilities in this country in the guise of diplomatic immunity; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU). (a) and (b). In terms of international practices and conventions as embodied in the relevant articles of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961, to which Government of India too is a party, diplomats in India enjoy immunity from criminal jurisdiction. They also enjoy immunity from civil and administrative jurisdiction in respect of acts performed by them in their official capacity on behalf of the sending State. The Vienna Convention has been given the force of law by the Diplomatic Relations (Vienna Convention) Act, 1972. Immunity from civil and administrative ju-

risdiction does not extend to act performed by them in their private capacity or in the case of professional and commercial activities exercised by them outside their official functions.

(c) and (d). Government is not aware of cases where diplomats not enjoying immunity seek to escape such civil liability after such liability has been clearly established. Where matters involving civil liability of diplomats are brought to this Ministry's notice, the cooperation of the concerned Mission is sought in resolving clear cases and in seeking to resolve amicably cases where there may be differences of opinion as to the liability or the extent of liability of the diplomat. Reference to such cases covering individual Mission and diplomats or undue motivated publicity of these matters are not considered appropriate by the Government who attach importance to the strengthening of relations between India and all friendly countries.

Use of Cola extract in Cola Drinks

677. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE :

SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/ Rules, only fruits and vegetable extracts are permitted to be used ;

(b) whether Cola is a fruit or a vegetable; and

(c) if neither, under what regulation cola nut extract is permitted to be used in cola drinks ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY) : (a) Presumably the Honourable Member wants to know the position about the use of fruits and vegetable extracts in carbonated beverages. If so, the answer is that, in addition to fruits and vegetable extractives, other items are also permitted in carbonated beverages as per items A.01.01 of Appendix B to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules.

(b) Cola nut grows on the cola tree 'Cola Acuminata' and 'Cola Intida'. Therefore it is of plant origin.

(c) Since Cola nut extract are of plant origin, its use in carbonated waters as an optional ingredient would be permissible under the P.F.A. Act/Rules. It may be added that at present "Cola" drink is not defined under the P.F.A. Act/Rules, but the matter is under consideration.

Revenue earned on North Eastern Railway

678. SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned on the North Eastern Railway from March to May 1978 and the corresponding period of 1979;

(b) the increase or decrease registered in the earnings; and

(c) the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) and (b). The earnings of North Eastern Railway for the period March '79 to May '79 registered a decline when compared to that during the period March '78 to May '78 vide figures given below:

(Rupees in Crores)		
Earnings for March, 78 to May, 78.	Earnings for March, 79 to May, 79.	Decrease
24.90	23.30	1.60

(c) The loading of goods traffic was affected primarily due to following reasons:

(i) Less offering of sugarcane traffic due to suspension of cane crushing by several factories earlier as compared to the last year.

(ii) Less loading to destinations on N.F. Railway due to movement difficulties on that railway mainly as a result of agitations.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की रेल गाड़ियों का विलम्ब से जलना

679. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की रेलगाड़ियों के इतना विक्रिय विलम्ब से जलने का क्या कारण है;

(ख) क्या उन्हें पता है कि बस की यात्रा रेलगाड़ी की यात्रा से अधिक भरोसेमंद हो गई है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) से (ग). पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर बड़े आमान की गाड़ियों का समय-पालन निष्पादन सामान्यतया संतोषजनक रहा है। यह प्रतिशत लगभग 95.0 रहा। लेकिन भीटर आमान की गाड़ियों के समय-पालन पर खतरे की जंजीर खीचने की घटनाओं में बढ़ि तथा बदमाशों की अन्य गतिविधियों जनता और कर्मचारियों के आनंदोलन, बिहार क्षेत्र में भनुरक्षण पर प्रभाव डालने वाली विजली की बार-बार खराबी के साथ-साथ रेल इंजनों की खराबी हानि, सिंगल व्यवस्था में खराबी तथा अन्य परिचालनिक खराबियों जैसे परिहार्य कारणों का विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है।

गत छ: महीनों के दौरान हुई बड़ी तथा छोटी दुर्घटनाएं

680. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा :

श्री राम सागर :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छ: महीनों के दौरान देश में कितनी बड़ी तथा छोटी रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुईं;

(ख) कितने अधिक मारे गए और क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में सरकार को कितनी राशि देनी थीं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए तथा भवित्य में दुर्घटनाओं पर रोक लगाने के लिए उपायों का सुझाव देने हेतु एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन करने की सम्भावना पर विचार करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) जनवरी से जून 1979 तक की अवधि में टक्कर होने, पटरी से उतरने, समयावधि दुर्घटनाओं और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की कोटियों में कुल मिलाकर 440 गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं हुई थीं।

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में 134 अधिक मारे गये।

भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, 1890 के अंतर्गत दावेदारों द्वारा क्षतिपूर्ति के दावेदान सामान्यतया दुर्घटनाओं की तारीख से तीन महीने की अवधि के भीतर तदर्थ दावा आपूर्ति/परेन दावा आपूर्ति को प्रस्तुत किये जा सकते हैं जो बड़ी और छोटी-छोटी गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की बजाह से उत्पन्न दावों

का निपटारा करते हैं। समूचित कारण बताये जाने पर दावा आयुक्त दुर्घटना होने के एक वर्ष के अन्दर दावेदार द्वारा आवेदन प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति भी दे सकते हैं। अभिनिर्णय दिये जाने से पूर्व न्यायालय की सम्पूर्ण कार्यवाही होती है। इस तरह अभी तक इन गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं में शिकार किसी भी अविक्त को क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि का भुगतान अभी नहीं किया गया है न्यायालयों के अभिनिर्णय के आधार पर रेल प्रशासन द्वारा भुगतान की व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

(ग) और (घ). इस प्रयोजन के लिए 1978 में भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के भूतपूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश श्री एसो एमो सीकरी की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्चाधिकार रेल दुर्घटना जांच समिति गठित की गयी है। उनकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्रिया की जा रही है।

Non-payment of wages to worker by textiles Mills in Surat

681. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Central Government have received any complaints regarding wages of 5,000 workers of the four textile mills in the Surat city;
- (b) whether textile workers waited the wage increase, similar to those agreed to by the Mazdoor Mahajan and the Mill Owners Association in Ahmedabad recently; and
- (c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, as soon as it is received.

Leprosy cases in India

682. SHRI CHIMAN BHAIH. SHUKLA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHANKERGHJI SINHJI VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether Government have seen the Press Report appeared in the 'Indian Express' of the 31st May, 1979 wherein it has been stated that 1/4th of the Leprosy cases are in India;

(b) the number of Leprosy at present in the country; and

(c) whether Government propose to take special measure to eradicate this disease from the country and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY) : (a) Yes.

(b) The total estimated number of Leprosy cases in the country is 3.2 million according to 1971 Census.

(c) Special measures to control the disease have been taken through early detection and regular treatment in a massive scale by establishing large number of Leprosy Control Units, S.E.T. Centres, Urban Leprosy Units, Leprosy Hospitals, and Wards, and Training Centres etc.

Fraud with Job seekers

683. SHRI CHIMAN BHAI H. SHUKLA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appearing in the 'Blitz' dated the 2nd June, 1979 under the heading "Multi-crore fraud with job seekers for gulf";

(b) if so, the facts; and

(c) whether any arrests have been made by Government and steps taken to curb such frauds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) According to the reports received from authorities, a firm under the name Al Hilal was established on 17-1-78 in Lucknow with a branch in New Delhi. The stated functions of the firm were to obtain employment for Indian nationals abroad particularly in the Middle East. The firm was registered with the Ministry of Labour on 6-5-1978. The firm started registration of intending emigrants

initially without any fee. Later a fee of Re. 1/- was charged which was subsequently increased to Rs. 25/-. It is alleged that the firm also collected money from the intending emigrants on the pretext of having to pay security deposit to the Protectors of Emigrants. Money was also charged for obtaining passports and visas for these persons. However, no jobs have yet been obtained by this firm for any Indian workers.

(c) A complaint was filed with the Police in Lucknow on 27-4-1979. On the basis of this complaint and documents recovered from the firm three persons have been arrested by the Police authorities.

The Government have alerted the concerned departments to be vigilans against such malpractices. The State Governments have also been put on caution against similar abuses and asked to take appropriate action wherever any such instances come to notice.

मच्छर मारने के लिए कार्यवाही

684. श्री अभिनव प्रसाद पांडे : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कस्याण मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मच्छरों ने इम वर्ष दिल्ली में विशेष रूप से पश्चिम दिल्ली में असूतपूर्व संकट देहा कर दिया है;

(ख) मच्छर मारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या मच्छर नाशक छिड़काव का विशेष अभियान केवल कुछ क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो किन-किन कालोनियों में यह विशेष अभियान बलाया गया था; और

(ङ) ऐसी कालोनियों में यह विशेष छिड़काव कितनी बार किया गया था और कितनी-कितनी बवधि के अन्तराल से?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कस्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) :

(क) जी नहीं। मलेरिया का प्रकोप मच्छरों की सबनता से संबंधित है। 1979 के दौरान जून के अन्त तक मलेरिया से 43255 अस्ति पौष्टि हुए हैं जबकि 1978 में इसी अस्ति के दौरान 1,66,557 अस्ति पौष्टि हुए हैं जो इस प्रकार इस रोग के प्रकोप में लगभग 24 प्रतिशत कमी होने का पता बताता है।

(ख) दिल्ली में मच्छर पैदा होने की स्थितियों की रोकथाम के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं—

1. नालियों और नालों की सफाई करने की अवस्था कर दी गई है।

2. नालियों और नालों में धास-पात की फिर से निराई कर दी गई है और नालियां बना दी गई हैं ताकि रुका हुआ पानी बहने लगे।

3. लार्व-रोधी उपाय के रूप में सन्तान में एम० ए० औ०, बेटेस्स ग्रादि जैसी लार्व-रोधी दवाइयों का छिड़काव करना।

4. पुनर्वास कलोनियों सहित देहानी और गंदी बस्तियों में बी० ए० सी० का छिड़काव करना।

(ग) और (घ). मलेरिया के अधिक प्रकोप वाले क्षेत्रों अर्थात्, शाहदरा, दक्षिणी दिल्ली, सिविल लाइन्स और पश्चिमी जून में १०० एल० बी० मशीन से कांपिंग का एक विशेष अभियान शुरू किया गया है।

(ङ) विशेष य. एल० बी० फांपिंग 15 मार्च, 1979 से आरम्भ की गयी थी और मलेरिया के भोसम के दौरान प्रत्येक पश्चात् इसकी छिड़काव किया जाता है।

Railway Coach Repair Workshop

685. SHRI SUBHAH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up Railway Coach Repair Workshop at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what the estimated cost and capacity of the workshop and whether it will be with foreign collaboration;

(c) if so, the quantum of foreign exchange involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). It has been decided to set up a new Railway Coach Repair Workshop at Tirupati, near Renigunta, in Andhra Pradesh. A Project report with estimates for setting

ing up this workshop is being prepared by the South-Central Railway. This workshop is being planned for Periodical Overhaul of 8 units of coaches per day, with scope for future expansion. The exact cost will be known after the project report has been prepared. But the approximate cost is about Rs. 10 crores. There is no foreign collaboration for setting up this Workshop.

सोवियत स्वास्थ्य पद्धति का अध्ययन

686. श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस अल्लूरी :

श्री जो. एम० दनातदाला :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि सोवियत स्वास्थ्य पद्धति का अध्ययन करने के लिए भारतीय विकास और स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल सोवियत संघ भेजा जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रतिनिधिमंडल के सदस्य कौन कौन होंगे, और

(ग) इस के कब तक जाने की संभावना है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय):
(क) से (ग). मार्च 1979 में सोवियत संघ के प्रधान मंत्री श्री ए० एन० कोसीगिन के भारत के दौरे के समय भारत मंत्रालय और सोवियत सरकार के बीच आयुष्यविज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में सहयोग संबंधी करार पर हुए हस्ताक्षर के भनुसरण में सोवियत स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने सहयोग के क्षेत्र के ब्यौरे और कार्य योजना के बारे में विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री को सोवियत संघ आने का निमंत्रण दिया है। यह निमंत्रण स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। प्रतिनिधिमंडल के गठन और रूप में इसके दौरे की तारीखों को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

Wagons for Coal Transportation

687. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to the news appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated

the 6th June, 1979 that 13.8 million tonnes of coal lying due to lack of adequate transport and shortage of rail wagons; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of his Ministry in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b): Certain quantity of coal always remains at pit-heads from where coal is brought to rail head for being loaded in railway wagons. Although there has been a shortfall in meeting the wagon requirement of collieries in certain areas i.e. the collieries served by the Eastern Railway accumulation of 13.8 million tonnes of coal is not all due to shortage of wagons—particularly the quantity out of it which is lying at pit-heads away from rail-heads.

Uncleared Goods at Railway

688. SHRI A. BALAPAJANOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the problem of uncleared goods at the Railways is much more serious than what it looks on the surface;

(b) whether the accumulation of such uncleared goods is considered to be connected with unsocial practices of tradesmen to find cheaper warehousing for hoarding so as to find better prices at a later date; and

(c) the extent of the problem and the steps taken to counter the evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Vizay Port Trust Tender

689. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:

SHRI RUDALPH RODRIGUES:

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

(a) the full particulars of the reported controversy over the acceptance of Vizag port Trust tender for a job from Mazagaon Dockyard and the rejection of a cheaper tender from Hindcock Engineering Company; and

(b) the clear formulation of policy made in such cases so as to obviate such controversies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) The Visakhapatnam Port Trust invited tenders in March, 1978 for procurement of No. twin-screw diesel tractor tug. The tenders were opened on 14-7-78. Six firms submitted tenders. After taking into account all the relevant factors, the Port Trust Board decided to award the contract to M/s. Mazagaon Dock Limited and sought Central Government's approval accordingly.

M/a. Hindock Engineering Company submitted several representations against the rejection of their tender stating that their offer was the lowest and that they had also necessary technical know how and capacity to build the tug.

The capacity of this firm to build and deliver the tug was rechecked through the Director General of Shipping, Bombay, The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta (under the administrative control of D. G. Shipping, Bombay), after inspection of the yard of the Company reported (April, 1979) that due to proposed supply of design, drawing and components from reputed foreign supplier and technical supervision of collaborators, it will be within the capacity of the firm to construct and deliver the tug within 20 months subject to usual force majeure as clause. He also added that in case it is decided to award the work to the firm it will be advisable to obtain suitable guarantees against stage payments as the firm did not have the proven ability to undertake a single work worth Rs. 1.68 crores. The Visakhapatnam port Trust Board, upon re-considering the matter in the light of the above report, has decided to award the contract to M/s. Hindlock Engineering Company Ltd. subject to sanction of the Government.

There was, however, no controversy in the Ministry about the acceptance of the recommendations of the Port Trust Board.

(b) As a policy, tenders are awarded to a firm of proven or potential ability offering the lowest quotation which is acceptable both from technical and scheduled delivery/completion angle.

Benefit to Women Workers in Mines

690. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the large number of women workers continued to be temporary hands over after putting five years service in the selected mines;

(b) whether they do not get extra welfare amenities like creches, maternity benefits, toilet and other welfare provisions; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action in regard thereto and see that women workers get all benefits in the mines?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) A recent study conducted by the Labour Bureau on Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in Mines reveals that a large number of women working in mines other than coal and manganese, continue to be temporary even after putting in one to five years of service.

(b) Welfare amenities like creches, maternity benefit, toilets etc. are required to be provided to both temporary and permanent workers according to the provisions of the relevant act, namely, the Mines Act, 1952 and Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

(c) The enforcement agencies have been asked to ensure that these amenities are adequately provided by the employers.

Problems of Indians in Uganda

691. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in close contact with the new Government of Uganda to discuss the problems of Indians living in that country; and

(b) whether any communication has been received from that Government in regard thereto and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU

(a) and (b). Our High Commissioner in Kampala maintains regular contact with the Government of Uganda in regard to any problems of Indian citizens. The Ugandan Government has assured our High Commissioner of sympathetic consideration of any such problems.

(b) if so, whether Government have put forward any condition for that; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

Rath Committee's Recommendations on Consumer price Index Number

672. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN :

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the comments from the State Governments on the Rath Committee recommendations on the Consumer Price Index Numbers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and further action being taken on these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA) (a) : Some Governments are yet to send their comments on the Report of the Rath Committee on Consumer Price Index Numbers. They are being reminded regularly to send their comments expeditiously.

(b) As soon as the comments are received, the matter will be processed further.

Havana Summit

693. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have finally made up its mind to attend the forthcoming Havana Summit meeting of the non-aligned nations ;

(a) to (c). The Government of India were a party to the decision taken at the Colombo Summit of non-aligned Heads of Government/State in August, 1976, to hold the next Summit Conference of non-aligned countries in Havana in 1979. They will, therefore, be represented at the Summit. At the same time, the Government have made known their conviction that divisive issues should be eschewed so that the Movement emerges stronger and more united from the the Summit.

External Publicity

694. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian Missions abroad having specialised arrangements for publicity; and

(b) the details of posts existing there along with the names of countries and the emoluments carried by such posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) : (a) and (b). The number of our Missions and Posts abroad having full-time Information Officers is 32. Besides, there are 28 Missions and Posts where active publicity work is being done by officers who look after this work in addition to other duties. The lists of these Missions and Posts along with the status of officers doing information work there are enclosed. In most of the Missions, especially the smaller ones that do not have an information wing, the Head of Mission himself supervises information and publicity work.

The total emoluments drawn by the officers vary from station to station, according to their status, seniority and the cost of living in each station.

Statement*A. List of Missions with full-time Information Officers*

Sl. No.	Name of station & country	Post
1.	Dacca (Bangladesh)	Counsellor and Second Secretary
2.	Kathmandu (Nepal)	Cultural Attaché
3.	Rangoon (Burma)	Counsellor
4.	Islamabad (Pakistan)	First Secretary
5.	Kabul (Afghanistan)	First Secretary Second Secretary (Local Rank)
6.	Belgrade (Yugoslavia)	First Secretary
7.	Moscow (USSR)	Public Relations Officer
8.	Ankara (Turkey)	Second Secretary
9.	Bonn (FRG)	Counsellor and Second Secretary
10.	Hamburg (FRG)	Vice-Consul
11.	London (UK)	Counsellor and Editor
12.	Paris (France)	Counsellor
13.	Jakarta (Indonesia)	First Secretary Third Secretary
14.	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	First Secretary
15.	Singapore	First Secretary
16.	Baghdad (Iraq)	First Secretary
17.	Beirut (Lebanon)	First Secretary
18.	Cairo (Arab Republic of Egypt)	First Secretary
19.	Accra (Ghana)	Third Secretary
20.	Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania)	Second Secretary
21.	Washington (USA)	Counsellor and First Secretary
22.	P.M.I. New York (USA)	First Secretary
23.	C.G.I. New York (USA)	Consul
24.	Sanfrancisco (USA)	Consul
25.	Ottawa (Canada)	Counsellor
26.	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Second Secretary
27.	Kuwait	First Secretary
28.	Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)	First Secretary

Sl. No.	Name of station & country	Post
29.	Sri Lanka	First Secretary
30.	Teheran	First Secretary
31.	Vancouver	First Secretary
32.	Nairobi	Third Secretary
B. List of Missions/Posts where active publicity work is being done by officers on part-time basis.		
1.	Brussels (Belgium)	Counsellor/Second Secretary
2.	Damascus (Syria)	First Secretary
3.	Tokyo (Japan)	First Secretary/Third Sec.
4.	Mexico	Second Secretary
5.	Rome (Italy)	First Secretary Attaché
6.	Hong Kong	Second Secretary
7.	Manila (Philippines)	Attaché
8.	Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)	First Secretary
9.	Vienna (Austria)	First Secretary
10.	Lusaka (Zambia)	Second Secretary
11.	Bangkok (Thailand)	Counsellor
12.	Berne (Switzerland)	First Secretary
13.	Lagos (Nigeria)	Attaché
14.	Amman (Jordan)	Second Secretary
15.	Stockholm (Sweden)	Counsellor
16.	Warsaw (Poland)	First Secretary
17.	Tunis (Tunisia)	Second Secretary
18.	Rabat (Morocco)	Second Secretary
19.	Thimpu (Bhutan)	Second Secretary
20.	Dakar (Senegal)	Second Secretary
21.	Seoul (Republic of Korea)	First Secretary
22.	Brasilia (Brazil)	Third Secretary
23.	Bucharest (Romania)	Second Secretary
24.	Lima (Peru)	Second Secretary
25.	Hanoi (Vietnam)	Third Secretary
26.	Ulan Bator (Mongolia)	Attaché
27.	Santiago (Chile)	First Secretary
28.	Peking (China)	Second Secretary

Deletion of Provisions of Schedules in Maharashtra Medical Practitioners Act, 1961

695. DR. BAPU KALDATE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have advised the Government of Maharashtra to delete the provisions of Schedules in the Maharashtra Medical Practitioners Act, 1961;

(b) whether they have suggested to replace the schedule by the schedule to the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Rail Coach-Cum-Wagon Factory

696. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have abandoned the proposal to set up another Railway-Coach-Cum-Wagon factory at Nagpur : and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). There was no proposal to set up a new Railway-Coach-Cum-Wagon factory at Nagpur. However, in view of the increasing demand for railway coaches a techno-economic survey regarding the feasibility of setting up a new Coach Production Unit is being conducted in the year 1979-80 which would include recommendations on capacity, cost, location etc.

Separate Coach each in Tinsukia Mail and Assam Mail

697. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to provide a separate coach each in Tinsukia Mail and Assam Mail from and to Dimapur for passengers from Manipur ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the present arrangement falls short of requirements of Manipur passengers and that there has been persistent demand for a separate coach ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking adequate steps to remove the inconvenience; and

(d) whether Government propose to make a study and improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. Provision of slip coaches at Dimapur by Tinsukia Mail and Assam Mail is not operationally feasible as no shunting facilities exist at Dimapur station.

(b) Since shunting facilities do not exist at Dimapur station, one First Class and one Second Class partial three-tier sleeper coach are attached by 4 Dn. Assam Mail at Mariani Station to cater to the passengers entraining at Dimapur station. Adequate quotas in first-class and second-class sleeper berths/seats are provided in these coaches. Quotas are also provided in first-class and second-class sleeper berths in 8 Dn. Tinsukia Mail from Dimapur to New Bongaigaon and corresponding Broad Gauge Tinsukia Mail from New Bongaigaon. The present arrangements provide for the maximum possible facilities for passengers to and from Dimapur within the existing accommodation available on Assam Mail and Tinsukia Mail.

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

Silchar-Jiribam Railway

698. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) progress made in respect of the construction of new railway from Silchar to Jiribam (Manipur) ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the slow progress of the project has caused great dissatisfaction and concern to the people of the region; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to hasten the construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) to (c). Construction of Silchar-Jiribam rail link is approved and provision of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been made in the current

financial year for this work. Final Location Survey for this rail link has already been sanctioned and is in progress. The construction work will be taken in hand after the survey is completed and the project estimate sanctioned.

Transport facilities in Hilly North Eastern States

699. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for better inter State transport facilities particularly in respect of motor transport;

(b) whether Government will consider special arrangement for the Hilly North Eastern States like Manipur and Nagaland;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether Government propose to make a through study of the massive hardships faced in the hilly region in co-ordination with the States concerned;

(e) whether the matter came up for discussion in any meetings of Transport Minister of the States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE-IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) to (f). In order to facilitate free and unhindered movement of goods traffic in the eastern region, the Inter-State Transport Commission has formulated East Zone Permit Scheme for Public Carriers on the basis of payment of tax at a single point and without countersignature of permits. The total number of vehicles for which permits can be issued under the Scheme has been recently increased to 300 for each of the States of Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam and 200 for each of the States of Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland and Mizoram.

2. Construction of a bridge over Brahmaputra at Bhomoroguri has been approved. Rs. 7,500 lakhs have been approved during the VIth Plan for construction of Roads and bridges in North Eastern States viz. Rs. 5000 lakhs for roads and Rs. 2500 lakhs for the construction of bridge at Bhomoroguri over the Brahmaputra. A sum of Rs. 1500 lakhs has been approved during 1979-80 for transport and communication

Sector under North Eastern Council Plan, viz. Rs. 500 lakhs for the construction of bridge at Bhomoroguri over Brahmaputra and Rs. 1000 lakhs for roads and bridges.

3. A meeting was held between Transport Minister, Assam and Officers of Arunachal Pradesh on Twelfth June 1978 in which it was agreed to introduce stage carriages between Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. As main supply link for Arunachal Pradesh is with Assam, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh propose to conclude Transport reciprocal agreement with Assam.

Transfer of Manipur Doctors from C. G. H. Service

700. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have moved the Centre for transfer of Manipur Doctors from the C.G.H. Service Cadre to the proposed Manipur Health Service Cadre;

(b) if so, the progress made in the respect;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take steps to quicken the constitution of the Manipur Health Service Cadre ; and

(d) whether the Government are aware that the present arrangement has caused grave inconvenience to the Doctors serving in Manipur ?

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

(b) In view of (a) above does not arise.

(c) and (d). Necessary steps to form the Manipur Health Cadre have to be taken by the Government of Manipur themselves. The Ministry of Health have, however, been advising the Manipur Government to expedite the formation of their Health Cadre so that the question of repatriation or absorption of the C.H.S. Officers working in Manipur could be settled early and their difficulties removed.

तोन वर्ष से एक ही स्टेशन पर नियुक्त कल्क्ष

701. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न रेलवे जोनों में ऐसे गृहस कलक्षों और स्टेशन कलक्षों की संख्या कितनी है जो गत तीन वर्षों से एक ही स्टेशन पर अथवा आस-पास के स्टेशन पर नियुक्त हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस पर विचार किया है कि इन्हाँनावार रोकने के लिये जनता से सीधा सम्पर्क रखने वाले कर्मचारियों विशेषरूप से आपाती वर्ग के साथ सम्पर्क रखने वाले कर्मचारियों को थोड़े-थोड़े अन्तराल के बाद स्थानान्तरण कर दिया जाना चाहिये; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसे सभी कर्मचारियों को शीघ्र ही स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) से (ग) : पहले रेलों पर आवधिक स्थानान्तरण की एक योजना चाल थी जिसके अन्तरार जन-साधारण के सम्पर्क में आने वाले रेल कर्मचारी जैसे माल बाब, स्टेशन मास्टर, वाणिज्यिक कलक्ष आदि जब एक ही स्टेशन पर 5 वर्ष से अधिक सेवा कर लेते थे तो उन का स्थानान्तरण कर दिया जाता था। प्रशासनिक मुद्रार आयोग की मिकारियों के परिणामस्वरूप इस योजना को 1972 में समाप्त कर दिया था तथापि, रेलों को ऐसे आदेश है कि यदि किसी कर्मचारी की ईमानदारी के बारे में काई विपरीत वात नोटिस में आये तो उस कर्मचारी की किसी ओटे और गैर महन्त्व पूर्ण म्टेशन पर किसी अवैदेनीय सीट या पद पर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाये। ऐसे आदेश भी मांजूद हैं कि सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों, वाणिज्यिक कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के न्यायान्तरक आधार पर आवधिक स्थानान्तरण जाये जो रेल प्रशासन को प्राप्त होने वाली शिकायतों और उन कर्मचारियों की मामान्य द्यात्रि पर आधारित हों। इस प्रकार काढ़ा अम साध्य काम है जिससे तदनुरूप लाभ होने की मांवाना नहो है।

2. चूंकि आवधिक स्थानान्तरण योजना समाप्त की जा चकी है, अतः भारतीय रेलों के अनेक स्टेशनों कार्यालयों में ऐसे कर्मचारी होंगे जो उसी स्टेशन या उसके निकटवर्ती स्टेशन पर 3 वर्ष से अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे हों। प्रभ्र के भाग (क) में मांगी गयी सूचना सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों की सभी स्टेशनों खंडों से सूचना एकत्र करना बड़ा अम साध्य काम है जिससे तदनुरूप लाभ होने की मांवाना नहो है।

पूर्वोत्तर रेल के ईज़ज़त नगर मंडल के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर

702. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेल के ईज़ज़त नगर मंडल के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों (चयन बोर्डी) को 20 से 25 वर्षों की सेवा के बाद भी स्थाई घोषित नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं और दीरी कीन सी अँचने हैं जिहें 20 वर्षों के दौरान भी नहीं सुलक्षणा जा सका है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार पूर्वोत्तर रेल के स्टेशन मास्टरों सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों (चयन बोर्डी) की नियुक्ति तथा वरिष्ठता तिथियों को दर्शने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखेगी; और

(घ) क्या उनके स्थाई किये जाने के कार्य को दूसरे सत्र तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) से (घ) . सूचना डक्टी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Compensation paid for forced Sterilisation

703. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had announced compensation for deaths due to forced sterilisation carried out during the emergency period;

(b) if so, the details regarding rate of compensation announced and the total cases reported State-wise, and the amount of compensation paid so far;

(c) the similar details for post emergency period; and

(d) the performance of family planning/birth control programme during the post emergency period State-wise by broad indicators and its comparison during the emergency period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) It is not the policy of the Government to give any cash compensation to a person who claims to have been subjected to sterilisation forcibly. The Government have, however, a scheme for sanction of ex-gratia payment to the dependents of those who die as a result of post-sterilisation complications.

(b) and (c). The salient features of the scheme are given in the note at statement I. [Placed In Library. See No. LT-6407/79]. Information regarding the number of cases and compensation paid by the State Governments, to the extent available, is given in the statements at statements II & III. [Placed In Library. See No. LT-4607/79].

(d) The required information is given in the statement at annexure IV.

कुतुब एक्सप्रेस में पुराने सवारी डिब्बों^{में} को बदला जाना

704. श्री शरद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुतुब एक्सप्रेस में सवारी डिब्बे बहुत पुराने हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन पुरानी सवारी डिब्बों को नये डिब्बों द्वारा कब बदला जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि संबंधित डिब्बों में से कोई भी गतायु नहीं है ।

माल की दुलाई के लिए बैगन

705. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों से मालगोदामों तक ग्रनाज पहुंचाने के लिए चालू वर्द्धमें कितने बैगनों की मांग की गई और जनवरी, 1979 से जन, 1979 तक कितने बैगन इस कार्य के लिए^{इस्तेमाल} किए गए थे;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वैगनों की कमी के कारण मानसून आरम्भ होने से पहले ग्रनाज की दुलाई संभव नहीं है ; और

(ग) ग्रनाज की दुलाई के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में वैगनों की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

दिल्ली वाराणसी लाइन पर ग्राहिक सवारी डिब्बे जोड़ना

706. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि ऐसे वर्ष गर्मी के मौसम में रेलगाड़ियों में स्वान उपलब्ध

न होने के कारण यात्रियों ने वाराणसी, अकबरपुर, सुलानपुर फैजाबाद, लखनऊ, हरदोई होकर जाने वाली रेलगाड़ियों अथवा लखनऊ भालगाड़ी दिल्ली विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस, दून एक्सप्रेस, दिल्ली वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस और अन्य गाड़ियों की छतों पर बैठ कर सफर किया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन रेल गाड़ियों में शीघ्र अतिरिक्त सवारी डिब्बे जोड़ने का है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार 30 डाउन, 29 अप्रैल लखनऊ मेल को जौनपुर अथवा वाराणसी तक बढ़ाने का है जिससे यात्रियों को कुछ सुविधा मिल सके ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार है पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से दिल्ली आने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये जौनपुर, अकबरपुर फैजाबाद, लखनऊ दिल्ली होकर एक नई रेल गाड़ी चलाने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री श्री (शिव नारायण) :

(क) और (ख). जी हां, गर्मी के दिनों में वाराणसी लखनऊ खण्ड पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों में ग्राहिक भीड़ भाड़ थी । यथा संभव ग्राहिकतम स्थान की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से 157/158 काशी विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस में दूसरे दर्जे का अतिरिक्त सवारी डिब्बा लगाया गया था और 9/10 देहरादून एक्सप्रेस में वाराणसी और लखनऊ के बीच दूसरे दर्जे का एक डिब्बा और बढ़ा दिया गया था । 83/84 और 113/114 दिल्ली वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में दूसरे दर्जे का एक शयन यान लगाकर सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ा दी गई थी । चूंकि सभी गाड़ियों ग्राहिकतम अनन्मत भार के साथ चल रही हैं इसलिए सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ाना संभव नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ). जौनपुर तक आने जाने के लिए 29/30 लखनऊ मेल को बढ़ाना या जौनपुर अकबरपुर फैजाबाद लखनऊ के रास्ते दिल्ली तक के लिए एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यवहारिक नहीं है क्योंकि मार्गवर्ती खण्डों में लाइन क्षमता पर ग्राहिक दवाब है दिल्ली क्षेत्र, और जौनपुर में पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की कमी है ।

स्टेशनों पर लेटफार्म नियमित सम्बन्धी मापदण्ड

707. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विज्ञप्ति लगाने के लिए एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का है जहां अब तक विज्ञप्ति नहीं लगी है ;

(क) यदि हो, तो वर्ष 1979-80 में कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली गाये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ब्लेटफोर्मों के नियमों के लिये और रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाने के लिए कोई मापदण्ड निर्धारित किया है?

ऐसे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (ची पिल नारायण) :
(क) और (ग). इस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम केवल तभी तैयार किया जा सकता है तब राज्यसरकारें बिजली बोर्ड अपनी लाइनें बढ़ा दें और सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों के पड़ोस में बिजली पहुंचा दें। फिलहाल, रेल मंत्रालय ने उन सभी स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाने का निर्णय किया है जो वर्तमान एलओटी पावर सल्लाई लाइनों से एक किलोमीटर के अन्दर स्थित हैं। इस निर्णय के अधीन लगभग एक वर्ष के दौरान 494 स्टेशनों पर बिजली लग जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) उन सभी स्टेशनों पर जहां गाड़ियों के ठहराव की व्यवस्था है, अनिवार्यतः ब्लेटफोर्मों की व्यवस्था की जाती है रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाने के बारे में मापदण्ड निर्धारित किये हुए हैं।

Research in Unani Medicine

708. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up Regional Institute for research in Unani Medicine; and

(b) if so, the places where these are proposed to be located?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine proposed to set up Regional Institute for research in Unani Medicine at Madras and Patna.

Highway Training Institute

709. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Highway Training Institute;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the type of training it would impart?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir, there is a

proposal to set up a Highway Training Institute with the collaborative efforts of Central and State Govts. Its implementation is, however, dependent upon the concurrence of the States and the availability of resources.

(d) At present, there is a great need for better qualitative study and formulation of road projects and their execution under requisite quality control. For achieving this, there has to be an organised effort to impart training in a systematic manner to highway engineers at different levels and hence the proposal to set up a Highway Training Institute.

(e) It would impart "at entry" and "in-service" training. "At entry" training would cover all relevant aspects of highway engineering and administrative procedures and will also provide the trainees basic understanding of the roles of the Govt. Depts. concerned with the planning and execution of highway projects. "In-Service" training is intended to refresh and help the trainees to keep themselves abreast with all the latest developments in their respective specialised fields.

Integration of Social Security Schemes

710. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a comprehensive social security scheme by the merger of existing schemes like Provident Fund, Family Pension Scheme and Employees' State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to study the question of social security for workers from a comprehensive point of view, including integration of the social security services provided at present.

बिटिश सरकार द्वारा भारत को लेकी गई चिकित्सा नाफ़िया

711. जी एस० एस० लोकाली: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिटिश सरकार ने हाल ही में भारत को कुछ चिकित्सा नाफ़िया (मेडिकल ईंस)

(म) यह है, तो कितनी ; और
(ग) इन गाड़ियों को राज्यों में बाटने के लिए
क्या आपवाह अपनाया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राव) :
(क) जी है, बिटिंग सरकार ने बिटिंग सहायता
के अन्तर्गत भारत को मोबाइल बिलिनिंग मेजरना स्वीकृ
कार कर लिया है।

(ब) और (ग). बिटिंग सरकार से 318
मोबाइल बिलिनिंग प्राप्त की जानी है। सरकार
द्वारा 1977-78 में शुरू किये गये चिकित्सा शिक्षा
कार्यक्रम के रिपोर्टिंगेटेशन के प्रन्तर्गत देश के प्रत्येक
106 मेडिकल कालेजों को तीन-तीन मोबाइल बिलि-
निंग की जायेगी। प्रत्येक कालेज के साथ तीन प्राथ-
मिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र सम्बद्ध होंगे।

**Accidents occurred of serious nature
and description of accident of serious
nature**

**712. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
PANDIT D. N. TIWARI:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many railway accidents took place in India during 1978-79, and the first three months of 1979-80;
- (b) a description of the accidents of serious nature;
- (c) how many incidents of serious nature have been probed; and
- (d) main findings and recommendations of the probe body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) During 1978-79 there were 931 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways. During April to June, 1979, there were 239 train accidents against 258 during the corresponding period of last year indicating an improving trend.

(b) to (d). Commissioners of Railway Safety have statutory obligation to inquire into all accidents to passenger trains involving death or grievous hurt to any passenger. From April, 1978 to June, 1979, they conducted inquiries into 40 train accidents, details of which are as under:

Collisions	.	.	16
Derailments	.	.	15
Level crossing accidents	.	.	4
Fires in trains	.	.	3
Miscellaneous	.	.	2
Total	.	.	40

The findings/provisional findings of the Commission of Railway Safety have been received in respect of 39 accidents. These are summed up as under:—

Failure of Railway Staff	21
Failure of persons other than Railway Staff	5
Failure of equipment	5
Sabotage	4
Accidental	1
Cause could not be established	1
Cause not yet established	2

The recommendations made by the Commission of Railway Safety are of a detailed nature. These may broadly be classified as under:—

- (a) Providing technical aids to the staff.
- (b) Special checks to ensure that staff comply with the rules.
- (c) Intensification of training and timely medical check up of the concerned staff.
- (d) Improvement in the maintenance of rolling stock.
- (e) Provision of speed breakers on approaches to level crossings and enforcement of Motor Vehicle Rules.

**Remodelling the Boat Basin at
Madras Port**

713. SHRI C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to tide over the problem of congestion etc. in ports, Government propose to construct a dry dock at Madras Port and to remodel the boat basin at Madras; and

(b) if so, the particulars of this project, the cost factor and the time frame for completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Proposals for construction of a Dry Dock and for remodeling of the Boat Basin at Madras Port have been included in the plan for 1978-83 as normal developmental activity of the Port. They have no bearing on the problem of congestion at ports.

(b) The particulars of these projects are as follows:-

Dry Dock—This is intended to provide additional repair facilities for Port's own craft. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 745.00 lakhs and the time frame for completion is 3 years from the date of commencement.

Boat Basin—This is intended to provide proper shelter to the Port's craft. The proposal envisages reconstruction of sidewall and rechristenation of oldworkshops and yards. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 372.00 lakhs and time frame for completion is 2 years from the date of commencement.

Registration of Family Planning cases during 1978-79

715. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) What is the total number of family planning cases registered during 1978-79 under the heads (i) Voluntary sterilization; (ii) IUD insertions and (iii) Conventional contraceptives;

(b) what is the actual decreases in birth rate during 1978-79 and

(c) what is the planned percentage of fall in birth rate in 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Total number of cases for each of the family planning method for the year 1978-79 is given below:—

F.P. Methods	1978-79
(i) Voluntary sterilization	1,447,346
(ii) IUD insertions	537,644
(iii) Conventional Contraceptive equivalent users	3,270,109

The figures are provisional.

(b) Birth rate figures are estimated by the office of the Registrar General of India on the basis of their Sample Registration System. Latest available estimate for birth rate is for the year 1977 and it is 32.9 per thousand population (excluding Bihar). The estimate for 1978-79 is not yet available. It is however, estimated on the basis of performance in family planning methods in the past that the birth rate for 1978-79 may be about 32.96 per thousand population.

(c) The birth rate in any year depends largely on the family planning performance of previous years. There is not likely to be any fall in the birth rate during 1979-80 because of low level of performance in family planning methods, particularly in sterilisation during 1977-78 and 1978-79. If, however, the planned targets of performance in family planning methods for 1979-80 are achieved in full, the birth rate may fall to 32.3 during 1980-81.

To be answered on 12th July 1979
Kashmir

716. SHRI G. S. TOHRA: Will the Minister OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen recent press reports that China has reiterated its support to Pakistan on Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMRENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The Government is aware of reports to the effect that China has reiterated its known stand on Kashmir. A spokesman of the Foreign Office in Islamabad, however, also indicated that "China is in favour of a policy of dialogue to find a settlement to the Kashmir issue."

(c) China has in the past also expressed its stand on Jammu & Kashmir. The Chinese have been told, at the highest level, that the State of Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of India. Most recently this was done by the Foreign Minister during his visit to China in February 1979.

Procedure of Labour Employment Abroad

717. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to simplify the procedures with regard to labour employment abroad for construction projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). In a judgement delivered on March 20, 1979 the Supreme Court of India has laid down guidelines within which the applications for emigration of Indian workers going abroad for employment are to be processed. The applications for emigration are being dealt with in accordance with these guidelines. The procedures in use at present for granting emigration clearances to Indian workers for overseas employment, including for workers in construction projects, have been simplified to a large extent, and now consist of only a minimum of formalities which are considered essential to safeguard the living and working conditions of Indian workers in foreign countries and to protect them from exploitation by foreign employers.

Proposals of Handing over of DTC to Delhi Administration

718. SHRI M. RAM GOAPL REDDY:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to hand over DTC to Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi passed a resolution in its Adjourned Special Meeting held on 27-7-77 to transfer back the management of Delhi Transport Corporation under the control of Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The matter was discussed with Lt. Governor, Delhi and Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, on 25-4-78 when it was agreed in principle that management of D.T.C. should be transferred to Delhi Administration as Delhi Transport Corporation is operating bus services not only within the limits of Municipal Corporation but also in areas within the jurisdiction of N.D.M.C. and Cantonment Board and on inter-state routes. It was thus serving as State Transport undertaking for the entire Union Territory of Delhi and in other States the State Transport Undertakings are operating under the control of the State Government concerned. The modalities of the transfer and various issues concerned therewith are at present under consideration.

Railway Line between Adilabad and Ghugus

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Railways to (i) lay a new 40 K.M. Railway line between Adilabad (Andhra) to Ghugus (Chandrapin-Maharashtra) and (ii) convert the metre gauge line between Adilabad and Parbhani (100 K.M.) into Broad gauge one;

(b) the reasons given by that Government in support of these two proposals;

(c) estimated cost of these projects; and

(d) what decision the Union Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra has stated that Parli Thermal Power Station with a present capacity of 60 MW is being expanded by installation of two sets of 210 MW each and the Nasik Thermal Station is also being expanded to 900 MW capacity by the installation of 3 sets of 210 each. The State Government would like the coal supply for these two power stations to be linked to Wardha-Chanda Coalfields instead in Singareni coalfield.

(c) Survey for conversion of Parbhani-Mukhed-Adilabad MG section into BG and its extension upto Ghugus has also been carried out at the cost of Maharashtra Government. This BG link was estimated to cost Rs. 41.71 crores (Rs. 29.99 crores for gauge conversion of Parbhani-Mukhed-Adilabad MG section into BG and Rs. 11.72 crores for the new BG link between Adilabad and Ghugus.

(d) No decision has been taken as it is important that reserves of coal in the Wardha Valley are proved as also the firm linkages of coal for Thermal Power Station in that area are established, for the railways to determine the quantum of traffic that has to be catered for.

Ad-Hoc Class III and IV Employees in the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.

720. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class III and IV employees appointed on ad-hoc basis in the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. in its Bombay and Calcutta Offices in the years 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 and from 1st April, 1979 to 30th June, 1979;

(b) the financial implications of these appointments on ad-hoc basis, and financial implications, if these persons been given regular pay scales; and

(c) the number of officers directly recruited during the above periods, and the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) SCI has on its pay roll 125 employees on ad-hoc basis in class III and IV both in their Bombay and Calcutta Offices as follows:

Year	Class III Employees	Class IV Employees	
1975-76	.	Nil	Nil
1976-77	.	26	Nil
1977-78	.	37	55
1978-79	.	2	4
1-4-79/30-6-79	.	—	1
	65	60	
Grand Total		125	

(b) Financial implications for these 125 employees based on one month wages are as under:

	On ad-hoc basis	If regular pay scales were given	
	Rs.	Rs.	
	55,800	1,14,071	
(c)	Year	Number of officers directly recruited during the year	Financial implications
			Rs.
	1975-76	.	5 80,480
	1976-77	.	36 4,38,899
	1977-78	.	6 12,62,374
	1978-79	.	14 14,06,289
	1-4-79/30-6-79	6	3,82,589

Strikes and Lock-outs during last six months

721. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether strikes by labour and lack-outs by management in public and private sectors have been on the increase during the last six months;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) how Government propose to bring an end to the labour unrest throughout the country; and

(d) what special measures have been/ are being taken by Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The following provisional figures show that there has been no increase of strikes and

lockouts during the six months ending March, 1979:

Oct., 78- Oct., 77-
March, 79 March, 78

(i) *Strikes*

Public Sector	479	348
Private Sector	814	1,031
Total	1,293	1,379

(ii) *Lockouts*

Public Sector	4	11
Private Sector	188	268
Total	192	279

(c) and (d). The situation is under the constant watch of the Government. The Industrial Relations Machinery, both at the Centre and in the States, makes efforts to minimise work-stoppages through informal mediation and conciliation. Besides, unresolved disputes are referred to arbitration, wherever parties agree to it, or to adjudication under the existing laws and practices.

Coal Supply to Gujarat

722. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total estimated requirement of Coal that is being supplied through the allotment of wagons for transporting coal to Gujarat State every year;

(b) the number of wagons allotted to the State for transporting the coal during 1978-79 and also during the current financial year upto June;

(c) whether sufficient wagons were not provided to the State Government for transporting coal which lead to shortage of coal in the State and resulted crisis in the power plants and industrial units; and

(d) how many wagons will be allotted during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The sanctioned programmes for Gujarat aggregate

to about 3,06,490 wagons in a year. On all-India basis the sanctioned programmes total upto about 14,000 wagons a day against the coal availability of about 10,000 wagons a day.

(b) Number of wagons allotted in 1978-79 was 2,14,375 excluding wagons moved in piecemeal. During the period April to June '79, the number of wagons allotted was 59,78.

(c) The Railways are meeting the wagon requirements of the collieries controlled by Western Coalfields (which supply coal to Gujarat) almost in full but the over-all demand for coal being in excess of its availability it is not always possible to meet the requirement of all the consumers fully.

(d) Railways would endeavour to meet the wagon requirement of the collieries in full.

Health Workers in Villages

723. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government evaluated the work of Health Workers in villages; and

(b) if so, the comments?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes.

(b) A collaborative evaluation of the scheme was done by the National Institute of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Indian Institute of Population Studies, Bombay, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi and Gandhigram Institutes of Rural Health and Family Welfare, Gandhigram, Tamil Nadu. The scheme has also been evaluated by the Demographic Research Centres and Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, Delhi. The collaborative study undertaken by the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare covered 142 Primary Health Centres spread all over the country. According to the reports submitted by these agencies the scheme has been well received by the people. On the basis

of these reports, the scheme has been extended to 1056 more Primary Health Centres from 2-10-1978. Another evaluation of the scheme by the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi is in progress and it is expected that their report will become available by September, 1979.

Chittoor Railway Station

724. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to remodel Chittoor Railway Station; and

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The work of remodelling of Chittoor Railway Station has already been taken up and it is expected to be completed by the middle of 1980.

Barites Industry

725. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Barites industry in Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh is not receiving sufficient wagons for export; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. During the period from January to June, 1979, 2,074 wagons including 1,124 wagons for export were loaded with barites from Koduru and Cuddapah stations.

(b) Does not arise.

Measures taken for improving operational efficiency in major ports

726. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what effective measures have been taken by the Government for improving the operational efficiency at the Major Ports like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kandla in view of the congestion experienced in March-April, last;

(b) what is the present average waiting period for berthing and average period of turnaround of ships at each of the said major ports as compared to the position during congestion in March-April, last;

(c) to what extent the levy surcharge for delay in the release of ships has been reduced in view of the improved position at the ports; and

(d) what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to meet the threat of port congestion during the months of monsoon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Measures taken for improving operational efficiency at the major ports are:

(1) Speedy repair and maintenance of gear undertaken;

(2) Special drive to clear packages from sheds to make room for fresh landings so that vessels at berths work uninterrupted;

(3) Shipping companies and importers are being permitted to bring in their own/hired private mobile equipment such as cranes etc.;

(4) Visit of officers to docks to remove difficulties on the spot;

(5) Frequent meetings with the concerned shipping interests to improve turn-round and productivity;

(6) Mid-stream discharge of cargo into barges;

(7) Intensive publicity to sale of cargo lying uncleared over two months;

(8) Hike in demurrage rates so that importers remove their goods from the Port's sheds early;

(9) Action for acquisition of additional equipment such as fork lifts, mobile cranes, weighing bridges etc. and

(10) Diversion of traffic from congested ports to other ports.

(b)

Port	Average waiting period (in days)				Average turn round time (excluding pre-berthing detention) (in days)			
	March	April	May	June	March	April	May	June
Bombay*	6.94	5.90	5.08	3.35	14.26	11.93	9.40	11.44
Calcutta	14.3	7.7	7.5	8.6	31	27	28	28
Madras	3.8	3.2	4.4	4.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.3
Kandla	4.5	5.9	3.9	N.A.	10.92	11.34	12.07	N. A.

*Approximately.

(c)

Conference	Port	Reduction in Congestion surcharge with dates	
		From	To
1. India-Pakistan-Bangladesh/ UK & Eire Continental Conferences	Bombay	50% w.e.f. 12-2-79	45% w.e.f. 1-6-79
		(both exports and imports)	
		45% w.e.f. ■ 1-6-79	30% w.e.f. 14-6-79 (export)
			35% w.e.f. 14-6-79 (Import)
2. India-Pakistan Bangladesh Middle East Conference (Exports only)	Bombay	35% w.e.f. ■ 16-3-79	30% w.e.f. 6-6-79
3. India-Pakistan-Bangladesh/UK & Eire Continental Conference	Madras	25% w.e.f. 8-1-79	15% w.e.f. 14-4-79
		15% w.e.f. 4-4-79	10% w.e.f. 19-4-79
		10% w.e.f. 19-4-79	5% w.e.f. 14-6-79
4. India-Pakistan-Bangladesh Middle East Conference (Export only)	Madras	20% w.e.f. 27-12-78	10% w.e.f. 22-3-79
		10% w.e.f. 22-3-79	Withdrawn w.e.f. 4-4-79
5. Japan/India-Pakistan/Gulf Japan Conference (Imports only)	Madras	15% w.e.f. 20-3-79	10% w.e.f. 6-4-79
		10% w.e.f. 6-4-79	5% w.e.f. 25-4-79
6. Pacific/India/Pakistan/Bangladesh/Burma and Sri Lanka Agreement (Exports only)	Calcutta	15% w.e.f. 2-5-79	10% w.e.f. 20-5-79
		(Increased again from 10% to	15% w.e.f. 2-6-79)

As regards Kandla, no conference has so far levied any congestion surcharges.

(d) To prevent damage to cargo, normal cargo-handling operations have to be slowed down or stopped when it rains. In view of this, lower turn round and higher detention periods for the ships are inevitable during the monsoon, and no special steps are possible to meet the situation.

Taking over of Sir Gangaram Hospital, New Delhi

727. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harijans employees of Sir Gangaram Hospital, New Delhi have urged the Government to take over the hospital; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The President, Sir Gangaram Hospital Employees Union in a letter dated 13-4-79 addressed to the Chief Executive Councillor urged the Delhi Administration to take over the hospital.

(b) Delhi Administration have no plan to take over the hospital.

Increase in Landless Workers and their Earnings

728. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI G. S. TOHRA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of landless workers has increased at enormous rate and if so, their number at present;

(b) whether their daily earning has also lessened; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) The estimated number of landless persons in Rural Labour Households in the country during 1964-65 was about 46 million which has gone upto 60 million during 1974-75.

(b) and (c). The earnings of Rural Labour Households in agricultural and non-agricultural operations during the period from 1964-65 to 1974-75 has increased in terms of money but real wages have gone down due to the fact that there was a sharp increase in Consumer Price Index of Agricultural Workers from 283 in the year 1973-74 to 368 in the year 1974-75 (1960-61-100),

भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति और हौम्योपैथी का विकास

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

(क) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति और हौम्योपैथी के विकास के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या प्रावधान किया गया है; और

(ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में किए गए प्रावधान की तुलना में यह कितना है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राव) : (क) योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रकाशित किये गये ड्राफ्ट ल्यान दस्तावेज में अंकित भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों और हौम्योपैथिक के लिये 1978-79 से 1982-83 की योजना अवधि के लिये प्रस्तावित परिव्यय लगभग 60 करोड़ रुपये है। वैसे राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की पिछली बैठक में केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं को आंशिक रूप से अध्यवा पूर्णतया राज्यों को स्थानान्तरित करने के बारे में जो निर्णय लिये गये हैं उन के परिणाम स्वरूप इस परिव्यय के घट जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान (1973-74 से 1977-78 तक) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों और हौम्योपैथी के लिये परिव्यय की राशि 25.07 करोड़ रुपये थी।

Opening of CGHS Dispensaries in Santragachi

730. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware about the demand of the Central Government staff of Santragachi for the opening of a CGHS dispensary within the complex of the Santragachi Central Government Staff quarters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to open a CGHS dispensary at Santragachi during the year 1979-80. It will cater to the needs of the Central Government staff residing within the complex of the Santragachi Central Government staff quarters.

Fourth National Cancer Research Centre and Hospital in Calcutta

731. **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to make the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre in Calcutta as Fourth National Cancer Research Centre and Hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The Fifth Five Year Plan visualised the development of three centres as Regional Centres for research and treatment of Cancer. Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta is one of these three centres and is already recognised as a Regional Centre.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Copies of the Reports of the Consultancy Firms of Shipyard at Haldia

732. **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of West Bengal has been supplied with copies of the reports furnished by the consultant firms in regard to establishment of major shipyard at Haldia; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Non-Payment of due to Discharged Seamen of Alexandra-N

733. **SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the non-payment of dues to the discharged seamen of vessel, Alexandra-N detained in Bombay Port since April, 1979; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A letter dated 23-5-79 was received from Forward Seamen Union of India which relates to Alexandra-N belonging to M/s. Nilhat Shipping Company. According to report received from Shipping Master, Bombay, the crew were paid cash compensation at the rate of Rs. 20/- per day for two and half days for non-supply of food as the Bhandari, who used to cook food for crew, was sent ashore for Medical treatment on 24-4-79. Six crew members were discharged by the Shipping Master, Bombay on disciplinary grounds for being violent on the ship at Bombay. Crew who refused settlement of wages at Bombay, are pressurising Shipping Master, Calcutta for cancelling the orders of the Shipping Master, Bombay demanding clean discharge refund of fines and payment of premature discharge compensation. Demands being illegal and beyond jurisdiction were rejected by the Shipping Master, Calcutta.

Computerised Reservation

734. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways are going to introduce computerisation of reservation ; and

(b) if so, how many posts are likely to be abolished as a result of computerisation of reservation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Computerisation of passenger seat/berth reservations, on a programmed basis, is already en-

visaged. Studies with regard to the strategy for establishing computer networks for this job are on hand.

(b) As and when computerisation is introduced, there will be no retrenchment of the existing staff. It will also be ensured that their interests are protected.

Travel Agencies

735. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of travel agencies which are getting facilities for reservations from the Railways, Railway-wise ; and

(b) the quota of reservations allotted to them in each Railway separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) and (b) The names of Travel Agencies recognised by the Railways for sale of rail tickets are indicated in the statement attached. No quotas are set apart for recognised travel agencies for reservation of rail accommodation in any class. The recognised travel agents can, however, secure reserved accommodation from the Reservation Office on telephone after three hours of the opening of reservation. These reservations are required to be confirmed by presenting proper requisition in the Reservation Office.

Statement

The names of the Tourist Agencies recognised by the Railways are indicated below :—

Central Railway

1. M/s. Asiatic Travel Service, Bombay.
2. M/s. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
3. M/s. Trade Wings, Ltd., Bombay.
4. M/s. Airfreight (P) Ltd., Bombay.
5. M/s. Cox & Kings (Agents) Ltd., Bombay.
6. M/s. Hind Musafir Agency (P) Ltd., Bombay.
7. M/s. Orient Express Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay.
8. M/s. Travel Corporation India (P) Ltd., Bombay.

9. M/s. Vensimal Bassarmal & Bros., Bombay.

10. M/s. Ambassador Travels (P) Ltd., Bombay.

Western Railway

1. M/s. Airfreight Pvt., Ltd., Bombay.
2. M/s. Asiatic Travel Service, Bombay.
3. M/s. Trade Wings, Bombay.
4. M/s. Vensimal Bassarmal & Bros., Bombay.
5. M/s. Trade Corporation India (P) Ltd., Bombay.
6. M/s. Hind Musafir Agency (P) Ltd., Bombay.
7. M/s. Cox & Kings (Agents) Ltd., Bombay.
8. M/s. Thomas Cook, Bombay.
9. M/s. Orient Express Co., (P) Ltd., Bombay.
10. M/s. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Southern Railway

1. M/s. Bharat Travel Service (P) Ltd., Madras.
2. M/s. Ram Mohan & Co., Madras.
3. M/s. Trade Wings, Ltd., Madras.
4. M/s. Thomas Cook Overseas Ltd., Madras.
5. M/s. Travel Corporation (India) Pvt., Ltd., Madras.
6. M/s. Mercury Travels of India, Ltd., Madras.

Northern Railway

1. M/s. Mercury Travels (India) Ltd., New Delhi.
2. M/s. Cox & Kings (Agents) Ltd., New Delhi.
3. M/s. Orient Express Co. (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
4. M/s. Travel Corporation (India) (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
5. M/s. Sita World Travel (India) (P) Ltd., New Delhi.

6. M/s. Everest Travel Service, New Delhi.
7. M/s. Mackinnons Travel Service, New Delhi.
8. M/s. Indtravels, New Delhi.
9. M/s. Ambassador Travels (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
10. M/s. India Air Travel, New Delhi.
11. M/s. American Express, New Delhi.
12. M/s. Trade Wings, Ltd., New Delhi.
13. M/s. Choudhary International Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
14. M/s. Indiana Travels (P) Ltd. New Delhi.

Eastern Railway

1. M/s. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd Calcutta.
2. M/s. Travel Corporation of India, Ltd., Calcutta.
3. M/s. Penurge Co., Calcutta.
4. M/s. Vensimal Bassarmal, Calcutta.
5. M/s. Indian Air Travel, Calcutta.

South Eastern Railway

1. M/s. American Express, Calcutta.
2. M/s. Indian Air Travel, Calcutta.
3. M/s. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
4. M/s. Vensimal Bassarmal & Bros., Calcutta.
5. M/s. Travel Corporation (India) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
6. M/s. Penurge Co., Calcutta.

South Central Railway

1. M/s. Trade Wings Ltd., Hyderabad.

Representation for Provision of Facilities and Amenities to Crew Members.

736. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation dated the 26th May, 1979, from the Forward Seamen's Union of India, Calcutta urging to stop all the sub-standard and inhuman dealings with the crew members and asking for provision of facilities and amenities ;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken in the matter ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) and (b). Representation dated 26-5-1979 from the Forward Seamen's Union of India, Calcutta relates to 'Caladharti' of Scindia.

(2) The representation was enquired into by the Shipping Master, Calcutta, and according to his report there were no substandard and inhuman dealings etc. with crew members as alleged. Owner of Ship had settled disputes regarding short and bad supply of provisions and special items of works, etc. Necessary log entries have been made for payment of compensation at the time of the termination of article of Agreement at Bombay. Difficulties in supply of adequate provisions some time crop up owing to unavoidable reasons e.g. delays in ship's arrival at a Port, non-availability of particular items of provisions at a particular port. Crew members raised new demands claiming compensation for hatch cleaning etc., and ship owners pay liberal compensation to avoid possible detentions of ships.

(c) Does not arise.

दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे में जलपान स्टालों के टेके

737. श्री हुकम खन्द कल्याण : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दक्षिणमध्य रेलवे के प्रत्येक डिवीजन में जलपान स्टालों के लिए छोटे बड़े किटने टेके दिये गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या जलपान तथा घन्य प्रबार के स्टालों के 10 प्रतिशत टेके घनुसूचित जातियों और घनुसूचित जनजातियों के साथी को दिये गए हैं : जैसा कि नियमों में व्यवस्था है ; और

(न) यदि नहीं, तो तत्कालीनी कारण क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय ने राज्य बंदी (श्री शिव नारायण) । (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान वित्तीय-व्यापक रेलवे के प्रत्येक बंदल में जलपान स्टालों के लिए विद्युत ये छोटे और बड़े टेकों की संख्या नीचे बतायी गयी है :—

मंडस	टेकों की संख्या	
	छोटे	बड़े
सिक्किम-दाराबाद	4	कोई नहीं
हैदराबाद	16	2
गुन्तकाल	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
बिजयवाड़ा	10	2
हुबली	12	कोई नहीं

(ख) और (ग). अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को खानपान/वेंडिंग के टेके देने के लिए कोई प्रतिशत निश्चित नहीं किया गया है। संशोधित नीति के अनुसार आधी यूनिट तक के खानपान/वेंडिंग के सभी छोटे टेके केवल अनुसूचित जाति

और अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों को दिये जाते हैं। बड़े टेके वेने में उन्हें सर्वोपरि प्राथमिकता दी जाती है जबतें की वे अन्य जातें पूरी करते हैं।

रेलवे ड्राइवरों के वेतनमान

738. श्री तुरेन्द्र विकल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे ड्राइवरों का वेतनमान और अन्य सुविधाएं गाड़ी के बराबर होने के कारण ड्राइवरों में व्याप्त असंतोष और निराशा को दूर करने के लिए क्या तत्काल कार्यान्वयी की गई है ?

(ख) क्या सरकार ड्राइवरों को कुछ विशेष सुविधाएं दिये जाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या ड्राइवरों को इस समय दी जा रही वर्दी के कारण भी उनमें गहरा असंतोष और निराश व्याप्त है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य बंदी (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) ड्राइवरों और गाड़ी के संशोधित वेतनमानों पर अनुमेय रनिंग भत्ते के संबंध में नीचे दी गई स्थिति से पता चलता है कि गाड़ी की तुलना में ड्राइवरों की स्थिति बेहतर है, इसलिए, ड्राइवरों में असंतोष और आक्रोश होने का कोई कारण नहीं है :

ड्राइवर			गाड़ी		
कोटि	संशोधित वेतनमान	प्रतिशत कि०मी० रनिंग भत्ते की दरें (रु०)	कोटि	संशोधित वेतनमान	प्रतिशत कि०मी० रनिंग भत्ते की दरें (रु०)
ड्राइवर 'ए'	550—850	9. 60	गाड़ी 'ए'	425—640	6. 90
(स्पेशल ब्रेड)			(स्पेशल ब्रेड)		
ड्राइवर 'ए'	550—700	9. 55	गाड़ी 'ए'	425—600	6. 85
ड्राइवर 'बी'	425—640	9. 50	गाड़ी 'बी'	330—560	6. 80
ड्राइवर 'सी'	425—600	9. 45	गाड़ी 'सी'	330—530	6. 75
(स्पेशल ब्रेड)					
ड्राइवर 'सी'	330—560	9. 40	—	—	—

नियुक्त कालीन, सरकारी आवास, रेलवे कमरों सरों की विवाही को दीर्घी कीटियों द्वारा संभाल रख से उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

(क) सरकार ने रेलवे भूमि, पर हाल ही में एक समिति गठित की है जो ड्राइवरों समेत सभी रेलवे कर्मचारियों की प्रतिपत्ति के लिए वर्तमान योजना के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार करेगी।

(ग) ड्राइवरों को इस समय दी जाने वाली युनिकार्मों के संबंध में धन्यवादेन प्राप्त हुए हैं। रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए वर्तमान ड्रेस विनियमों की समीक्षा के लिए निकट अतीत में ही एक युनिकार्म समिति का गठन किया गया है। यह समिति धन्य बातों के साथ साथ ड्राइवरों समेत सभी रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए निर्धारणीय युनिकार्मों की स्टाइलों पर विचार करेगी।

Conversion of Ankleshwar to Rajpipla Line

739. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an estimate for carrying out an Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for conversion from narrow gauge to broad gauge of Sections between Chhotaudepur-Pratapnagar and between Ankleshwar-Rajpipla was prepared by the Western Railway and sent to the Railway Board ;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Board has approved the said estimate and issued necessary instructions to the Western Railway for carrying out the survey ; and

(c) if not, when the approval is expected to be given and the survey work undertaken in view of the fact that the work regarding construction of the Navagam Dam is already going on in full swing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). This will be considered at the time of finalising the proposals for new surveys for the next year.

Multi-Commodity Stockyard

740. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether to ensure regular supply of essential materials needed for agriculture and industry, the railway propose to set up multi-commodity stockyards at central places in the country ;

(b) if so, the places where these stockyards will be set up ;

(c) the total cost involved ; and

(d) when they are likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) There is a pilot scheme being developed on a very limited scale in consultation with some State Governments to consider the feasibility of setting up one or two experimental stockyards in each of the States of Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, essentially for supply of coal for consumers who do not have their own terminal facilities to deal with full train loads. Extension of the scheme of coal stockyards for handling some other bulk commodities like cement and fertilizers is also proposed to be considered.

(b) The Zonal Railway Administrations are considering in close co-ordination with the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the location of one or two stockyards in each of these States.

(c) and (d). Depending on the feasibility report in respect of the experimental stockyards in these States, the details of cost, agency who will operate the stockyards, and the likely date by which such experimental stockyards may commence functioning will be determined.

Probable Cash deficit of Indian Shipping Lines

741. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-

KHARA MURTHY :

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

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

(a) whether it has been reported that Indian Shipping Lines will suffer a total cash deficit of about Rs. 350 crores during the three year period from 1978 to 1980 ;

- (b) if so, main causes for the same ;
- (c) what steps Government are considering to help the industry ;
- (d) the steps which shipping companies have undertaken to overcome this loss ; and
- (e) the extent to which loss is likely to be reduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) No such report has been received by the Government.

(b) Shipping industry all over the world has been facing financial difficulties as a result of recession and slump in freight rates and charter rates and increase in oil prices.

(c) Government are assisting shipping industry by—

- (i) replacement of foreign exchange loan instalments by loans analogous to SAFAUNS.
- (ii) Grant of moratorium on the repayment of loan instalment of Shipping Development Fund Committee upto three years.
- (iii) Grant of additional loans against past acquisitions.
- (iv) Government have also set up a High Level Committee to examine the problems of Indian Shipping Industry and make its recommendations.

(d) Shipping Companies are expected to make genuine efforts to mobilise resources to improve its cash flow problems. The shipping companies are not to declare any dividends without the prior approval of the Government.

(e) There is an encouraging trend in international market but this is likely to be affected by the reported decision of OPEC countries to increase oil prices.

Cabinet Committee on aid to Shipping Companies

742. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-

KHARA MURTHY :

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

(a) whether a Government Committee has been appointed to study the aid to be given to shipping companies ;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has given its recommendation ;

(c) what is the aid Government has considered to give them ;

(d) whether the question of merger of nationalisation of existing units was also considered by cabinet committee and

(e) if so, the final decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) Yes Sir, a High Level Committee to examine the problems of Indian Shipping in the context of the present crisis in the shipping industry has been set up on 30th April, 1979.

(b) The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा विदेशों का दौरा

743. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1977 में 20 मई, 1979 की अवधि के दौरान सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित विदेशों के दौरे पर कितने संसद सदस्य गये ; और

(ख) क्या कुछ सदस्य एक से अधिक वार विदेशों के दौरों पर गये हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा) : (क) और (ख). संसद सदस्यों के विदेश दौरों को भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा प्रायोजित किया जाता है। इस संबंध में जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Proposal for National Road Council

744. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for constituting a National Road Council in consultation with the State Governments is under consideration of Government ;

(b) If so, the details thereon ;

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereon ; and

(d) the Central Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration pertaining to a National Road Council.

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

रेलवे में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षण कोटा

745. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में विभिन्न रेलवे विभागों, रेलवे बोर्ड और अन्य रेलवे प्रतिष्ठानों में सभी श्रेणीयों के पदों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को कितने प्रतिशत कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक रेलवे जोन और भव्य रेलवे प्रतिष्ठानों में अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण कोटा निर्धारित करते समय अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखा गया था ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) भर्ती/पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के प्रतिशत का व्यूहारा नीचे दिया गया है :—

(क) श्रेणी I, II और III के लिए जिसमें कम से कम बेतनमान 425 हॉ (सं० वे०) प्रथमा अधिक हो, अखिल भारतीय आधार पर भर्ती :—

अनु० जाति अनु०जनजाति

(i) छूली प्रतियोगिता	15	7½
(ii) ऊपर मद (i) के अलावा	16½	7½

(ख) श्रेणी III, और IV के पदों में भर्ती जिनके न्यूनतम बेतनमान 425 हॉ (सं० वे०) से कम हो, 1488 LS---7

स्थानीय तथा आंतरिक आधार पर की जाती है :—

रेलवे यूनिट	अनु० जाति	अनु०जनजाति
1. मध्य	12	10
2. पूर्व	17	7
3. उत्तर	20	5
4. पूर्वोत्तर	19	5
5. पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	12	18
6. दक्षिण	14	5
7. दक्षिण मध्य	11	5
8. दक्षिण पूर्व	14	15
9. पश्चिम	11	14
10. चिंरे०इ०का०	17	8
11. डी० रे० इ० का०	21	5
12. स०डि०का०	18	5
13. रेल दर अधिकारण, मद्रास	18	5
14. रेलवे स्टाफ कालेज, वडोदरा	7	14
15. भारतीय रेल उच्च रेल पथ प्रो० संस्थान, पूर्णे	6	6
16. भारतीय रेल सिंगल एवं दूर संचार इंजी० संस्थान सिकन्दराबाद	13	5
17. भारतीय रेल [सम्मेलन, नई दिल्ली		
18. रेलवे बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली		
19. ग्र०स० और मा०स०लखनऊ	16-½	7½
20. रेल सम्पर्क कार्यालय, नई दिल्ली		
(ग) पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे गये पद	15	7½

(b) लेदीय/प्रांचलिक आधार पर भर्ती के मामले में आरक्षण का प्रतिशत, सामान्यतः उस लेत्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुपात के आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया है। लेकिन अनुसूचित जनजातियों के मामले में, यहां तक कि किसी विशेष लेत्र में अनुसूचित जनजातियों का जनसंख्या प्रतिशत 5 प्रतिशत से कम है, तो कम से कम 5 प्रतिशत आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

Reactions in Neighbouring countries regarding Indian Affairs

746. PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reactions in the neighbouring countries about the recent riots, the fast of Acharya Vinoba Bhave and the Prime Minister's proposal for changing the Constitution in the matter of cow protection ; and

(b) how our missions reacted to the same and how the Indian point of view was presented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). There have been no official reactions in the neighbouring countries to the recent unfortunate riots, the fast of Acharya Vinoba Bhave and the Prime Minister's proposal for changing the Constitution in the matter of cow protection.

In Bangladesh and Pakistan criticism has been voiced in the press and by political parties. Our missions have been active in briefing those concerned about Government's position.

Demand of Staff Association, Department of Lighthouses and Lightships

747. SHRI V. G. HANDE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Staff Association, Department of Lighthouses and Lightships is demanding issue of annual statements of Accounts of Compulsory Deposit Scheme :

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is obligatory on the part of the Government to issue such statements every year ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not complying with the instructions in not issuing such statements regularly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Statements of Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit accounts of the Staff at Headquarters of the Department of Lighthouses and Lightships upto 30-6-1978 have since been issued. Necessary steps have also been taken to ensure that such statements are issued regularly to the staff concerned in time.

Shipyard at Haldia

748. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :

PROF. SAMAR GUHA :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish ship repairing yard at Haldia considering the recommendation made by the Bawea Committee keeping in view the techno-economic advantages of the project at Haldia ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) to (c). A Study Group constituted by the Government has recommended establishment of a ship-repair complex at Haldia. The recommendation has been accepted by the Government. M/s. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and engineers who propose to establish the shiprepair complex have commissioned a detailed project report for this purpose. The report is under consideration in the Department of Defence Production.

Representation from All India SC/ST Railway Employees Association, Chittaranjan

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

(a) whether he has received representation from the All India Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Railway Em-

ployees Association Chittaranjan, regarding appointments made on production of false Scheduled Caste Certificates by the Sunri Community;

(b) if so, the results of inquiry instituted in the matter; and

(c) what action has been taken against those persons who submitted false certificates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). As a result of inquiry 40 cases of railway employees belonging to Sunri community of the State of Bihar have so far come to light. Of these, 37 are Class III and 3 Class IV employees. Each case is being checked up with Civil authority and necessary action will be taken against the individuals.

Discussion with Trade Union Delegation of Japan

750. **SHRI D. AMAT :** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Trade Union delegation from Japan visited India;

(b) whether the discussions were held between the visiting delegation and Indian Government officials; and

(c) if so, the details and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). A Japanese Trade Union Delegation led by Mr. Yoshio Nishimatsu, General Secretary, Japanese Federation of Rubber Workers Union visited India on the 27th May, 1979. The visit of the delegation was arranged by the Indian National Trade Union Congress. Apart from a courtesy call on the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour on the 28th May, 1979, there were no discussions between the delegation and Indian Government officials.

Roads Development in North Eastern Region

751. **SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of the roads development programme for Tripura and other States and Union Territories in the North Eastern Region for 1979-80 indi-

cating separately the National Highway Development programmes for the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): The Budget estimates for 1979-80 envisage an expenditure of Rs. 21.84 crores on road development in the N.E.C. Region including Tripura in so far as Central Government are concerned as under:—

	Rs. in crores
1. National Highways . . .	10.84
2. Roads other than National Highways . . .	11.00
	21.84

In addition, an outlay of Rs. 44.62 crores is envisaged in this region in the State sector, and a provision of Rs. 10.00 crores (excluding the second Brahmaputra bridge) is available in the North Eastern Council programme.

मई, 1979 में बच्चों और उन की मातामांगों को डाकटरी जांच

752. श्री हृष्म चन्द कल्याणः क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मानव विकास योजना के प्रत्यारंत दिल्ली की पुनर्वसि बस्तियों में मई 1979 में 6 वर्ष तक के बच्चों और उनकी मातामांगों की डाकटरी जांच की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके परिणाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) कितने प्रतिशत बच्चे और उनकी मातामांगों स्वस्थ पाई गई थी और उनमें कौन-कौन सी बीमारीयों का बता चला।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय):

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Burden due to Port surcharge

753. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Chairman, Engineering Export Promotion Council and published in the 'Financial Express' of the 15th June, 1979 captioned "Port Surcharge unnecessary burden"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Director General of Shipping has been asked to address the Conferences/Rate Agreements, which have imposed congestion surcharge at Calcutta port, to withdraw/reduce the same in view of the eased situation in the Calcutta port.

Super fast trains in Punjab

754. SHRI G. S. TOHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government to run Super fast trains in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): Punjab is already served by two pairs of super fast biweekly trains namely 171/172 Bombay Central-Jammu Tawi Express and 173/174 Howrah-Jammu Tawi Himagiri Express. Besides fast deluxe Express trains also connect Punjab with Delhi, Howrah and Bombay. In addition there are about 15 pairs of Mail/Express trains which serve the Punjab area.

बिहार में कृषि और ग्रोवर्सिक अभियां के लिये न्यूनतम मजूरी का भुगतान

755. श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: क्या संसदीय कार्य सभा अमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार कृषि और ग्रोवर्सिक अभियां के लिए न्यूनतम मजूरी निर्धारित की है;

(ख) क्या सरकार जानती है कि न तो उद्योगों में और न कृषि में श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजूरी दी जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कृषि और ठेके पर काम करने वाले श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजूरी का भुगतान करने के लिए कुछ ठोस कार्यवाही करने का है?

संसदीय कार्य सभा अमंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा): (क) बिहार सरकार ने कृषि में रोजगार और 30 अन्य अनुसूचित रोजगारों में न्यूनतम मजूरी निर्धारित की है।

(ख) बिहार सरकार ने सुचित किया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना सही नहीं है कि उद्योगों या कृषि में न्यूनतम मजूरी का भगतान नहीं किया जा रहा है। तथापि, इस बारे में विश्वायते हैं कि कृषि क्षेत्र के कुछ क्षेत्रों में न्यूनतम मजूरी का भुगतान नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जब कभी राज्य सरकार के ध्यान में न्यूनतम मजूरी का भुगतान न करने संबंधी मामले लाए जाते हैं, तब अधिनियम के अधीन समुचित कार्यवाही की जाती है। राज्य सरकार ने कार्यान्वयन तंत्र को भी मजबूत बना दिया है, ताकि अधिनियम का प्रवर्तन देहात दृंग से हो सके। अभियोजन प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिये तथा दांडिक उपबन्धों को और कड़ा बनाने के लिये अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है।

L.D.Cs. serving in Department of Lighthouses and Lightships

756. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are L.D.Cs. at Headquarters Office of the Department of Lighthouses and Lightships having more than 15/20 years of service;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these L.D.Cs. are being offered promotion as U.D.Cs. at Regional Offices and U.D.Cs. from Regional Offices are being transferred to Headquarters Office;

(c) whether Government propose to promote them at Headquarters Office as represented by the Staff Association; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Promotion to the grade of U.D.C. in the Department of Lighthouses

and Lightships are made on the basis of combined seniority list of the L.D.Cs. in that Department, both at the Headquarters in New Delhi and the Regional Office located in the various other places. The post of U.D.C. is a non-selection post and promotions of L.D.Cs. having three years' service to that grade are made on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee. All possible efforts are made to accommodate the promotees at their respective places of duty, but requests for transfer to Headquarters or to any Regional Office are agreed to in some cases of hardships. The proposal for regionalisation of promotions to the grade of U.D.C. has not materialised since majority of the Staff Associations opposed this on the ground that this would diminish their chances of promotion and confirmation. Hence, *status quo* is being maintained.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USQ. No. 11162 Dt. 17-5-1979
RE. FLOOD ADVANCE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI (SHEO NARAIN): In reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) of Unstarred question No. 11162 asked in the Lok Sabha by Shri Samar Mukherjee on 17-5-1979, the following was given :—

(a) 395.

(b) Except in the case of one applicant, who did not meet the requirements of the Rules governing sanction of flood advance, payment has already been arranged in respect of all other employees.

(c) Does not arise.

The correct reply of the above Unstarred question (Parts a, b and c) referred to is as under:—

(a) 400.

(b) Two employees did not meet the requirements of the rules governing sanction of flood advance. In addition, application from one employee related to flood in Himachal Pradesh and from three employees for floods in Rajasthan for which no orders for grant of flood

advance in these States had been issued by the Ministry of Railways when these applications were received. In the case of all other employees, payment has already been arranged.

(c) Since orders for grant of flood advance to Railway employees whose property was substantially affected by floods in Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan were issued subsequently, the concerned Railway employees have, subject to Rules, become eligible for such advance.

The error in the reply came to notice recently and the position had to be verified with reference to records available with the Northern and Western Railways and from the individuals concerned. In view of this, the statement could not be laid within the prescribed time limit.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid. (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Already somebody has mentioned it. I am taking up the matter. (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: I want to make a very simple submission about which I have written to you.

MR. SPEAKER: But already somebody has mentioned it.

12 hrs.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: There is not a drop of water throughout the city. What is the action they are taking ?

श्री भग्नी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : ग्राम्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे घरों में आज पानी नहीं आया है।

श्री अमरशेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) : हम लोगों ने पानी न होने की वजह से आज स्नान भी नहीं किया है। . . (व्यबहार) कुछ लोग शर्म खाए हुए हैं। और वे ढुबना चहते हैं। उनके लिए एक चुल्हा पानी तक नहीं है। . . (व्यबहार)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am afraid there may be a strike of electricity also. Are Government doing something.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already taken up the matter.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मध्यक महोदय, मेरा प्ला एन्ट भाक भार्डर है। चार मंत्रीयों ने अस्तीका दे दिया है।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Who are they?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : सर्वश्री रवि राय, जनेश्वर मिश्र, राम कृष्ण सिंह। चार मंत्रीयों ने इस्तीका दे दिया है। मेरे पास 50 लोगों के दस्तखतों की लिस्ट है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order, please.

श्री अनंदशेखर सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है श्री कुमुम कान्त वसारिया ने मुझे उन के घर से फोन किया कि श्री हीरा भाई, जो मध्य प्रदेश के एम०पी० है, उन को कुछ लोग उनके घर से लिवा ले गये और उन का पता नहीं चल रहा है कि वह कहाँ है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप हमारे कस्टोडियन हैं।

श्री हीरा भाई, एम०पी० को कुछ लोग उन के घर से लिवा ले गये हैं और उन का कुछ पता नहीं है। यह मामले घटना नहीं है आप एम०पी० के कस्टोडियन हैं। कौन लोग उनको ले गये हैं, इस पर आप व्यवस्था दें। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री लाल प्रसाद : (छपरा) : आज हमारे धरों में पानी नहीं है और स्नान करने के लिए पानी न होने के कारण हम बिना स्नान किए आये हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): . . . (interruptions) . . . so that they do not vote for the no confidence motion. Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh has brought something to your notice. If the security of the MPs. is not kept, if the Government machinery and its wheels of power are used against the MPs., the democratic system will fail altogether. It is your duty as Speaker to take notice of this.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Pali): This morning at 9 O'Clock I received a telephone call threatening me: "Don't speak on the no confidence motion. You will face the consequences." He was threatening me with my life. You may ask the Home Minister to control his R.S.S. lackeys. These dagger-wielding cowards cannot frighten us like that.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Many R.S.S. people and leaders have come to the town. They are going around and threatening MPs. The Prime Minister's Secretariat is being used for this purpose.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): It is a totally baseless allegation.

श्री अनंदशेखर सिंह : श्री अमृत नहाटा से मेरा निवेदन है कि किसी कुर्सी का फिल्म के बाद किसी घमकी का फिल्म बना दें।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let there be an inquiry into what Mr. Nahata has said. I say that it is baseless. If it is found wrong, he should be punished. (Interruptions)

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: It was an anonymous call. It was an RSS fellow who telephoned and threatened me. (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let him resign and face the electorate.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Let Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta resign. (Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. (Interruptions)*.

श्री भगत राम (फिल्मोर) : आप की गवर्नमेंट दम देंगे मैं लोगों के लिए रोजगार का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकी है। लोगों को रोजगार नहीं दे सकी है। इस की बहुत से हमारे देश के बहुत से लोगों को बेकार रहना पड़ता है। बहुत से ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिन को उनकी योग्यता के अनुमान काम नहीं मिलता है। वे लोग मज़बूत हों कर विदेशों की तरफ देखते हैं और पासपोर्ट बनवा कर विदेशों में जा कर नौकरियां करते हैं। बाहर जाने के लिए लोगों को पासपोर्ट बनवाना पड़ता है। लागू लोग हर माल पासपोर्ट बनवाते हैं। फिर भी बहुत से ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिन को बाहर जाना नहीं होता है जब यह नई गवर्नमेंट आई और उसने काम करना शुरू किया तां इसने बहुत अच्छा एक काम किया कि पहले तो एम०पी० को और उस के बाद एम०एल०पी० को पासपोर्ट कार्ड पर दस्तखत करने का अधिकार दे दिया। इससे लोगों को बहुत सहलियत भी हो गई थी। पहले जो लोग पासपोर्ट बनवाते रहे हैं वे एजेंटों के जरिये ही बनवाते रहे हैं। वहाँ उन को लूट होती थी। एक पासपोर्ट पर उन लोगों का पांच पांच सौ रुपया ढूँढ़ हो जाता था जो गांव के लोग होते थे उनकी उम्मीद बहुत लूट होती थी। अब इस गवर्नमेंट ने पहले तो यह करना शुरू किया कि पुलिस वेरिफिकेशन करवानी शुरू कर दी। उसके बाद इस ने जमानत लेनी शुरू कर दी है। यह दोनों बहुत ज्यादती बाली बातें हैं . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The Chair has no power to declare any rule illegal.

श्री भगत राम : सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि एम०पी० लोगों के जो अधिकार हैं उन पर इस तरह से कठोर राखत हो रहा है। पुलिस वेरिफिकेशन शुरू कर दी है।

*Not recorded.

के बाब जमानत लेना जो शुरू कर दिया गया है इससे मं पी के साथ बहुत ज्यादती की गई र। मं चाहता हूँ कि एम पी के अधिकारों की रक्षा की जाए और पुलिस विरकिकेशन और जमानत दोनों बन्द किए जाएं।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you that I cannot do anything in the matter.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : माननीय नहाटा जी ने एक बात कही है कि मेरी जिन्दगी खतरे में है। आप इस सदन के गार्जियन हैं। आप को उनको प्रोटैक्शन देना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. Don't record.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी*

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PASSPORT (5TH, 6TH AND 7TH AMENDMENTS) REPORT, 1979

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967:

- (1) The Passports (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 280(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1979.
- (2) The Passports (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 288(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1979.
- (3) The Passports (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 335(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4598/79]

REPORT OF INDUSTRY INTO THE ACCIDENT AT SILEWARA COLLIERY IN NAGPUR DISTRICT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and

English versions) of the Court of Inquiry into the causes and circumstances attending the accident at Silewara Colliery in Nagpur district of Maharashtra on the 18th November, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4599/79.]

AGREEMENT re. DEVELOPMENT OR MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY IN KERALA STATE.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Agreement (Hindi and, English varisions) entered into between the Central Government and the State Government of Kerala on the 28th March 1979, in relation to the development or maintenance of the whole or any part of the National Highway situated within the State, under section 10 of the National Highway Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4600/79].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN RAILWAY ACT, 1890

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 340(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1979, declaring certain railway stations as 'Notified Stations' for the purpose of removal of goods without delay, issued under section 56(B) of the Indian Railway Act, 1890. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4601/79].

12.12 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

NATIONAL WELFARE BOARD FOR SEAFARERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Rule 4(h) of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963 the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is :

That in pursuance of Rule 4 (h) of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963 the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

The motion was adopted.

PRASAR BHARATI (BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF INDIA) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the Winter Session (1979), the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Broadcasting Corporation for India, to be known as Prasar Bharati, to define its composition, functions and powers and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the Winter Session (1979), the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Broadcasting Corporation for India, to be known as Prasar Bharati, to define its composition, functions and powers and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

12.14 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: We now come to further discussion of the No-Confidence Motion. Shri N. C. Jain—you have got only 2-3 minutes more.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): On a point of order, Sir. We cannot go on debating a No-Confidence Motion when it is very clear that the Government has lost the confidence of the House.....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. The matter is before the House.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The Government which has clearly lost the confidence of the House is not entitled to remain even for a minute....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This very matter is before the House. Don't record.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: **(Interruptions)

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिवानी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल कह रहा था कि दलबदल बिल साने की जो बात थी टेक्नीकल कारण से उसे वापस लेने के लिए विवश होना पड़ा। आज दलबदल को खुब प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। और इसीलिए चब्हाण साहब यह प्रस्ताव लाये हैं। इस लंगडे अविश्वास प्रस्ताव में बल देने के लिए अब किससे गढ़े जाने लगे हैं। एक किसी की अभी चर्चा हुई। इमरजेंसी के दौरान जब लोगों को बन्द किया गया था जेल में तो हमारे में से बहुत से मिल यह कहते थे कि बिना किसी का द्रायल ट्रूर बैर जेल में नहीं बंद करना चाहिए। अभी एक बात आर० एस० एस० के खिलाफ की गई। आर० एस०एस० के खिलाफ रोज विषयमन होता है और वह भी बिना जांच किये हुए होता है।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Pali): You have banned Mizo National Front. Why have you not banned RSS? Why not ban RSS also? (Interruptions)

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : किसी ने यदि कदाचित माननीय अमृत नाहाटा को कह भी दिया हो तो उन्होंने आर० एस० एस० का नाम ले दिया। इससे बड़ा कोई पाप नहीं हो सकता है। एक उन्होंने किसां कुर्सी का चित्र बनाया था, और अब वह गढ़ रहे हैं एक सपना कुर्सी का। आर० एस० एस० के विरुद्ध जिसको जो कुछ बोलना हो उसके पहले जांच होनी चाहिए, अदालत में कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। ऐसे जाहे अब किसी के यहां बोलने से विष ही यहां पर बोया जाता है और इसके परिणाम अच्छे नहीं निकलते हैं।

**Not recorded.

अव्यवस्था भाहोबल्य, सब कुछ कहने का मेरा सार किसी के विहङ्ग विष-वमन करना नहीं है, मेरा कहना यह है कि यदि आप हमा बोयेंगे तो आंधी काटेंगे। कांग्रेस इन्दिरा के शासन ने जो कुछ बोया है और जिसके हिस्सेदार उस समय चल्हण साहब थे, उसके साथ बर्तमान की परिस्थितियां उसका कारण बनी हैं।

जनता पार्टी ने डाई वर्ष में बहुत कुछ सुधारने की चेष्टा की है और अलादीन का चिराग तो उपलब्ध नहीं है कि एक दम से सब बदल दिया जाये। मेरे मित्र श्री कंवर लाल गत और डा० रामजी सिंह ने आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए हैं, जो कांग्रेस के शासन में नहीं हो सका था, वह इन डाई वर्षों के शासन में हुआ है, लेकिन इसके बाद भी आज के विरोधी आग में भी डालकर प्रशांति की ज्वाला को बढ़ाकाना चाहते हैं, इससे प्रजातंत्र खतरे में पड़ेगा। आज आप हमारे विहङ्ग अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाना चाहते हैं, आज जनता भी आप सबके प्रति पूरी राजनीति के प्रति अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाना चाहती है, अव्यवस्था का खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है। इसलिए प्रजातंत्र को खतरे में पड़ने से बचाइये और प्रजातंत्र की व्यवस्था खतरे में है, उसके बारे में सोचिये, विचार कीजिये, और सम्यक रूप से सब मिलकर विचार कर कर इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को वापिस ले लें, इससे शांति भी बनेगी और प्रजातंत्र की स्थापना भी होगी।

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली): श्रीमन्, नेता विरोधी दल ने जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया है, मैं उसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और एक बाक्य में यह कहता हूँ कि यदि प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी भाई देसाई में तनिक भी राजनीतिक ईमानदारी हो, तनिक भी राजनीतिक निष्ठा हो, जनतंत्र के प्रति प्रेम हो और भ्रष्टाचार को आगे न बढ़ाने की इच्छा हो तो फौरन अभी त्यागपत्र दें।

मैं एक भी बात इधर-उधर से लेकर नहीं कहता चाहूँगा। मैं चाहूँगा कि यहां पर वही बात रखो जाये जो प्रमाणित हो, जो लिखित हो और जिसके विहङ्ग कभी भी मोरारजी भाई या उनकी ओर से कोई मुकदमा चलाना चाहें तो चला सकते हैं।

मैं सबसे पहले मोरारजी भाई की यह किताब उपी है गुजराती में, सम्पूर्ण गुजरात का दौरा करने के बाद मझे एक किताब मिली और उसकी हप्तने फोटोस्टेट करवायी है, इसको अगर कोई भी चाहेंगे तो और करवाकर बाट देंगे, इसका जो अंग्रेजी ट्रांसलेशन है, उसको पढ़कर मैं सुनाता हूँ। इस किताब का नाम गुजराती में है “ग्राहे मोरारजी देसाई”—यह है मोरारजी देसाई।

“There was a communal riot in Godhra town of Panch Mahal District of Gujarat State in 1929-30. In this connection there was a departmental inquiry about the role played by Shri Morarji and after this inquiry, the following order was issued by the Revenue Department of Bombay State on 10th April, 1930, by letter No. 3307/D/28.

‘Sub: Morarji Desai, his behaviour as a Government servant.

In this critical period Morarji Desai as sub-divisional Magistrate has failed miserably to perform his duty, and it is difficult to resist to believe that this failure of his, was due to his communal bias. Government takes a serious note of his guilt which, in ordinary circumstances, would lead to his miserable dismissal, but looking to his services of the last 10 years, the Government hesitates to take such a drastic step and therefore, it recommends that he should be demoted by five positions in the list of promotion of Deputy Collectors of the second rank’.”

मैं इस सदन को यह समझाना चाहता हूँ कि आज श्री मोरारजी देसाई और राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ का गठबंधन क्यों है। इसके लिए यह किताब और यह घटना काफ़ी है। अंग्रेजी राज के समय उनके कैरेक्टर की जांच हुई। उस जांच की रूपट प्रकट करती है कि फारम दि वैरी विर्गिनिंग वह कम्पुनल थे, और कम्पुनल होने के कारण वह आज देश को जहनुम में ले जाने पर तुले हुए हैं। उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ से गठबंधन करके इस देश को साम्प्रदायिकता के जहर से भर दिया है। इतना ही नहीं, मैं और पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ।

Robert Payne, an internationally renowned historian, on page 629 of his famous book 'Life and Death of Mahatma Gandhi', writes on Morarji Desai:

“Morarji Desai was a man of considerable administrative talent, lean and hawk-faced with an intricate brain and a capacity for intrigue which he disguised under a mask of judicial calm. For eleven years he had been a Magistrate under the British. The characters of the scholar and the administrator were poles apart.”

यह रूपट भी कहती है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई का दिमाग़ इनटिकेट है—वह साज़िश और तिकड़म करने में कलाबाज़ी करता है, और इस साज़िश और तिकड़म की कलाबाज़ी में आज देश रसातल को जा रहा है।

[श्री राज नारायण]

मैं श्री मोरारजी देसाई से करबड़ प्रार्थना कहनगा कि हे मोरारजी भाई, आप रहें या न रहें, इस देश को तो रहने दें, यह देश तो सब का है, हम रहें या न रहें, सेकिन हमारा यह राष्ट्र तो बना रहे। मैं अपने भाई, श्री मोहन धारिया, से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें कि आखिर मुल्क में हो क्या रहा है। कम्युनल राष्ट्रिय क्षयों बड़े हैं, क्यों साम्प्रदायिकता की अविन प्रज्वलित हो रही है, इस को विरोधी पक्ष और सत्ताधारी पक्ष के सभी माननीय सदस्य अच्छी तरह से समझे।

मैं चाहूँगा कि सदन की एक कमेटी टाटानगर जाये और जाकर देखे कि किस तरह की घटनायें वहाँ पर हुई हैं, किस तरह से साजिश हुई है और किस तरह ऊपरी कोशिश करके, समझौता कर के, दीनानाथ पांडे को 10 तारीख की रात को प्रेसेशन निकालने की अनुमति दी गई। क्या इस तरह से आप देश में साम्प्रदायिकता की फैलती हुई आग को रोक पायेंगे? जब उपर से इस तरह का काम होगा, तो इस तरह की घटनायें कभी रुकेंगी नहीं।

मैं अपने भाई और बज़र्ग, विरोधी दल के नेता, श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण, से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—वह बहुत दिनों तक सरकार से सम्बन्धित रहे हैं—कि आखिर ये चीजें कहाँ छिपी हुई थीं। हमने पांच हजार किटाबें छपवाई हैं। मैं हर एक एम० पी० से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह उस किताब की लेकर पढ़े।

What does Gandhiji say about the RSS? Gandhiji says that 'they are like the Black Shirts, the Nazis and the Fascists....'.

मैं आज पूछना चाहता हूँ अपने मित्र, श्री मोहन धारिया से, श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस से और श्री कुन्ह से, जो अपने आप को सोशिलिस्ट कहते हैं, कि जिस संस्था के बारे में महात्मा गांधी ने कफिस्ट, नात्सी और ब्लैक स्टार जैसे शब्दों का प्रयोग किया, क्या वे उस संस्था के साथ मिल कर गवर्नमेंट चलायेंगे, उस संस्था के साथ गवर्नमेंट चला कर इस देश में जनतंत्र, जन्मरियत और सेक्युरियम कायम करेंगे। (अवधारणा)

इसके बाद में सरदार बलभद्राई पटेल के नोट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। पटेल जी ने कहा है:

"In the name of Hindu Rashtra, they want to create a Brahmin Rashtra, a Peshwa Rashtra."

वे यहाँ पर एक पेशवा राष्ट्र बनाना चाहते हैं। उनका कहना है कि अंग्रेजी ने राज्य लिया पैश-

वाघों से, इसलिए जब अंग्रेजी राज जाय तो पेशवा के हाथ में ताकत आए। भगव उनकी ताकत कम है इसलिए उनके हाथ में ताकत जा नहीं सकती, इसलिए उन्होंने हिन्दू राष्ट्र का नारा दिया। यह पुस्तिका हमारे पास भौजूद है, अभी 28 मार्च को नागपुर से यह पुस्तिका प्रकाशित हुई है जब कि रामनवमी का त्योहार चलता है। इस में उन्होंने लिखा है—

"We believe in three Tatwas...."

और हिन्दुत्व ही राष्ट्रीयत्व है, भगव ध्वज ही हमारा राष्ट्र-ध्वज है। एकलाचलनुवातित। यानी एक का ही शासन चलेगा। जो कुछ नागपुर बोलेगा उसी को मानना पड़ेगा और भगव, ध्वज राष्ट्रीय-ध्वज है। क्या जनता पार्टी भी अब अपने हाथ में वह झंडा लेगी? एक राष्ट्रीय झंडा तिरंगा और अशोक क्रक्ष है और एक यह भगव ध्वज राष्ट्रीय झंडा होगा? यहाँ तक हम मान सकते थे यदि वह कहते कि भगव ध्वज हमारा राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ का झंडा है जैसे किसान सम्मलन का झंडा है या जैसे मजदूर संगठनों का अपना झंडा होता है। भगव ध्वज राष्ट्रीय ध्वज हो गया। शर्म आती है, लज्जा आती है। जब वों के तमाम अरमानों को हथेली पर लेकर हमारे नोजवानों ने जनता पार्टी का निर्माण किया सम्पूर्ण क्रांति को सफल करने के लिए! क्या सम्पूर्ण क्रांति को सफल करने का यहीं तरोका है? बहुत ही सफाई के साथ में बहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ मुसलमानों के बीच में नफरत पैदा करता है और मुसलमान और हिन्दू में नफरत पैदा कर के उसी नफरत के कीड़े से राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ पैदा होता है। हम लोग जो विरोधी पक्ष में बैठे हैं चाहते हैं कि इस नफरत के कीड़े को साफ करें जिससे राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ पैदा होता है। हम लोग जो साथ देंगे? जार्ज फरनांडिस इस में साथ देंगे? कुन्ह साहब साथ देंगे? किस दिन के लिए बैठे हैं? क्यों जब देश रसातल को चला जायगा तब बैठेंगे? अभी बाकी है? अब आदरणीय जयप्रकाश जी से जा कर कहा कि हम अब तक रुके थे, अब नहीं रुक सकते। जो कुछ हमने अलीगढ़ में देखा, जो कुछ और देखा उस के बाद अब रुक नहीं सकते। इसलिए मैं आज सफाई से कहना चाहूँगा कि राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ पर बैठ होना चाहिए। इस में योही भी हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए और अपने समर्थन में मैं जो ० पी० को लाना चाहता हूँ। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने कहा है—

In Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's speeches, there was strong condemnation of communal organisations—Hindu Mahasabha and RSS and he demanded for their being banned.

जयप्रकाश जी ने कहा है कि इसको इल्लीगल करार दो और प्रतिबन्धित करो। किर भी उन्हीं जयप्रकाश नारायण का नाम ले लेकर जो यहाँ चुनाव जीत कर आए हैं वह राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ की जतियां साफ कर रहे हैं और उनके तल्ले चाट रहे हैं, उनके तल्ले चाट कर गृह मंत्री बनने की साजिश कर रहे हैं। इस तरह का काम नहीं होना चाहिए। जो सोच है, वही बोल हो और वही तर्क हो। जब मनुष्य के सौचने, मनुष्य की बोली और मनुष्य के कर्म में मतभेद हो जाता है तो अनर्थ होता है। इस को मैं इतने पर ही छोड़ देता हूँ।

हमारे पास एक और आइटम है यह है मिस्टर जे ए नायक की किताब-काम टोटल रेवोल्यूशन टु टोटल फेल्योर। इन्होंने एक किताब लिखी है, उस किताब में यह लिखा है—

"Morarji Desai asked Nanaji Deshmukh to help him out of the situation. Raj Narain was to visit Simla and address a public meeting there. Nanaji contacted the Jana Sangh Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Mr. Shanta Kumar and directed him to create an incident which might enable him to ease the Health Minister out of the Union Cabinet. The Jana Sangh Chief Minister fully co-operated with the Prime Minister in cooking out a case against Raj Narain which enabled the Prime Minister and the Party Chairman to avoid the Parliamentary Board's taking any action against Raj Narain."

Sir, I want to put this book on the table of the House with your permission. मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ Have you heard the name of any Prime Minister in the history of the democratic world who can conspire about his colleague in this way?

इससे बढ़कर लज्जा और शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है?

रस भरा कनक घट जैसे, मन मलीन तन मुन्दर जैसे। मन तो मलीन है लेकिन शरीर है मुन्दर जैसे सोने के घड़े में विष भरा हो। वह हैं श्री मोरारजी देसाई - इसको आप अच्छी तरह से समझ लें।

शायद हमारा समय जल्दी खातमे की ओर बढ़ रहा है इसलिए मैं बालमुकुह्याष्पम के केस पर आ जाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन उससे पहले एक बात की सफाई और करूँगा। शांति भूषण जी हमारे बीच में आ गए हैं जिनको मैं समझता था सेक्युलर हैं, डिमोक्रेटिक हैं और एथारिटेशन रूल के विरोद्ध में हैं और आजीवन इस के लिए

लड़ते रहेंगे। आज मैं उन से निवेदन करूँगा क्या श्री मोरारजी देसाई से बढ़कर कोई और एथारिटेशन है? क्या श्री मोरारजी देसाई से बढ़ कर कोई दूसरा अधिनायकशाही है? इनसे बढ़कर अधिनायकशाही और कौन है?

प्रीमन् यह जनता पार्टी का कांस्टीट्यूशन है। इस समय तो जनता पार्टी स्पिलिट हो गई है दो भागों में एक जनता पार्टी (सी) और एक जनता पार्टी (एस)। हम लोग तो सेक्युलर हैं और जो भी हमारे साथ जाने वाले होंगे वे भी सेक्युलर होंगे। सभी सेक्युलर हिंदू जायेंगे। तो इस कांस्टीट्यूशन के क्लाज (5) में लिखा हुआ है कि जो लोग जनता पार्टी के अलावा किसी दूसरी पार्टी के मेम्बर होंगे वे जनता पार्टी के मेम्बर नहीं बन सकते। अगर उस पार्टी का प्रोग्राम अलग है, उसका विद्यान अलग है तो वह डबल मेम्बरशिप मानी जायेगी जनता पार्टी के संविधान में इस बात के रहे हुए क्या आर० एस० एस० के लोग इसके मेम्बर बन सकते हैं? जब हमारे इस सदन में कहा गया है कि 1 करोड़ 20 लाख हपये इनकम टेक्स बकाया है तब पहले कहते थे कि हम कल्चरै-रल हैं।

You ask us: what is the meaning of culture. Can they define Hindu culture? What is Hindu culture? Ram is representative of Hindu culture: Krishna is representative of Hindu culture: Charawak is representative of Hindu Culture; Is Atal Behari Vajpayee representative of the Hindu culture?

मगर आज उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी संस्कृति वह है जिसमें राजनीति, धर्म नीति, समाज नीति और संस्कृति इन चारों का समावेश है। एक एफिडेविट दाखिल किया है 6 मार्च, 1978 को, वह सब हमने एक किताब में आप दिया है, आप की आशा हो तो मैं उसको देखिल पर रख दूँगा। एफिडेविट, जिको हलफनामा कहते हैं, उसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि हमारे बहुत से लोग केंद्रीय कविनेट में मिनिस्टर हैं, राज्यों में मिनिस्टर हैं फिर वे कैसे कह सकते हैं कि हम पोलिटिकल नहीं हैं? जब पालिटिक्स में जैसे हुए हैं तब क्यों कहते हैं कि हम कल्चरल हैं? आप दो जीभ से मत बोलिए। दो जीभ इनसान के नहीं होती हैं, दो जीभ सांप के होती हैं जो करता है लप, लप, लप और काट लेता है तो लहर नहीं आती है। मैं श्री मोरारजी भाई से कहूँगा कि दो जीभ न रखें, अगर काट लेंगे तो लहर नहीं आयेगी। इसलिए अगर आप देश को बचाना चाहते हों तो दो जीभ वाले प्रबान मंत्री भी

[श्री राज नारायण]

मोरारजी देसाई से इस देश का पिण्ड छुड़ाओ। हमारी यह फाइट मोरारजी देसाई से है। मैं आज आप के सामने डिक्सेपर करता हूँ कि हमारी जो नई सरकार बिरोधी दल के लोग बिनायें हम उसमें किसी पद पर नहीं रहेंगे, मंत्री भी उल्लंघर कर रहा हूँ.... (अवधारण) मैं तो पहली बार भी नहीं जा रहा था, बहुत ही आर्थिक नियन्त्रण के बाद गया था। आदरणीय जय प्रकाश नारायण जी का लम्बा तार आया था, जिस में उन्होंने लिखा था—वह हम से उन्हें में बढ़े हैं—कि राज नारायण जी, मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ, आप मोरारजी देसाई की गवर्नर-मेंट में शामिल होकर इसको बलाने में सहायक बनिये। चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने कहा था कि राजनारायण जी नहीं जायेंगे तो मैं भी शपथ नहीं लूँगा। इन परिस्थितियों में हम बले गये। लेकिन एक-दो महीने के बाद ही ३० राम मणिहर लोहिया अस्पताल का नाम रखने के बारे में हमारा असंक्षिप्त हो गया और तभी से हमने कहा कि हमें आज्ञा दीविये। उस के बाद “ईश्वर राजा धर्म हमारा।” ईश्वर ने हमारा धर्म बचा लिया। कोई भी यह नहीं कह सकता कि हमने जनता पार्टी को क्षति पहुँचाई है। अब देश जाने, समाज जाने, लोग जाने कि जनता पार्टी को नष्ट प्रयत्न करने वाले, जनता पार्टी के बेहोरे पर कालिक पोतने वाले—यदि कोई है तो मोरारजी देसाई है और उनको प्रधान मंत्री पद से हटाना होगा। . . . (अवधारण) . . .

श्रीमन्, अब मैं बालसुब्हृत्यम के मामले पर आता हूँ। बालसुब्हृत्यम के मामले में अब वह खबरें आप के सामने आयेंगी कि आप आश्वर्यचकित हो जायेंगे, यह बवनमेंट आश्वर्य चकित हो जायेंगी।

श्री अयोगिनी बसु (शायमंड हावंर) : बाल सुब्हृत्यम को संजय | से बहुत सम्पर्क था।

श्री राज नारायण : संजय को तो हमने हटा दिया, अब हम इन को हटाने जा रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि आप हमको बीच में मत दोकिए। मैं जनेश्वर मिश्र जी से निवेदन करूँगा वह इस्तीका दे चुके हैं, थोड़ा हम को हमारे कागजों को खोजने में यहां आकर मदद करें।

श्रीमन्, ता० ४ को बालसुब्हृत्यम की बिलिंग पर रेड होती है। आप जज रह चुके हैं और कोई मामूली जज नहीं रहे हैं। द्यूरिग दि पीरियड जब कि जांच हो रही हो, इन्वेस्टीगेशन चल रहा हो, सर्च हो रही हो, क्या किसी जज ने इस तरह का स्टेशनर पास किया है? मान लीजिए, किसी को पता हो कि हमारे कमरे में कागज चुसा हुआ है, पुनिस वहां गई है तो क्या किसी जज ने

ऐसा कहा है कि जांच नहीं कर सकते? वहां जांच हो रही है, एन्कोर्समेंट डिपार्टमेंट के लोग जांच कर रहे हैं और वहां पर आईर चला जाता है कि :

Stay. Do not proceed further. Is there any precedent in the history of the world?

मैं उन जज साहब के विवेक पर आश्वर्यचकित हूँ। मैं भाई शान्ति भूषण जी से पूछता चाहता हूँ—वह जज कौन है, कब एप्पाइन्ट हुए? शान्ति भूषण जी यहां लिस्ट रखे कि जजों को एप्पाइन्ट-मेंट कंसेंट हुई है, कौन कौन जज है, इन में कितने देसाई हैं और कौन है, तब पता चलेगा। साथ ही जो गोल्ड की ओरी हुई, सोना ले गये थे, वह सोना किस को बेचा गया, किस भाव पर बेचा गया और किन किन से खरीदाया गया—यह पूरी सूची आनी चाहिये? इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि बाल सुब्हृत्यम की जांच के जितने कागजात आये हैं, वे सारे के सारे कागजात सदन के पटल पर रखे जायें और सदन के सदस्य, सभी दलों के नेता उस की जांच करें, तब पता चलेगा कि इस में कितने फेसेज हैं। क्या उस में मोरारजी देसाई का नाम नहीं है—है। क्या उस में आन्य मंत्रियों के नाम नहीं है—है। कान्तिलाल देसाई का नाम तो खूब हैही। कागज तो मिल ही जायेगा, कहां जायेगा। अब मैं एक लेटर यहां रख रहा हूँ श्री कान्तिलाल देसाई द्वारा लिखा हुआ। यह श्री प्रेम भाटिया को उन्होंने लिखा था :

My dear Shri Prem Bhatia,

With reference to the conversation I had with you the other day regarding a firm known as 'Atul Drug House Ltd.' I am sending herewith copies of all the relevant papers regarding the company, including the agreement between the parties and also a copy of the resolutions passed by the African party to throw out the Indian party from the company. I shall be glad if you could kindly find time to study these papers and advise the African parties not to behave in a shabby manner which would generate ill-feelings in India. The Indian party has not done anything, which would compel the African party to remove the Indian party from the company.

इस के बाद और है। श्री कान्ति लाल देसाई, ५ डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड, नई दिल्ली। यह १९७८ का है। यह फोटोस्टेट है। फोटोस्टेट इसलिये लाया हूँ ताकि यह पता चल सके कि श्री कान्ति लाल देसाई कोम दि बेरी बिगनिंग श्री मोरारजी देसाई के कार्य में हस्तक्षेप करते रहे हैं, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कार्य में हस्तक्षेप करते रहे हैं। यह उन की होवी है।

मब में प्राता हूँ 19, जुलाई, 1978 के लेटर पर। इस से सारी बात का पता चल जाएगा। इन्होंने इन्कार किया है कि फ़क्कर्ट में वे हम से नहीं मिले। मैं किसी बात को छिपाता नहीं हूँ। बालसुबहृष्ट्यम् ने आज हम को लन्दन से फोन किया था और सारी हिस्ट्री को उन्होंने बताया और कहा कि आप कहिये सारी बातें पालियामेंट में। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि अगर पालियामेंट हमारे प्राणों की रक्षा करे, तो मैं आ कर देश की रक्षा के लिये जितना करपान श्री मोरारजी देसाई और श्री कान्ति लाल देसाई का है, उस सब को बता सकता हूँ। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बालसुबहृष्ट्यम् को देश में बुलाया जाए और वे देश में आ कर अदालत में सारी बातों को पेश करें ताकि पता चले कि करपान कितनी हाई डिशी पर चली गई है। श्रीमन्, आब देखिए इस श्री कान्ति लाल देसाई के लेटर को। मैं नहीं जानता कि ये किरलोस्कर कौन हैं? शायद श्री मोरारजी देसाई के समधी हैं और श्री कान्ति लाल देसाई के समुर हैं, फादर इन ला, आप समझ सकते हैं। इस में यह लिखा है:

My dear Dr. Stoll,

Thank you for your letter of the 10th of July, 1978. I am glad to hear that you are coming to India in September on a business trip. I will be very happy to see you here. I was in Frankfurt in the last week of June. Unfortunately I could not meet you due to preoccupations. I was told that there was some occasion in your house and you could not leave the house during those days.

Regarding your Pneumatic Project, I thought you were negotiating with Messrs Kirloskars, who are the biggest engineering firm in India. I am surprised to learn that you have negotiated with some African firm in Bangalore who are supposed to be your agents. Anyway, we will discuss the matter in detail when you come to India.

अगर जनतंत्र में कुछ ताकत हो, तो हाथ पकड़ कर प्रधान मंत्री को उन की कुर्सी से अलग कर दिया जाए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस पर दस्तखत किस का है?

श्री राज नारायण : श्री कान्ति लाल देसाई का। श्री कान्ति लाल देसाई ने यह चिठ्ठी लिखी थी :

'My dear Dr. Stoll.'

मेरे पास फोटो स्टेट कापी है। हमारे सतीष अग्रवाल का यह मंत्रालय है। उनका सम्बन्ध आर एस एस से है। वित्त मंत्रालय (छिपाटमेंट आफ रेवेन्यू)

के एडीशनल सेकेटरी एम रामचन्द्रन के नोट दिनांक 7-6-79 के कुछ उद्धरण में पेश करना चाहता हूँ :

"In this note I wish to place on record certain events:

4-6-79 की सुबह चाय पर मैं मंत्री के साथ मीटिंग ले रहा था जैसा वे अक्सर दौरे से लौटने के बाद किया करते हैं। जब मैं अपने कमरे में लौटा तो मेरे निजी सचिव श्री एस आर सहगल ने सूचित किया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के विशेष निजी सचिव श्री वाई टोनपे का टेलीफोन आया था कि जैसे ही मुझे फूर्सत मिले मैं उन से सम्पर्क करूँ। जब मैं ने श्री टोनपे से सम्पर्क किया तो उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या मैं इनको सेंट डायरेक्टोरेट का इन्वार्ज हूँ और मेरे हां में जवाब देने पर उन्होंने जानना चाहा कि क्या श्री पी वी० एन० बाल सुबहृष्ट्यम की कोई तलाशी है? मैंने सूचित किया कि मुझे याद आ रहा है कि कुछ दिनों पहले श्री पी एन बालसुबहृष्ट्यम के बारे में कुछ निश्चित खास सूचनायें मिली थीं और राय बनी कि उनके स्थान की तलाशी ली जाए। मैं ने श्री टोनपे को बताया कि वस्तु स्थिति की जानकारी कर के उन्हें रपट करूँगा।

आब आप देखें कि टोनपे ने क्यों फोन किया? प्रधान मंत्री के विशेष निजी सचिव ने जो सचं हो रही है उस सचं के बारे में उन से क्यों पूछा? इसीलिए तो पूछा कि उसको प्रभावित करूँ? इसीलिए तो जज ने स्टे किया, आउट आफ थी वे जा कर स्टे किया।

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly do not go into the character of a judge. It is not allowed.

श्री राज नारायण : शांति भवण जी बैठे हुए हैं। ये कानून के पंडित हैं। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कानून के दायरे में क्या यह चीज आती है? और भी आप देखें:

"on 8-6-1979, Shri Manchanda, Director of Enforcement reported that he received a call from Shri H. S. Shah, Joint Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office who stated that there has been a complaint from Mrs. Anand and that they would like to know the full details of this case."

काम है फाईनेस मिनिस्टरी का, सतीष अग्रवाल साहब के डिपार्टमेंट का और उन के आईर से सारी कार्रवाई हो रही है लेकिन इसके बाबजूद प्रधान मंत्री के सचिव आदि लोग तलाशी को रुकवा रहे हैं। क्यों?

मुझे खुशी है कि मेरे भाषण के अन्तिम क्षणों में बाब जगजीवन राम जी यहां आ गए हैं। ये हमारे पड़ोसी हैं। आरा और बनारस साथ

[श्री राज नारायण]

साथ लगते हैं। वह विनकर जी को जानते हैं। दिनकर जी ने क्या लिखा था वह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने लिखा है कि कृष्ण ने दुर्योधन को बहुत समझाया लेकिन दुर्योधन नहीं जाना। इस पर कृष्ण जी ने कहा :

ले अब मैं भी जाता हूँ
अन्तिम संकल्प सुनाता हूँ
याचना नहीं अब रण होगा
जीवन जय या कि मरण होगा
दुर्योधन तू भूशाई होगा
हिंसा का उत्तरदायी होगा

श्री मोरारजी देसाई को भी मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ। हे जनता पार्टी रुपी प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई जिस तरह से दुर्योधन भूशाई हुआ था उसी तरह से इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर तू भी भूशाई होगा और जो हिंसा होगी, जो जनता की अपार अस्ति हुई है, उसकी आकांक्षायें धूमिल हुई हैं, उसकी आशायें निराशा में परिणत हुई हैं, उनकी सारी जिम्मेदारी तेरे पर जाएगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और बैठ जाता हूँ।

श्री उपराजन (देवरिया) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय अव्याहार जी ने जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव सरकार के विषद रखा है उसके विरोध में मैं कुछ कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। 'उम्र सारी तो कटी इसके बुतां में मोमिन, आमिरी बकत में क्या खाक मुसलमान होंगे।'

अध्यक्ष महोदय, संस्कृत, में लिखा है 'संसाय विनाश्यति' मैं जनता पार्टी के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम रणस्थली में हैं अपने सिद्धांतों के लिये, अपनी लोकशाही के लिये, मानवीय जनतांत्रिक मूल्यों के लिये, जिसके लिये हमने सालों तकलीफ उठायी है। हमारे राम सागर मिश्र जैसे लोग जेल में भर गये कार्यसियों की, दुरा भर मानना चाहाण साहब वह दिन मुझे याद हैं जब उनकी लाश सामने रखी हुई थी, मैं चन्द्रभान् गुप्त को बधाई देता हूँ, स्वर्गीय राम सागर मिश्र की लाश नहीं दी जा रही थी क्योंकि वह एम० आर० एम० ए० के प्रिजनर थे, लेकिन गत जी ने लड़कर उनकी लाश दिनाई। और नेता जी आज कहते हैं कि उन्हीं लोगों के साथ मिल कर, जिनकी उस समय सरकार थी, हम नेशनल गवर्नरेंट बनायेंगे। कहां जा रहे हैं नेता जी? आज हम रणस्थली में हैं। आज सिद्धांतों की लड़ाई है, व्यक्तियों की लड़ाई नहीं है।

माननीय नेता जी को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री से शिकायत हो सकती है। हमें भी बहुत शिकायत है। हमें शिकायत यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने

बहुतों को मंत्री बना दिया लेकिन मुझे नहीं बनाया। हम जाते हैं प्रधान मंत्री के यहां तो अपोइंटमेंट लेते हैं। कहा जाता है कि 8 बजे प्राइमेरी है। हम जाते हैं तो समय समाप्त होते ही प्रधान मंत्री उठ कर जड़े हो जाते हैं कि समय समाप्त हो गया। मगर हमारे नेता जी जाते हैं, जो इधर से उधर चले गये, वह बंटों बैठ कर शिकायत करते हैं। मगर हमने कभी ऊपर नहीं किया। यह कैरिएस्टर है। और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया के संसदीय इतिहास में उपरेक एक अपवाद है। पता नहीं जिन्दगी में क्या होगा।

"अब न अगले बलबले हैं और न अरमानों की भीड़, फक्त मर मिटने की हसरत अब दिले बिस्मिल में है।"

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जब ४३० बी० डी० सरकार बनी, नेता जी मोजूद हैं, माननीय अनन्त राम जायसवाल बैठे हैं, मैं सोललिस्ट पार्टी का नेता था, पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड के चेयरमैन मधु लिमये ने बुलाया, उन्होंने कहा यह पार्टी पावर में है, और जब व्यक्ति विशेष नेता मंत्री बनना चाहते हों, पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड ने उसे टिकट भी दे दिया हो और मंत्री न बनाया गया हो, तो वह मैं ही हूँ। लेकिन मैंने कभी गलो गलोज नहीं की, मैं ने नेताजों की चाटुकारिता नहीं की, यह हमारा आचरण है।

इसलिये आप पहली मई को याद करें। हम लोग आये थे, सम्मेलन हुआ था, मैंने खुद देखा कि नानाजी देशमुख के साथ माननीय राज नारायण जी मौजूदत करमा रहे थे। हमने जिन्दगी में कभी नहीं देखा था।

मैं नानाजी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, नानाजी जब पहले पहले महाराष्ट्र से आये तो हमारी मुसुराल के इलाके में आ गये, ग्रामीण अचल में। वह हमारे परिवार से प्रौद्योगिक परिचित है और हमारा बड़ा भात भी खाया है, कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, मगर हमारा कोई सम्पर्क नहीं था। लेकिन हमारे नेताजी साथ बैठते थे। मैं नेताजी से कहता था कि यह काम कैसे होगा, अपने मधु लिमये जी से कहता था तो कहते थे कि जरा नानाजी से बात कर ले। नानाजी ने मुझे कई बार खाने पर बुलाया, परन्तु मैं जा ही नहीं सका। नहीं गया। तो तब तो उनसे बड़ी मौजूदत थी, लेकिन इस समय कौनसी बात हो गई जो कूचाएं इसके में इतनी ज्यादा बेहयायी हुई कि दुल्लती चल गई और आप इधर से खिसक कर उधर चले गये?

क्या कारण है, मैं वही कहता हूँ। मैं कोई वाह-वाही के लिये नहीं कहता हूँ, मगर बताता हूँ कि इसका कारण क्या है, बहुत सोचना पड़ेगा। (अवधार) जब नेताजी बोल रहे थे तो हमने तो उहे टोका नहीं, अब जब हम बोल रहे हैं तो वह भी न टोके।

तो इसका सोचना है कि क्या गंभीर मामला है, कौनसी बात अब हो गई है, कौनसा लोग़ हम पढ़ गया ? मगर मैं बताता हूँ कि जनता ने हमको भेजा, हमारी क्या हैसियत थी, जेल से छुटे थे, नेताजी ने और सभी ने बड़ी कोशिश कर के मुझे टिकट दिलाया । मगर हमारा टिकट इतना खराब था कि हमारे ही नेता लोग हमारा टिकट काटने लगे । मुझे टिकट दिलाया, मैं पार्लियामेंट में आया, मेरे वही कपड़े थे जो मैं जेल में पहने था और वही कपड़े पहन कर अपनी लड़की की शादी की । मेरे जेल में हानि के कारण लड़की की शादी रुक गई थी । मगर यहां पर हमने कहा कि जमूरियत को बचाना है, जनता को बचाना है, इस इन्दिरा गांधी की कांग्रेस को हटाना है इसलिये किसी से भी एकता करना ही तो कर लें । खासकर उनके साथ जो जेल में थे और हमारे साथ थे । उन्होंने हमारे साथ लाठी खाई । श्री रवीन्द्र किंशूर शाही हमारी पार्टी के नहीं थे वह जनसंघ उत्तर प्रदेश के अध्यक्ष थे । हमारे साथ जेल में थे, जेलर ने बेड़ियां डालकर घायल कर दिया, हम लोग जेलर पर टट पड़े । इसलिये नहीं कि वह जनसंघी थे, इसलिए नहीं कि हमारे हलाके के थे । बल्कि इसलिये कि वह समान धर्मी थे, समान तरीके से मार खाते थे, अन्याय की बात पर हम लोग टूट पड़े । हम उनके साथ आये ।

आप आर० एस० एस० की बात कहते हैं, आर० एस० एस० के हम भी बड़े विरोधी हैं, मगर आज क्या है ? मैं सभी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मोरारजी भाई बहुत राब हैं, हमने कहां कोई स्टिकिंग दिया है कि बहुत अच्छे हैं । हमने तो जय प्रकाश नारायण के चरणों में रह कर सियासत सीखी है । पहले मैं ईरेस्ट स्मूबमेंट में काम करता था, डा० लोहिया के बीच बगल में बैठकर बालेन्टियर की हैसियत से राजनीति में काम करता था । हमारे गुरु नरेन्द्रदेव जी थे और उन्होंने जो भाषण किया, वह मैं यहां आज नेताजी को सुनाने के लिये लाया हूँ ।

31 मार्च, 1948 को जब हमारे गुरु आचार्य नरेन्द्रदेव ने नासिक सम्मेलन के बाद, मैं तो कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी से 1947 में ही अलग हो गया था, मेरा विचार था कि कांग्रेस कुछ करने वाली नहीं है । मगर कानपुर सम्मेलन में हमारी पार्टी रह गई, मैंने कहा कि अलग पार्टी बनाओ और पार्टी बनाने के बाद नासिक में सब इकट्ठे हुए । हम लोग भी एक सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में आये, सभी ने कांग्रेस छोड़ दी । मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ, भादशां की बात आप करते हैं, कौन भादशां को लेकर आज आप इधर से उचक कर उधर बैठ गये ? आपके कौन से आदर्श हैं ? आपके सामने की बात है । आचार्य जीने 12 विद्यायकों को लेकर पार्लियामेंट में भाषण किया, वह भाषण मेरे हाथ में भौजूद है मैं उसमें से एक-दो लाइनें पढ़ूँगा । भाषण के बाद कहा कि आपसे बहुत भौहृष्ट हैं । पंडित जी, बहुत दिन इस घर में रहे । अब

चुनाव में जायेंगे हो सका और आपका आशीर्वाद रहा दो आपके इस विधान मंदिर के कोने में अपनी कुटिया बनायेंगे । लेकिन नहीं आये । उन दिनों में बम्बई से आया था, कोई भेरी पहचान नहीं थी । सब के सब हार गये, लेकिन एक आदर्श था ।

डिफेंशन की बात आप करते हैं, आदर्शों की बात करते हैं आज जितने हमारे लोग अलग हुए हैं, श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र से लेकर श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा तक जो हमारे जिगर के टुकड़े हैं, आप सब इस्तीफा दे दीजिए, आजाइये चुनाव में और आपके खिलाफ जब हमारे लोग खड़े हों, तो उनको हराकर फिर आजाइये और फिर सरकार बनाइये । मैं उन में से हूँ । ..

MR. SPEAKER: Now we will start it after lunch.

(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Let him finish it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. The House stands adjourned for lunch till 2 O'clock.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—
contd.

श्री उद्धवेन्द्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी पहले मैं उस ऐतिहासिक डाकमेंट से कुछ लाइनें पढ़ना चाहता हूँ जो मेरे गुरु आचार्य नरेन्द्रदेव ने 31 मार्च, 1948 को उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा की सदस्यता से अपना और अपने 11 और साथियों का इस्तीफा देते हुए पढ़ा था । उसका केवल एक अंश ही मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ । नासिक सम्मेलन सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का हुआ, उसके बाद सोशलिस्ट पार्टी कांग्रेस से अलग हो गई । उस समय आचार्य जी ने अपने दोस्तों से यह कहा कि जब हम कांग्रेस से अलग हो गये हैं तो हमारा यह नीतिक आचरण है कि हम इनके टिकट को भी बापस कर दें और इनके पद को भी बापस कर दें । यह पढ़ने के बाद उन्होंने विधान सभा की सदस्यता से अपना इस्तीफा दे दिया था ।

[भी उघड़ैन]

उन्होंने जो लिखित वक्तव्य पढ़ा था उस का एक अंश म पड़ना चाहता हूँ। यह 31 मार्च, 1948 की उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा की कार्यवाही से उद्भूत कर रहा हूँ:

केवल साम्प्रदायिकता का विरोध करने से जनतंत्र की स्थापना नहीं होती।..... कुछ जनतांत्रिक मूल्य हैं कुछ मानवीय आदर्श हैं। एक बात। दूसरा अंश पड़ना चाहता हूँ। आचार्य जी ने कहा—

“हम संतप्त हृदय से अपना पुराना घर छोड़ रहे हैं किन्तु जो अपनी पैतृक सम्पत्ति है उससे हम दस्तबरदार नहीं हो रहे हैं। यह सम्पत्ति भौतिक नहीं है। यह आदर्शों तथा पवित्र उद्देश्यों की सम्पत्ति है। इस सम्पत्ति का उत्तराधिकारी न केवल ज्येष्ठ पुत्र होता है और न इस रिक्य का सम विभाग ही होता है। धार्मिक समुदायों का पसंनल ला अर्थात् व्यक्तिगत विधान इस पर लागू नहीं होता। इस सम्पत्ति का दावेदार वही ही हो सकता है जो अपने आचरण और विवाह से अपने को उसका अधिकारी सिद्ध कर सके।

मैं अपने मित्रों से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप उन आदर्शों को, जिनको लेकर के जनता पार्टी में आए थे, आज उघड़ चले गए तो उनको भी साथ ले गये तो आप को अपने आचरण से और अपने व्यवहार से जनता के सामने इसे सांतिकरण करना पड़ेगा कि कौन सी परिस्थिति आज पैदा हो गई कि अपने पुराने घर में आग लगा कर नया महल बनाने चल पड़े? यह जनता आप से पूछेगी और आप को इस का जवाब देना पड़ेगा।

मैं बोढ़ फिलास्फी का बहुत बड़ा कायल हूँ। कुशीनारा मेरे ही निर्बाचिन क्षेत्र में पड़ता है। मैं कुशीनारा निर्बाचिन क्षेत्र को रेप्रेजेन्ट करता हूँ। महात्मा बुद्ध ने लिखा है कि “जातं मा पुच्छ, चरणं च पुच्छ।” जाति मत पूछो, आचरण देखो। इसीलिए मैं श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी के देलिजन बिल का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी जिसको हमने बनाया उसमें कुछ व्यक्तिगत झगड़े से, लडाई से और आपस के लेन देन के मामले में नाराज होकर उघड़ चले गए तो आपको इसके लिए जनता को जवाब देना पड़ेगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे गुरु डाक्टर लोहिया ने गैर कांग्रेसवाद की हृदा चलाई थी 1967 में और आज 9 प्रदेशों में चल्हाण साहब की कांग्रेस घस्त हो गई। हमने भी एस बी डी की गवर्नरमेट चलाई है, मैं फार्मेशन पार्टी का सेकेटरी बनाया गया था हम विधायकों ने चौधरी साहब को मुख्य मंत्री बनाया था लेकिन हमने उनको गिराने में पहल नहीं की। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, यह इतिहास

है, अगर चौधरी साहब बोलते तो मैं कहता कि कह डालिये कि हमारे नेता राजनारायण जी ने गिराया था। (अवधान) यद्दी नहीं, राम नरेण चुम्बाहा जी ने जो मंत्री थे, अब एम० पी० है उनसे किताब लिखवाई—‘चरण सिंह नहीं, चेपर सिंह’। आप चौधरी साहब से पूछें कि वे उपरेक्षा को क्या समझते हैं और राजनारायण को क्या समझते हैं? आज राजनारायण की जरूरत है, यह बात दूसरी है लेकिन हमारी भी जरूरत होगी।

राजनारायण जी से एक पत्रकार ने पूछा कि आप कौन हैं, राम हैं या हनुमान हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि हनुमान है। अखबार बाले ने मूर्ख से कहा कि वे तो बड़े सशक्त नेता हैं, वे कहते हैं कि राम नहीं हैं, हनुमान हैं तो मैंने कहा कि उसमें एक लाइन और जोड़ लेना कि राजनारायण जी वे हनुमान हैं—यह इतिहास में लिखा जाना चाहिए—जिनके इष्टदेव बराबर मतलब से बदला करते हैं। (अवधान) इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतिहास, क्रांतियां, परिवर्तन, तूफान ऐसा नहीं है कि

God said, let there be light and there was light.

ऐसा नहीं है कि अल्ला मियां ने कहा और वह हो गया।

राजनारायण जी रामायण की बड़ी चर्चा करते हैं हमने तो रामायण ज्यादा पढ़ी नहीं है। मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम इसलिए कहा गया कि उन्होंने कुछ करके बतलाया लेकिन बालि का हनन करने में उनसे भी कमज़ोरी हो गई, उनसे भी मर्यादा का हनन हो गया। मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम भगवान नहीं थे। अगर आप रोज उनका पाठ करते हैं, माला पहनते हैं और दो घंटे पूजा करते हैं, पत्थर पूजते हैं तो आप राम की मर्यादा को भी निभायें। आज मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ मेरे मित्रों हालांकि सियासत में पेशी-नगोई करना मुश्किल है, कि अगर आपके कुकर्मों से जनता पार्टी टृटी तो यह देश टृट जायेगा, जनतन्त्र टृट जायेगा। (अवधान) मैं तो कुछ भी नहीं हूँ, बहुत नाचीज हूँ, मेरी कोई हसियत नहीं है, मैं तो नेताओं का झंडा उठाता हूँ लेकिन लालू, उपरेक्षा की जिन्दगी की रात बिस्तरा बिछाते ही बीत गई, सोने की नौबत नहीं आई मैंने बम्बई की गलियां में घम्सकर पांच साल काम किया है और वहां से लौटकर पूरब में आया तो अपने लिए गालिब का एक येर कहा करता था:

“है कोई ऐसा भी जो गालिब को न जाने शायर तो बहुत बच्छा है मगर बदनाम बहुत है।”

लोग मुझ से बुरा मान जाते हैं, मोरारजी भाई भी बुरा मान जाते हैं, राज नारायण जी भी बुरा मान जाते हैं, क्योंकि मैं सब के पास जाने का आदी नहीं हूँ। मैं सिद्धान्तों का आदी हूँ। हम से भी गलियां हो सकती हैं। जनता पार्टी की ऐसी बहुत सी बातें हैं जिनसे मैं बिल्कुल इतिहास क नहीं करता। मैं ट्रेड यूनियन मवरेंट का आदी हूँ। मगर मेरा आप से कहना यह है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार को आप बचाइये, आप उधर चले गये, कोई परवाह नहीं, आप वहीं बैठिये, लोकन बोट हमारे साथ दीजिये।

आप सोचिये—आप क्या बनाये हैं? हम ने भी डेमो-केसी की परिभाषा पढ़ी है। वह परिभाषा क्या है—

“Rule of the people, for the people, by the people.”

लेकिन आप क्या बना रहे हैं—

“Rule of the defectors, for the defectors, by the defectors”.

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बचपन में मास्टरी किया करता था। बड़हुई मैं जब खाने पीने की दिक्कत हुई तो यह करना पड़ा, क्योंकि डिग्री या डिप्लोमा मेरे पास नहीं था, 1942 की क्रान्ति में पुलिस सब उठाकर से गई थी। मैं अपने इन साधारणों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि डेमोक्रेसी की परिभाषा को मत बदलो। सब से बड़ी तकलीफ-देह बात यह है कि “गैर-क्रांतेस की बात खलाने वाले मेरे मित्र राज नारायण जी आज चहाण साहब कांग्रेसी के साथ जाकर मिल गये हैं।” क्या कहूँ, बहुत सोच समझ कर बोलना पड़ता है—मेरे मित्रों की सेवा में यह थेर अंज है—“यह इश्क नहीं आसां”—वर्मा जी, जरा ध्यान दें, यह आप के लिये भी है और चन्द्र शेखर, मेरे अंजगर के टुकड़े, लड्डे जिगर जरा मुनो—

“यह इश्क नहीं आसां”, बस इतना समझ लीजे, यह आग का दरिया है और ड्रूब कर न जाना है।”

यह जिगर मुरादाबादी का थेर है।

जनता पार्टी की मुहर्वत इन्हीं आसानी से आप को जाने नहीं देती। . . .

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) : सम्मद का पानी हाल देंगे।

श्री उपराजन : पूर्वाचल की हृषी हुई दुल्हन की तरह चले गये और सेया जी मनाने को गये।

मैं जनता पार्टी की उपलब्धियों को गिनाना नहीं चाहता। बहुत से लोग पहले ही गिना चुके हैं, हम ने लोकतन्त्र को स्थापित किया है। हमने न्यायपालिका की गरिमा को बढ़ाया है, 27 महीनों में जितने गलत लोगों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये, उन को वापस लिया, 51 लाख एकड़ जमीन में सिचाई की व्यवस्था की, 1 करोड़ 70 लाख एकड़ में 5 वर्षों में सिचाई की व्यवस्था का लक्ष्य है, 13.5 करोड़ टन अनाज का उत्पादन हुआ—क्या यह सब गलत काम है? हमने एक हजार करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष के लिसाब से विदेशी

मुद्रा बढ़ाई। हमारे यहां पहले साड़े-तीन हजार करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा थी, जो भब 6 हजार करोड़ है। प्रगल्ली पंचवर्षीय योजना में 30 हजार करोड़ रुपया हम गांवों के विकास और खेती पर लगाने जा रहे हैं। पिछली कांग्रेसी सरकार ने पांच पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में जिनता रुपया लगाया, उसका ट्रेड गुना हम लगाने जा रहे हैं। प्रौद्योगिक विकास में देखिये—हमारे उद्योग मंत्री ने पिछले दो वर्षों में 60000 लोगों को कालीन उद्योग के लिए ट्रेनिंग दी। हमने वायदा किया था कि बेरोजगारी को 10 वर्षों में मिटा देंगे—हमारे मोरारजी भाई ने इस तरह की धोषना की थी—क्या हम उस तरफ आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं?

मैं अब इन सब बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—आज आप को जनसंघ बुरा लग रहा है। लेकिन मैं आप से पूछता हूँ—नाना जी, बुरा मत मानेयेगा, जिस दिन चार स्टेट्स राज नारायण जी ने ले लिये और 4 स्टेट्स नाना जी, ने ले लिये तो क्या हम से पूछा था? जब मैंने अपने नेता से पूछा मैं नेता जी का नाम नहीं लूंगा—क्या हमारा भी कुछ हिस्सा है, क्या हम भी चौकीदारी करेंगे, तो हमारे दौस्त ने कहा—तुम्हारी हैसियत क्या है? जब तक नाना जी, आप को देते रहे, तो वह अच्छे थे, जब देना बन्द कर दिया, तो बुरे हो गये? इस का कोई जवाब आप के पास नहीं है।

अन्त में, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, इतना ही कहूँगा कि जनता पार्टी के बोषणा-पत्र में जो बायदे किये गये हैं—राइट-डू वर्क का बायदा है, विकेन्टीकरण का बायदा है, लोगों को रोजगार देने का बायदा है, सम्प्रदाय विरोधी और धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य के बायदे किये हैं, उन की जनता सरकार को पूरा करना पड़ेगा। हमने जनसंघ के नेताओं से बातचीत की, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम सब तैयार हैं पर क्या धूटने टिकवा कर आज ही सब करवा लेंगे। हमने कहा कि हमारा यह मतलब नहीं है। लोहिया जी कहते थे कि एक मुंह के अन्दर दो जीभ नहीं होती, इसलिए दो जबान मत करो। वे कहते थे कि गोली की इज्जत नहीं होती बल्कि बोली की इज्जत होती है। इसलिए जीभ का आदार करो। धर्म-निरपेक्ष राज्य बनाने का हमने बादा किया है और महात्मा गांधी की समाधी पर हमने कसम खाई है। आज उस कसम को भलगये? उस को मानना ही पड़गा हम को भी। आज जैसी देश की हालत जा रही है, उस में नये सिरे से नई उमंग से और नई गोशानी में इस सरकार को काम करने का भीका दो। मैं राज नारायण जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और उन्होंने इस समय ऐसा चित्र उपर्युक्त कर दिया कि सब का ध्यान उधर चला गया और मैं अपने मित्रों से अन्त में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी उधर बहुत फिटफाल्स हैं, बड़े खतरे हैं। वे अभी सरकार नहीं बना पायेंगे। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि तानाशाही प्रवृत्ति का नाश हो, तो इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का समर्थन न करो।

मैं एक बात बीच में कहना भल गया था और वह यह है कि आज आप यह देखो कि एक्षिया में फिलीन्स से

[श्री उमसन]

अस्तीर्या तक कही भी जमूरियत नहीं है। केवल भारत ही एक ऐसा देश है, जहां पर जमूरियत का एक्सपर्टमेंट हो रहा है और वाकी सभ जगहों पर तानाशाही है। इसलिए ग्रालाह के नाम पर, भगवान के नाम पर, खुदा के नाम पर और हनुमान के नाम पर कम से कम भारत के जनतन्त्र को और जनता पार्टी को इन समय ठोकर मत मारो। और स्टीफन साहब में आप को कहता हूँ कि अगर नेशनल गवर्नरमेंट बनेगी, तो राष्ट्रपति किसका बनेगा, यह आप भी जानते हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि स्टीफन साहब का विश्वास जमूरियत में है। मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि श्री उमस्कृष्णन का विश्वास जमूरियत में है और हमारे लक्पा साहब और श्री वयालार रवि का विश्वास भी जमूरियत में है। वे किसी जमाने में हमारे साथी थे मगर धोखे से इधर से उधर चले गये। खैर, हम को इस की कोई परवाह नहीं है मगर जो वातें उन्होंने कही हैं, मैं उन का आदार करता हूँ। इसलिए मैं यह कहूँगा कि जनतन्त्र को बचाने के लिये जमूरियत को बचाने के लिए और इस देश की 65 करोड़ लोकों को बचाने के लिए, चाहूण साहब ने जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस को गिरा दो और जनता पार्टी को भौका दो कि वह नई उमंग, नये जोश और जो आपने तकरीरें की हैं, उनसे नसीहत ले कर, जनता की धलाई का काम करें।

जहां तक मेरा प्रश्न है और मेरे जैसे सोचने वालों का प्रश्न है, मैं आप से साफ़ कह देता हूँ कि हम ने अभी 4 जून को अपने कर्वनशन में इस बात का फैसला किया है कि हम जनता पार्टी में रहेंगे लेकिन हमारे जो तिदान्त है उन के अनुसार हमारी जो मांगें हैं, उन को मनवाने के लिये और घोषणा-पत्र को लागू करने के लिये हम जीतोह लड़ेंगे और एक जगह हन्दुस्तान के समाजवादी जटेंगे और निर्णय करेंगे और कांटों भरे जंगलों की राह भी हम को नहीं रोक सकती।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूण साहब के अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : Sir, I want to take this opportunity today on this No-Confidence Motion to bring to the kind notice of this House through you an even more basic malady which is plaguing this country. I am sure that all of you are aware that the seriousness of the problem will not be limited only as to whether this Government is going to last and how long and which force is going to take over. That is not the question.

After the traumatic experience of the emergency, we thought that one good thing that emerged was that for the first time a two-party system on the basis of parliamentary democracy came into existence. We had sincerely hoped, and I was one of them that at least now the new party will try to consolidate the parliamentary democracy, because that itself

will be a great boon to this country. But what happened was that the new party instead of trying to consolidate itself, started on non-issues, disintegrating itself, quarrelling among itself and became unstable. And no party which is not itself stable can provide a stable government to the country. So, the biggest and the most important thing was that the Janata Party should have been stable in itself. I hope the no-Confidence Motion at least gives them an opportunity for introspection. They are forgetting one thing.... (Interruptions) This man, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, was enjoying the second honeymoon in the Jaipur Jail. He is the last man to have any right.....

(Interruptions) **

SHRI VASANT SATHE : What is important in this country is a stable government.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki) : A Captain of the British army, what more can he do? A paid agent of the multi-national.

(Interruptions) ***

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I want to draw the attention of the country through you and through the House... (Interruptions) ***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All the interruptions will go out of record. Let me remind the members that there should be some seriousness in the discussion. There is hardly much time and Shri Vasant Sathe has only 15 minutes. Let him say what he wants to say within that time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I did not utter a word to distract them. Right from the beginning they started the disturbance. Kindly take note of that. I was saying something more serious.. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu, please keep quiet now.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : It happens because every Member addresses the Member and not the Chair. If they do so, it will happen like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You had better address me.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I was inviting your attention to the fact that unless we think of this basic problem of providing a stable government by a stable

party., the whole faith in the democratic system and parliamentary system will get eroded and what is happening and what has happened with the Janata Party is that unfortunately right from the beginning there is the story of lost opportunity an excellent opportunity which they have got to stabilise on basic issues, to tackle the fundamental problems of poverty of the people. That they lost. If they have consolidated and tried to concentrate on the socio-economic problems of the people which have recently been highlighted by the group meeting of the socialists in the Janata Party, if right from the beginning the Janata Party had concentrated on those problems instead of bewailing about the non-issues in this country, I think the picture would have been different today. But, unfortunately, that was not so. They thought that they came on a negative vote. Having come on a negative vote to be in power, to remain in power, they thought they must use the same negative aspects and continue. I have no quarrel with them. But then they have so soon brought it to a stage that the same venom which they were trying to pour out came home to roost, and they see the picture today. It is no use trying to give statistics this way or that way. What is the picture obtaining in the country? The 'picture' is that people are losing faith in this government. Leave alone ordinary things, even the law and order situation in the country is creating panic in the minds of the people. There is a very serious danger to the economy. You talk in terms of 'all is well with the economy', and friends throw statistics. They talk of excesses committed by our government in the past, but just look at one simple example of what the Comptroller and Auditor General has to say in his latest report.

SHRI SURAT BAHADUR SHAH (Kheri) : Why does Mr. Sathe who can speak loudly lower his vocal chord? He shouts and squeaks at the wrong moment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat and don't disturb the proceedings. It is well-recorded, it is O. K. Don't unnecessarily create trouble. He is going on with his speech and you come out with a remark about his vocal chord. If you are not able to hear, I can't help it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The point made in the Comptroller and Auditor General's Report is that the number of searches and seizures conducted

in 1977-78 were not only the lowest in the last few years reversing the trend of earlier years, but that the fall in the recoveries was drastic.

"The figures of recoveries through the searches and seizures are :

1975-76	Rs. 3,683 crores
1976-77	Rs. 3,571 crores.
1977-78 it has slumped to	Rs. 617 crores."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : Which paper you are reading?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This is *Financial Express* dated 3rd July. Now what does this show? From whom were these recoveries made? Not the ordinary man, not the poor man, but the smugglers, the rich people, hoarders and those who have unaccounted wealth, and Rs. 3,600 crores—the entire deficit that you would have in addition to what deficit you have already declared, all that could have been made up by these recoveries from these big fellows. Whom are you sheltering?

The same report says that the tax arrears have gone up in 1977 by Rs. 361.48 crores. What have you to say to this? Therefore, let us not go on saying that all is well with the economy of this country. The Prime Minister seems to think that all is well. Whenever you raise this question, he says : "Don't go by the newspapers. Newspapers are exaggerating. All is well. God is in His heaven, and I am the Prime Minister. Therefore, everything is all right." If this complacency, smugness, is to be there, then nobody would ever be serious about the problems of this country.

I beg to submit that the problems are serious., that if we do not wake up in time, the country's unity will be in danger, the country's integrity will be in danger. I am telling you that if people lose faith in the democratic institutions, what will be the casualty? All around, in this sub-continent and elsewhere, wherever democratic institutions lost their credibility, the temptation was for the military to take over. If military—comes, leave alone democracy, the whole unity of this country will be in danger. No military can hold this sub-continent of a nation together. And since when have you been a nation? Only for 30 years. What do you think will happen

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

to the unity of this country if either the military or any other para military attempted to take over this country. I beg of you to consider the danger.

In this country there is a serious danger in your entire northeastern border with those who have extra-territorial territory. They will, if the day arises, have a civil war, and cut off the country in the name of a big alliance. In the south, do you think the military can do all that you have to do on the linguistic issue? Somebody raises a call to beware of Hindi imperialism and you lose the south.

Therefore, I am trying to tell you that the unity of this country is in danger because of the politics of non-issues. What are the priorities of the present Government? This party tried to push up Hindi by terrorising the people of the south. They bring a Bill. I told my friend Tyagiji : "You have brought a Bill which, with one stroke, has created fear in the minds of the Christian minorities". And mind you, in a very sensitive region in the northeastern sector, There they are today in Government and in a substantial majority. Why do you want to do all these things, I would like to ask.

Same thing about the Muslim minority. My friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta tries to give statistics. In one incident you killed 100, and then in the past so many hundreds were killed in totality. Is this the way an argument is to be made? The question is : what is the weight in the minds of the minorities, the Harijans, the Girijans, the young student community, the working class or any other class. The reason is that my friend George Fernandes and other colleagues had, when they were in the opposition, not knowing that they would come to power very soon, raised hopes in all classes, all their demands were supported. Today, with what face can you tell the working class, inflation or no inflation, economic pressure or no economic pressure, not to demand bonus, not to ask for CDS return? Therefore, the time has come when I beg of you and the House to consider matters seriously.

It is all very well to say that this Government will fall. I have no doubt that it will not last long, but what is the alternative? I do not believe in this third force nonsense. Ten laymen together do not make one good man. Two Rotten eggs do not make even one good omelet. What are they talking of the third force?

The question is : have they inspired any confidence in the mind of the people of this country by their actions? They are quarrelling all the time. I agree with the President. Although President's name should not be mentioned in the House, I am saying this because it is non-controversial. The time has come—you are talking of national summits—when we should have a national summit of all those who have any love for the country and who command respect; right from Sheikh Abdullah to Namboodiripad and Jyoti Basu, you should bring all of them together in a national summit and think of a programme for twenty years, which should be achieved by the turn of the century. Have a socio-economic national programme as the target and then judge the parties by performance and implementation of that programme. Can't this much be done by these people, by this nation? Can't people expect this much from all these leaders? I believe that every person is a patriot and has patriotism in his heart. I appeal to you—If you don't like Mrs. Gandhi, alright she can take care of herself, you can throw her in jail—but the rest of you, come together in a national summit and solve the problems of this country. That is the least the poor people expect from you.

With this, I support the motion because this is a Government which is losing time on non-issues.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Sikandar Bakht to make a statement.

—
14.37 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DISRUPTION IN SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER IN DELHI

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : The employees of the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking went on strike on the evening of 11th July, 1979. The facts regarding the strike, as ascertained from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, are that the demands of the Delhi Jal Majl Karmchari Sangh, mainly regarding wage rise of 66% and other benefits including reservation of posts for the children of the serving employees of the Undertaking, were served on the Municipal Corporation Delhi on the 11th June 1979 and the matter was, thereafter, referred for conciliation to the Labour Commissioner. The employees originally proposed to go on strike from the 28th

June, 1979, but postponed their decision till the 12th July, 1979 on the intervention of the Mayor of Delhi. Meanwhile, the employees' union participated in the conciliation proceedings before the Labour Commissioner. The employee union was advised by the Labour Commissioner not to proceed on strike while conciliation proceedings were in progress. Still, the employees of the Undertaking suddenly and illegally struck work on the evening of the 11th July 1979. It is learnt from the Municipal Corporation that the employees apparently, tampered with the water-supply equipment and the distribution system before they went on strike. The Municipal Commissioner and other functionaries of the Corporation visited the plants in the early hours today. Army technicians have been called in to assist the civil authorities in putting the equipment in order and in resuming normal water supply. Meanwhile, the distribution lines and valves are being checked to ensure that there is no disruption in distribution. Since it is the Municipal Corporation of Delhi which supplies water also to the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Cantonment areas, water supply in the areas under the MCD, NDMC and the Cantonment was seriously disrupted this morning. The Municipal Corporation expects that the normal water supply will be resumed before midnight.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the No-Confidence motion of Mr. Y.B. Chavan. I would rather appeal to the Patriot.c sense of Mr. Chavan to which draw this No-Confidence motion because, as you know and everybody here knows, there is no alternative to the Janata Government in this country. The alternative to Janata Government is chaos and confusion which may ultimately lead to loss of democracy in our country. Nobody in our country will like that.

During the Emergency, we had enough experience of what loss of democracy means to the people. The whole country was like a jail. Nobody had freedom of expression; nobody had freedom of speech; nobody had freedom of movement. Lakhs and lakhs of our workers and leaders were sent to jail without trial. The first and foremost thing that the Janata Government has done is that they have restored democracy. Everybody is free now. During the Emergency, under the leadership of the then Prime Minister, even the speeches of Members of Parliament were not allowed to be published in the newspapers. There was strict censorship over the newspapers. All those restrictions have been done away with. The whole country is now

enjoying freedom. If at all—I think, the No-Confidence motion is not going to succeed—if succeeds, it will be most unpatriotic on the part of the mover of the motion.

After all, what has this No-Confidence brought about? It has brought about a number of defections. Since long, there has been a strong public opinion in this country that defections should be done away with. The Anti-Defections Bill was pending before Parliament since the Fourth Lok Sabha and every body, including Mr. Chavan, and all the leaders were speaking at the top of their voice that if there is any danger to the country, it is from the defections of legislators in Assemblies and Parliament. The moment Mr. Chavan brought this No-Confidence motion, there have been a number of defections.

I have had such an experience myself in 1968. When there was the *Samvid* Government of Mr. Mahamaya Prasad Sinha, my friend who is sitting here by my side, I happened to be Health Minister just like Mr. Raj Narain who was the Health Minister here. I also felt insulted as he felt insulted. I also organised a number of members and that Government was toppled and, later on, I became the Chief Minister. But then at that time, these very gentlemen, Mr. Raj Narain and all these persons, from the house-tops were saying;

दसबदल जो करता है, देश को धोखा देता है।

It once happened that when I was the Chief Minister, I was going by train to Hasanpur and by another train passing by, Mr. Raj Narain and his men were going. As soon as they came to know that the Chief Minister was going by the other train, the slogan was given.

दसबदल जो करता है देश को धोखा देता है।

Now, he himself is doing the same thing for which he was so much against at that time. Although I succeeded in toppling the Government, although I succeeded in becoming the Chief Minister of the State, and, later on, after resigning my seat in Parliament, although I succeeded in getting re-elected as an Independent candidate defeating all the forces which were put up against me, from that time I felt that in future this should not be done. Therefore, I would call upon Mr. Raj

[Shri B. P. Mandal]

Narain not to do the same thing. If he calls it a revolution, that was a better revolution. For the first time, under me, the *Soshit Dal* was formed and a person belonging to backward classes became the Chief Minister. Before that, nobody could imagine that anybody belonging to the backward classes could be the Chief Minister in the caste-ridden State of Bihar. But then, Shri Raj Narain himself and all his men were so much against me, crying throughout the country—

दस बदल जो करता है देश को बोका देता है।

How is he doing the same thing now. I wonder.

And Raj Narainji was speaking about Jana Sangh. In that Government also, in which I was a Minister and Mahamaya Babu, sitting by my side, was the Chief Minister, the Jana Sangh had participated. And when Karpuri Thakur became Chief Minister next time, he also participated in Jana Sangh. But today Raj Narainji is saying that the Jamshedpur riot is due to some Pande, an MLA belonging to Jana Sangh—that the riot was perpetuated because of him, and he put the blame on this Government. I wonder how it can be. I had been to Jamshedpur when Karpuri Thakur was Chief Minister of Bihar. Some local officers of Jamshedpur were saying that the procession of some Mahabir Jhanda should not pass through that street and, for six days, the MLA was on strike. Later on, orders from the Chief Minister had gone to the District Magistrates and the Superintendent of Police, and Karpuriji was the Chief Minister, belonging to the same Party as Shri Raj Narain : he is still an associate of his. The order did not go from the Prime Minister. So, who was responsible for that? (Interruptions)

So, what I say is, when there was a riot in Jamshedpur, who was the Chief Minister? After all, law and order is the responsibility of the State Government and an associate, a Party-man and an ally of Shri Raj Narain—Shri Karpuri Thakur—was the Chief Minister. At that time why did Raj Narainji not say anything? As a matter of fact, Raj Narainji and ourselves, from 1965, that is for about 14 years—before that I was also in the Congress—were in the SSP. We had been in Socialist Parties this way or that. We had nothing to do with RSS. Personally, I have got no idea about the RSS. But then, when Shri Raj Narain was the Health Minister in this Government, when were the RSS and Jana Sangh quite good and why are they not so, when he has gone out of the Government? I don't understand that :

what is the logic of it? When Raj Narainji was the Health Minister, he was so much satisfied, so much happy and so much on good terms with the Prime Minister that when the Prime Minister came back from some foreign country, he had gone there with some scent and he put it in the hands of the Prime Minister. At that time, the same Prime Minister was quite good. Then how is it that when he went out of the Government, the same Prime Minister became so bad?

So I would appeal to them that the alternative to the Janata Government is 'chaos' which may lead us to dictatorship of some type or other. We have been seeing what has happened in the neighbouring States of Pakistan and Bangladesh. Any alternative to democracy is fraught with danger and it should not be encouraged...

Then, about law and order, much has been said. After all, law and order is the State's responsibility, and there are different government with different colours, with different Parties ruling different States. So the Centre cannot be blamed for all that is happening.

Before 1946, in 1946, when Dr. Sir Krishna Sinha was the Chief Minister of Bihar, there was a police riot in the State of Bihar. Gandhiji was there, Shri Ramnand Tiwari was the leader of the police constables, and even at that time the army was called to disarm the police. So, there is nothing wrong. In U.P. when some Congressman was the Chief Minister....

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Kamalapathi Tripathi.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : When Mr. Kamalapathi Tripathi was the Chief Minister, there was a police riot and the army was called there also to disarm the police. What will Government do in such a situation? Can the Government go on seeing the policemen taking up the arms and committing violence throughout, looting property and indulging in arson and loot? Can Government remain a silent spectator to that? No Government can tolerate such a thing. So, it was quite justified, if the Government took the help of the Army and with minimum loss of life controlled it and restored normalcy in the country. I do not know, myself not being in the Government; but I suspect the hands of the friends opposite, they might have been inciting the police force. Somebody....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore) : Who?

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Somebody like you. I suspect, the gentleman who was speaking loudly should have done that. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) : Don't talk with suspicion. Speak with knowledge.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : I have got sufficient knowledge, Madam.

You do not get agitated. It seems you are very much hurt. This happened in the State of Kerala and in the State of West Bengal where you are ruling the roost.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमण्ड-हार्बर) : ईस्ट बंगाल में कूछ नहीं हुआ, मर्डल थी।

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : It was in Kerala. I stand corrected.

Therefore, Government should get the credit for this. Without much loss of life, without much violence, with the minimum loss of life and property and casualties, the police riot had been controlled. So, Government should get the credit for that.

I will not take much time. I would say that more than 70 per cent of the population in this country are backward. What do the Articles 29(2), 15(4), and 16(4) say? They say that the state shall take measures to ameliorate the conditions of the backward classes and do justice to them by making special provision and reservation for them.

Kaka Kalelkar Commission was appointed in 1953, and in 1955 that Commission gave a report listing 2,399 castes and communities in this country as backward. They recommended that 33 per cent reservation should be done for them. But the Congress people—Shri Govind Ballabh Pant was the Home Minister and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister at that time—did not implement that recommendation. They were sleeping over that recommendation as if the Constitution-makers did not know anything, as if they had committed some crime in making that provision. So far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were concerned, something was done, but so far as the other Backward Classes were concerned, the Congress Government were sleeping for 30 years doing nothing. The Janata Party in its election manifesto had pledged to do their best for the upliftment of the other Backward classes. And consequently, this government has appointed a Backward Classes Commission and also the Scheduled Castes Commission. Uptill now there was only a Scheduled Castes Commissioner to look into the grievances of Sche-

duled Castes. But this Government has appointed a Commission for Scheduled Castes. They wanted it to get it constitutionally ratified in the last session.....

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (विक्रमगंज) : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव घोषणा पत्र को लागू करने का वायदा किया गया था। यह वायदा नहीं किया गया था कि नया कमीशन बहाल किया जाएगा बल्कि यह वायदा था कि काका कालेलकर की सिफारिशों को लागू किया जाएगा। इस बारे में आप बताएं।

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : I am not yielding.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat. He is not yielding.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : The hon. Member interrupted me although I am not yielding. This information I may give him that that recommendation of Kaka Kalelkar commission was to be valid for a period of 20 years. Now 26 years have passed. That has become time-barred. Then out of the 11 members of that Commission, as many as 7 members had given a note of dissent on this point and even in the forwarding letter the Chairman himself had not agreed with the majority decision of the Commission. Had that recommendation been implemented, that would have been a fraud on the Backward Classes of the country. And that would not have stood the test and scrutiny of the High Court and the Supreme Court. So the present Government is totally justified and fully justified in having a fresh Commission and for the information of the hon. Members, I would like to mention that almost all the members of this Commission belong to the Backward Classes. So we can understand the sympathy and the solicitude of the present government. So far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, the 10 year period has lapsed and they have extended it to another 10 years.

The Minorities Commission was never conceived of by any government and this Government has appointed a Minorities Commission. The Scheduled Castes, the Minorities and other Backward Classes from 90% of the population of the country. So, I think if this government is disturbed the plight of the Backward Classes, the plight of the Scheduled Castes and the plight of the Minorities will be in danger. So, I request Mr. Chavan to kindly withdraw his motion in the national interests.

Sir, as my time is over, with these words. I conclude...

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Pali): Already I had drawn the attention of the Speaker this morning about the telephone call that I received. Now I also want to draw the attention of the Home Minister who was here just now but who has now apparently left. One hon. Member of this House, Shri Hira Bhai is missing for the last 3 days. He had left his house to attend a meeting at the residence of Shri R. K. Amin. He did not reach his house and he had not returned to his home and his family members are worried about it.....

श्री कल्याण जैन (इंदौर) : यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है कि संसद का सदस्य तीन, चार दिन से लापता है। इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है—आप इस सदन के मालिक हैं—कि सदन के मालिक जोने के नाते इस बारे में आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा ज्यान दें और उन को लाने की कोशिश करें।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: I only want the Home Minister or the Prime Minister to assure this House that the manner in which the Haryana Assembly members were taken round the country, such shameful events will not take place in this House and in this capital of the country.

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when we thought of moving this Motion of No-Confidence, we had only taken the recent events that had happened into consideration. Before this session of Parliament, certain things had happened and the entire people of India were raising doubts about the capacity of this Government to govern. And, therefore, apart from any technical reasons, we decided to move this Motion of No-Confidence; at that particular point of time, we had no idea, that, very soon, this exodus will start from the Janata Party.

Let us be serious. Any serious political person would draw the conclusion that this exodus from the Janata Party is the result of the Jansangh's attempts in the Janata Party to dominate the party. It is the result because, in the Janata Party, the Jansangh tried to humiliate, insult, drive out and overthrow those who were representing the aspirations of the rural masses and the backward people. So, let us not enter into mutual bickerings. The fact remains that the Janata Party, of late, has been dominated by the Jansangh. That is why, I think, there is an exodus from the Janata Party.

Sir, 2½ years ago, I had also joined the Janata Party because I thought and believed that the greatest enemy of the

people at that time was the authoritarian rule of Mrs. Indira Gandhi in this country (*Interruptions*). I should congratulate the Janata Party that truly reflecting the aspirations of the Indian people and, under the pressure of the Indian people, they restored to us the democratic institution, Parliamentary institution. But, Sir, very soon, it appeared that the Janata Party was given with internal contradictions, far more serious than any ruling party has been in the past. There have been other more serious developments in the country on economic, political, social and administrative fronts.

Within these 2½ years we are in a position where we have entered the period of shortages; there is a shortage of everything in the country. And I sympathise with Shri Mohan Dharia—he is not here—and the Janata Party has opted for very easy options. To-day, they are importing edible oils, cement, coal, steel, copper, aluminium, and what not. In 1977-78, our total imports were Rs. 2,707 crores; in 1978-79, they rose to Rs. 3,085 crores—there is a fourteen per cent increase in our imports. Our exports in 1977-78 were Rs. 2,713 crores but in 1978-79, the exports come to Rs. 2,494 crores—there is a decline of eight per cent in exports.

Our foreign exchange reserves are dwindling—in 1976-77 they were Rs. 1,096 crores; last year—1977-78—they were only Rs. 580 crores. The main source of our foreign exchange earning is from our own human forces. Because of their sweat in the Gulf countries, our foreign exchange reserve to-day has risen. But, now, the construction boom in the Gulf countries is on the decline. Even that source is going to dry up. So, the result would be, the inevitable result would be, that imports are increasing while exports are declining and our foreign exchange reserve is dwindling. This Government has no alternative except to go abegging in the world and to kneel down before the World Bank, from the IMF. After Bangladesh war the national target has become a net zero foreign aid. It was for the first time during the emergency Mr. MacNamara came to India and he was received. This time—for the second time—Mr. MacNamara visited India during the Janata regime and, in one of the villages in Rajasthan, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan asked some villagers to touch the feet of Mr. MacNamara. But, this is not an accident. The foreign aid in 1977-78 was Rs. 1,280 crores; this year it is Rs. 1,444 crores. Last year, the debt servicing was Rs. 821 crores; this year it is Rs. 900 crores.

Sir, every Indian is paying Rs. 15/- every year to International Monetary Fund, I.D.A. and the World Bank as servicing charges. And every Indian who is born today carries with him the debt to foreign agencies worth Rs. 400. Every Indian that is born is indebted and all his life he cannot earn that much and cannot pay back. What I mean to say is that the policies of soft options, the policy of easy imports, the policies of refusing to strengthen public sector through massive public investments for building self-reliance in this country is inevitably leading to the policy of national sell-out and I am convinced that the Janata government is leading the country towards that sell-out.

Sir, I want to warn this government that by the end of this year we will have 19 per cent inflation. Never in India's history in any year there has been so much inflation. The worst was 14 per cent in 1974. This year it is going to be 19 per cent. What are the solutions? Each Janata leader has his own solution but the Janata party or Janata government has no solution. Some minister says that there should be credit squeeze. We had credit squeezes in the past with the result that small and medium industries were closed down and it led to massive unemployment. Somebody says that government expenditure be curbed. It is a moonshine especially when thousands of crores are being spent over futile subsidies. My friend, Shri Mohan Dharia, is pathetically trying to build up a public distribution system but he says the articles which are in short supply will not be distributed through this public distribution system. Then what for is this public distribution system! And is he under the illusion that without taking over the wholesale trade in essential articles he can ever build up a viable public distribution system? Then some minister tries to give a final solution to inflation—wage freeze viz., embezzle the money of the workers that you have compulsorily deposited. Embezzlement, breach of trust and misappropriation are the methods of the Janata party. The workers with their sweated earnings have deposited it and now they refuse to pay it back. Had anyone else done it, he would have been thrown behind the bars but this government is doing it. Then our Prime is coming with a 'danda'—preventive detention, banning of the strikes in the Reserve Bank of India and wage freeze. There are strikes here and there. That is not the solution. The conditions they have created, conditions of inflation are essentially due to refusal to curb black-market by traders because the traders who are the most powerful section in the country today have the representatives dominating the

Janata party, namely, Jan Sangh. So long as you appease the traders you can never contain price rise.

Sir, my friend George Fernandes is here. When I was talking of the national sell-out It wanted also to draw the attention towards the multi-nationals that have been allowed to enter our economy. During the last two and a half years more than 29 agreements with multi-nationals have been entered into. In 1971-72 the total assets of multi-nationals in the country were Rs. 1,160-crores whereas in 1977-78 they are Rs. 2,330 crores. The remittances from Rs. 80 crores have now increased to Rs. 115 crores. The assets of their subsidiaries have risen from Rs. 1,100 crores to Rs. 1,740 crores. Their profits have increased from Rs. 1,000 crores last year to Rs. 1,040 crores.

Sir, my friend George Fernandes is used to say that small is beautiful. Janata party's economic policy says: What can be produced by cottage industries shall not be produced by small scale and large scale industries and what can be produced by small scale sector shall not be open for large scale industries. This is their policy. Now the total items in small-scale sector today which are being produced are 2400. But, my dear friend, Mr. George Fernandes, provides for reservations only for 504 items and total reservation also is a myth and a fiction. It is reservation of further development of capacity, not of the present production. This is the situation.

Sir, regarding the outlays for the small-scale industry, there is a great impression which is sought to be created, that the Janata Party is for the small-scale industries. Sir, what is the position? In the Second Plan, the allocation which had been made for the small scale sector was 328 per cent. In the Sixth Plan, that is, the Janata Rolling Plan, this allocation has been reduced to only two per cent. Our hon. Prime minister is all the time issuing firman and fiat saying within 10 years unemployment will be abolished, within 4 years new education will be introduced, within 6 months this will be done, within 8 months that will be done and so on and so forth. Do they really realise the implications of what they are saying? Sir, in order to abolish unemployment within 10 years you will have to provide jobs for 6 million unemployed people every year. What is the position today? During the last 2½ years unemployment is increasing by leaps and bounds. In March 1977, it was 120.4 million. In December 1977, it was 179.2 million and in December, 1978, it was 126.8 million. In February, 1979, it was 132.8 million. So, unemployment is increasing. This is the present situation and I wonder how they are going to achieve what they say.

[Shri Amrit Nahate]

Regarding the peasantry, we have found that the sugar-cane prices have crashed. The potato prices have crashed. Today nobody is buying paddy in Andhra Pradesh. The FCI refused to buy paddy on the ground that it is below the standard quality. But what happens is that the farmers are compelled to sell this to the millers at distress prices. The FCI purchases from the millers that very rice thereby expropriating the farmers and enriching the millers and the middlemen.

Regarding the public sector investment, I think, I need not talk about it. This Janata Government has no commitment to the public sector. They have landed the public sector into a mess.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the Film Industry ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Yes, film industry should be taken in the public sector, and out of the clutches of commercial sharks.

Sir, they are bringing in foreign capital into the country. Their Industrial Policy Resolution says :

"As a rule, the majority interest in ownership and effective control should be in Indian hands, though the Government may make exceptions in highly export oriented and/or sophisticated technology areas.

In 100 % export-oriented cases, the Government may consider even a fully-owned foreign company."

So, Sir, this is the position. They are following the model of South Korea and Pakistan. These small countries can afford to barter away their freedom, but India cannot afford to do it. The present Government which invites foreign capital on a platter is bound to be thrown out by the people.

Communal riots are taking place in this country every day. Today it is Purnea. The refugees used to come from Bangla Desh into India. Now refugees are going from India to Bangla Desh. It is not a matter for shame? I want to warn this Government that they are now trying to drive away Muslims from the Western Borders, into Pakistan. The present Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Mr. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, (when he was in the Opposition in the Assembly for 10 years) used to say—and he said it hundreds of times—that Muslims should be "driven out" from India to Pakistan. Now he is the Chief Minister and he is trying to do that very same thing, by settling thousands of refugees along the western borders of the country. So, this Government about this. Even

if a single Muslim is driven out from India to Pakistan, the people will not tolerate it; they will fight it out tooth and nail.

About atrocities on Harijans, what is the position? I am not talking about Belchi alone. In Rajasthan and other parts of the country, during emergency, lands were given to the landless people and the scheduled castes people. These were given in my constituency and other parts of western Rajasthan and in other regions of our country,

Now, all these Harijans have been driven out; they have been evicted, forcibly thrown out of their lands. Now these lands have been forcibly taken by the feudal lords, not only in my constituency but all over Rajasthan and other parts of the country. Denial of land to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the landless people is the most glaring atrocity. That is the main reason why we say that this Government represents the urban bania and the rural landlords and revival of feudalism. Lastly, we had a head mistress in this country and she has gone. Now, we have a head-master. we had a branch of paranoid delinquents who played havoc with the democratic institutions of this country. Now, we have a bunch of Neros who are playing musical-chairs/atop a seething volcano. when Jamshedpur was burning, the Prime Minister was watching a Polo game in Jaipur. And another great Gandhian was on hunger strike to save cow because his mother has laid him to do so in a dream. Shall the Parliament wait till Vinobhaji has better dreams? When C. R. P. and C. I. S. F. and the Army were shooting at each other, it is the gravest crisis that any country can foresee, that armies were being asked to defend not the borders of the country but to defend the present tottering regions. The army is being used even for breaking the strikes. While this cross-shooting between the army and the C.R.P. was taking place, Haryana M.L.As were taken round the country as captives of Jan Sangh. This is what a bunch of Neros were doing. You are impious and senseless to the feelings of the people. Don't call these things defections. You have st confidence of the people. I challenge you have last the confidence of the people and, therefore, if this parliament vindicates, if this parliament ventilates if this Parliament reflects the feelings of the country as it is doing, I am confident that this vote of no-confidence shall be passed and this Government shall be thrown out.

SHRI ASHOK KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand here to oppose the motion

of No-confidence that has been moved by the newly appointed leader of the Opposition. Sir, at the outside, I must congratulate Mr. Y. B. Chavan for being reappointed as the leader of the Opposition and I must sincerely tell him that I was very happy when he was re-appointed as the Leader of the Opposition. Once we were in the same party and he was one of my esteemed leaders. When he took over the Defence Ministership of India at a critical time in 1962, we had a tremendous admiration for him. We thought and expected great things from him. I must confess that his image was very seriously furnished during the days of Emergency. At that time also, we thought that we would get much from him, but we did not. We see today he is possibly the shadow Prime Minister. But at that time he was in the shadow of the then Prime Minister. He did not have any independent existence but again when he came back as the Leader of the Opposition last year, he tried to invigorate his party and create a new impression. But then unfortunately that dictator from behind the scene split his party, removed him from the leadership of the opposition. Now, after coming back, I had expected that what he said yesterday that he was moving this motion as a national duty, I thought that he would give expression to the consciousness of the national duty by really doing something for upholding democracy. Does he not realise that his no-confidence motion is being taken advantage of by defectors who are bent upon ruining democracy? Does he seriously believe?... (interruptions) Why has he brought this no-confidence motion? As a responsible leader of the Opposition he should consider himself as a shadow Prime Minister. Is he prepared to form an alternative viable Government with the help of these defectors who change sides everyday? Just before me, we heard one of these defectors.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH:
This is not defection, this is split.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT:
I will come to this later. Has Mr. Amrit Nahata split with the party? He was returned on the Janata ticket. If he had the moral courage, if he had the moral conviction, he should have resigned his seat, faced the electorate and come back on the Congress ticket. He is a coward, he has gone back from here to there. Shri Amrit Nahata was criticising the Government policies its industrial policy, its foreign trade policy etc. Our competent Ministers will reply to that; I have got limited time and I do not want to go into all that. Shri Amrit Nahata during the last budget session of Parliament

invited all of us and he invited me also asking us to see a ten-minute documentary film which was being shown at one of the Government auditoriums. The film was concerned with textiles. It was an indifferent film, neither good nor bad. But the significant point was that as soon as the film was over and we were coming out, he was standing with a cyclostyled form addressed to the Government and wanted us to sign it. This was addressed to the Government saying that this film must be taken as a documentary and shown on the T.V. I flatly refused to sign it. He was in our party then, but I refused to sign that, because this was not the proper manner of doing things.

I must come back and consider and if I feel that it was a good film, I will praise it. But as I said, it was an indifferent film and he wanted us to sign that form. Had the Government taken that film for the TV as a documentary he would not have crossed over. The hon. Leader of the Opposition should take note that it was for one film that he had come to this side and it was for another film that he has gone over from this side to that side. Is the hon. Leader of the Opposition going to rely on that type of people to form a viable alternative Government?

The hon. Leader of the Opposition, while moving his no-confidence motion, said that he was doing it as a national duty. He was very apologetic and said that it was not very pleasant for him to move this. He was halting apologetic and after making a few points, he immediately said: "Look here, such eminent people as Shri Raj Narain have appreciated this."

Shri Raj Narain has crossed over from this side to that side." He claims that his Party is the real Janata Party (S-Secular); he is calling us names with 'C'. I want to tell him and others that we are the real Janata Party; we do not want any adjectives to define us. Today, he is calling himself 'secular' and blaming us as 'communal' because RSS is connected with us. When Shri Raj Narain joined the Janata party, when he fought the elections on a Janata Party ticket, did he not know that RSS was with us? So long as he was a Minister he forgot that RSS was with us. Day in and day out, he was conferring with one of the General Secretaries of the Janata Party who has RSS background. At that time, the RSS was all right, but as soon as he lost his Ministry, the RSS became very bad. Is this the type of the person that

[Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt]

the hon. Leader of the Opposition would take as his lieutenants ? He is one who has betrayed Shri Morarji Desai, he is one who has betrayed Shri Chander Bhan Gupta and others in U. P. and one who has betrayed Dr. Lohia. Possibly, he was just trying to pay back his conscience and was trying to make up with Dr. Lohia by renaming the Wellington Hospital as Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. That was how he was paving his Guru's debt. Is the hon. Leader of the Opposition to form a Government with such people? I do not want to blame individually any one of them. They were, till day before yesterday, my colleagues. They were our friends and I believe that by Monday, many of them will again come back and strengthen the Janata Party. I will not name any of them individually. (Interruptions).

I know Mr. Sathe is very happy, because he has old connections with Raj Narain (interruptions). I think many people have forgotten. But Mr. Sathe must remember that when the 41st Amendment was being considered in Parliament, Mr. Raj Narain was a Member of the Rajya Sabha. And on the 9th August, 1975, when the 41st Amendment was voted, which side did Mr. Raj Narain vote for ? He voted along with Indira Congress for the promulgation of the 41st Amendment, whereby the President, Governors and the Prime Minister were exempted from certain provisions of law ; and Raj Narain went and supported it. I am quoting from the records of the Rajya Sabha. He went and supported Indira Gandhi. It is not new. Sathe may be very happy with it. But should the hon. Leader of the Opposition depend on these people to form a viable alternative?

I was hearing Raj Narain to-day. He started by saying that RSS was creating animosity between Hindus and Muslims. If RSS was creating it, it is doing it for the last 30 years. Why did Raj Narain shake hands with them and fight the elections with their support ? If he is honest he should have come out at that time, and said that he would have no truck with the RSS. Did he do it ?

The next point which Mr. Raj Narain made was that Mr. Desai was a dictator. Mr. Desai indeed is a dictator ! But when this dictator was the Prime Minister and Mr. Raj Narain was a member of that dictator's Cabinet, Mr. Desai went out of India, and Raj Narain suddenly started creating chaos in this country. Mr. Desai came back ; and

this man, with a guilty conscience, did not waste one minute. He rushed to the airport with a bottle of perfume, to smear it on Mr. Morarji Desai. To-day he is smearing mud on him ; yesterday he was smearing perfume. And tomorrow, if it suits his convenience, he would come back and smear perfume again on Mr. Desai.

A leader of a sizeable party in Parliament—let him call it Janata (S) or anything else—bent upon creating an alternative Government should have many qualities. The first of these qualities is dignity. My friends from Uttar Pradesh will give details. Mr. Ugra Sen said a lot about him. Others will say what he did in Uttar Pradesh. But I will just say what he did over here, the day he went to take the oath at the Rashtrapati Bhavan. There, he astounded everybody, including the President himself, by pushing some sweets into the mouth of the President. Is this dignity for a Minister ? (Interruptions).

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) : It is a new thing.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT : My esteemed friend Mr. Bala Pajanor was not here. He did not know it. He has forgotten many things.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : I do not take note of silly matters. I am on serious matters.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT : If he considers it a silly matter, I will bring another serious instance before him. Mr. Bala Pajanor and Mr. Mohanarangam are there. Mr. Raj Narain comes here and boasts that he is secular. By merely shouting and boasting one does not become secular. Secularism is a condition of mind. I have had nothing to do with Jana Sangh. I do not have anything to do with the RSS; but I am honour-bound, when I have taken a pledge, when I have joined them in the elections, when I have formed a

party with them, I am honour-bound to work with them. This is a condition of honour. But, at the same time, this man while he was a Minister, was quite content to be with the RSS and the Jana Sangh. Today he is changing his opinion. It is a condition of mind, I said.

Communalism is the effect of narrow mindedness and meanness. Somebody who is mean in one respect will always be mean in every other respect. He calls himself non-communal and secular. Did Mr. Mohanarangam and Mr. Bala Pajanor forget the instance of last year, when the language agitation came, in what manner Mr. Raj Narain tried to thrust Hindi upon South Indians? Was that a fair condition of mind?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : I will come to it.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM (CHENGALPATTU) : We will never forget it. It is recorded in our heart.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT : I hope it is recorded in their hearts.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : I would request my hon. friend to come forward with a categorical statement on the language issue also. (Interruptions).

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT : I do not have to give any other assurance to Mr. Bala Pajanor. I know Hindi. I understand Hindi. I can speak Hindi. But I insist on speaking in English over here because I can express myself better in English and Mr. Bala Pajanor can understand me better in English.

Shri Samar Mukherjee is here. I am happy that he is here. I thought they had all left. But I am happy to find that they have come back. I listened to his speech yesterday. He gave a very forceful speech, but I could not make out what he had in his mind. I thought he had not been able to make up his mind what he had to do on Monday. I just wanted to remind him certain things so that he remembers all these things on Monday. We have difference in West Bengal. We do have differences. I went to West Bengal. The law and order situation came up there. I had talked to the West Bengal Government. I had criticised the CPI (M) government over there. But, at the same time, I want my friends of the CPI (M) to remember that they are going to help in the re-establishment of Indira Gandhi by passing this No Confidence Motion.

Have they forgotten what happened to Mr. Jyoti Basu during those days? Have they forgotten what happened during the emergency? (Interruptions) I thought I would not have to deal with Mr. Stephen. Mr. Stephen has been deposed from his post from the leadership of the Opposition. Yesterday from his speech we saw what frustration he was suffering from. I do not want to deal with him any further. But he is still raising some issues. I want to remind Mr. Stephen about the split in the Congress Party last year. (Interruptions). I think Mr. Stephen ought to remember this. Our memory is not short. When there was a split in the Congress last year, this Congress, not the original Congress, Mr. Stephen had given support to Mr. Chavan. Suddenly, when allurement of *kursi* was given, he changed over. That is a type of person Mr. Stephen is. (Interruptions) I am not addressing Mr. Stephen. I am still trying to impress upon the Leader of the Opposition that in his national duty, he should withdraw this motion, because in this motion, every defector will try to take advantage, the defectors led by Mr. Raj Narain. I told you about his dignity. I also told you what was his performance when he was carrying on Ministership. But a main thing in a leader should be his loyalty. A leader commands loyalty of his followers and gives loyalty to his followers. But what the loyalty in Mr. Raj Narain when he was on our side. Today I was amused to find that he was addressing Babu Jagjivan Ram. He said that Babu Jagjivan Ram should come over there and support them. Last year, when he was paddling in pornographic photographs, did he remember this thing about Babu Jagjivan Ram? Did he remember him as a leader when he was trying to blackmail him in a most nasty manner.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Mathura) : I am on a point of order. My dear friends, all RSS members from this side have alleged that

“बाबू जगजीवन राम ने इनकमटैक्स की चोरी की है।”

श्री सूरज मान (प्रभाला) : चोर तुम हो, बड़ला के पैसे पर पलते हो।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please wind up now.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT : I can understand the anger of my friend; because he is angry he has lost his memory.

[Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt]

कोषास्ववति समोः समोहास्मृतिविभ्रमः ।
स्मतिप्रसाद्वद्विनाशो दुष्काशात्प्रणश्यति ॥

I should remind my Marxist friends to remember that one of these defectors who was the first to defect yesterday, or the day before yesterday, also defected in West Bengal in 1966. Our Marxist friends wooed him, had taken him and made him a minister. How long did it take him to betray them ? It must be remembered by them.

I will conclude by saying that I vehemently oppose this motion. At the same time I appeal to the hon. Leader of the Opposition that in consciousness of the national duty he should withdraw this motion because defectors and people who are bent upon ruining democracy are trying to take advantage of this motion.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA (Tura) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the motion of no confidence moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. The discussion and the speeches of the hon. Members of the House, particularly from the ruling side, remind me of a story which speaks about three professionals : a scientist, an artist and a politician. One day a discussion arose among a scientist, an artist and a politician—Prime Minister as to whose profession was the oldest and the best. The scientist said of course my profession is the best and the oldest. How come ? asked the others. When God created man and He found that he was alone and needed company, a woman, He made Adam sleep and took a rib out of him and created a woman. That was the first surgical operation performed by God himself and so my profession is the oldest. The artist said : no : man was the last item to be created by God and before that He had created the beautiful universe, the stars, moon and green scenery which is all art and so my profession is the oldest. Whereupon, the politician Prime Minister smiled and said: both of you are wrong ; my profession of politics, government, is the oldest in the world. The scientist and the artist were non-plussed ; they said: what was there before the world was created except chaos and confusion ? The Prime Minister politician said: yes, chaos and confusion—that is exactly politics ; that is my profession. Today we have a politician, prime minister, we have leadership in the country who is happy and satisfied, who takes pride in the chaos and confusion in our country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, after listening to the speeches of the hon. members of the ruling party, I now find that there are two motions of no confidence. One is against the Prime Minister and another is against Shri Raj Narain. The eloquent

speeches that have been made remind me of a proverb—'pigeon closes its eyes at the sight of the cat'.

What is the duty of the Government ? The first and foremost duty of the Government is to protect the life and the property of the people, to maintain communal harmony, to maintain peace. Without all this nothing can be achieved. No development can take place. But here, in this Government, I find, they are least concerned with the chaos and confusion, about the frustration that is going on in the country some body has rightly pointed out, the prime minister always says—everything is all right, everything is well, I am the Prime Minister.

As soon as this Government came into existence about 2 1/2 years ago, what did they try to do ? Their first action was to undo whatever had been done in the last thirty years or more. Did this Government try to find out what are the things which are very very essential for the economy of this country ? What are the priorities that this Government has given ? The priority that this Government has given is 'prohibition'. They have given priority to the imposition of language, interference in food habits of the people, and interference in the religion.

Since various aspects have been dealt with by the previous speakers, I want to speak something about the most important thing which was very rightly pointed out by the leader of the Opposition while he was moving his motion. He said that the treatment meted out to the minorities in this country was most tragic. I belong to the minority community in this country. I belong to the tribal community. I come from the North Eastern Region. Many members have talked about the North Eastern Region, particularly Prof. Dilip Chakravarty. He is not here now. He has claimed to have known and understood the problems of North Eastern Region thoroughly. I doubt it. I can tell you on behalf of the minorities, the tribals in the North Eastern Region, the people over there feel very much unsafe in the hands of the present Government. It is because the present Government has not tried to understand the problems of our region.

What is happening in Mizoram to day ? What is happening in Nagaland to-day ? It is solely because the Government has not tried to handle the situation properly. The visits of the Prime Minister to our region have added fuel to the fire.

I should say that to-day the country is not only suffering from the crisis of confidence but is also suffering from the crisis of generation gap. The Prime

Minister comes to Nagaland and meets the village leaders of Nagaland. The first question he asked "Do you consider yourself Indians? Are you Indian citizens"? These village leaders were completely shocked, very much provoked with this question of the Prime Minister. They said "we are Nagas." The Prime Minister said that he was giving them time to reply whether they consider themselves Indians or not? If they do not consider themselves Indians, he would not talk to them. The people said, "We are Nagas". The Prime Minister said, "Get out". He did not talk to the people further. I want to ask, why should the Prime Minister of India, going to an Indian territory, talking to the Indian people, ask the citizens of this country whether they were citizens of this country or not? Why should the Prime Minister have this suspicion in his mind? This is the kind of Prime Minister we have! Last session, Mr. Vasant Sathe, Mr. Lakkappa and myself gave notice of an adjournment motion on the reported Statement of the Prime Minister at Shillong, the capital of my State, on 7th April to the effect that "if you cannot learn Hindi in one year, you better go out of this country". The Prime Minister on the floor of the House flatly denied having made such a statement. He said, it is a total lie. But I have some press reports. I have met the journalists who gave those reports. I have met some Cabinet Ministers of my State who have heard the tape-recorded version of the press conference at that very time and they say that the Prime Minister did say that if you cannot learn Hindi in one year, you should leave the country. For the present, it is sufficient for me to quote one portion from one newspaper report:

"Since Mr. Desai's reported reply was a cryptic one, it is not clear if he denied having made such a statement at all. But those who were present at the Conference insist that the Prime Minister did utter such a sentence and all that was reported was not a 'total lie'. Some reporters who possess the taped version of the Press Conference have in fact thrown a challenge at Mr. Desai."

I am sorry the Prime Minister is not present here today. I would like to ask him whether he would again deny that on that particular day he did not make this statement. Whoever is sitting here now on behalf of the Government, I would like him to note it down carefully: I

want a statement from the Prime Minister whether he can again say on the floor for the House that he did not make this statement or whether he would come up with an amendment and say, "I made it as an individual person, not as Prime Minister of India."

The Nepali community from various parts of the State came to Shillong and met the Prime Minister. They demanded that Nepali language should be included in the 8th schedule of the Constitution. Mr Morarji Desai said—I quote from this newspaper report—

"He told a delegation of Nepali Bhasa Samity that if they wanted Nepali language, they might as well go to Nepal".

This is how the Prime Minister of India talks to his people. Can we afford to have such a person as the Prime Minister of this nation? I want a categorical statement from the Prime Minister of India as to what his policy is towards language and what his policy is towards religion. Day before yesterday, the Home Minister, Shri H. M. Patel said, while replying to a calling attention motion on Mizoram situation, "I am surprised that the Christians are going on with such a movement against the Freedom of Religion Bill". He is surprised that 15 million people of this country are agitated over this. Is this the way the Home Minister of this country should speak? When the baby cries, is it the duty of the mother to say, "I am surprised why my baby is crying?" It is only a step-mother who can say this, not the mother. This is exactly what we feel. Today we feel that we the minorities, the tribals, the Christians and the Muslims are being given step-motherly treatment. We are being treated as second class citizens.

AN HON. MEMBER: Fourth Class citizens.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Yes, fourth class citizens.

The Home Minister was saying why we were agitated over the Freedom of Religion Bill. I want to read out what the hon. Member who moved the Bill, said. It is a letter written by Shri Mohd. Aslam to the Indian Express of May 16, 1979. He was also in the gathering whom Mr. Tyagi addressed. He said:

"Mr. Tyagi told the gathering that the minorities in Bangladesh were being persecuted and their population was fast decreasing, whereas in India the

[Shri P. A. Sangma]

minorities were on the increase. He said that already Harijans, Muslims, Christians, Communists, Socialists and others who were Hindus in name only constituted 50% of the total population. If prompt action were not taken to set things right, Hindus would be rendered a minority and the administration of the country would pass from their hands. The Hindus would then become aliens in their own country."

Is it not a shame on those people who claim that India belongs to Hindus only? This is the reason why 15 million Christians are agitated. Now, the Home Minister says: I am surprised why these citizens of this country are agitated; why they are crying. I want that this attitude should be changed.

With these words, I support the motion.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN (Shimoga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the no-confidence motion so ably moved by our leader, Shri Chavan Saheb and ably supported by Shri Stephen.

When the motion was mooted I felt whether it was really necessary in the present existing circumstances. The edifice of the Janata Party was showing signs of crack for some time and its crumbling was already visible as the number of members forsaking it is everyday growing. The thinking and patriotic members amongst them were feeling impatient that the performance of the Party belied its promises to the people. Shri Raj Narain fired the first shot of dissent and more and more members of his way of thinking began to follow suit. They felt they arrived on the scene after the elections, giving the people promises of a better state of affairs, giving hopes of a better deal. Even when the Janata Party was formed, right thinking people felt that they could not deliver the goods they promised, constituted as they were, a conglomeration of various units with differing and diverse ideologies each in conflict with the other. It was an assemblage of elements so opposed to each other that they did not have a common and united course of action either in ideology or principles or programmes. One wanted a socialistic approach, another an urban and capitalistic approach, and yet another a theocratic approach, some the Gandhian approach and so on and so forth. It was like bringing together a lion, a lamb, an elephant, a crocodile and a serpent in a common game, the performance of which, however shrewd the manager may be, would ultimately fail. Thanks to the dexterous way in which our Prime Minister performs his managerial functions, he could play the game so long and so well.

He has done quite a dangerous tight rope-walking exercise, and the acrobatic performance in the natural course has to come to an end. It has come to an end and the onlookers of the game have become disgusted. That is why I stated that the whole structure is crumbling and disillusionment has set in within the party. Things being what they are, and at a time when the tree is falling by its own weight and its decayed roots, one wonders whether any implement was necessary to fell it. So it is that one felt whether a No-Confidence Motion was necessary.

Disillusionment had set in within the Janata Party. A texture of the feelings of the members could be visible in the impassioned speech of the Socialist M.P. Shri Kalyan Jain. When I congratulated him, he said that his heart was speaking and not his head. No arguments were necessary to substantiate the No-Confidence Motion and the soul of the Janata Party was speaking of its own performance and the disgust it had produced on those to whom the party had given solemn promises.

The effort of the leader, Shri Chavan, I felt, was to beat a dying horse or a dead horse.

However, the idealist Gandhite Professor Ramji Singh was at great pains and struggled very hard, quoting an instance here and an instance there of individual acts of munificence. I wish he had looked at the matter objectively, as I expected he would look at the overall and integrated performance of the party.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, the champion spokesman of the Janata Party, battled hard to bring home the varied performance of the party, but ended in narrating only the usual rigmarole of complaints against the previous Government. In this effort his wit and wisdom failed and vituperation prevailed. This made our veteran statesman, Shri V. P. Nayak, remark that words spoken by men indicate the culture they possess.

15.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sophistry in language or statistical figures are often used to camouflage what has not been achieved. The performance of a Government, or for that matter of any institution, is judged by how the beneficiaries talk and feel. Their yardstick is simple. Every citizen who is a beneficiary of Government reacts in his own rustic way what he thinks of his Government. For him no figures are necessary. His needs are simple. He wants a roof over his

head; he wants a living for himself; his children should have free and good education, his daily needs of food, clothing and other necessities should be available at reasonable rates, his peace should not be disturbed by violence and insecurity and his agricultural effort should be suitably rewarded.

Judged by these standards, the common man feels that he is sadly neglected, that his daily existence has become burdensome and that no one is interested in his welfare and that he has none that cares for him.

This apart, the unity, the integrity and the security of the country is in jeopardy. The unity of the country is under threat the integrity of the country is torn asunder and the security of our great country is in a precarious condition.

16 hrs.

There is no law and order. There is no security for women and children. Even in daylight crimes are committed. Discipline in the services has been shattered. As very rightly stated by Shri Kalyan Jain, the fountainhead of power, the very source of discipline and decorum, has become polluted. No wonder the indiscipline, corruption and nepotism has trickled down to the lower levels. The very powers to which people look to for protection and help in distress have been warring with each other because persons in authority have not had a dialogue with those concerned and diagnosed the cause of the disease and looked at the problem with a human approach. Chaos is ruling the country. The students are frustrated that the right type of education is not imparted to them. The labour is restive because with the soaring prices their living has become a daily problem. The peasants who form 70 per cent of our population are unhappy that their economic condition remains the same as it was before freedom and the fruits of self-government have not reached them though our Finance Minister, who is a champion of the rural folk, diverted his attention to some extent to the neglected rural areas. The minorities are in perpetual chaos fear of being victims of the domination of the majority communities. The Harijans and Girijans are treated no better than chattels and objects of servitude. The intellectuals are unhappy as scope for their talent is unrecognised.

In short, there is no field of activity where any one could say that things are in order.

Inside the Party, outside the Party, ide the country and out side the country,

everywhere there is dissatisfaction that the Government has failed to rise to the occasion and march forward towards the goal of an egalitarian society free from hunger and free from want.

Our leader has rightly said that the no-confidence motion is brought in to fulfil a national duty with a view to restore confidence and trust of the millions of our countrymen who have placed us in charge of their welfare and happiness. We cannot play with the lives of the people who have reposed implicit trust in our ability to do the right and proper thing. There is no purpose in sticking to power when we cannot wield it to the benefit of the millions. The party is greater than the individual and the country is greater than the party.

We need to set our house in order—a house which has been badly mismanaged. Nature is so kind and bountiful to us in this great country. It is an irony that while water is available everywhere, there is not a drop to drink. That is our unfortunate position.

May I, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of all that has been said by well-meaning persons, emphatically urge on the Council of Ministers that this Parliament has no confidence in them and that they in their wisdom resign from their places of power and allow those who can do better to take the reigns of Government? The people have waited too long and they cannot afford to wait any more.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): I rise to oppose Shri Chavan's no confidence motion. Before I deal with him, I would like to talk about my friend Mr. Stephen who is a good Christian and has read his Bible properly. He has charged us, the Janata Party, as being a criminal party, political criminal as he calls it. I have been trying to understand what he means by a political criminal. I have been trying to recollect facts. Where does this charge actually stick?

Did the Janata Party impose an emergency by its own will? Did the Janata Party shoot people and kill people, and put them in prison for no reason whatsoever? Was that a criminal or judicial action? I am sure Mr. Stephen's definition varies from time to time as it suits his political complexion.

I have got a cutting here from which I would like to read a few lines, with your permission. You have been an eminent Judge of the Supreme Court. I would not like you to pronounce a judg-

[Shri Yadvendra Dutt]

ment here, but I am sure you will agree where criminality, political criminality, lies.

"Narrating the regrettable incident, Mr. Tulsi Ram said he was forced by two Andhra Pradesh Ministers yesterday to meet Mrs. Gandhi. He had come away after saying to her, 'Sorry, I have to part company with the Congress (I).'"

But he was forced to join it. Who forced him? May I ask you as a legal luminary: does not forcing a man against his will tantamount to kidnapping? Is that not a politically criminal action by this great Sultana?

Very recently Delhi witnessed a very highly moral political action on the streets, when Mr. Stephen's Crown Prince was leading a demonstration. What was it? Ultimately it was utter violence, utter goondaism and hijacking of a plane. Was that, Mr. Stephen, a very ethical act, I wonder. But Mr. Stephen is a laudable man.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who was that person?

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Sanjay Gandhi. Congratulations on your understanding. I can give them the idea, I can give them the logic, I cannot give them the brains to understand it.

I respect Mr. Chavan very much because at times he has displayed some principles, however belated they may be. He was a Minister then. Who arranged the shooting of Jayaprakash Narain when he was leading a procession in Patna? Was it not the Youth Congress people, and was it not from the house of a Congress(I) MLA? Was it a very ethical act? I am amazed, Mr. Stephen, at your brilliant understanding.

Mr. Stephen has called us, the Janata Party, the Whited Sepulchre, quoting from the Bible. What is the Whited Sepulchre? It is a dead mausoleum enshrining the bones of a certain gentleman. What was the rule of 19 months? It was worse than the Whited Sepulchre, and I am sure you are responsible, and I am sure that if Christ were to come to this world again, he will repeat the same lines, which he said on the cross: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." This is Mr. Stephen's swan song or dying song. Mr. Stephen has called the Janata Party "a party dominated by RSS." I am amazed at it. Mr. Stephen has no experience of the RSS. I know it from 1943 and I am proud to be an RSS

man. I do not hide the fact. I am not ashamed like your leader. When he spoke for the first time in 1977 March, he said "hang her, I don't mind it." But the leader's position changed his mind. What a wonderful change? It is a change by the chair, not by his intellectual capacity. I wonder how the RSS has dominated the Membership of the Janata Party. I will give you two examples. The day I entered politics, I was asked by the RSS to resign from the office that I held and I had to resigned. Today, I am only an ordinary RSS member. They talk of dual membership? Where is the dual membership?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You are a Member of the RSS.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Yes. I am proud of it. I am not one of those who pin Stalin medal or Lenin medal and go round like a pouting pigeon. RSS office-holders will have to go out if they come into politics, and they talk of RSS domination, RSS has nothing to do with politics. They talk about us as communal. I will give you two examples. When the entire India was burning after the partition, my place, Jaunpur, was free from all communal riots. Why? I challenge you for that..

AN HON. MEMBER: You were a Maharaja then.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I might be Maharaja or ex-Maharaja, whatever it is. People are still there.

One day in Banaras, we had some discussions with our Muslim brethren and at the namaz time, it was the RSS that called them to come and offer their prayers in a temple. Did anyone else have the courage to do that? You had none. You are sheer hypocrites, if I may use that phrase and yet you say that we are communal. I am amazed that so many intelligent men, posing as great leaders, are saying like this. Mr. Chavan I may be forgiven, if I say that I know a number of people there who had gone and given Gurudakshina to RSS for their political ends. I can tell the amount of money that they gave. I am sure, Mr. Chavan will agree with me.

SHRI A. PAIA PAJANCCR: How much?

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Let those people ask, I will say. You don't worry about it. I know of a great gentleman who is posing as if he is for secularism—I would not name him because he is not present here now—he said to me "if my voting block and the RSS cadre join, we can turn the whole country."

Then the RSS was good. In quest of that, he went to Kanpur, when the head of the RSS came there and he fixed an appointment with him at 5.21 p.m.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: At 4.20?

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: You may be a 420.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: You have a lot of 420s with you. You are 420s.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: You call us whatever you like. We have nothing to say about that. I know what he talked with the head of the RSS. He did not go on his two feet; he went on his four feet. The RSS was good then. When Mr. Raj Narain offered prayers and sat with Mr. Nanaji Deshmukh and hugged him like brother, then the RSS was good. It is talking with two tongues...

श्री यादवेंद्र दत्तः यह इन का डबल स्टैन्डिंग है। एक जेटिलमैन नहीं है तो नाम नहीं लेते और दूसरा बैंटिलमैन है तो उस का नाम लेते हैं।

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: He is his alter-ego.

So, if it serves one's political purpose, the RSS is good. If it does not serve one's political purpose the RSS is bad. This is down-right damn hypocrisy and hypocrites have no right to call themselves ethical or moral.

May I ask—he is a great moralist—in whose Fiat car he ran round in Uttar Pradesh? Who was footing his telephone bill of Rs. 10,000 a month? The Deputy-Speaker is not here. He was also one of Mr. Raj Narain's followers. I happened to be the leader of the U.P. Jana Sangh Party and the Leader of the Opposition. They were short of 12 votes for getting him elected to the Rajya Sabha. Mr. Raj Narain came and said, "Brother, you give us 12 votes." We were then very good. Now we are bad. What a sudden transformation! Sir, if you will permit me to use Hindi phrase:

दो जबान से नहीं, उँ जबान से बोलते हैं। दो जबान का काटा बच सकता है लेकिन उँ जबान के काटे से लहर भी नहीं आएगी।

Mr. Sathe was very pleased to say that if the Janata Government lives, the country will disintegrate. I wonder what country. He did not define. Probably, Bearar may disintegrate and go against Mr. Sathe and his Empress. But the country will not disintegrate. This country has a sense of patriotism; this country has a sense of strength. There is an inherent

strength in this country. Those who talk of disintegration, I am afraid, are not patriots. They may be anything else. May I remind Mr. Sathe and Mr. C. Subramaniam about their first speech when the Janata Government came in power in March, 1977 in this very House? I was amazed, when my hon. friends pose as patriots, they tried to arouse the feeling of north *versus* south. It may have been unfortunate, it may have been an accident that north went Janata and some parts of south went Congress. But was it necessary to arouse that feeling? The very fact of arousing that feeling in this House shows that disintegration lies there. Disintegration does not lie here.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I have not yet dealt with the organ-grinder. Let me deal with the organ-grinder himself. Mr. Chavan has been pleased to call us, shall I say, the tyrants of the Harijans and the backward classes. May I remind him what happened in Marathwada? The killings in Marathwada whose mock Chhatrapati he is were worse than those in any other part of the country. Those killings took place under his great *chela* who was the Chief Minister. Then, Mr. Chavan has charged us that the Janata Party is with money bags. Has he forgotten the charge: Who is with the sugar barons of Maharashtra? Mr. Chavan has to answer that.

Sir, there are a large number of points which I wanted to deal with. But I do not think you will allow me more time. I will only say this.

सहस्र धैर्यरत्नं प्रियांम्
अविवेका परमां पदाम् ॥

Mr. Chavan wants to form an alternative Government with defectors and people who have no ethical or moral standard. He is not passing a judgment on this Government by this No-Confidence motion; he is passing a No-Confidence on democracy. Remember this and, before you take any action, think about its consequences and the loss that flows from it.

Therefore, Mr. Chavan, you said it was your national duty to move this Resolution: I appeal to your sense of national duty to withdraw the Resolution—not because we are afraid of it but because the consequences that flow from the Resolution are dangerous—and beyond imagination—for this country.

In the end, may I tell you and all my friends that the ethos of this country—the tragedy of the ethos of this country—was egoism. Egoism produced Mahabharat; egoism produced Jaichand; egoism is producing deserters. If you go on hunting, I am sorry you are in for a disillusionment

[Shri Yadvendra Dutt]

Our point of view is pure and simple and, in the end, I will remind you again of a couplet from the Mahabharat:

अर्जुगस्य प्रतिशेष त्वं न दैन्यं न पलायनम् ।

With these words, I oppose Mr. Chavan's Resolution.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani): When I was listening to the debate, I had a sense of sadness creeping over me because, today, what is at stake is our democracy, what is at stake is our secularism, what is at stake is social justice and also the very integrity of our country.

The Janata Government started with all the advantages in their way. They had a fund of political good-will and, if I may say so, there was a good bit of my personal good-will also because I thought this might perhaps lay the foundation for a healthy democracy in our country: another Party had come with an absolute majority and if only that Party would function in the proper way, then, more than anything else, this would lay a sure foundation for our democratic functioning. Apart from the political good-will, they had all the positive economic factors—a food-grain reserve, a growing foreign-exchange reserve and, more than that, a dynamic industrial structure. If you look into the history of particularly the public sector industry, I had been in charge of it and I know what vicissitudes it had to pass through, but we thought we had got over these problems and I was proclaiming in this House that we were in a position to say that the public sector was much more efficient than the private sector. That was the achievement. In addition to that, may I say they also had the advantage of seasoned and experienced leaders. There was a person like Morarjibhai to lead them; there was Babuji and there was Shri Charan Singh. They are all seasoned hands. But not only had they seasoned hands but they had new talent also—I see sitting before me the mercurial George and various others. In spite of this, within two years, what is the picture today? Can they honestly say they have improved their position?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is the illusion they are still under!

Can they honestly say they have maintained their position, I ask, with all respect to my friend Mr. George who says it has improved. I hope that would be an-

swered later on: I do not want to go into it now. But then, leave above the various sections of people which my Leader mentioned, have they maintained the confidence of their own Party, I ask. Why is it that today so many people are coming out of that Party? I am sorry I do not find the President of the Party here. Can the President of the Party stand up and honestly state here that he has confidence in this Government that it will deliver the goods? He cannot. This is unfortunately so whether they realise it or not. If there is some self-realisation, then there is some hope. I want to tell them that their credibility is at the lowest ebb.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): That was so during the last regime, during the regime of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Might be. You may accuse us. But they should do better than what we did.

Why has this happened? We should look into it. First of all, the initial mistake was to consider themselves as an integrated party instead of realising that they are a coalition. A Coalition Government has to function with certain norms and conditions. A single party government with acknowledged and accepted leadership has to function in a different manner altogether. But unfortunately they thought that they had got themselves integrated and, therefore, they started functioning as a single party government with accepted and acknowledged leadership while, as a matter of fact, they were still a combination of various Parties and various Parties continued to maintain their identity—even as late as a few days ago, Mr. George Fernandes had called a meeting of the Socialist Party members. What has happened because of this? If you apply the norms of a single party government to a coalition government, it is bound to create difficulties and it has created all the difficulties. I have a great admiration for the people who belong to the Jan Sangh and the RSS. They are very clever people, and they took advantage of this position: they wove themselves round the Prime Minister and began to get all the political advantages. Whereas the gubernatorial jobs which mean nothing had been monopolised by one Group...

AN HON. MEMBER: Cong. (O).

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Whoever it might be. The Jan Sangh—of course, the RSS, for all practical purposes, they say, is outside the game of the Janata Party; that is another clever move—took full advantage of the position and was going on gaining more and more political

advantages. And that was the fear which had taken hold of—leave alone the minorities and others—the other sections of the Janata Party, wondering what would this lead to in the next general elections, whether they would at all survive or they would be dominated by the Jan Sangh. Unfortunate developments took place. The Prime Minister almost became a captive Prime Minister of persons belonging to my hon. friend who is walking in now, Mr. Vajpayee. If you analyse many of the difficulties that had arisen within the Janata Party, you would find that this is the main reason. I submit this because we have to learn by experience; we should understand the realities of the situation instead of imaging that something had already happened, the integration had already taken place. This is one thing which will have to be kept in mind.

Then, the other thing which is creating difficulties for them and which will continue to create difficulties for them is that they promised everything to everybody and, therefore, everybody expected everything to happen not in the course of time but as quickly as possible and for each section in the community there are patrons in the Janata Party government in various groups.

Naturally, even if God, as Mr. Morarji Desai believes, is with him, it is impossible to fulfil the expectations and aspirations of all sections of the people or even a small section of the people. Therefore, what they have created is a disappointment in every section of the community today and that is what we are finding today—the unfulfilled aspirations and expectations coming up and boomeranging against them. They have not forgotten the fact that they are in government today and, therefore, they have to play the game of the government. Instead of that, even Ministers, have started addressing meetings saying, 'Yes', you may go on strike and I am prepared to back you up". How can such a thing happen? This is the real difficulty. And Morarji Bhai claims himself to be a disciplinarian. If this is the sort of discipline which is being maintained at the Cabinet level, it is no wonder that indiscipline is seeping through the entire community today. Take any section of the community today—where is the discipline? Start from the Parliament downwards or from the Cabinet downwards—everywhere today we have this indiscipline sweeping through and how can an indisciplined nation come up and particularly, a developing nation? In that, who is to provide an example for others to follow? No doubt all of us have got that responsibility, but, certainly, the Cabinet has the first responsibility because they are governing the country. But they have proved themselves as an indisciplined lot, each

accusing the other and then quitting. And because for that very indiscipline you give him a higher status, then naturally everybody else thinks perhaps this is the way to get advantages. And that is why the pressure groups have started functioning

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA

Pressure groups by whom? Under the leadership of Shri Raj Narain?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : And the pressure groups—initially they are all children they have given birth to—all these problems and it is no use blaming us and whenever this pressure comes, immediately the Prime Minister takes a strong attitude—'I will never yield to this.' Take the bank employees who are at the highest level of the wage structure. When they wanted to create difficulties, naturally he took the attitude, 'Nothing doing'. But what happened? Within a few days, only Rs. 32 crores were given away to them? "Within this Rs. 32 crores you must be satisfied." Is this a small sum? Naturally, the best way to obtain any concessions or to have any demands met, just for the asking, whether it is just or unjust, is to apply pressure and that pressure is being applied in all spheres. This is the dilemma today.

Somebody, put a question—what is your attitude to bonus? It is not a question of giving bonus or increased emoluments. But should we not have some relation to performance or productivity? Can we go on increasing wages by way of bonus and other concessions? That is their demand—without reference to performance or productivity. Therefore, as far as bonus is concerned, it should be a bonus for better performance and for better productivity. Therefore, let us have some norms and let us have a national consensus on this.

Every person has to perform at least at this minimum level. Over and above that, if there is performance and, if you think in terms of providing more incentives for the better performance, do it. But, what is happening today? The performance is going down; but the payment is going up and up. This is the surest way for inflation. If what you have got down for Rs. 100/- now you have to pay Rs. 120/-, it is the surest way for devaluing the rupee. If the cost of a product produced earlier was for Rs. 100/- and if it costs now Rs. 120/- To that extent, you have to devalue the rupee. That is the inflation.

Therefore, it is not the problem of the Janata Party Government but it is a national problem also. Are you approaching this as a national problem? Are you even approaching it as your party problem or

[Shri C- Subramaniam]

cabinet problem? No. It is all individual minister's problem under the Cabinet of Mr. Morarji Desai. This is the real difficulty. And this is what we are now asked to face. The Industries Minister says that 'I have injected dynamism into the industrial sector and so, production is going up.' Somebody said that he is a Minister for Bye-elections and Bonus. I think we should add one more thing—Statistics—Manufacturing statistics. (Interruptions). Apart from any otherthing, what is important is not mere growth alone but the content of growth is also important. Today you want coal. You say that you have improved the production of coal but coal is not available.

Coming to power it is claimed that you have put up 2,000 M. W. extra during the last year and another 3,000 M.W. extra this year. But power is not available. Then you immediately blame that this is due to the previous Government. No, you do not know how to maintain or how to service what you have and how to get the best out of what already exists today. This is the real difficulty. There is underutilisation of capacity everywhere. That is the main difficulty. Immediately you are going to import two million tons of steel. (Interruption) And everything has got to be in ported. Coming to transport, the Transport Minister is not here. I now find that Shri Sheo Narain, Railway Minister, is here. He says that transport— rail transport—is working on its speed. When I say railway, it includes ports also. The Coal Minister blames the Railway Minister and the Railway Minister blames the Coal Minister and the Steel Minister blames both of them. Where are we? Can you not bring about some coordination between these three ministries under your control? Can you not have some sort of rationale Coordination so that there is production of coal and transport of coal and there is availability of the same at the point where it is consumed?

We have heard about fifteen committees at the official level. There was a cabinet Sub-Committee. But, what is the position today? Everywhere you are paying that where there are power projects, coal is not available or where there is coal availability, you say there is no power project. I think there is completely no infrastructural facility anywhere. But the Industries Minister goes about saying

I have done a miracle.' He always boasts. Take the National Textile Corporation. For the first time we have earned a profit. But, does he know the state of textile industry during the last two years? Even the worst mills were making huge profits. And your 101 and odd mills have made a profit of Rs. 3 crores only and you boast as if these are minting money. As far as textile industry is concerned, they never had it so good but you are getting only a small fraction. pittance. But you say you have done a miracle in the National Textile Corporation. [L]

But the most unfortunate thing here is the non-realisation of the realities of the situation. And if you go in this way, what would happen? Take for instance agricultural sector. You are all claiming that you are now producing 125 million or 120 million tonnes. The success has always many fathers. But a failure becomes an orphan! I do not want to claim that I have done it or, after me, Babu ji has done it. Even, if it be so, that it is only the Janata Government which has done this miracle. But you should realise today as to what is happening in the agricultural sector. What is the price that you are giving to the farmer? You have fixed Rs. 100 and odd for wheat. But you go to U.P. market where in fact hefarmer is selling it at Rs. 90/- It is the trader who is getting it and perhaps passing it on to F.C.I. with a big margin as profit.

Take various agricultural commodities. In my own state they were not even able to harvest onion and, therefore, they just allowed it to go waste. In the same way potatoes. Therefore, increased productivity is now giving decreasing returns to the farmers. Sugar industry is in a mess today. We thought it was in great surplus. I tell you if the things go on in the same way without being mended very soon, will you have shortage of sugar in our country. This is how the economy is being managed but still the general illusion they go about generally saying that we had never had it so good. We are doing the best possible. But individually you ask the Minister he will say as far as he is concerned everything is going alright whereas everything else is going to dogs. Therefore, do not have a double face. In one place say one thing and coming to Parliament to defend yourself say completely other things. This is the real difficulty today.

Sir, it is not for the first time but even during the Budget Session I said that for Gods sake perform better. Come together in the interest of the country and I said we were all interested in your success. But what has happened. You are dis-integrating and we have just seen a dis-integrating system, what a threat it could be. A dis-integrating skylab was a global threat. A dis-integrating Janata Party is a national threat. The skylab threat got removed only when it fell to the earth. In the same way it is only by the fall of this government that this threat could be removed and, therefore, when hon'ble Members appeal to us that we should withdraw the Motion in the national interest the national interest truly today is that this dis-integrating system should come to earth as early as possible and something else should crop out of it. The nation has a little more confidence left in our political system today and therefore, I would appeal to the Prime Minister—after all he is a senior politician who has made a great number of sacrifices—to set an example and that example could be for the betterment of the nation as a whole and, therefore, we are expecting something big from him and let him give a new lead and a new direction where we efface our self-interest and look only at the national interest. It is in this context that we have moved this motion and I have no doubt in my mind that every party here and every individual here with national interest in his heart would vote for this motion to ensure that this dis-integrating system—brought to the earth as early as possible.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Subramaniam has made a very fervent appeal to the Opposition to vote this government out and to bring in its place an alternative which will be better than what we are. I presume this is the alternative.

Sir, people who were voted out of power by the people of this country less than two and a half years ago—two years and three and a half months to be precise, I presume—that is the better alternative that Mr. Subramaniam has in his mind.

Sir, when the hon. Leader of the Opposition moved the No-Confidence Motion, he said this, that he was doing a national duty. Sir, I did not know at what point of time the hon. Leader of the Opposition decided that he had to perform a national duty—a national duty in the context of the failures of the Janata Government and the kind of situation which, according to him, the Janata Government had created during the last 2 years and 3 months in which it has been in existence. He listed out the

failures—political, economic and social. Well, Sir, I presume that success and failure are invariably related to a certain achievement at a certain level. In other words, you have a benchmark, against which you measure success or failure. I would like to ask the hon. Leader of the Opposition : What is your benchmark against which you are going to judge the success or the failure of my party's Government ? (Interruptions). I shall discuss with you the spirit of 1977. That spirit is very much alive in this country. I shall discuss it with you. Let us come to the vital issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Let there be no interruption. Let him proceed. Don't get excited.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I did not like to speak because I know it hurts them. Sir, what is the benchmark against which they are going to judge our performance and say that we have failed ? In 1975-76 and 1976-77—during those two years,—when we had the emergency, I was in the underground for about a year and it was during that period of time that you—most of you who are now seated there—were celebrating what you call 'the dynamic decade' of economic achievement...

AN HON. MEMBER : Dynamite decade. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly allow him to proceed. What is all this ? Let the debate go on.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : 'the dynamic decade' of economic achievement led by a person whom the present Leader of the Opposition called, 'My Captain and my Doctor.' He said, 'My Captain and my Doctor.' I was sitting there right in the opposition. I was sitting right there, just behind where he was sitting earlier. He got up and said 'My Captain and my Doctor'. That was in the Fourth Lok Sabha. I was shocked to hear him say 'My Captain and my Doctor'.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara) : She was the head of the team and captain of the team. She was my captain. What is wrong in it ? What is the use of saying it now ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, I am indeed happy that the hon. Leader of the opposition has recalled or recollects the fact that he said that the person who headed the dynamic decade was his Captain. And I presume that he would want to judge us by the performance of that dynamic decade.

Now, Sir, what is that dynamic decade's performance against which he would like to judge us ? Sir, we have been

[Shri George Fernandes]

in power for only 2 years and 3 months so far and we could not have shaken the Himalayas. We could not have done that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : (Idukki) Aak Babuji.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Babuji will give reply to you at the appropriate time. Babuji is capable of taking care of himself and taking care of all of you. Let us discuss the achievements of the dynamic decade because, I presume, Sir, that my Government's performance will be judged against the performance of the predecessor Government. I am not giving the performance of five years or six years or even two-years of Emergency performance, but I am giving 10 years of your dynamic decade. And my Government has been in existence for two years and three months and the kind of thing that has been said here since yesterday, if you see the debate.....what were the terms used by each one of them ? Of course, Mr. Stephen has a great talent for the use of the English language. He can develop from one alphabet a philosophy though that can also hurt him because his name also starts with 'C'. Yesterday you said that the country was going ahead with a momentous speed. I am quoting you. You said 'momentous speed'. Then these people came in, that is, we, on the basis of the farmer momentum, for one year it went on and then what happened ? I would again quote Mr. Stephen.

"You have converted a galloping economy and development into a complete 'under development and you have put it in backward gear'.

Now, Sir, here are the statistics. I know you like the statistics when it suits you. These are not my statistics. These are your statistics. After all it is so beautiful to be general and it is so hard to come to the specific. It is so beautiful to say "you have not done what we expected you to do". But it is very difficult to be reminded of what you did. What you did during the 10 years of dynamic decade ? What did you do ? Where shall we start ? Since you are going to decide, since Mr. Subramaniam has given a call now for overthrow of this Government and its replacement by a great new Government consisting of you all the hon. gentlemen over there, I would like to know where you want to start ? With your dynamic decade...? Under the leader of the opposition ? Under your captain and doctor and leadership began, the number of people who lived below the poverty line was 240 million. When

your dynamic decade ended the number went up to 420 million. These are not my statistics. These are your statistics. Your leader was captain, she was then the Chairman of the Planning Commission apart from being the Prime Minister and dictator. These are your statistics and....., when I mention 'statistics' you all started making noise. You dislike statistics. Statistics started since when ? It is not my own statistics, but it is your own. My statistics are yet to come. These are yours. These are Emergency period statistics, the observation of the dynamic decade during the course of which you spent several crores of rupees to mislead the people, to deceive the people to fool the people, about your performance of your dynamic decade. When you started, 240 million people were below the poverty line and when your dynamic decade brought to close, 420 million people were below the poverty line. Is that you are going to judge ? Is that the bench-mark ? I would like to know. Where do you want to go ? You want to talk about what you fed the people of India, how you clothed the people of India, how you look after the basic simple economic needs of the people of India. Is that where you want to start ?

The people of this country depend on pulses for their protein needs. You know what happened during the dynamic decade. The availability of pulses fell down from 60 grammes per day to 42 grammes per day. This is the decade of achievement. That was your care of the poor. It is so easy to glibly refer to the poor, to the hating of the garibi, etc. It is very easy to say so. This is what you did and how you performed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Why do you suppress the fact that pulses is one commodity which was in shortage during that period.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Then, we have improved and increased the output during the last two years.

What about cloth ? How did you clothe the poor of this country ? When the dynamic decade began, one an average, 15.5 metres of cloth was available per head per annum and in ten years, you brought it down to 13 metres per head per annum. This is what you did. I wish, you gentlemen, at least should be willing to be educated since you have got to run the Government, as Shri Subramaniam would like you to do.

Then, sugar. You may, of course, say that the poor do not eat sugar. It is only meant for the rich. You may say that if you want. We have brought the price of sugar down and we have produced more sugar than you ever produced. This is what we did. And what did you do? When the dynamic decade began, the *per capita* sugar production in this country was 7 kgs. per annum, and when the dynamic decade ended, it came down to 6 kgs. per annum. And in the last year for which the production figures are available, we have been able to raise it to 10 kgs. per annum.

Then, how did you make the people walk about? Do you know the figures relating to the footwear, rubber or leather, you produced in terms of number of pairs? When the dynamic decade began, you produced 6.9 crores pair, leather and rubber, of footwear. Of course you can say that you do not expect the poor to wear footwear. That is not our concept of the poor; you may say that. When the dynamic decade ended, you brought down this figure of 6.9 crores to 5.4 crores pairs of footwear, leather and rubber. What was the result? Assuming that one pair of footwear was used by a person for year, whereas 41 crores of people had nothing to wear when your dynamic decade began, and when it ended, 54 crores of people had nothing to wear.

It is necessary for me to point out all this to you, because you have been discussing about our performance. I shall come to our performance later. I am laying the bench mark. Shri Vasant Sathe, you must understand this; you have studied a little bit of economics, others may not have. You made a very beautiful speech; I was genuinely moved by your speech.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: From where have you manufactured all these statistics?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will tell you; it is necessary for me to answer this question. These statistics are all available in the Parliament Library and the books from which you can get them are: A Decade of Achievements, 1966-75 published by the DAVP, Government of India and which was on exhibition near the Janpath Hotel, organised by a very close personal lieutenant or Assistant of the then dictator and which even while I was underground, I was to visit and collect personally, for your information. Then, these figures are taken from *India, 1975* published by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in the year 1976. These figures are taken from the Statistical Pocket Book published by the Central

Statistical Organization of the Government of India in the year 1976. You can get them from the Library. I am giving you these ready references; I am saving you the bother.

17 hrs.

Then, they talk of infrastructure. Shri Subramaniam spoke today and Shri Naik also said many things yesterday; I do not see him around, I have to tell him something. Yes, I shall come to "Small is beautiful", and to Mr. Naik. Or, should I say it right now? Mr. Naik would not understand the meaning of "Small is beautiful" and he would not understand the meaning of *takli* and *charkha*, about which he joked and laughed yesterday. It was from Gandhiji that we got "Small is beautiful." It was Gandhiji from whom we got *takli* and *charkha*. He was telling this nation, "We do or die", and went with these *takli* and *charkha* into the prison at Yeravada in Maharashtra. In the same Maharashtra, in Pussar, Mr. Vasantrao Naik was recruiting soldiers for the British Army and raising money for the War Fund, as the Chairman of the National War Fund district committee. How can he understand it? So, he jokes here; he jokes about our industrial policy, Small and Cottage industries, and about the industrial policy which is taking jobs to people who never had jobs. I am sorry I had to say this, Mr. Stephen; you will forgive me for having said this, if you want to.

I was terribly taken aback, to say the least, yesterday when hon. Members, particularly those who have been a part of the freedom struggle and part of the Gandhian tradition, applauded Mr. Naik when he talked on *takli* and *charkha*. They applauded him yesterday. I was here, listening to his speech.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: He joked about your concept of *takli*. (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will explain my concept. Don't worry. Please have some patience. The less you obstruct me, the more you will hear from me. Because you talked about the inadequate infrastructure—Railways, Ports and what have you; you talked about all this—how steel is not available and so on and so forth.

You know what happened, Mr. Subramaniam, the hon. former Minister of Industry.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I don't claim as much knowledge as you do.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Thank you very much. You know what happened. When the dynamic decade began, you were producing 9.3 Kgs. of steel per head per annum. When that dynamic decade was put to an end, you started producing 7.8 Kgs of Steel, *per capita* per annum. This is what you did and created. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: You are importing it now at double the price.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is against this back-drop that I hope they will judge our performance. What is our performance. We shall come to our performance. (Interruptions) Last year, our industrial growth was 8%. In the current year, there were problems. In March, April and May we had severe problems. In spite of those problems, we have been able to maintain an industrial growth rate of 5%. I want to assure the hon. Members on the Treasury benches and those in the Opposition, that we shall achieve, even during the current year, a growth rate of 8%, and we shall try to improve on the growth rate of 8%. (Interruptions)

Yes; we had problems of power. In Koyna, where they were generating 640 megawatts every day, it came down to 50 megawatts. The lakes went dry. We had problems in West Bengal. Our comrades from the CPM will be able to explain those problems. And they will tell you that they are problems of your creation. They will tell you that.

SHRI JYOTIMOY BOSU: Absolutely.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We have problems; but we shall overcome those problems. And when we talk of the growth rate, it may concern industry or agriculture. Now about agricultural production. Yesterday, one of my hon. colleagues mentioned, while participating in the debate, that we shall not take the view that when we have a good harvest, it is due to our Prime Minister; and when it is bad harvest, it is due to the failure of the monsoon. We shall not take that position. Last year, agricultural production was a record 126.5 million tonnes; and this year agricultural production has surpassed all records, and we are at 130.5 million tonnes. We shall improve on this. You do not like statistics. What can I do? How will you learn? 43.5 per cent of the total public expenditure in this country will go into the rural sector, agricultural sector, village sector of our economy. That is what our economic results are showing today.

Mr. Gopal, I find that you are finally getting interested in statistics.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): It is very good for Choupatty beach, not for Parliament.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: When it hurts, it becomes Choupatty. I can see that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Perhaps he will teach you tomorrow.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am always willing to learn. That is why I am here. Since you are not willing to learn, that is why this has happened.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: His master has not helped the Janata Party students.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: When I said 43.5 per cent of the total plan outlay in the next five years is going into the rural sector, agricultural sector, it is Rs. 33,000 crores in monetary terms. Rs. 33,000 crores going into the rural sector, agricultural sector means 1-1/2 times the total outlay in that sector in monetary term that you had put there for the last 30 years. Of course, the value of rupee has gone down; and how much during the dynamic decade alone it has gone down. Let us start from 1947. The hon. Leader of the Opposition was the Finance Minister for a short while. It started during the dynamic decade with 54 paise. Its value was 54 paise in ten years and with doggedness and perseverance your captains had brought it down to 25 paise. So, you had a problem. I agree that the value of the rupee has gone down. But taking all these factors, the fact is that Rs. 33,000 crores which is 1-1/2 times the money which you had put in the rural sector in the last 30 years is going there. 1.7 crore hectares of land will be brought under irrigation in these 5 years.

Yesterday, Mr. Nayak was very eloquent on how the irrigation programme was started very early and how it was fructified much later. Of course, that was your tradition. We are not doing that thing. We have gone into the small and beautiful, which he does not like. He is so fascinated by large. From Pusa to Bombay, I know that it is a long distance. But, somehow, or the other, he is so accustomed to Bombay and its largeness that he has forgotten Pusa which is small, which is beautiful.

I am sure, Mr. Vasant Sathe will agree because he is not very far from Pusa.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I say Pusa is beautiful.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Thank you. During the last two years 5.1 million hectares of land was brought under irrigation in small projects, in beautiful projects; and this is what has contributed to increase food production; and food production will continue to go up. Where will you compare your bench mark. When you say about our economic performance, you say from this galloping rate of growth, we have taken the country back. Mr. Stephen, which was the galloping rate of growth during the dynamic decade? And I tell you something about how that galloping rate of growth was. The gross national product *per capita* income when the dynamic decade began was Rs. 331.1 per head per year; and in ten years, Mr. Stephen, you galloped so far and your captains and your leader did so well—the Leader of the Opposition—that we reached Rs. 337.5. In other words, in ten years, the increase was exactly Rs. 6.90.....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: What was the population then?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We are discussing *per capita* income; that is the trouble with them; they refuse to learn. I think in planning one always takes care of the increase in population. However, I shall give you the statistics about your galloping rate of growth. In 1971-72, the growth rate was minus 0.9 per cent—galloping; in 1972-73 it was minus 3.6 per cent, further down. In 1973-74 it was plus 2.9 per cent, in 1974-75 it was minus 1 per cent. In 1975-76 with two years of emergency with you it was plus 6.8 per cent. In 1976-77—what was it, emergency fruits, gains of emergency—when the gains of emergency started coming in the growth rate fell down by 0.06 per cent. In 1977-78, the very first year of the Janata government, the rate went up by 5.2 per cent. Last year despite all the problems, with 8 per cent industrial growth rate and 3 per cent agricultural growth rate, we have been able to maintain a growth rate of 3.9 per cent. This is the achievement. I should like to know, when the hon. Leader of the opposition is going to reply to the debate, what his bench mark so far as our economic performance is concerned. Will you weight this against the dynamic decade and its performance and the galloping rate of growth of Mr. Stephen; will you compare us to that and then say that Janata government's performance is dismal and the industrial and economic scene is all going bad.

We have problems in the economic sector; we have problems. Despite these problems we are doing well. Mr. Subramaniam told us, appealed to the Prime Minister to see that the growth was balanced. It is a balanced growth. We have done extra-ordinarily well. I am proud of the achievements of the Janata party in the last two years in so far as management of the economy is concerned. We have problems and believe it or not, they are problems of a fast rate of growth. Hon. Members are speaking about steel; I know there are questions about steel. Cement, yes, there are questions about cement. There are shortages in a large number of essential commodities. How do those shortages come in. They had planned for annual growth of about 3-5 per cent. Currently, as far as cement is concerned, steel is concerned, the basic inputs in industry are concerned, the growth rate is between 10 and 15 per cent. have problems; the infrastructure is unable to meet the growth. They had planned for agricultural decline, but we have boosted agricultural production. Take the problems of transport. They did not care for the ports. What was their investment in ports, I ask Mr. Subramaniam. What was their investment in the railways, I ask Mr. Subramaniam. What was their investment in transport infrastructure. Look at the production of the transport sector. Their production was 35—40,000 commercial vehicles for the last, God knows how many years. The first thing that we did was to improve that SECTOR. Last year in the transport sector, automotive sector, production went up by 35 per cent in 1977-78 the production went up by 42 per cent last year we produced 60,000 commercial vehicles in this country and put them on the roads. We are maintaining that rate of growth this year our target is to produce at least 80,000 commercial vehicles in this country, double the number of what we inherited only 2 and half years ago; that is what we are up to.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is a socialist convention.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is not a socialist convention. I suppose it hurts you to discuss Socialism. Does it hurt you to be educated on socialism? (Interruptions)

So, whereby economy is concerned. I want hon. members to realise that all their arguments are hollow, they are baseless in terms of output, in terms of production, in terms of growth. The Janata Government's performance is an excellent performance and we are proud of that performance. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the question answer session.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We have been told that in terms of the political management of the country there are problems. Our party has been under attack. We have had problems in our party. Everybody knows this. I do not want to discuss my party problems on the floor of the House. We have problems in our party. I am conscious of the fact and I am sure the House is conscious and the Nation is conscious of the fact that we came from six different streams to form one stream. We came from six different streams. 2 1/4 years ago we belonged to six different parties or groups. There were four parties and all other organisations that came into existence. We came from these six different streams to converge to form one main stream. We were ideologically differing, temperamentally, differing people. Of course, we have ambitions. Why should I hide the fact? After all one is in politics, one is in public life. If there were no ambitions which is also coupled with an element of altruism, one would not be in public life. If one were only altruistic person, then one would be a hermit. One would be doing service in some rural areas. One would not be in public life in the manner in which a politician is. If one were merely ambitious, you take the country where you and your leader took it. And all of you accepted it on June 26, 1975. When ambition and altruism blend in a proper mix, that is where you can really run democratic politics and where a democratic party, Mr. Sathe, please listen.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Both things combined.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I thought you are proud of your fortitude. Be proud of it. Do not brush it black. So, this is where we are a democratic party and with powerful personalities, with clashing ambitions, with ideologically different and differing backgrounds, we have our difficulties. I am not trying to brush those differences or difficulties under the carpet. We have that.

If hon. members of the Opposition were to speak about different voices in which we speak, for instance, about bonus question to speak that only in my party there are differences on this question, what are your views on this question? I am not asking to-day's views. In the year 1974 at 2.30 in the night, you sent Border Security Force Aeroplane to Lucknow to arrest me and bring me and put me in Tihar Jail at 5 O'Clock in the morning and there was adjournment motion moved in this House and on the 8th May, 1974 the Railwaymen struck work, and on 9th May, 1974 there was No Confidence Motion moved in this House. May I request all of you, hon. members of the Opposition to please go to the library and read what

your leaders spoke on the bonus issue, on the workmen, on their demands and all that they said? Will you also go through the newspapers and find out all that your police, your military, your Territorial Army, your Border Security Force, every repressive organ of the State did? Will you please find out what they did? Will you please go through the newspapers what hon. members of the Opposition said? Will you go through the newspapers and your speeches?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You brought about strike on this. For the last 2 1/2 years you have been in power. What have you done about that?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will come to that.

I thought the hon. Mr. C. M. Stephen was also concerned with certain philosophical discussion because he is very philosophical in speeches. I read his speeches of 1974. They amused me, the kind of the speeches that he made, the way he wanted strike to be suppressed, the way he asked for the strike to be suppressed and to-day he supports the demand for bonus, Mr. Stephen!

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I ask you to redeem your pledge or get out. That is what I say.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We will redeem our pledges. We shall redeem our pledges, Mr. Stephen; we shall. But since each one of you day in and day out in this House and outside talk about the differences among us on the bonus question, I am only trying to test your own sincerity and your own conviction. Are you men of conviction or are you opportunists? What are you? In 1974 you suppressed the railway strike and today you say, "Are the railwaymen getting their demands?"

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are a great opportunist. Why don't you ask this question to yourself?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: So, Sir, we have our differences and we are trying to reconcile them. As I said, we have come from different streams and we are trying to reconcile the ideological, personal and other differences that exist between us. But on the other hand, what happened to you? You went to the polls as one party. How many are you today? What is the latest country from Kanyakumari to Jammu and Kashmir? How many are you?

AN HON. MEMBER: They do not know!

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: They do not know ! That is the alternative Mr. Subramaniam wants—"Throw the Janata out and bring this in". Is this the alternative you are speaking of ? Is this a better alternative politically and economically ? I showed you your bench-marks. Politically is this the alternative you are speaking of ?

The hon. Leader of the Opposition was to speak about the social situation. He said—his words were very moving—"Where the Harijans are concerned he live in the same neglected condition."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : You are doing one disservice to the people and to the nation by uniting them together —the two black sons of the Congress !

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : As I said, the hon. Leader of the Opposition was to speak about the same neglected condition in which the Harijans are. In other words, there is no bench-mark, Mr. Subramaniam, for a better Government. Your own Leader of the Opposition was to say yesterday that the Harijans are in the same neglected condition. But are they really ? You talk of atrocities on Harijans. Do you know the number of atrocities against Harijans in 1971 ? Do you care to remember ? According to your own statistics, the number of atrocities against Harijans was 2127 in 1971, 2384 in 1972 and 2758 in the first six months alone of the year 1974. (Interruptions). Then why do you speak of them ? What is your bench mark when you talk of a better alternative for the Janata ? Where do you want to draw the line ?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : See your election manifesto.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am on my own manifesto and I want to promise the hon. Leader of the Opposition. I want him to know that consciously and deliberately we have seen to it that the Harijans get a better deal in this country; that it is not reservation only in terms of the class IV service. This is what reservation has come to mean in this country. It is not merely job reservations in class IV sector as sweeper. No, Sir. It is providing them with opportunities across the country. We are setting up special corporations and making available resources for them. We are making money available to them. The entire thrust of our industrial policy is moving into the rural areas. This is where we are providing them with opportunities. Last year we trained 60,000 young boys and girls belonging to

Harijans, minorities and backward communities to weave carpets. This year we are training another 60,000. This is where we are making them economically self-reliant. The entire thrust of our economic policy through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the Handlooms Board and the Handicrafts Board is aimed at ameliorating the conditions of the Harijans, the backward and the poorest of the poor in the rural areas. Last year we produced 11 per cent more cloth in the handloom sector. That much of more money went in the hands of the rural poor and not in the hands of the big people of whom Mr. Vasantrao Naik is the great admirer. They are poor people, backward people, minority communities people. Then what exactly is your bench mark against which you want to judge us ?

You spoke about the Christians. You spoke about the Freedom of Religion Bill. I am glad, you spoke about it. I am glad that Mr. Stephen referred to it. I am glad that the hon. Leader of the Opposition has referred to it. And this is one other issue where you have, perhaps, found us speaking differently. My friend, my colleague in the Cabinet, Mr. Mohan Dharia, for instance, very emphatically said in Cochin—in your own home State, Mr. Stephen—a few days ago that as long as there are people like him in the Janata Party and Janata Government—and he was speaking for himself—the Freedom of Religion Bill shall not be passed. He has said it. But what have you done ? A Private Member's Bill, across the country you have tried to project it as a Janata Government or Janata Party Bill. Is this honesty ?—I ask the Leader of the opposition, I ask hon. Mr. Stephen.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The Prime Minister has supported it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The Prime Minister never said it. I am sorry, you cannot be unfair to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has never said that it is the Government's policy or a Government Bill. The Prime Minister has expressed his personal views which you have used for your personal purposes. Shall I for the benefit of the hon. Member from the North-Eastern part, who said that we are treated as fourth class citizens, make only two submissions ? Today, there are three Chiefs of Staff who are concerned with the defence of the country—the General of the Army, General Malhotra, I do not need to tell you his community or religion, the Chief of the Air Force, Air Chief Marshal Latif; I do not need to tell you his community and religion; he is a Muslim, and the Chief of the Navy Admiral Parcira, a Christian. What greater proof do you want ? The defence of our motherland is in the hands of three

[**Shri George Fernandes**]

top Generals belonging to three different communities. The Janata Government did it and this has happened for the first time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Are you suggesting that you superseded some people to achieve this or what is it?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I tell you this. I know Mr. Sathe you are a very clever man and you think that you always put very clever questions. We did not supersede anybody. You used to do that in order to prevent the Muslims..... (*Interruptions*). The point is, if the Janata Government were anti-Muslim, anti-Christian and anti-minority communities, then, Sir, the Janata Government should have superseded Admiral Pareira and Air Chief Marshal Latif. This is the proof if proof is needed, of the secular character of the Government.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : You are not.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : We know what you did. We can produce any amount of evidence if you like.

They talk about this Bill. Have you forgotten the Madhya Pradesh Bill, Mr. Stephen?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : That Bill was when the Jan Sangh Government was there..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Please correct your information.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : May I request the Prime Minister to keep the Services out of politics?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The whole thrust of the Opposition has been to call my Party a communal Party. The Opposition inside this House and outside has called my party as an anti-Christian Party. I come from the Christian community.... (*Interruptions*). I am trying to clarify the position.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : Be clear on the Bill. Do not try to defend it or try to confuse us by giving a different angle.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Then the question about the law and order situation was arised. It was mentioned by Shri Naik and others that this is the first time in the history of India that the army and police clashed. What has happened is very unfortunate. But have you forgotten 1973? Have you forgotten what happened in Uttar Pradesh?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : The Chief Minister resigned as a result of that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The Chief Minister was promoted as Union Minister, Mr. Stephen. Do not forget your history; at least remember your history.

What happened in 1967, when the present Leader of the Opposition was the Home Minister. Was not the Border Security Force moved in? Did the Border Security Force not drop tear gas shells?..... (*Interruptions*). The man through whom you operated is Commandant-General Shri Rustamji and I am reading his document.

"It was the 14th April, 1967 and just by chance I happened to be in the room of the Home Secretary when the problems of the Delhi police came up. The Delhi Administration was in favour of taking strong action to arrest some of the policemen who had shown offensive conduct. For three years they had been agitating for removal of their grievances, and none had listened to them. They, had put up posters, organised public meetings, refused to take their pay, once, and worst of all they had shouted slogans. All because their Union was not recognised, and no redress could be secured."

Then what happened? They organised a satyagraha. He says :

"The satyagrahis ran through the lane and collected in front of the house of the Home Minister (Shri Y.B. Chavan) where they sat down according to the standard plan of satyagraha, while their leaders addressed them."

Then what happened the next day?

"The next day the BSF encircled the Satyagrahi group tightly and meekly led them away. This was all that happened as far as the Delhi Police strike was concerned. Newspapers highlighted the imaginary dangers, all types of rumours and reports circulated in the capital."

Then you dropped tear-gas shells a few yards away from Tis Murti, much to the dismay of the wives and children of the people residing there, created a smoke screen and took away the processionists.

As for the bullets the hon. Members on the other side should at least keep quiet. I think they owe it at least to their party to say what happened during their regime. So far as UP is concerned, again Commandant Rustomji says :

"The next morning the Defence Secretary (Shri Govind Narain) and I were asked to go at once to Lucknow. The P.A.C had resisted disarming, the shooting had started. Army and police shot it out in several places. In Banaras, Sultanpur, and Kanpur,

there were open battles. The first day's tally seemed to indicate that there were between 100 to 150 casualties, mostly in the police, though the army suffered a few losses too. The army had obviously bitten of more than they could chew, and several battalions of army and police had to be moved by air all over Uttar Pradesh to support the units in the field."

You know how many hundreds were killed, Shri Saugata Roy. This is how bullets were used then. This is what happened then. So if one discusses the law and order situation, this was the law and order situation.

So, it is your bench mark against which you are going to judge the performances of the Janata Government. Your economic, social, political and law and order arguments against the Janata Government are hollow. I agree we have our problems, I agree that we need to perform better, I agree that the people had tremendous hopes and expectations on the Janata Government. The people voted us to power two and a quarter years ago, so that their expectations and aspirations will be fulfilled. And I want to assure the House that it shall be the duty of our Government to see that all the pledges that we gave to the people, every one of the pledges that we gave to the people are fulfilled. For two and a quarter years we have laid the foundations, we shall proceed further and see that these promises are fulfilled and I only hope that the House, and particularly the Opposition, will give us all the support that we need to see that these pledges are fulfilled.

With these words, I oppose the motion that the hon. Leader of the Opposition has moved and I urge the House to reject it.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किहर्वई (ग्राजमगढ़) : प्रध्याय की, चह्वाण साहब ने जो नो-कांफीडेंस मोशेन मूव किया है, उम की ताईद करने के लिए मैं बड़ी ही हूँ।

अभी जां फर्नांडीस साहब ने बड़े जोरदार भाषण से कोशिश की ताकि वे कागजी आंकड़ों से सदन को प्रभावित कर मर्कें और लोगों को यह बता सकें कि जनता पार्टी के एचीवमेंट्स क्या हैं। यह बता मैं आप के सामने बहना चाहती हूँ कि जां साहब ने को बड़ा जोरदार भाषण किया, तो मुझे याद आया कि चिकमगलर में भी इन्हीं बातों को ले कर, हूँ-हूँ-हूँ इन्हीं चीजों को ले कर और इसी अन्दाज में भाषण किया था। इसी तरह के भाषण कर के उन्होंने वहां के लोगों को यह बताने की कोशिश की थी कि जनता पार्टी ने क्या क्या किया है।

मैं दो, तीन बातों का जवाब उन से पूछना चाहती हूँ। अभी बहुत जोरदार तरीके से उन्होंने

कहा कि मिनी लतीफ एयर चीफ मार्शल आजकल हैं। बड़ी खुशी की बात है लेकिन इस प्रोट पर वे आप के अहसान से नहीं हैं। वे वाई वर्च आफ देयर सीनियरिटी उस पोस्ट पर हैं। यह चीज चिकमंगलर के इलेक्शन में भी कही जाती थी कि लतीफ साहब को जनता पार्टी ने एयर चीफ मार्शल रखा है। इसी तरह से यह बात भी कही गई कि यूनियन पांचक सर्विस कमीशन का चेयरमन जो है, वह एक मुस्लिम है और इस तरह से माइनोरिटीज के लिए वै क्या कर रहे हैं, यह उन्होंने बताया। मैं जां साहब से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जहां रोजमर्रा माइनोरिटीज का गला धोटा जाता हो, जहां रोजमर्रा जमशेदपुर बनता हो, जहां रोजमर्रा अलीगढ़ बनता हो और जहां रोजमर्रा नदिया बनता हो, वहां पुलिस यानों में कितनी कांस्टेबलरी को भर्ती किया है, इस की आप जांच कराइए।

17.39 hrs

[SHRI N K SHAJWALKAR in the chair.]

जां साहब, आप जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहती थी कि आप मेरी चन्द बातों का जवाब देते जाते। बड़ा जोरदार भाषण आपने दिया है। मैं उन से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि पुलिस कांस्टेबलरी की हर एक बांग में जस्तर होती है। कितनी आप ने वहां पर माइनोरिटीज के लोगों की भर्ती की है, कितने ईसाइयों को वहां भर्ती किया गया है और कितने मुसलमानों को वहां पर भर्ती किया गया है।

तज्जिकिरा यह किया जा रहा है कि हम ने इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए यह कर दिया और वह कर दिया। मैं खास तौर से हैंडलूम सेक्टर के बारे में पूछना चाहती हूँ। मैं खास तौर पर यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बुनकरों का क्या हाल है? कभी आपने यह सोचने की कोशिश की है? आपने बनारसी साहियों पर एक्साइज डिपोर्टी, परचेज टैक्स लगाया। उसको बजह से कारीगरों का क्या हाल हो रहा है इसको भी आपने देखा है। सूत के मनमाने दाम बसूल किए जा रहे हैं और उसको बजह से बुनकर फाके करने पर मजबूर हो गया है, रिवशा चलाने पर मजबूर हो गया है। क्या आपको मालूम है कि रंगों के दाम कहां पहुँच चुके हैं? * आप कागजी आंकड़े यहां दे कर अव्वाम के भूखे पेट को नहीं भर सकते हैं। मैंने सेक्शन 327 में एक भोशन दिया था लेकिन आज तक आपने उम पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है। मेरा जां है कि यह सरकार सरमायेदारों की सरकार है, इसने इमेशा बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों को ही देखा है, छाटे आदमियों की तरफ नहीं देखा है। आप हैंडलूम सेक्टर की बात करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में जा कर आप देखें कि वर्कर्ज की क्या हालत है। सुबह अग्रर सौ गप्ये में उसको बंडल मिलता है तो शाम को 108 में मिलता है। यह सरकारी मिल की बात में कर रही हैं। मैं लिख कर भी दे चुकी हूँ। आपने तकलीफ भावारा नहीं को है कि मेरे पक्का का उत्तर भी दें।

[बीमती मोहिसिना किंवद्वाई]

आप गांव गांव में इण्डस्ट्रीज ले जाने की बात करते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि इन दो सालों में कौन सी ऐसी आकृत आई है कि न कोयला मिलता है, न खिंडी का तेल मिलता है, न सिमेन्ट मिलता है, न रा बटीरियल मिलता है और न ईटा मिल रही है। देहातों में जा कर आप इण्डस्ट्रीज खोलेंगे तो जब रा बटीरियल ही नहीं मिलेगा तो कैसे काम चल सकेगा। फिनिष्ट गुहज वहाँ से बाहर नहीं जा सकती है। मार्किटिंग का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। आगर आप तीन हजार नहीं चार हजार करोड़ भी इण्डस्ट्रीज लगाने पर खर्च करें तो भी गरीब आदमी का वहाँ भला नहीं हो सकेगा।

बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है। कल कबर लाल गुप्त जी ने बड़े और से कहा कि हमने माइनोरिटीज कमिशन बनाया है। क्या उसको बना देने से माइनोरिटीज को उनका गला कटने से आपने बचा लिया है और क्या आप उनको बचा सकते हैं? कमिशन को छः महीने तक दफ्तर नहीं मिला। यह आपकी सीरियसनीस भी उसके बारे में। समानी साहब जब चेयरमैन थे तब की यह बात है। आप उसकी सिफारिशों को किस दर्जे तक मानते हैं यह भी आप जरा हमें बताएं।

आपने कहा है कि एग्जिक्युटिवरल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ती चली जा रही है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जो हमने इनका स्ट्रक्चर बना दिया था उसी की बदौलत क्या आप चल नहीं पा रहे हैं। हमारी आप से शिकायत है। हम समझते हैं कि इससे ही आपको चाहिये था कि आप प्रोडक्शन को दुगुना कर के बताते। इसको आपके निकम्मेपन और नाग्रहीली ने नहीं होने दिया है।

किसानों की हालत को आप देखें। बरनाला साहब यहाँ कृषि पंडित के इनाम बांटते फिरते हैं। लेकिन किसान की हालत क्या है? पंद्रह दिन पहले तक किसान आलू को ले कर मारा मारा फिर रहा था, रो रहा था और उसका आलू 17 रुपये और 20 रुपये किंवटल बिक रहा था और इस भाव पर उसने उसको बेचा। लेकिन जैसे ही किसान के घर से आलू निकल गया उसके दाम 45 रुपये किंवटल हो गए। आलू का एक्सपोर्ट पहले हुआ करता था। लेकिन बैगन नहीं मिले और उसका एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हो सका। आपने बैगन नहीं दिए और किसान का आलू सड़ गया। गेहूँ की हालत आप देखें। गेहूँ को भरने के लिए बारे नहीं मिल रहे हैं। सड़क पर गेहूँ पड़ा है, सड़ रहा है, भोज रहा है। आपने खरीद के कुछ सेन्टर खोले हैं। लेकिन उसका गेहूँ वहाँ खरीद नहीं जा रहा है क्योंकि आप बारे प्रोवाइड नहीं कर सके हैं।

किसान का गल्ला सत्रर रुपये में बिक रहा है। बेचने वाले को 30-35 रुपये बांटा हो रहा है। फायदा न कंज्यूमर को हो रहा है और न प्रोड्यूसर को, फायदा ही रहा है सरमायेदार को। आपकी सरमायेदाराना पालिसी है। किसान का गेहूँ आइ-

तिया 70 रुपये में बारीब लेता है और आप ते वह 115 रुपये कीमत ले रहा है। जाने वाले को वही 130 रुपये में बिल रहा है।

किसान ने अपना गला तीन रुपये किंवटल बेचा है। आलू 17 और 20 रुपये किंवटल बेचा है। यहीं हाल पैदी का है। जो प्रोड्यूसर करता है उसको आप सही कीमत नहीं दे सके हैं, जो खाता है उसको सही दाम पर चीज़ आप मुहैया नहीं कर सके हैं। फायदा किन को हुआ है? शुगर मिल भालिकों को, बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों को ही फायदा हुआ है। आपने खुलेगाम इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस देने शुरू कर दिए हैं। अब हर चीज़ का इम्पोर्ट हो रहा है। मैं आपको अपने सूबे के आंकड़े बताती हूँ। चुंकं सिमेण्ट फैक्ट्री लर्कारी फैक्ट्री है। हमारे जमाने में उस में कैपेसिटी का अस्ती परसेंट पैदा होता था और आपके जमाने में भी स परसेंट ही रह गया है। आंकड़े आप कुछ भी जमा कर बता दें लेकिन हर जगह यहीं स्थिति है।

पिछली तरफार के जमाने में ईट नक्खे रुपये हजार मिल जाती थी और आज दो सौ रुपये हजार में मिल रही है। सीमेंट की बोती 21 रुपये है लेकिन वह 42 और 45 रुपये में भी न कही ढाई नहीं मिलती है। आज मिट्टी के तेल की कमी है। कायले की बजह से फिरोजाबाद की सारी इण्डस्ट्री खत्म हो रही है। आपकी मिनिस्ट्रीज में कोई कोआंडिनेशन नहीं है, और आप यहाँ कह रहे हैं कि हमने दो साल में यह अचीवमेंट किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश का इंस्ट्रुमेंट श्रोथ 1975-76 और 1976-77 में 8 और 10 परसेंट पहुँच गया था और 12 परसेंट पहुँचने की उम्मीद थी, इसलिए आपने बता दिया कि कुछ परसेंट अचीवमेंट हुआ है।

माननीय जांवं कर्नांडीज साहब गांधी जी का नाम ले रहे थे, जहाँ आपका परपत्र सूट करता है वहाँ गांधी जी नेता बन जाते हैं, और मैं समझती हूँ कि गांधी जी का ही नाम ले कर के प्रधान मंत्री ने अन्दर मदों साहब को जो चिठ्ठी लिखी है उसे मैं पढ़ना चाहती हूँ।

‘PM’s protest to Jamat Ulema-i-Hind

The Prime Minister, Morarji Desai has objected to Jamat Ulema-i-Hind using Mahatma Gandhi's name for their current Satyagraha against the Government's policy.”

कितने शर्म की बात है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री सब से बड़े गांधियन हैं, शायद गांधी जी का ही नाम ले कर जमदेशपुर में, अलीगढ़ में दंगे हो रहे हैं। इसी तरह शायद बेलनी में भी कहा था गांधी जी ने कि हरिजनों को जिन्हा जला दो। कहा गया कि हमारे जमाने में भी दंगे हुए, लेकिन उन दंगों के पीछे कोई न कोई कोई नजरिया नहीं था। लेकिन आज पूरी फिल्म को फिरकेबाराना बनाया जा रहा है जो मुल्क के सेक्यूरिटी ईरेटर की

बैलेज कर रही है और मुल्क को तहसनहस कर रही है। मैं समझती हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की हिस्ट्री में पहले कभी भी हमारे ईसाई भाई प्रोटेस्ट के लिए सड़कों पर नहीं निकले हैं। लेकिन आज वह भी हो रहा है। देश की पूरी हिस्ट्री में हमारे मुल्क के मससलमान रिप्यूब्लीन कर कर बांगला देश में आके जमाने में गये। इन सब बातों से अदेश होता है कि जनता पार्टी ने फासिस्ट ताकतों को ताकत दी है, सरमायेदारों-तालूकीदारों के निजाम को पिर से लाने की कोशिश की है। इसलिए जनता पार्टी के खिलाफ जो नोकार्फिडेस का प्रस्ताव आया है, वह सही आया है। और पूरे हाउस से अपील करनी कि इस मुल्क से फ़िरकेवारियन को हटाने के लिए और मुल्क को सोशलिज्म की तरफ लाने के लिए, मुल्क के सैक्यलर फ़ोर्स को मज़बूत करने के लिये पूरी ताकत से इस भौमिका का मर्मांदन करें और जितनी जल्दी हो सके इस मुल्क के अवाम की भलाई के लिए इस सरकार को हटा दें।

श्री बन्द्र शेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) : मध्यापनि महोदय, सर्व प्रथम चह्वाण साहब जो विरोधी दल के नेता हैं उन्होंने अपना भाषण शुरू करते हुए कहा कि मुझे खुशी नहीं है, बल्कि मैं राष्ट्रीय कत्तव्य का पालन कर रहा हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दाई साल के कार्यकाल को देखने के बाद और जो जनता ने अपने दिल में इनके प्रति प्रेम पैदा किया था और जिस आजाना का संचार कर के मार्च, 1977 में भेजा था.. उन सारी आशाओं पर पिछले सवा 2 वर्ष में तुषारापात हो गया। मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि जो सार्थी आज जनता पार्टी (एस) बना कर निकले हैं, वह सारी आज से पहले व्यापों नहीं निकले और इन्हीं रहीं और छट्ट हृकृष्ण के खिलाफ अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाने में इसके पहले पहले व्यापों नहीं की?

आज पिछले सवा दो वर्ष के राज्य के बलते जितने आंकड़े यहां पेश किये गये, या जितने साथी उधर से बोले, उन्होंने आंकड़ों की दुहरी ई और यह बताने की कोशिश की कि कांग्रेस राज्य निकम्मा था। कांग्रेस राज्य निकम्मा था, चला गया, आपको जनता ने मार्च, 1977 में इसलिए बैठाया कि उन निकम्मों को निकम्मेपन को दूर करें, हिन्दुस्तान की शादी और गांधी-आदी तरीकों के अनुरूप बनाने की तरफ आप इस देश को ले चल सकें, लेकिन सदा दो बरस पर दिल्पात करेंगे तो मार्च, 1977 में जिस हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने श्री जांज फन्टाईज़ को, जो मुज़फ़्फ़रुर की जेल में बन्द थे, लाखों वोट से जिताया था, उसी हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने मई, 1977 में विधान सभा के चुनाव में 20 फीसदी वोट कम कर दिये हैं। यह सबूत बताता है कि जनता का ध्यार जनता पार्टी की नीतियों को कार्यान्वयन न करने के कारण उससे छिनता हुआ चला जा रहा है।

जनता पार्टी अध्यक्ष ने भी अपने बयान में कहा है कि आज जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में विश्वास का संकट है, आर्थिक, सामाजिक व राजनीतिक चाल-चलन में विश्वास का संकट है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि उन दोस्तों से, हमारे जिगर के टुकड़ों से, कहां

बले हैं श्री उपरेन ? मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप डिकेशन के ऊपर हमसे कहते हो कि डिफैक्शन पर इस्तीका दे कर चनाव लड़ो ? उपरेन अगर कहीं हो तो चुनूनभर पानी में डब मरो, जनता पार्टी ने मार्च, 1977 में जब श्री शेख अब्दुल रहमान को काश्मीर से टिकट दिया था, उसके बदले में जनता पार्टी बनने के बाद भी जनसंघ के लोगों ने बलदेव सिंह को खड़ा किया और जिता कर लाये और उसके बाद फिर बलदेव सिंह को जनता पार्टी में शिरकत कराया । जनता पार्टी के उम्मीदवार श्री शेख अब्दुल रहमान को हराया और फिर बलदेव सिंह को यहां जनता पार्टी में शिरकत कराया, क्या यह बलात्कारी के मायथ शादी रखने जैमा प्रस्ताव नहीं था ? जिसने जनता पार्टी के उम्मीदवार को हराया, उसी आदमी को फिर जनता पार्टी में शामिल कराया, यह उसी तरह का है कि कोई मेरी मां के साथ बलात्कार कर दे और फिर उसी बलात्कारी के साथ हम शादी रखने का प्रस्ताव करें ।

मर्ज बदला गया, ज्यों-ज्यों दवा करते गये । 6, 6 डिफैक्टर आये। श्री रशरमीया, डा० सरोजिनी महिली जैसे इन 6 लोगों को जब आपने लिया था, उस समय डिफैक्शन के बाद चनाव की बात आपके दिमाग में वहीं आई ? मैं डैके की चोट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं बनारस से अपनी सीट से इस्तीका देने को तैयार हूँ अगर मोरारजी भाई अपनी सीट गुजरात से इस्तीका दे और चुनाव हो जाये । जनता का जो फैसला हो, वह मान लिया जाये ।

यह विश्वास का संकट क्यों हुआ, आज एक बड़ा सवाल है ।

एक मानवीय सवस्य : कुत्सी नहीं मिली इसलिए ।

श्री बन्द्र शेखर सिंह : कुत्सी का भी जिक्र करहंगा, उस पर भी आना चाहूँगा । यहां बहुत कहा गया कि जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में विश्वास का सकट है । यहां तक कि मंत्रिमण्डल में विश्वास का संकट है और इतना ही नहीं, दो मंत्री कहते हैं कि बोनस के मामले पर हम मंत्रिमण्डल से हट जायेंगे । प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि बोनस के सवाल को हल नहीं किया जा सकता है । आज इस जनता पार्टी (सी) के मंत्रिमण्डल में तालमेल नहीं है । मेल तो खत्म हो गया है, केवल ताल ही ताल बाकी रह गई है । केवल ताल बज रहा है, इसमें मेल का अभाव है ।

प्रधान मंत्री, श्री मोरारजी देसाई, मेरे लिए आदरणीय हैं, बुजुर्ग हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने खासला कमीशन के सामने बयान देते हुए कहा था कि जिस समय महात्मा गांधी की हत्या हुई, उस समय मैं बम्बई का गूँड़ मंत्री था; मैं बताया गया कि गांधी जी की हत्या होने वाली है, लेकिन मैंने उसे मज़ाक समझा । आज मैं इस सदन से, और इस देश के लोगों से, कहना चाहता हूँ कि

[श्री बन्द्रेश्वर सिंह]

श्री मोरारजी देसाई के मजाक और गोडसे की गोली से हिन्दुस्तान का राष्ट्रपति इस दुनिया से उठ गये। आज वह उन्हीं लोगों के साथ मिल कर हिन्दुस्तान को साम्राज्यिकता की भट्टी में छोकने का काम कर रहे हैं। श्री मोरारजी देसाई के मजाक और गोडसे की गोली ने हिन्दुस्तान के दीपक को बुझाया था। मैं अपने बड़े भाई, श्री जार्ज फ़र्नाण्डीज़, को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि दीपक जलाने वाले आज दीपक से कर आये हैं, मगर इन्हीं दीपक जलाने वालों ने हिन्दुस्तान के दीपक को बुझा दिया था।

बड़ी चर्चा की जाती थी कि इस देश में लोक-तंत्र नहीं है—केवल तंत्र रह गया है, लोक शायब हो गया है। वह सरकार डेढ़ आदमी की सरकार थी। हमें खुशी है कि वह डेढ़ आदमी की सरकार चली गई। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज डेढ़ से बदल कर पीने दो आदमी की सरकार हो गई है। बाप बन जाता है सरकार का मालिक और बेटा बन जाता है चुनाव-कोष और जनता का भाग्य विधाता। यह कैसी राजनीति है। आज राजनीति और व्यापार का गठबन्धन चल रहा है।

साथी मधुलिमये, ने 94 लाख रुपये के बारे में कहा है। जब मैं श्री राजनारायण के यहाँ बैठा हुआ था, तो लंदन से बालमुँहूँयम् का फोन आया कि चार स्मगलर्ज ने मई, 1977 में कान्तिभाई देसाई को 20 करोड़ रुपया दिया था। उसी में से 94 लाख रुपया चन्द्रभानु गृप्त को दिया गया। मैं एक शेर कहना चाहता हूँ:—

हिकाज़त ऐसी न हो कि हफ़िज़ गायब हो जाये दवा ऐसी न हो कि मरीज़ गायब हो जाये, कद्दानी बढ़े, चरण पटे चाद पर, तारीफ़ ऐसी न हो कि नमीज़ गायब हो जाये।

—और शरीर की बचो-खुबी कमीज़ भी गायब हो जाये।

18.00 hrs.

यहाँ पर बड़े आंकड़े रखे गये —आंकड़ों की भूल-भूलीयाँ में डालने की कोशिश की गई। (अवधान) इन लोगों का तो लोकतंत्र में विश्वास नहीं है, उनके पास कोई तर्क नहीं है। नागपुर से जो करमान आयेगा, उनके लिए तो वहीं करमान असली है, मगर उस करमान के कारण लोकतंत्र नहीं चल सकता है।

यहाँ पर कहा गया कि जब उत्तर प्रदेश में कमलापति लिपाठी का राज था, तब सेना के हारा पी०८० सी० के जवानों पर गोली बर्बादी गई थी। अगर कांग्रेस राज में गोली चलाई गई थी, तो मैं कैसे कहूँ कि जनता राज में सी०आर०पी० के जवानों पर जो गोली चलाई गई, वह फूलों की बर्बादी थी? अगर कांग्रेस राज की गोली गोली थी, तो जनता पार्टी(सी) के राज की गोली भी पुष्प बर्बादी नहीं है।

कहा गया है कि श्री राज नारायण जी कैसे जनता पार्टी से चले गये, वह कल तक नानाजी के मुंह से मृह मिला कर बोलते थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ डा० लोहिया की, 1963 की कलकत्ता कान्फरेंस में डा० लोहिया ने कहा था कि कांग्रेस के कारण देश में अविश्वास पैदा हो गया है, कोई कांग्रेस को हटा नहीं सकता, इसलिए इस संपर्क का कुचलने के लिए शैतान से भी हम हाथ मिलाने का तेयार है और हम ने जानबूझ कर के आर०एस०० के शैतान से हाथ मिलाया। लेकिन आज समय आ गया है कि उस शैतान को भी कुचलना होगा और एक अमनिरपेक्ष नीति, समाजवादी नीति, समता की नीति और एक ऐसी नीति चलानी होगी जिस के चलते राष्ट्र आगे बढ़ सके। इसकी कल्पना के साथ मैं अन्त में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जिगर के टूकड़े चले गए, वह ऐसे टूकड़े हैं, उन को इतना इक हो गया कि इस महीलाश से भी इन को बदबू नहीं आती। गालिब का एक शेर कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ—

इसके ने गालिब निकम्मा कर दिया,
बरता थे भी आदमी थे काम के ॥

यह कहते हुए मैं इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 13, 1979/ Asadha 22, 1901 (Saka).