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Second Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 20, 1980/Phalguna
30, 1901 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Demand for Freight Equalisation

*142. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Eastern India's engineering product exporters are clamouring for freight equalisation between different export points in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to remove the disparity between exporters from different regions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

Certain measure of disparity in freight rates from export points in the Eastern and Western Regions of the country is bound to exist because of several factors which influence freight fixation by shipping lines and the longer distance. The Standing Consultative Committee on Freight and Shipping Services, constituted by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of the Director General of Shipping, is keeping a vigil on freight rates from

Calcutta and Bombay ports to the West Asia Gulf Ports.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The statement says that certain disparities are bound to exist. May I ask the Minister whether this 'bound to exist' can be circumvented? For example, in the case of steel, the railway freights were equalized, and the steel prices were equalized. And the eastern region had to suffer very much because of that loss. In the case of engineering industry, the eastern region is suffering. Why should it be 'bound to exist'? Cannot steps be taken both in railways and shipping?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: As I have stated in answer to the question, there is a Standing Consultative Committee consisting of the Director-General, Shipping as the chairman, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Additional Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs and the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. This Standing Consultative Committee is keeping a vigil on this question of freight rate; and from time to time, they review the position. It is not possible to equalize the rate, because distance is the main factor. The distance from Calcutta to the Gulf countries, and the distance from Bombay to Gulf countries is almost double. Therefore, as I stated earlier, it is not possible; this disparity is bound to exist. But, as I stated, this Standing Committee takes a view of the whole question from time to time. As a result of that, I can say that in respect of certain commodities, the freight rate has been reduced. But it is not possible to remove the disparity altogether.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Once again, if in certain commodities it can be reduced, why can it not be reduced for engineering goods for eastern India? In the absence of this, in eastern India the entire engineering industry is suffering and a lot of unemployment is caused.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The hon. lady Member is specially interested about the engineering goods. It is exactly in these commodities like C.I. Pipes, fitting, wirenail, cast mainhoie covers nuts and bolts, ropes bicycles and parts in which certain exercises were conducted and some reduction has been made in the freight rate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I know from the hon. Minister, while in the railways there is a system of freight equalisation as a result of which certain advantages are given to the products in Western India why that equalisation is not being enjoyed by the products in Eastern India? When a similar system the Government of India has been following for years with regard to railways freight equalisation, why that cannot be followed in the case of shipping freight equalisation?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: As I said earlier, this question of equalisation has been gone through by a working group and it has given the reason as to why this cannot be done; and the main question is of distance; we cannot reduce the distance.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is not an answer. When a particular government is following a particular system in regard to railways, why that cannot be followed in the case of others? What is the good of referring to a particular report? What shall we do with that report?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have already said, it is not a question of comparison between the railways and

the Ministry of Transport and Shipping. I don't think I can say anything more than what I have said that we cannot reduce this distance; and this disparity is on account of distance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it true that on the question of freight equalisation, the Commerce Ministry and other concerned Ministries have differences of opinions; and whether in the light of view point of the Commerce Ministry the standing Consultative Committee is likely to revise its attitude about the problems of equalisation?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have to find out whether there is any difference between the two; and if there is any difference, I would suppose this standing Committee will go through it and take necessary action.

Ship Building Yard at Paradip

*144. **SHRI CHITAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been finally decided to have the ship building Yard at Paradip; and

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: There are cases where the answer "No" ends in yes. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there was a techno-economic working group which gave a report and after that report, the consultants were appointed to look into these various cases; and the consultants have recommended that the Paradip is the best site for shipyard. After

that, global tenders were invited. When all these things are happening, I would like to know from the hon. Minister—it may be that the construction may not start today—when the construction will start? I hope already things have been decided.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is true that a techno-economic working group was set up by this Ministry in May 1973 to evaluate both technically and economically the sites proposed by the various State Governments. Certain sites were suggested by the various State Governments and Paradip is one of the sites which was suggested by the State Government of Orissa. It is also true that according to the investigations carried on by M/s. A. & P. Appledore, London, Paradip has been recommended as the best site both for Model I and Model II Shipyard. When said in answer to the part (2) of the main question that it does not arise, it does not mean that this question has been ruled out altogether. On the basis of recommendations of the foreign consultants, a decision has to be taken and at present, it is not possible to indicate as to by what time this decision can be taken, because there is a question of the availability of fund and therefore, this question is not altogether ruled out.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I am happy that from 'no', we have come to 'yes'. I should like to know further whether after the token budget is over and when we have the full budget for 1980-81, in view of the recommendations made this is going to be included?

SHR A. P. SHARMA : As I said before, the whole question is to be considered by the public investment board and as soon as its report is available, appropriate decisions will be taken. I cannot say about a definite time.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: In view of the fact that the Vizag Shipyard has a capacity of 4.5 ships per year but we find that only 1.7 is manufactured there, that the Cochin shipyard since a long time could produce only one ship of 75,000 tonnes, that in Mazagon Docks they are undertaking some services and in Garden Reach workshop in Calcutta they are doing some other jobs and also in view of the stringent financial conditions of our country, is the government going to consider improving production in present shipyards instead of considering having a new shipyard?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: This question does not arise out of the present question. But I can assure the hon. Member that any extension of the capacity of other shipyards is not contradictory to the establishment of a new shipyard such as Paradip.

Shipyard at Haldia

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*145. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) whether Government of West Bengal requested the Centre in the past to set up a Shipyard at Haldia;

(b) whether Government have examined the feasibility of the project; and

(c) if so, the final decision of Government in regard to this Project?

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

(b) and (c). A Techno-Economic Working Group was set up by Government to evaluate, both on technical and economic consideration, the sites proposed by various State Governments, including Haldia. Based

on the report of the Techno-economic Working Group. Consultants were commissioned for the preparation of the Preliminary Project Reports and the Consultants did not consider Haldia the best location for a Shipyard. Haldia is, therefore, not being considered as one of the sites for establishment of a shipyard.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister the specific grounds on the basis of which the panel of consultants rejected the recommendations of the techno-economic committee which was set up for feasibility study of Haldia port?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The reasons are, firstly, the absolute necessity of an impounded basis with a lock entrance in order to avoid the counter effects of tidal range and siltation, (b) extremely poor soil conditions which would result in difficult civil engineering, (c) heavy annual rainfall and its concentration during both monsoons which would affect outdoor work to a significant extent. I am sorry, there are four reasons and the fourth one is higher capital and operating cost.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know, has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to the recommendation of the 67th Report of the Estimates Committee of Parliament in regard to Haldia Port. With your permission I read out the relevant portion—

“The setting up of a dock system at Haldia should, therefore, be considered as essential need and integral part of the development of Eastern India. Without Haldia dock the international and coastal trade of India and the development of Indian economy will be seriously effected.”

There are other recommendations also. In view of these, could the Government reconsider the question of the location of the port at Haldia?

My another small supplementary is—

Is there a proposal under the consideration of the Government for setting up a ship repairing project at Haldia? If so, at what stage does that particular proposed project rest?

MR. SPEAKER: One question at a time please.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: When my friend Shri Chitta Basu put the question I myself was thinking whether he is confusing the two things—the shipyard and the dry dock or the ship repairing yard. As far as the setting up of a shipyard at Haldia is concerned, I just now said that it is not possible. But so far as dry dock or a ship repairing yard is concerned it is being considered by the Ministry of Defence Production in consultation with the Garden Reach Workshop.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Nothing has been mentioned about the 67th Report of the Estimates Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very very sorry to say that my old friend Shri A. P. Sharma has thoroughly misled the House knowing fully well that he is misleading the House because he knows what is the text of the Baveja Committee Report constituted by the Government of India headed by Shri G. C. Baveja of Ministry of Shipping and Transport as its Chairman and nine other Members engaged by the Government of India. The Report stated—

“The working group has considered carefully whether Haldia or its vicinity is suited from the technical and economic angle for the location of a shipyard.”

The answer is in the affirmative for the following reasons—

1. It is within reasonable distance, particularly of all the steel mills so far built. These include TISCO, IISCO, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bhilai.

In view of the fact Calcutta, right upto Jamshedpur and Ranchi has an area which constitute industry— heavy, medium and light, totally established. Haldia Port has a satellite deep water port having been developed as a major....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not do it. This is not your job. Mr. Pandey, please do not do it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only asking, in view of the fact that the Report has stated.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. It is not your job. It is my job. *(Interruptions)*. Please put the question, Mr. Bosu.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You discharge your job by asking him not to read the whole report. This is not the way.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not to decide it. I am not going to.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: How can he go on like this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please do not compel me to move a privilege motion. I am only trying to get a clear idea. In view of the fact that the Government of India's Baweja Committee on page 32 has strongly recommended the suitability of Haldia as a shipyard, will the hon. Minister kindly tell us why that Report has been suppressed? Why has it not been placed on the Table of the House? If you want I can make thousand copies of the report as gift. Who are the people who are sabotaging this project and the Haldia shipyard? With your permission, I want to lay this report on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Give it to me; I will examine it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The procedure is that I will authenticate the report as genuine and lay it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: Hand it over to me. I do not want that the time of Question Hour should be wasted like this.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is true that Mr. Bosu is an old friend of mine. That is why sometimes he tries to, I will not say mislead the House, but to confuse the issues. So far as I am concerned, I have stated about the latest report about the feasibility of having a shipyard at Haldia. This is the latest report, I have said. I do not think I have anything to add excepting that for the four reasons, Haldia is not suitable for a shipyard.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has not replied to any question whether the Baweja Committee on page 32 of its report strongly recommended the suitability of Haldia for building a shipyard.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sharma, have you to say anything about the Baweja Committee report? *(Interruptions)*.. Please listen to the reply.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: As I have said there may be many reports on it. I have talked about the latest report, according to which there is no proposal to set up a shipyard at Haldia. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Please ask him to sit down. We will not sit down unless he sits down. *(Interruptions)*..

MR. SPEAKER: I have to decide everything, Please take your seat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him answer my specific question.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. This is a specific question. He is asking about the Baweja Committee report. Can you answer it?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The committee about which he is referring was set up in 1973. I just now said that I am going by the latest report and according to the latest report possible to set up a shipyard there. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow this. I am asking him. I have to answer him, not you. I am asking him.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Please ask him. We are helping you to ask him to sit down. (Interruptions).

Please ask him. (Interruptions). You must do your duty. You donot shout at him but at us. (Interruptions). You cannot control. Please ask that side, not this side. Please ask him, not me.

MR. SPEAKER: I will decide, whether it is this side or that side. No, Mr. Azad, you cannot do it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This is not the way. (Interruptions). You have given him a licence to shout. He cannot hold us to ransom. You are allowing him to hold us and the whole House to ransom.

MR. SPEAKER: I will do what is proper.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: No.

MR. SPEAKER: I will do it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You cannot. You go by the rules. I cannot do whatever I like, but you cannot do what you like. You must go by the rules in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I will go according to the rules.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You must go according to the rules and you cannot do what you like.

MR. SPEAKER: One thing must be clear that nobody can go according to what he thinks. Everything has to be done in the house according to the rules. If the rules permit, it is enough otherwise, nothing neither myself nor yourself.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Apply the rules on him.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to take orders from anybody. I will go strictly according to the rules.

श्री भारद्वाज राय : मैं मंत्री जी से यह बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि दो परस्पर विरोधी रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों की बातें जान कर, वे कौन से मुख्य आधार होते हैं जिनके कि आधार पर सरकार किसी शिपयार्ड के लिए स्थान उचित समझती है? क्योंकि स्वयं सरकार के सामने दो परस्पर विरोधी रिपोर्टें हैं। सरकार के जरिए से ही ये रिपोर्ट आई है।

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to that. He has gone by the latest report.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Baweji Committee has pointed out Haldia as the ideal site for a shipyard for all types of ships including the bulk ships and that certain interested quarters or pressure lobbies are building up; they are militating against it and pressurizing the Government so that they suppress the report and just scuttle the idea of any shipyard at Haldia?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: There is no question of suppression of any report. I am very sorry to say that my friends are unnecessarily agitated. I have already stated that this report was submitted in 1973. After that, I may tell you the exact thing. The reason for not preferring a site near Haldia for setting up a shipyard were given by the consultants viz A&P Appledore, UK and Uljanik, Yugoslavia in their preliminary project reports. These were assessed by the working group constituted for the evaluation of the

preliminary project reports. There were four reasons given in the report. As I have said, this is the latest examination and according to this examination, Haldia is not a suitable site.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: By this noise in this House the CPM and others are trying to create an impression that they are the only people who are interested in Haldia. We are much more interested in Haldia. I want to know from the Minister whether he will have a fresh look into these reports.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I am very sorry to say this that first of all, there is a question of provision of funds also. All these examinations were conducted subject to the availability of funds. If my friend suggest that one more look should be given by some consultant or some expert, I may consider that but this has not been done in other cases because once the consultant's report is available, that is a final thing.

Indian Officials Statement Re: American Arms Supply to Pakistan

*146 **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the official of the Ministry has made a statement in New York recently that the Government of India does not believe in the assurances of USA in the matter of supply of arms to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether Government had made any attempts to get categorical assurance from USA that Pakistan will not use those arms against India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) During his visit to USA Shri Gonsalves, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, stated in a press conference that while India had no reason to doubt the sincerity of United States of America, as regards

the supply of U.S. arms to Pakistan, past experience had shown that the arms were invariably used against India. This has been extensively reported in the Indian press.

(b) In view of our past experience in such matters, and for other equally important reasons, the Government of India has urged the U.S. Government to desist from going ahead with any massive supply of arms to Pakistan.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Is it not a fact that Pakistan is demanding still more massive arms aid from the United States? Will that not pose an additional threat to the security of India, even if Pakistan gives an assurance not to use it against India?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: That is why we have been asking the United States not to supply arms to Pakistan.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Is it not a fact that US arms aid to Pakistan and the continued occupation by Soviet military force of Afghanistan together pose a threat to the peace and security of the region and, if so, what steps are taken by the Government to defuse the situation?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This has nothing to do with the main question. This is a different question....

(Interruptions) This question concerns the statement made by one of our Secretaries. So far as the Afghanistan question is concerned, that would be answered separately. This question is confined strictly to the arms supply to Pakistan and the statement of our Secretary. I do not propose to bring in the question of Afghanistan in connection with the answer to this question. This is very limited. If other questions are put, or if time is allowed for it, I am prepared to discuss it.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: In a 'Times of India' report emanating from Islamabad dated 1st March, the Pakistan President is reported to have said that he has received "indirect signals"

from India that it will not be against Pakistan getting military aid, provided it is not extensive and that he considered that this was a "very interesting development". I would like to know the hon. Minister's reaction to this report of the Pakistan President's statement.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We have not given any such signals.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The hon. Minister said that the Government of India had urged the United States of America not to supply arms to Pakistan. What is the reaction of the United States to your request? Secondly what kind of arms America proposes to supply to Pakistan? In this connection, may I know whether the Government of India has taken any initiative to talk to the Government of Pakistan that they should not arm themselves in this manner?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: When our Foreign Secretary visited Islamabad, he had extensive discussions with the leaders of the Government in Pakistan and he urged upon them the undesirability of arming themselves, because that would only add to the tensions in the area and would not solve any problem. This has been impressed on them.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What is the reaction of the United States of America to your request?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: USA pointed out that what they propose to supply Pakistan is not really massive, it is only in the nature of normal supplies and, in any case, that would not be directed against India. This, we have pointed out, is an assurance which has been given time and again in the past, and has been violated.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether USA has sent any intimation to the Government of India regarding the kind and type of arms to be supplied to Pakistan?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, we have got only the information of \$ 400 million worth of arms being proposed for Pakistan. In the first place, arms which were already in the pipeline worth \$ 150 million were being expedited, we were told, and later on we had the figure of \$ 400 million.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to reports based on the concern which has been expressed mainly by India and by some other countries of this region also regarding arming of Pakistan, that there is a possibility of these American arms being supplied to Pakistan not directly but through a proxy, namely, Saudi Arabia? Also, I would like to know whether he is aware that Pakistan is again negotiating with the French Government to augment its supply of mirage aircraft. Would he please tell us that apart from this formal approach to the United States Government, what other steps the Government of India may take to see that the re-arming is not actually done through various dubious methods?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We are aware of all this and we are in touch with the Governments concerned. We have been trying to impress on them the need not to go ahead with this aid.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the statement made by Ambassador Mr. Goheen in Calcutta recently wherein there was a reference to the cordial relations between the American Government and the then Prime Minister, Morarji Desai? Since the hon. Minister is returning from the States, may I know whether he has known what the special reasons for the cordial relations are and whether he continues them or they have been kept in the cold storage?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, in the first place I have no particular information in regard to any special

friendship and secondly, the reasons therefor.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, he has said that he had cordial relations with the then Prime Minister.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir I am answering the question on behalf of the Government. We have no information of any special cordial relations with an individual.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just returned from America and other countries. I would like to know whether he had any discussion with U.S. officials and U.S. leaders regarding the arms supply to Pakistan and also whether he had expressed any displeasure and also whether he told them that the arms supply to Pakistan will be deemed as unfriendly act towards India.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, this question did not come up in any discussion. I have been there only for the Group of 77 meeting. After the meeting, I have returned.

Bridge over Ganga

*147. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the importance of connecting the coal-belt of Dhanbad and Giridih in Bihar to the Nepal border, via Belhar and Katoria;

(b) whether a bridge over the Ganga shall be necessary to complete the construction of this National Highway; and

(c) what steps Government contemplate to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Dhanbad and Giridih are already connected with Indo-Nepal Border Area by a State

road. The Member presumably desires this road along with a bridge over Ganga to be declared as a National Highway. It is, however, not possible to consider adding at present any new road to the existing National Highway System due to financial constraints and other priority considerations.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Sir, in view of the importance of providing facilities for coal reaching North Bihar and in view of the fact that there is one single road bridge over Ganga in the whole State of Bihar, and the necessity to construct another road bridge at Sultanganj, would the hon. Minister please reconsider the entire matter?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I have not denied the necessity. The necessity is there, the need is there. Our difficulty is the paucity of fund and as soon as the fund is available, we will definitely consider this question.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: I would like to know whether the Government would consider the possibility of including this project in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have already said that so far as we are concerned, I mean, so far as the Ministry of Shipping and Transport is concerned, we do realise the necessity of this road to be declared as a National Highway, but at present we are not adding any new road to the existing National Highway and that is due to paucity of fund and we will definitely consider this question as soon as the fund is available.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The Government's decision to have a bridge on the river Ganga at an equal distance like Buxar and Patna is being flouted by not providing funds for a bridge at Sultanganj or Bhagalpur. So, may I know what action Government propose to take on the reports of the past expert committees submitted to them?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have said that the necessity is there. The site is also suitable. The only difficulty is paucity of funds. I assure the house that as soon as funds are available this question will be taken up.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Not after ten years I suppose, but very soon.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: In the next Five Year Plan it should be possible to consider it.

श्री डॉ० पी० यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि 1972 में ही तत्कालीन परिवहन मंत्री, श्री राजबहादुर, ने लिखित रूप से स्वीकार किया था कि यह ब्रिज सुल्तान गंज में ही, और नेशनल हाईवे उस पर पास हो, अगर हां, तो 1972 से लेकर आज तक इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही हुई है ? रेल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने सरकार को जो रिपोर्ट सबमिट की है, क्या उसने उसमें इस बात की महत्ता दर्शाई है कि सुल्तान गंज पर इस ब्रिज का निर्माण किए बिना उस क्षेत्र का आर्थिक विकास बिगड़ता जा रहा है, इस लिए उसका निर्माण जल्दी होना चाहिए ?

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : चाहे श्री राजबहादुर ने एग्रेस दिया हो या न दिया हो

श्री डॉ० पी० यादव : दिया है ।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : माननीय सदस्य मेरा उत्तर सुनें । मुझे इस बारे में नहीं मालूम है, इस लिए मैंने कहा है कि श्री राजबहादुर ने आश्वासन दिया हो या न दिया हो, इसके अतिरिक्त से सरकार इन्कार नहीं करती है ।

माननीय सदस्य मुझे चैलेंज कर रहे थे । मेरे पास खबर आई है कि श्री राजबहादुर ने कोई कमिटमेंट नहीं किया है । (व्यवधान) मैंने कहा है कि श्री राजबहादुर ने कोई आश्वासन दिया है या नहीं दिया है, यह बात जरूरी नहीं है । जरूरी बात यह है कि इस ब्रिज की आवश्यकता है और इसकी पूर्ति होनी चाहिए । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसकी आवश्यकता है और जैसे ही हमें फंड्स ऐविलेबल होंगे, हम इस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Is it a fact that the facilities for carrying coal from Chotanagpur coalfields to North Bihar, including the Nepal border have been very inadequate and this is one of the factors why an

area inhabited by more than 3 crores of people has remained undeveloped?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I agree with the hon. Member. I have already stated that there is necessity, and this necessity will be considered by the Government.

श्री कवल नाथ झा : सभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि फंड्स की कमी की वजह से किसी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का निर्माण करना अभी सरकार की नीति नहीं है । इस संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्र के हित के लिए यह अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण सड़क है । हिन्दुस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान में जाने के लिए 40 किलोमीटर नेपाल होकर जाना पड़ना है । भारत की पसटन जब भारत से भारत में जाती है या पुलिस जाती है तो उसके हथियार रख लिए जाते हैं और नेपाली बंधों के नीचे निरस्त्र होकर भारतीय पुलिस और सेना को जाना पड़ता है । शायद दुनिया के किसी और राष्ट्र में ऐसा नहीं है । इस लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां राष्ट्रीय परिवहन और यातायात के लिए इतनी महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है वहां के लिए क्या सरकार की यह नीति नहीं है कि फंड मुहैया करे और सड़क का निर्माण करे ?

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न जो माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है इस प्रश्न से नहीं उठता है । लेकिन मैं इस को एक सुझाव मानता हूं और इस पर हम लोग विचार करेंगे कि क्या कठिनाई है ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा शाही : सभी मंत्री महोदय ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के निर्माण को पूरा करने में पासिटी आफ फंड्स की वजह से प्रसमयता बताई । मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या इस योजना के लिए सरकार ने कोई एस्टीमेट बनाया है कि कितने रुपये की राशि इस पर व्यय होगी जिसके कारण वह इस योजना को पूरा करने में प्रसमय है ?

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा है कि हमारे पास पैसा है ही नहीं इस योजना के लिए या किसी भी और योजना के लिए, इसीलिए हम राष्ट्रीय मार्ग के लिए कोई पैसा खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं और खास तौर से यह जो सवाल था इसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने कहा कि जैसे ही पैसा हम लोगों के पास अवैलेबल होगा हम उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

Bombay-Aurangabad Railway Line

*148. **SHRI RAMKRISHNA MORE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted by the Railway authorities for

the construction of broad gauge railway line from Bombay to Aurangabad;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated by Government; and

(c) if so, when Government propose to commence work on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Bombay and Aurangabad are already connected by a BG/MG railway line via Manmad. Work on the conversion of the MG line from Manmad to Aurangabad in the first phase is in progress. No survey has been conducted for construction of a shorter link connecting these places.

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

SHRI RAMKRISHNA MORE: To the best of my knowledge, a survey has been carried out by the Railway authorities in 1976 for the railway line passing through Aane Malshej Hills, Ahmednagar. This line will be extremely beneficial for the tribals and the people from under-developed areas. Will the Government give justice to the tribals from backward areas by taking up this work?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I have every sympathy for the tribals. I have already said that Bombay-Manmad is a broad gauge line and Manmad-Aurangabad is a metre gauge line. The total distance is about 350 kms. The first phase of the work covering about 112 kms. at a cost of Rs. 16 crores between Manmad and Aurangabad has been taken up and Rs. 25 lakhs will be spent in the current year and about Rs. 50 lakhs have been earmarked in 1980-81. The work is in progress.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: I would like to know from the Minister whether the work of conversion of the

metre gauge line between Manmad and Aurangabad into broad gauge, which was started two years before, has been stopped for some time. It is a link between Bombay and Aurangabad. Now it takes more time to reach Bombay from Aurangabad than from Bhusawal, although the distance is the same. The conversion work of Manmad-Aurangabad line was stopped according to my information and I would like to know whether it is being restarted again.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: As I have already explained, the first phase of the work is already on hand and in the current year Rs. 25 lakhs are being spent and in 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided. The work is in progress. The question of work being stopped does not arise.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that there is a terrible pressure on the Ghat section between Manmad and Bombay and that is why an alternate Ghat section was investigated before for joining Parle Baijnath via Ahmednagar-Kalyan and, if so, what is the position?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I do not have those particulars. If a separate question is put, I will give the information.

खलीलाबाद-बलरामपुर रेल लाइन

* 149. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग बहुत समय से खलीलाबाद-बलरामपुर रेल लाइन बनाने की मांग कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त रेल लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य भी पूरा हो गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

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

(c) The survey report showed that the project would be unremunerative. However, a decision about the construction of this line has to await the report of the National Transport Policy Committee. This Committee set up by the Planning Commission is to recommend the future policy of new lines in backward areas etc.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंडे: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय—मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सच नहीं है कि राष्ट्र नायक पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने पट्टे आयोग बनाया था जिसने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के लिये सारी योजनायें मंजूर की थीं तथा आयोग ने याता-यात सुविधाओं पर विशेष बल दिया था? इसी के साथ-साथ क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि वर्तमान रेल मंत्री जी ने 1976-77 में मेहदावल जिला बस्ती की जनसभा में यह घोषणा की थी कि मेहदावल-बलरामपुर रेल लाइन का निर्माण जल्दी से जल्दी प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: A preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for a new railway line from Khalilabad to Balrampur was sanctioned by the Ministry of Railways in 1978. It was to provide a through rail link between the two important towns of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Khalilabad and Balrampur, both situated in the Lucknow Division of north-eastern railway and to open out a new area which at present is backward and predominantly agricultural in character. It is a broad-gauge line. The length is about 145 kms. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 16.17 crores. The return expected is 4.8 per cent on the basis of the normal growth of traffic. I am not aware of what the hon. Member is saying. We will look into it. As has already been said, we are awaiting the report of the National Transport Policy Committee on the future policy and about taking up this work.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंडे: मान्यवर, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के लिए खलीलाबाद-बाराबंकी रेल लाइन की मांग बहुत दिनों से चल रही है। इसके साथ-साथ यह रेल लाइन इस नाते भी बहुत आवश्यक हो गई है कि उत्तरी बार्डर पर नेपाल है और उसके उत्तर में चीन गरज रहा है। अतः सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी यह रेल लाइन महत्वपूर्ण है। बाराबंकी-समस्तीपुर रेल लाइन को बायगेज किया जा रहा है उसके साथ ही अगर इस बाराबंकी-बलरामपुर रेल लाइन का काम भी प्रारम्भ कर दिया जाए तो उससे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का पिछड़ापन समाप्त होगा तथा रेल विभाग को बड़ा लाभ होगा। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि देश में बड़ी बड़ी रेल लाइनों को ले लिया गया लेकिन पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, जिसके लिए पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने पट्टे आयोग की स्थापना की थी—इस विषय को भी हम सदन से लाने वाले हैं—और उस आयोग ने रेकमेंड भी किया था लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस रेल लाइन का निर्माण कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा और कब तक यह कार्य समाप्त हो जायेगा।

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I have already stated that I have every sympathy for backward areas and more so because I myself come from a backward area. But, as explained by me earlier, the Hon'ble Member should bear with us till the National Development Council finalises its recommendations and the Government considers them.

Unloading of Wagons

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the position of wagons movement is delayed due to the fact that a large number of traders have refused to unload the wagons;

(b) whether the Railway Officials at various goods sheds have refused to invoke his orders for issuing notice for demurrage;

(c) whether Government have investigated into these cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Although there has been no case of traders refusing to unload wagons in the last 3 months but there have been delays in unloading the wagons.

(b) No, Sir.

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

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Is it true that some of the traders refused to unload the wagons when there was a slump in so as to create artificial scarcity, resulting in rise in prices and if so, in how many cases did the Railways resort to auctioning the commodities as a deterrent?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: As I have already said, there are no cases of refusal by traders to unload wagons but there is delay in unloading which sometimes is because of the godowns being full and there being no place in the godowns. So, when there is no godown space there is difficulty in unloading.

But, to avoid what the Hon. Member has in mind namely his apprehension—the demurrage and wharfage charges have been increased....

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak louder.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Actually, these things are not allowed to happen. If the consignees fail to take delivery or to unload the consignments, notices are served on them, giving them a certain time within which they have to clear the consignments from the Railway premises. If the consignees fail to take delivery in response to the notices served on them notices are issued to dispose of the unclaimed goods.

Therefore, provisions are there, but no such incident has taken place so far.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I am supplying a case in point. At Siliguri, some

time back, the traders refused to unload the wagons but the Railway officials did not invoke the orders regarding notice of increased demurrage. Will the Government investigate this matter information about which I have supplied to the House?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: To our knowledge, there is no such case. If the Hon. Member furnishes information, we will investigate.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I have already supplied the information in this House itself. Will you enquire into the matter?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: If the information is received, we will certainly investigate.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I have already supplied the information in the House itself.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: We will investigate it.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Calcutta Circular Railway

*143. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the steps so far taken for the implementation of the Circular Railway in Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): In 1969 the Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission recommended the construction of the Suburban Dispersal line from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat. This is sometimes loosely referred to as the Circular Railway. The advantage claimed for this Suburban Dispersal

line was that the commuters from the northern suburbs of Calcutta could reach the Central Business District without any change-over from one transport to another.

The proposed Suburban Disersal line was examined by the Soviet consultants of the Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) organisation Calcutta. They came to the conclusion that it was neither feasible nor desirable. They felt that the line would not help the intra-city commuters who formed the bulk of the traffic. Instead, it would add to the difficulties in the Central Business District. In view of this, the proposal was dropped in 1971.

Alarming Increase in Malaria Cases

*151. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to the alarming increase in malaria cases in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to eradicate this disease thereof?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir, in fact, of late, there is a considerable decrease in the incidence of Malaria.

A modified plan of operations has been in force for effectively controlling the disease with the ultimate objective of eradication.

Enhancing Minimum Wages for Agricultural and Mine Workers

*152. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to enhance the minimum wages for agricultural labour and mine workers under the Minimum Wages Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that even the existing Minimum Wages Act is not being implemented by many of the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details and what action is proposed to be taken on such cases?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. Proposals for revision of minimum wages for agricultural labourers (Central sphere) and mine workers have been notified.

(b) The proposed rates are as follows:

Sl. No. Employment

Rates of wages per day

Sl. No.	Employment	Rates of wages per day			
		Unskilled	Semi skilled	Skilled/ clerical	Highly skilled
1	Mine	6.65	8.35	10.00	—
2	Agriculture	5.10 to 7.50	6.40 to 9.35	8.20 to 11.95	10.25 to 14.95

(according to areas).

(c) and (d). Complaints have been voiced about non-implementation of Minimum Wages Act and the Central Government is taking steps to investigate the matter through a survey. Also, the whole matter will be discussed in a Tripartite Conference to be convened shortly.

Closure of Medical Dispensaries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*153. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andaman Administration has closed down a few medical dispensaries in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during 1979-80 and if so, the names of such places and the reasons thereof;

(b) whether the affected dispensaries are in Nicobari tribal area and the tribal chiefs protested and agitated against closing down of Medical dispensaries and if so, the action taken to restore these dispensaries; and

(c) when the dispensary at Safed Balu, Teressa Island was opened and how many villages are catered and what is the distance from the next medical aid centre and the details of mode of transport from Teressa Island to other Dispensary/Hospital and how frequently is transport available?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). No, Sir. One dispensary at Safed Balu was shifted temporarily in February 1980 as the premises in which it was housed was on the verge of collapse and is being repaired by PWD. The tribal chief has been informed in the matter. Pending completion of repairs, alternative arrangements are reported to have been made.

(c) Safed Balu dispensary was opened in 1956. Bengali (Teressa

Island) dispensary which is about 15 kilometers away from Safed Balu is the nearest dispensary. As there is no road, the only mode of transport from Teressa Island to other dispensaries and hospitals is by boat which is available twice in a month.

Position of Orders on Hindustan Shipyard Limited

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

(a) the orders that Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Vizakhapatnam has on hand now;

(b) whether the Shipyard is utilising all its production capacity or is suffering for want of enough orders; and

(c) whether it is a fact that ship-owners are placing orders with foreign ship-building companies for ships which can be built by Hindustan Shipyard Limited?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Hindustan Shipyard has at present orders for five vessels—two pioneer class vessels of 21,400 dwt each and three multi-purpose cargo vessels of 13,700 dwt each.

(b) The capacity of the shipyard is not being fully utilised due to lack of adequate orders for new ships and other reasons such as power cut etc.

(c) There has been no such case in the recent past.

Electrification of New Delhi-Gwalior Line

*155. SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway line between New Delhi and Gwalior has not been electrified;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to electrify this trunk line;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which it would be electrified; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. New Delhi-Gwalior section is proposed to be electrified as part of electrification of Delhi-Mathura-Jhansi section (kms. 444). The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 45 crores approximately and is expected to be completed by 1984-85.

(e) Does not arise.

Condition of Indian Workers in Middle Asian Countries

*156. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study into the conditions of Indian workers in Middle Asian countries;

(b) whether any complaints have been received by Government relating to the bad treatment to Indian workers by contractors and of their exploitation; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Questions and problems concerning Indian workers in the Gulf and the Middle East countries are kept under constant review through reporting by our Embassies and Missions in that region. Government have also sent Minister-level and officials' delegations to

these countries from time to time to study conditions of Indian workers and other factors relevant to their welfare, on-the-spot.

(b). From time to time complaints are received from workers regarding poor working conditions, non-fulfilment of contractual conditions, etc. Such complaints are investigated by our Embassies and Missions and are taken up with the employers or with the local authorities;

(c) Recruiting agents in India are required to pay a security deposit to the Protector of Emigrants before emigration clearances are granted. All such security deposits are liable for confiscation in case investigation on any complaints confirms that conditions of employment contracts were not implemented. The Government has under consideration the introduction of new legislation on emigration, so as to provide the Government with regulatory control over the recruiting agencies which would enable Government to safeguard the legitimate interests of Indian workers.

News Item 'Indian Blood Bank Unscientific and Wasteful'

*157. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news-item published in local daily of 1st March, 1980 under the caption Indian Blood Bank unscientific and wasteful; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government do not agree with the views contained in the news item as the suggestion made are not entirely suited to the conditions prevailing in our country.

Closure of Textile Mills in Delhi due to shortage of Coal

*158. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quota of coal allocated for the Textile Mills in Delhi from October 1979 onwards to date has not so far been delivered to them and as a result thereof the textile mills are facing closure; and

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

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

(a) and (b). 186 wagons of coal were allotted per month to textile mills in Delhi between December 1979 and March 1980, against 150 wagons per month during previous two months.

Development of Haldia Port

*159. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to develop the Haldia Port; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Haldia Dock Project, except the Fertilizer Handling System, has already been commissioned. Fertilizer handling facilities are expected to be commissioned in 1981.

Commercial Apprentices

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has issued orders for absorption of commercial apprentices in 50 per cent of regular vacancies;

(b) if so, whether this order covers Engineering Graduates and diploma holders who have undergone apprenticeship conducted by the Railways;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether Railways are considering absorption of Engineering apprentices in regular vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). Under the Apprentices Act under which the training was given, it is not obligatory to give employment to the apprentices on completion of their training.

In the category of clerks (grade Rs. 260—400), direct recruitment is made through the Railway Service Commissions upto 66.2/3 per cent of vacancies (75 per cent in Accounts Department) remaining vacancies being filled by promotion of Class IV staff. An order was issued on 27-4-77, stating that 1/2 of the vacancies of clerks intended for direct recruitment occurring upto 31-3-1979 should be filled from the trained clerical apprentices. The trained apprentices were required to undergo selection by the Railway Service Commission concerned.

Representations have been received that vacancies in the technical categories should be reserved to be filled by trained technical apprentices and the request is under consideration.

**Compensation for Land for Apta --
Roha Railway Line**

*161. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether compensation for the land of which possession has been taken for the construction of Railway Line between Apta and Roha in Kolaba District of Maharashtra State has not been paid to the land-owners; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to pay the compensation without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Land for Apta-Roha railway project in Kolaba District of Maharashtra State has been acquired by the Government of Maharashtra at its cost. Compensation to the land owners for the land acquired is being arranged by the Government of Maharashtra after completing due formalities. The Collector, Kolaba District has been requested to arrange payment of compensation without delay. The matter is also being pursued with the Government of Maharashtra.

Shifting of P.F. Office at Nehru Place

*162. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Provident Fund Office has been shifted to a far off place (Nehru Place):

(b) if so, whether this place is inconvenient to both the employees and the subscribers;

(c) the consideration which weighed with the Provident Fund Office for shifting this office from a central place to a far off place; and

(d) whether it is proposed to shift the Office to a central place so that subscribers are not inconvenienced?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) The office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi has been shifted from Sadhu Vaswani Marg to Nehru Place.

(b) The office is near the residential colony as well as the Okhla Industrial Estate and is well connected by buses to and from various parts of the city.

(c) The office of the R.P.F.C. was previously located in a residential area to which the D.D.A. raised serious objection. The office had, therefore, to be shifted to a commercial area.

(d) There is no such proposal.

**Foreign Traffic Accounts Office,
Western Railway, Delhi**

1167. SHRI K. C. HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tests held for the promotion of Class IV staff to Class III during the last 3 years in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi; and

(b) the total number of vacancies occurred during the above period separately for each year and the number of Class IV staff promoted against these vacancies?

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

(a) One test was held in June/July 1977.

(b) Position of vacancies that occurred during the last 3 years and number of Class IV staff promoted against these vacancies is as under:

Year	No. of vacancies (25% only to be filled from Class IV)	No. of Class IV staff promoted.
1977 . . .	15	8
1978 . . .	16	1
1979 . . .	17	Nil

Selections could not be held during 1978 and 1979 due to stay orders issued in a court case.

Fast Train on Jammu-Tawi Kanyakumari Route

1168. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the occasion of the inauguration of the Kanyakumari Trivandrum Railway in 1979, it was announced that a fast train will be introduced from 2nd October, 1979 on Jammu-Tawi-Kanyakumari route;

(b) if so, why the introduction of this new train has been cancelled; and

(c) whether there are any plans to introduce the train as announced earlier?

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

(b) and (c). This was examined in depth. The introduction of an entirely new train from Jammu Tawi to Kanyakumari has not yet been found feasible due to sectional capa-

city and terminal constraints. Even extension of one of the existing trains upto Jammu Tawi/Kanyakumari was not found feasible on account of lack of adequate terminal facilities and inconvenience likely to be caused to the present users.

Injection of a dangerous chemical given to patients of Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi

1169. DR. SARADISH ROY:

PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 18 patients of Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi University were injected with a dangerous chemical called "phenyl-diguanide" by a visiting British Professor as reported in 'Hindustan Times' dated 10th February, 1980;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this chemical which was meant for experiment on rodents and pests was injected to the patients in spite of strong opposition from pharmacologists of this Institute; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). No. Phenyl-diguanide was injected in 5 patients by Indian doctors to investigate the role of type J lung receptors in breathlessness in lung diseases. These research studies were carried out in the year 1970 and according to the Institute, there was absolutely no objection on any ground (scientific or ethical) from the pharmacologists of the Institute, at that time.

(c) The question does not arise.

मनकापुर कटारा रेल लाइन

1170. श्री आनन्द सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (क) क्या मनकापुर-कटारा रेल लाइन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) को, जो अयोध्या की यात्रा करने वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिये बहुत सुविधाजनक है, उखाड़ने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्म मंत्री (श्री० सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) (क) और (ख) : समस्तीपुर-बाराबंकी ट्रंक मार्ग को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के फलस्वरूप मनकापुर-कटारा शाखा लाइन की समस्या के बारे में जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

Cut in Diesel Quota for Buses

1171. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has recently announced cut in diesel quota for the

private and mini buses under Delhi Transport Corporation operation and heavy and light vehicles; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The Delhi Administration have been fixing the quota for supply of HSD Oil for different types of vehicles, on the basis of allocations available to it. Recently, consequent on the reduction in the allocations of HSD Oil for Union Territory of Delhi, diesel quota for different types of vehicles has been fixed by Delhi Administration at reduced scales. Extracts from the Delhi Administration Order dated 14th March, 1980 showing the quota for different types of vehicles in the Transport Sector as effective from 17-3-80 are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Extracts from the Order No. HSD/1/80-Fuel/5861 Dated the 14th March, 1980 Issued by Commissioner (Food & Supplies) Delhi Administration, Delhi.

Issue of HSD Oil to the Vehicles in the transport sector.

1. Passenger vehicles registered in Delhi, daily quota and weekly

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Private buses under DTC operation. | 75 liters per day subject to a maximum of 450 litres per week. |
| (b) Mini buses running on routes in Delhi & without any weekly off. | 75 litres per day subject to a maximum of 525 litres per week. |
| (c) Private passenger buses (other than private buses under DTC operation and mini buses) running on regular routes in Delhi without any weekly off. | 80 litres per day subject to a maximum of 550 litres per week. |
| (d) Stage carriage running on routes linking Delhi with neighbouring states and the routes permits countersigned by STA, Delhi. | 80 litres per day subject to a maximum of 480 litres per week. |
| (e) Buses owned by schools & colleges for carrying students. | 30 litres per day subject to a maximum, 180 litres per week. |
| (f) School vans including matador pick-ups owned by the schools for carrying students. | 20 litres per day subject to a maximum of 120 litres per week. |
| (g) Contract carriage buses. | 50 litres per day subject to a maximum of 350 litres per week. |

- (h) Contract carriage buses fitted with air-conditioners shall be issued an additional quota of 15 litres of HSD oil per day between 17-3-80 to 15-11-1980.

All the retail outlets shall (to the extent possible) give priority to the passenger vehicles mentioned above for supply of HSD Oil when they reach the retail outlets. Separate queues may be permitted for this purpose where there are more than one dispensing pumps in a retail outlet.

2. Vehicles other than passenger vehicles registered in Delhi.

- (a) Heavy transport vehicles 50 litres per day subject to a maximum of 300 litres per week.
- Medium transport vehicles (including Janga, nisan, tempo, Matador registered as goods carriers). 20 litres per day subject to a maximum of 120 litres per week.
- Light transport vehicles. 10 litres per day subject to a maximum of 50 litres per week.
- (b) The light vehicles may be allowed to draw their weekly quota at a time.
- (c) Heavy and medium vehicles may be allowed to draw two days quota at a time subject to the condition that no diesel oil shall be supplied in a container other than the fuel tank of the vehicle.
- (d) Heavy vehicles registered in Delhi and holding regular national/Zonal permits may be issued their weekly quota at a time in loaded condition for a journey beyond 300 kms.
- (e) Heavy vehicles holding national/Zonal permits can be issued 200 litres per week at a time if they commence their journey beyond 300 kms. in empty condition.

3. Vehicles registered in and outside Delhi importing milk, LPG gas cylinders and petroleum products into the Union Territory of Delhi.

Keeping in view the essential nature of the commodities mentioned above, heavy and medium vehicles bringing these essential commodities into Delhi shall be supplied HSD Oil the following scale :—

- (a) Heavy Transport Vehicle 75 litres per day subject to a maximum of 500 litres per week.
- Medium Transport Vehicle 35 litres per day subject to a maximum of 230 litres per week.

- (b) HSD oil shall be issued to these vehicles at the scale prescribed above only when they are registered as milk vans and tankers for transporting petroleum products.

4. Vehicles registered outside Delhi

All the vehicles except those mentioned above and registered outside Delhi shall be issued HSD oil at the following scale from the retail outlets earmarked for the highway traffic on the border of the Union Territory of Delhi :—

- (a) Heavy Transport Vehicles 50 litres .
- Medium Transport Vehicles 20 litres .
- Light Transport Vehicles 10 litres .

- (b) Vehicles registered outside Delhi shall be issued HSD oil only when they are in loaded condition except in the case of light transport vehicles and passenger vehicles.

- (c) Once a vehicle registered outside Delhi is issued HSD oil, no further HSD oil is to be issued during the next two consecutive days.

(b) All the vehicles except light transport vehicles which are registered outside Delhi but allowed to be attached with the petrol pumps in Delhi on the ground that the owners of the vehicles are permanently residing in Delhi and are holding ration cards prior to 1-1-79 are hereby delinked from the petrol pumps and they shall be issued HSD oil from the highway petrol pumps earmarked for this purpose.

7. Issue of special permits.

Besides Commissioner (Food & Supplies) and Deputy Commissioner (Fuel), officers of oil companies not below the rank of District Manager may issue special permits for HSD oil in the following cases at the following scale:

- (a) Vehicles owned by diplomatic missions.
- (b) Foreign tourists vehicles.
- (c) Vehicles owned by Central/State Ministers, MLAs, MPs. and Executive Councilors.
- (d) Vehicles owned by the oil companies if not already registered/attached with any petrol pump in Delhi.

Scale of issue

Heavy transport vehicle	100 litres.
Medium transport vehicle	50 litres.
Light transport vehicle	25 litres.

No. oil company however shall issue more than 5000 litres of HSD Oil in a month. Each oil company shall maintain a register as prescribed for issue of HSD Oil to the vehicles registered outside Delhi.

This order shall take effect from 17-3-1980.

Movement of Coal by Ships

1172. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the movement of coal by ships from the coal-bearing areas to the Southern States, which are badly hit for the non-arrival of coal wagons in time;

(b) whether the economics of this scheme have been worked out; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce some sort of Coal Prices Equalisation Fund so as to contain the higher costs of transportation by ship?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Coal is already being moved by coastal ships from Calcutta and Haldia to Southern and Western Indian Ports.

(c) The differential between the cost of all-rail movement and railcum-sea movement was being subsidised through excise duty levied on coal upto 30-9-1979. The question of extension of this subsidy scheme beyond 30-9-1979 is being taken up.

Lepers in Orissa

1173. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than three lakh lepers are in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action has been taken or propose to be taken by Government in order to eradicate leprosy from the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No. According to the information avail-

able in the Ministry the estimated number of leprosy cases is 2.37 lakhs.

(b) Leprosy is an ancient disease and it is difficult to assign any definite reason for its prevalence.

(c) Under National Leprosy Control Programme, steps are being taken by the Government for early detection and regular treatment of leprosy patients in order to contain the disease. This programme covers all the States in which leprosy is endemic, including Orissa.

Asian Health Charter signed by India

1174. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) what are the objectives, concepts and approaches set out in the Asian Health Charter recently signed by India;

(b) what are the financial implications, if any; and

(c) the aid or help India will get and the areas identified for this help?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A copy of the Charter for Health Development in South East Asia containing *inter alia* the objectives, concepts and approaches, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-593/80].

(b and (c). The Health Charter indicates, in broad terms, the commitment of the Governments in the South East Asian countries for moving towards the objective of accord- ing a high priority to the promotion of health in its wider sense and allocation of larger resources for the purpose and to develop consultation and collaboration at the international level for achieving the set objectives. The achievement of the objectives set out

in the Charter will involve considerable resources, which, in view of the long term projections of the Charter, have not yet been quantified.

In order to achieve the aim of becoming self-reliant as regards health services, the countries in the Region will make full use of all available and potential national resources, earmarking the maximum possible resources for health, consistent with national priorities. External support can complement national efforts and the Charter will be used by the countries for channelling bilateral, multilateral and international resources for health into priority areas.

Night Bus Service No. 082

1175. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4326 on the 22nd March, 1979 regarding night bus service No. 082 and state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted and if so, with what results;

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative what further action is proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(c) whether Government are examining scheme to extend the last trip from Central Secretariat till midnight by providing two or three additional trips after the existing last trips in each of the three routes, 720, 730 and 740?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A number of loading surveys have been carried out which reveal that the requirements are adequately met by the present arrangements.

(c) No, Sir.

Integrated Mass Transit System for Delhi

1176. **SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to see that an integrated mass transit system involving Parikrama railway and DTC is implemented so as to provide an easy and cheap mode of transport to the public in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): The proposal relating to provision of electrified rail commuter services along the Ring Railway line with spurs to Shakurbasti and Tughlakabad at a cost of Rs. 21.61 crores, has not yet been approved by the Planning Commission. In this connection, a meeting was held in the Planning Commission on 4th January 1980 at the Secretaries' level and the following decisions were taken:—

(i) The question of keeping the fares of the proposed commuter services at or above the level of DTC fares may be discussed by the Planning Commission with the Railway Ministry.

(ii) The recommendations of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee in regard to suburban traffic may be considered before taking a final decision on the project.

In view of the above position, the project can be taken up by the Railways after the scheme is cleared by the Planning Commission and approved by the Cabinet.

Fly Over at Chatapathar Railway Crossing

1177. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to construct a Fly-over at Chatapathar Railway crossing at Asansal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The work of construction of road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 129 at Chatarpathar Railway Station of Eastenn Railway, has already been included in the Railway's Works Programme 1979-80. As the work is to be jointly financed and executed by the Railway and the State Government it will be taken up for execution as soon as the acceptance of the detailed estimate by the Government of West Bengal is received by the Railway.

(c) Does not arise.

Overbridge near Delhi Cantt. Railway Station

1178. **SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA**: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of over-bridge near Delhi Cantt. Railway Station is likely to start in the near future; and

(b) if so, when; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The work is likely to start during 1980-81.

दिल्ली अहमदाबाद मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

1179. श्री मनमोहन देव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली अहमदाबाद मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का काम हाथ में ले लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस को पूरा करने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति, हुई है ; और

(क) वह लाइन मिलने समय तक बड़ी लाइन के रूप में कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर देगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाकर शर्मा) : (क) से (ग) : दिल्ली-मल्विया-नगर (934 कि० मी०) का बड़े भ्रामान में परिवर्तन एक अनुमोदित कार्य है जिस पर 100 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लागत पड़ेगी। यातायात संबंधी आवश्यकताओं और धन उपलब्ध होने पर इस परियोजना को निश्चित चरणों में प्रारम्भ किया जाना है। प्रथम चरण के रूप में बड़ी लाइन की उपसंरचना सहित फुलेरा-किशनगढ़ ब्रिज (50.97 कि० मी०) में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Accommodation for C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi

1180. SHR R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received several representations from the residents of Malviya Nagar, New Delhi regarding the improvised and inadequate accommodation provided to the CGHS Dispensary there but no action has been taken in this direction so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the doctors and other staff in the CGHS Dispensary in Malviya Nagar are also experiencing difficulties in performing their duties and if so, the reasons for not providing proper place to this dispensary; and

(d) whether some DDA Flats were earmarked to house this dispensary long ago but they have not been allotted to this dispensary and if so, the reasons therefor and when these flats would be given the possession for dispensary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Representations received from Resident Associations of Malviya Nagar have been considered. At present C.G.H.S. dispensary is functioning in Malviya Nagar in a private rented building which falls short of

our accommodation requirements. The doctors and other staff are also experiencing difficulties in performing their duties due to this reason. Alternative accommodation for this dispensary could not be located in Malviya Nagar despite all efforts including advertisements in the local newspapers several times.

(d) No, Sir.

सराय रोहिल्ला पर उपरि पुल

1181. श्री आश करण शंभार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सराय रोहिल्ला, दिल्ली में रेलवे लाइन उपरि पुल पर सीढ़ियां न होने से उस क्षेत्र के निवासियों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन और पटेल नगर स्टेशन स्थित रेलवे लाइन उपरि पुलों पर सीढ़ियां हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सराय रोहिल्ला स्थित पुल पर सीढ़ियों की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाकर शर्मा) : (क) सराय रोहिल्ला के उपरि पुल पर सीढ़ियों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है और न ही दिल्ली नगर नियम द्वारा इस प्रकार की मांग की गयी है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) यदि दिल्ली नगर निगम की ओर से इस बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होता है और वे इसकी लागत वहन करने को तैयार हों तो रेलवे इस प्रश्न की जांच करेगी।

Amendment to Indian Foreign Service Rules

1182. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the procedure in respect of amendment introduced to the Indian Foreign Service (Branch B) Recruitment, Cadre, Seniority and Promotion Rules, 1964; and

(b) if so, how many Class I Officers have got into regular I.F.S. cadre during the last one year?

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

(b) Does not arise.

US offer of Arms to India

1183. **SHRI BAPUSAHIB PARULKER:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. Government has offered to sell India sophisticated arms including electronic, navigational equipment and 'Sueart Bombs'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government to this offer by U.S.?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) the U. S. Government had conveyed to the Government of India that it was prepared to be more responsive to requests for military equipment, including items requiring more sophisticated technology. .

(b) Government of India's policy in this regard continues to be that India would obtain arms that it requires from abroad, including the U.S., as and when it is deemed necessary.

Compensation to Victims of Dacoities committed in Trains

1184. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government pay any compensation to the victims of dacoities committed in running trains;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Law and order including crime on the Railways is a State Subject. As such, no compensation is paid in such cases by the Railways.

Medical Test of Gangmen (CPC)

1185. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Gangmen (CPC) and others are being detained long for Medical Tests in Railway Hospital, Dhanbad for there being no provision of M.M.R. X-Ray at Dhanbad;

(b) the date of purchase and arrival of M.M.R. X-Ray machine at Railway Hospital, Dhanbad; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the installation of these Machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) It is true that there is backlog for medical tests in the absence of M.M. X-Ray machine at Dhanbad. However, instructions have been issued for large X-rays till the installations of this Machine.

(b) Order for M.M. X-ray Machine was placed on an overseas firm on 16th September, 1978. Major part was received in June, 1979 and other parts are expected in 2-3 months.

(c) Delay in installation of X-Ray Machine is on account of non-receipt of other parts and procedure involved or import.

Extension of A.P. Super-fast Express upto Visakhapatnam

1186. **SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation demanding

the extension of Andhra Pradesh Super Fast Express services upto Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken so far in this direction?

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

(a) No. However, requests have been made for attaching New Delhi-Waltair coaches to 123/124 A. P. Express.

(b) 123/124 Andhra Pradesh Express is a very popular fast inter city train connecting the State Capital of Andhra Pradesh with the Union Capital. Its extension to Waltair is not desirable as it will be resented by the present users. Running of a through coach between Waltair and New Delhi by this train is also not feasible as it is already running with the maximum load.

Nuclear Test in South Atlantic by South Africa

1187. **SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that South African Government have successfully conducted a nuclear test in South Atlantic during September last as published in the *Hindustan Times* dated 21st February, 1980; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) A signal from a U.S. Vela Satellite at 0052 hours GMT on 22nd September, 1979 provided an indication that South Africa might have conducted a nuclear explosion. At the request of the U.N. General Assembly, the U.N. Secretary-General is making an enquiry into the reported South African nuclear explosion.

(b) Government of India's reaction was made clear by its support to the

U.N. General Assembly Resolution (adopted on 26th November, 1979) condemning the reported explosion and asking the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action to prevent South Africa from further endangering international peace and security through acquisition of nuclear weapons.

Strikes in Scientific and Research Institutions

1188. **SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of scientific and Research Institutions under the Central Government/Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in which strikes or agitations are continuing at present; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to settle them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Ministry of Labour do not have information separately, for Scientific and Research institutions under the Central Government. This information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House. According to the Department of Science and Technology, however, there is no strike or agitation in any of the C.S.I.R. Laboratories.

Urge to start a Medical University in Karnataka

1189. **SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an urge from the Karnataka State to start a Medical University in the State on the lines of Agricultural University; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take early steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka had submitted a proposal in 1975 regarding establishment of a University of Health Sciences in the State. The matter was carefully examined in detail in consultation with the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. The central theme of the proposed University appeared to be the improvement of medical education standards and one of the functions proposed to be entrusted to this University was the determination and co-ordination of uniform standards in the field of medical education. In view of the fact that the responsibility for the maintenance of standards in medical education is the responsibility of the Medical Council of India, the subject being covered by Entry 66 of the Union List of the Constitution of India, it was beyond the constitutional jurisdiction of the State Government to set up such a University. In the circumstances the State Government was requested to drop the proposal at that time.

The State Government has recently revived its earlier proposal in the light of the deliberations of the Medical and Health Education Conference held in New Delhi on 27th—30th August, 1979. The recommendations of the Conference have not yet been finalised. In the circumstances, it is premature to take a final view in the matter.

Arrears of Provident Fund

1190. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total arrears of Provident fund has increased during the last two years and if so, the arrears of provident fund, State-wise for 1978 and 1979;

(b) the names of parties who have not paid provident fund arrears amounting to more than Rs. five lakhs as on 31st December, 1979; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to recover the outstanding amount of provident fund?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) The Employees' Provident Fund Authorities have reported as follows:—

(a) It is a fact that the provident fund arrears in respect of unexempted establishments have registered increase during the last 2 years. The State-wise arrear position as on 31st December, 1978 and 31st December, 1979 are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-594/80].

(b) and (c). Names of the parties who have not paid provident fund arrears amounting to more than Rs. Five Lakhs as on 31st December, 1979 and the action taken by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation against them are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-594/80].

Sitamarhi-Seohar Road of Bihar

1191. SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, in course of the implementation of Bagmati Project, Sitamarhi-Seohar road of Bihar which was all weather road has been rendered impassable for a great part of the year; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to construct a bridge over the Bagmati between the two embankments to facilitate the vehicular traffic over the Sitamarhi-Seohar Road?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Sitamarhi-Seohar road, including a bridge over Bagmati, is a State Road. Details supplied by the State Government show

that a portion of the road within the embankment of the Bagmati does remain impassable for a great part of the year but that the State Government decided in December, 1979 that necessary funds for the purpose of reconstruction of damaged road and bridge would be made available from the Plan Outlay of the State Government during the course of three years by which time the project is expected to be completed.

उत्तर प्रदेश में अनधिकृत फर्मों से श्रौषधियों की खरीद

1192. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे जिलों की संख्या क्या है जहाँ बजट से पूर्व अनधिकृत फर्मों से लाखों रुपये की श्रौषधियाँ खरीदी गई थी जब कि अधिकृत फर्मों की दरे बोगस फर्मों की तुलना में कम थी और इस बारे में विस्तृत सूचना क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या सीतापुर जिला भी ऐसे जिलों में से एक है ; यदि हाँ, तो श्रौषधियों की खरीद पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई थी और उन फर्मों के नाम क्या है जहाँ से ये श्रौषधियाँ खरीदी गई थी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Unemployed Engineers

1193. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total stock of degree and diploma-holder engineers of each category as at the end of March, 1979;

(b) how of these degree and diploma-holders, category-wise, have been absorbed in productive employment todate;

(c) how many of the engineers are fully or partly unemployed; and

(d) the factors responsible for unemployment and under-employment among engineers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). Available estimates, relating to 1977-78, of (a) the stock of degree and diploma level engineers, (b) the stock of economically active engineers (c) the stock of employed engineers and (d) the stock of unemployed engineers are given in Statement-I.

The number of engineer-job-seekers belonging to different specialities registered with the employment exchanges as on 31st December, 1978 (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) is given at Statement-II.

(d) Facilities for engineering education have been built up on the basis of projected rates of growth of the economy and unemployment among engineers has generally been due to the realised rates of growth of the economy being less than those envisaged in the successive Five Year Plans.

Statement I

Estimated Stock, Employment and Unemployment of Engineers in 1977-78

(figures in 000's)

	Engineers	
	Degree holders	Diploma holders
(1)	(2)	(3)
Total Stock . . .	244.6	350.8
Economically Active . . .	243.0	348.5
Employed . . .	224.9	278.0
Unemployed . . .	18.1	70.5

Statement II

Number of job-seekers registered as Engineers on Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December 1978 classified by branch of Engineering

Branch of Engineering	Graduates (including Post-Graduates)	Diploma Holders	TOTAL
Civil (including Overseas)	5,096	26,718	31,814
Mechanical	6,386	28,609	34,995
Electrical	6,055	27,294	33,349
Chemical	881	601	1,482
Metallurgical	495	967	1,462
Mining	73	128	201
Others	1,181	—	1,181
TOTAL	20,167	84,317	1,04,484

NOTE: Exclude figures for University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau except for Delhi and Maharashtra.

Detention of Indian Diplomat in Islamabad

1194. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian diplomat was held by Pakistani police at Islamabad on December 5, 1979 for several hours for interrogation on a false charge of spying;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistani police used third degree methods during interrogation; and

(c) what steps the Government of India have taken to demand an appropriate remedial action by Pakistani authorities for their unjustified action and for maltreatment of the Indian diplomat?

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

(b) The official was manhandled during interrogation, although the Pakistan authorities denied this.

(c) Government of India lodged a very strong protest with the Government of Pakistan both in Islamabad and in Delhi on this incident and conveyed their grave concern at this action.

Agencies Cheating Job Seekers

1195. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received by Government that some agencies are cheating the job seekers in the Gulf area;

(b) if so, what are the names of the agencies unearthed, if any, by Government which are swindling job seekers in the Gulf area; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Complaints are received from time to time against recruiting agencies or individuals alleging cheating of the job seekers on promises of employment in the Gulf area. On receipt of such complaints appropriate authorities are requested to investigate the matter and take action. According to reports cases registered against the following agencies have resulted in convictions:

1. M/s. Nagin Private Ltd.
2. M/s. Travelling Service.
3. M/s. International Travelling Service.
4. M/s. Appointment Aids Service.
5. M/s. Shiva International.
6. M/s. I.D.C. of India.
7. M/s. Popular Travel Agency.
8. M/s. Kings Travels, Cherukol, Mavelikara.

In addition, charges of cheating against 120 individuals were also substantiated and action taken.

(c) All complaints of agencies alleged to be swindling Indian job seekers are referred to appropriate police authorities for investigation and action. Our diplomatic missions in those countries to which large number of Indian workers are attracted for employment, involve themselves in identifying similar cases of allegations against unscrupulous recruiting agencies. They report these cases to the Government. The Government is also considering introducing new legislation on emigration which would provide for regulatory control over the recruiting agencies.

Provident Fund Office, New Delhi

1196. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of the Central Provident Fund

Commissioner has taken on rent for their office at Nehru Place premises @ 3.20 per sq. ft.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that earlier the Provident Fund Authorities had refused to take on rent the office at Nehru Place @ 2.65 per sq. ft.;

(c) if so, the reasons for taking the premises at Nehru Place on enhanced rent; and

(d) who is responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes. An accommodation measuring about 16,258 sq. ft. has been taken on rent for housing the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi, at Rs. 3.20 to Rs. 3.25 per sq. ft. with effect from the 1st February, 1980.

(b) The earlier proposal was for hiring about 32,000 sq. ft. of accommodation located in various floors of the building located at 60, Nehru Place for housing not only the Regional Office but also the Central Office located at Mayur Bhawan and Sri Ram Centre for Art and Culture. It was not considered desirable to shift all offices.

(c) The office of the R.P.F.C. Delhi was previously located in a residential area to which the D.D.A. raised a serious objection. The office had, therefore, to be shifted to a commercial area as per prevailing rent in that area.

(d) responsibility for the shifting of the premises from 11/10, Sadhu Vasawani Marg, New Delhi to 60, Nehru Place, New Delhi cannot be fixed on any particular officer or authority since it was necessitated by circumstances beyond the control of Employees Provident Fund Organisation.

Chettuvai Bridge on National Highway No. 17

1197. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAWA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) the reasons for the delay in issuing technical approval and financial sanction to estimates for Chettuvai Bridge and its approaches on National Highway No. 17; and

(b) when the sanction is likely to be accorded?

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

(a) and (b). The estimated cost of the Chettuvai (and not Chetturvai Bridge and its approaches, including Land Acquisition of approaches, on National Highway No. 17 in Kerala being Rs. 156.00 lakhs, the approval of Planning Commission, Expenditure Finance Committee and the Ministry of Finance is necessary before the Project is sanctioned. The approval of Planning Commission and Expenditure Finance Committee has since been obtained, while that of Ministry of Finance is still awaited. As soon as the project is approved by the Ministry of Finance, necessary technical approval and financial sanction will be issued.

Railway line in Tehri Garhwal

1198. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no railway line has been constructed in the Districts of Tehri Garhwal and Pauri Garhwal after the Independence;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in Mizoram, Meghalaya and other Eastern parts of the country railway line have been laid;

(c) if no, what are the reasons therefor; and

d) whether Government would consider laying the railway lines in Districts Tehri Garhwal and Pauri Garhwal keeping in view the fact that a survey was conducted during the British days?

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

(b) and (c). The construction of six new railway lines in the North Eastern Region has been approved during 1978-79, on the consideration of national integration and for stimulating the development of newly formed Hill States. Final location survey for these Rail links are in progress to start the construction work shortly.

(d) Due to limited financial resources, it has not been possible to consider this rail link. The Planning Commission have appointed a National Transport Policy Committee to evolve rational criteria for construction of new rail links including developmental and unremunerative lines in backward areas and the mode of financing them. The report of this Committee is yet to be submitted to the Government. The rail link in this area would be given due consideration in the light of the accepted recommendations of this Committee.

Quilon-Varkala Coastal Road Project

1199. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for financing from the Central Road fund the Quilon-Varkala Coastal Road project;

(b) when the proposal was received;

(c) whether sanction has been accorded to this road project in Kerala along the coastal line connecting Quilon, with Varkala the famous pilgrim and tourist centre; and

(d) if not, by what time the decision is expected?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). The Quilon-Varkala road is a State Road. The Kerala Government are, therefore, primarily responsible for its construction. In July, 1978, the State Government proposed four projects, for being financed from the Central Road Fund (ordinary) Reserve. Within the available funds only two of these projects could be approved. This project could not be considered for want of funds. State Government was apprised of this position in August, 1979 and requested to consider financing it from State's plan resources.

Opening of a Research Centre for Mental diseases in Ranchi

1200. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a research centre for the mental diseases in Ranchi as the climate of Ranchi is most suitable for this type of research; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Ranchi has already an Institute dealing with Training, Teaching, Service and Research pertaining to Mental diseases.

(b) Does not arise.

गावों में औषधियों के बितरण की योजना

1201. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व सरकार ने एक योजना प्रारम्भ की थी जिसके अंतर्गत गावों में औषधियाँ बितरित की जाती थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस योजना का व्यौरा क्या है तथा वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79

के दौरान उस योजना पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना लाभप्रद सिद्ध हुई और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस योजना को बन्द करेगी भयवा उसमें कोई परिवर्तन करेगी और यदि हाँ, तो उन परिवर्तनों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी हाँ, जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना देश में 2 अक्टूबर, 1977 से शुरू की गई थी। इसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण लोगों की प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या उपलब्ध कराने के साथ-साथ उन्हें स्वास्थ्य के निवारक और संवर्धक पहलुओं की जानकारी कराना भी है।

(ख) इस योजना के अंतर्गत यह व्यवस्था है कि प्रत्येक गांव ग्रामवा समुदाय जिसकी आबादी एक हजार हो एक प्रतिनिधि चुन सकता है, जो समाज की सेवा करने की उद्यत हो और जो लोगों का विश्वास पात्र हो। इस व्यक्ति को बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य के सरल पहलुओं का तीन महीने का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। इन जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों की तीन वर्ष से अधिक आयु का होना चाहिए और उसकी औपचारिक शिक्षा छठी कक्षा तक होनी चाहिए। लोग इन जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों के काम की निगरानी करने के लिए जिम्मेदार होंगे। सरकार को जिम्मेवारी उन्हें प्रशिक्षण और तकनीकी मार्गदर्शक देने की है। प्रशिक्षण के दौरान जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक को 200 रुपये प्रति मास का बजीछा दिया जाता है और उसके बाद उसे एक किट भी जाती है जिसमें साधारण रोगों का इलाज करने के लिये ग्राम दवाइयाँ होती हैं। प्रत्येक जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक को एक मेनुअल भी दिया जाता है जिसमें स्वास्थ्य, छोटी छोटी बीमारियों के उपचार और स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा के बारे में जानकारी दी गई है। जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक पूर्वकालिक स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी नहीं होते हैं और उनसे अपने निजी काम के अलावा प्रतिदिन लगभग 2-3 घंटों तक अपने फालतू समय में समाज का स्वास्थ्य कार्य करने की आशा की जाती है। एक बार काम शुरू करने पर जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की देख-रेख के लिये 50-रुपये प्रति मास का मानदम मिलता है और साथ ही दवाइयों के स्टॉक की पूर्ति के लिये उसे प्रति मास 50/- रुपये मूल्य की दवाइया दी जाती है। जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक से वे काम अपेक्षित हैं :—नवजात और छोटे बच्चों को रोग के टीके आदि लगाने में मदद करना, पोषिक आहार को बांटना, मलेरिया का उपचार करना तथा रक्त के नमूनों को इकट्ठा करना, और लोगों की उपचार संबंधी प्रारम्भिक आवश्यकताओं को देखने के साथ-साथ छोटे परिवार के सदस्यों का प्रचार करना। इसका समय बर्तन यह है कि स्वास्थ्य

का काम जो अब तक अधिकतर सरकार द्वारा देखा जाया करता था पहली बार उसे लोगों के हाथों में सौंपा जायेगा। इस योजना पर चर्चा की गई राशि इस प्रकार है :—

(रुपये लाखों में)

1977-78	420.96
1978-79	1704.76

(ग) योजना आयोग की सिफारिशों पर 1978-79 में जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना का मूल्यांकन राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान द्वारा देश के छः अन्य संस्थानों के साथ मिलकर किया गया। इन मूल्यांकनों की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार इस योजना का स्वागत किया है। इस योजना को बंद करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इस योजना को इसके काम काज में समुचित सुधारों के साथ साथ उन राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में भी चलाया जा रहा है जो इस कार्यक्रम का विस्तार करने के लिये सहमत हो गये हैं।

Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund

1202. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund has been introduced in different States of the country;

(b) if so, the name of the States and the year of introduction;

(c) what is the extent of contribution of such fund both by the Central Government and State Governments (year-wise and State-wise); and

(d) what are the states in which Government are considering to introduce such fund for the welfare of Beedi workers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund was established by the Central Government with effect from 15th February, 1977 under a Central Act. Out of the Central Fund welfare facilities are being financed in all the principle

beedi manufacturing States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka; Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) The fund was financed till 28th February, 1979 entirely by levy of cess, as a duty of excise, at the rate of 25 paise per kg. of tobacco issued from warehouse for the manufacture of beedis. There has been no collection of this cess since 1st March 1979 due to abolition of excise on un-manufactured tobacco in the Finance Act, 1979. No other contribution is made by the Central or State Governments to this Fund.

(d) There is no proposal to set up separate funds for welfare of Beedi Workers in any State.

Konkan Railway in Western Coast

1203. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the construction of the Konkan Railway in the Western Coast of the country;

(b) when the same will be completed; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Construction of only Apta-Roha line (62 kms.) of West Coast Konkan Railway has so far been sanctioned. The work is in progress and the section from Apta to Pen is expected to be completed by middle of 1980 and the remaining portion from Pen to Roha a year later.

Upgradation of Posts in Railways

1204. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have decided to upgrade, or enhance

the pay scales of certain posts in the Railways during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of posts so upgraded or the scales of pay enhanced; and

(c) the total annual financial burden to be borne by Government on this account?

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

(i) *In gazetted cadres:*

Except for 18 Senior Administrative Grade posts which have been redesignated as Additional General Managers on the Indian Railways with a special pay of Rs. 250 per month, no other pay scales have been upgraded or enhanced. It may, however, be added that an overall view of the total organisation and management structure of the Railways has been taken to fill in the structural gaps so as to introduce essential administrative reforms in the system and for improving the efficiency. For this purpose no new pay scales have been framed, but a triennial review of the cadres, as recommended by the 3rd Pay Commission and accepted by the Government, has been finalised. Only the number of posts in the senior levels within the existing pay scales, right from Group 'C' to Group 'B' to Group 'A' have been enhanced but without increasing the total number of posts. This is to effect essential decentralisation and provide more powers at the field level. The total number of such posts enhanced to senior levels are:—

From Group 'C' to Group 'B'..874

From Group 'B' to Group 'A'..672

This will also result in upward movement, within Group 'C', of about 1500 staff.

(ii) *In non-gazetted cadres:*

During the current financial year about 5100 posts in the categories of

Commercial/Office/Weigh Bridge/Trains Clerks, Telephone Operators, Shunting Jamadars/Masters, Welfare/Personnel/HER Inspectors, Staff Nurses, Typists, Laboratory Assistants, TXRs/ Carriage & Wagon Inspectors, Station Masters and Operating/Maintenance staff in the Central Railway's Kalyan Power House have been upgraded and placed in the higher pay scales.

(c) (i) *In gazetted cadres:*
Rs. 62 lakhs per annum.

(ii) *In non-gazetted cadres:* ..
About Rs. 1.80 crores per annum.

Per Capita National Expenditure on Health and Family Planning

1205. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita national expenditure on health and family planning during the last three years and how far success have been achieved in Government's objective in this regard;

(b) what is the number of qualified medical and para-medical personnel per thousand persons; and

(c) the estimate of number of hospital beds per thousand persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The per capita expenditure on health and family welfare for the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 has been estimated at Rs. 10.55, Rs. 11.93 and Rs. 14.38 respectively. The Government is progressively trying to expand Health Services throughout the country, particularly in the rural areas.

(b) The number of qualified allopathic medical personnel and para-medical personnel (nurses) during the year 1978-79 was 0.27 and 0.17 respectively, per thousand population.

(c) As on 1-1-1979 the number of hospital beds was 0.71 per thousand population.

Rail Lines in Punjab since 1947

1206. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of new railway lines laid in the country since 1947; and

(b) the share of Punjab in this mileage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) 7,992.395 Kms. upto end of March, 1979.

(b) 135.75 Kms.

बिहार में दानापुर-नौबतपुर सड़क

1207. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या नौबतपुर और परिबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना जिला (बिहार) में दानापुर-नौबतपुर सड़क बहुत हो टूटी फटी हालत में है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से इस सड़क की मरम्मत कभी नहीं की गयी;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) सरकार ने इस सड़क के पुनः निर्माण के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

नौबतपुर और परिबहन मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) : (क) से (घ). संविधान के अनुसार, केंद्रीय सरकार उन्हीं सड़कों के लिए जिम्मेदार है जो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित की गई हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को छोड़ कर अन्य सभी सड़कों की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। विचाराधीन सड़क राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नहीं है, और यह जिला बोर्ड की सड़क है। राज्य प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि सितम्बर, 1979 में राज्य सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग ने इस सड़क के खगील-नौबतपुर खंड में सुधार-कार्य करने के लिए 55 लाख रुपये की प्रशासनिक भंडारी दी थी। इस सड़क में विचारा-

धीन सड़क का लगभग आधा हिस्सा या जलस्त है। सड़क के बीच भवन में मरम्मत इत्यादि करने के लिए अभी इसे किसी कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है।

बीड़ी श्रमिकों को बोनस

1208 श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या भवन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य उद्योगों में कार्यरत श्रमिकों की भांति बीड़ी श्रमिकों को बोनस देने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा अन्य मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) से (ग). बोनस संदाय अधिनियम, 1965 ऐसे प्रत्येक कारखाने और प्रत्येक अन्य प्रतिष्ठान पर लागू होता है, जिसमें किसी लेखा वर्ष के दौरान किसी भी दिन 20 या उससे अधिक व्यक्ति नियोजित हैं। "संबंधित सरकार" को अधिकार है कि वह राज-पत्र में दो मास का नोटिस देकर ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों पर इस अधिनियम को लागू कर सकती है जिनमें 20 से कम परन्तु 10 से अधिक व्यक्ति नियोजित हों। ऐसा प्रत्येक कर्मचारी, जिसने किसी प्रतिष्ठान में वर्ष में कम से कम तीस कार्य दिन काम किया है, अधिनियम के अधीन ग्राह्य बोनस का हकदार है। प्रतिष्ठानों में नियोजित ऐसे बीड़ी कर्मकार, जो उक्त मानदंडों को पूरा करते हैं, अधिनियम के अधीन बोनस के हकदार हैं।

अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की है, जो बीड़ी कारखानों/प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में "संबंधित सरकार" है।

Leprosy Beggars and Leprosy Patients in Gujarat

1209. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the number of leprosy beggars and other leprosy patients in Gujarat state;

(b) the details of the Centres where leprosy treatments are available in Gujarat State;

(c) the number of patients in each Centre; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to control this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NILHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The exact number of leprosy beggars and other leprosy patients in Gujarat State is not known. The estimated number of leprosy beggars is about 2500. The number of leprosy patients in Gujarat

who have been registered for treatment is 56,838.

(b) and (c). The available information is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Under National Leprosy Control Programme, steps are being taken by the Government for early detection and regular treatment of leprosy patients in order to contain the disease. This Programme covers all the States in which leprosy is endemic, including Gujarat.

Statement
Registered No. of Leprosy patients in each Centre as on 31st January, 1960

Sl. No.	District	Institutions/Units/Centres	Total No. of Patients		
			Indoor	Out-door	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Valsad		L.C. Units 2	..	5727	5727
		S.E.T. Units 53	..	2553	2553
		U.L. Centres 5	..	1798	1798
		Total	..	10,078	10,078
2. Surat		L.C. Units 2	..	4913	4913
		S.E.T. Units 37	..	2684	2684
		U.L. Centre 5	..	1285	1285
		Vol. Organisation	..	2034	2034
		Parvatibai Lep. Hospital, Surat	178	2530	2708
		Total	178	13,446	13,624
3. Bharuch		L.C. Units 1	..	2726	2726
		S.E.T. Units 48	..	3831	3831
		U.L. Centre. 3	..	623	623
		Vol. Org. 1	..	248	248
		Total	..	7428	7428
4. Vadodara		L.C. Units 1	..	3406	3406
		S.E.T. Units 61	..	3412	3412
		U.L. Centres 2	..	1563	1563
		Vol. Org. 1	..	384	384
		Ansuya Lep. Hospital	74	327	1401
		Total	74	10,092	10,166

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Panchmahal:	L.C. Units . . . . .	..	2382	2382
		S.E.T. Units 58 . . . . .	..	3695	3695
		U.L. Centres 2 . . . . .	..	377	377
		Total . . . . .	..	6,454	6,454
6	Ahmedabad	U.L. Centres 1 . . . . .	..	1378	1378
		Kagrapih Leprosy Hospital	133	602	735
		Total	133	1980	2113
7.	Bhavnagar	S.E.T. Units 13 . . . . .	..	263	263
		M.P. Shah, Lep. Hospital, Bhavnagar	176	301	477
		Total	176	564	740
8.	Junagadh	L.C. Units 1 . . . . .	..	1336	1336
		U.L. Centres 2 . . . . .	..	417	417
		Leprosy Hosp. Junagadh	63	445	508
		Total	63	2198	2261
9.	Gandhinagar	S.E.T. Units 1 . . . . .	..	24	24
		Total . . . . .	..	24	24
10.	Banaskantha	S.E.T. Units 16 . . . . .	..	347	347
		Total . . . . .	..	347	347
11	Sabarkantha	S.E.T. Units 15 . . . . .	..	703	703
		Total . . . . .	..	703	703
12.	Mehsana	S.E.T. Units 11 . . . . .	..	236	236
		Total . . . . .	..	236	236
13.	Jamnagar	S.E.T. Units 12 . . . . .	..	481	481
		Total . . . . .	..	481	481
14.	Rajkot	S.E.T. Units 4 . . . . .	..	282	282
		Total . . . . .	..	282	282
15.	Amreli	S.E.T. Unit 1 . . . . .	..	8	8
		Total . . . . .	..	8	8
16.	Kheda	S.E.T. Units 12 . . . . .	..	1316	1316
		Total . . . . .	..	1316	1316

1	2	3	4	5	6
17. Dangs	.	S.ET. Units 12	..	577	577
	.	Total	..	577	577
	.	Grand Total	624	56,214	6,838

L.C. Unit . . . Leprosy Control Unit.

S.E.T. Unit . . . Survey, Education and Treatment Unit.

U.L. Centre . . . Urban Leprosy Centre.

Vol. Org. . . . Voluntary Organisation.

Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labourers and Demand for its Increase

1210. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wages fixed for Agricultural labourers in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any demand for its increase in Gujarat State; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a). Minimum Wages for agricultural workers fixed under the Minimum Wages Act in various States/Union Territories as per available information are given in statement attached.

(b) and (c). According to available information the State Government of Gujarat are considering appointment of a committee for the purpose of revision of minimum wages for agricultural labourers.

Statement

State-wise minimum wages in Agriculture

Name of the Stock	Date from which effective	Rate of wages
(1)	(2)	(3)
Central Government	18th Sept. 1976	@Rs. 4.45 to Rs. 6.50 per day according to areas.
Andhra Pradesh	2nd Dec. 1975	Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 5.00 per day according to areas.
Assam	October, 1974	Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 6.00 per day without meals or Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 5.50 per day with one meal, according to occupation.

@Notification calling comments for revision of minimum wages in the range of Rs. 5.10 to 5.50 (for unskilled workers) has been issued.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Bihar	July, 1975	*Rs. 4.50 with one meal/Nashta in unirrigated areas and Rs. 5.00 with one meal/Nashta in irrigated areas.
Gujarat	5th January, 1976	Rs. 5.50 per day.
Haryana	21st Dec. 1979	Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 10.00 per day with meals or Rs. 9.00 to Rs. 12.00 per day according to type of work.
Himachal Pradesh	1st Oct. 1977	Rs. 5.25 per day.
Jammu and Kashmir	No minimum wages have been fixed so far.	
Karnataka	2nd October, 1975	Rs. 3.25 to Rs. 5.60 per day according to class of operation and type of land.
Kerala	15th September, 1975	Rs. 6.50 per day for light work and Rs. 8.00 per day for hard work.
Madhya Pradesh	5-5-1979	Rs. 5.00 with customary perquisites if any.
Maharashtra	1st Nov. 1978	Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 5.50 per day according to areas.
Manipur	1-3-1977	Rs. 50 per day.
Meghalaya	2nd Sept. 1975	(a) Rs. 4.50 per day with one meal or Rs. 5.00 per day according to operations. (b) Rs. 5.50 with one meal or Rs. 6.00 per day according to operation.
Nagaland	31st Jan. 1978	Rs. 8/- per day.
Orissa	1st Jan. 1976	Rs. 4.00 per day.
Punjab	1-1-1979	*Khadi area—Rs. 8.70 per day or Rs. 6.70 per day with meals other areas—Rs. 9.70 per day or Rs. 7.70 per day with meals.
Rajasthan	1-1-1980	Rs. 6.25 to Rs. 8.00 according to areas.
Sikkim	Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has not been extended.	
Tamil Nadu	15-9-1979	Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 7.00 per day according to type of operations, except in East Thanjavur where wage rates have been fixed under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969.
Tripura	1-12-1979	Rs. 7.00 per day.

*The minimum rates of wages in the employment in agriculture are linked to the Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers.

(1)	(2)	(3)															
Uttar Pradesh	23rd Oct. 1975	Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 6.50 per day according to zones.															
West Bengal	30-9-1974	<table> <tr> <th colspan="3">Daily Rate</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>Basic</th><th>D.A. Total</th></tr> <tr> <td>Adult :</td><td>5.60</td><td>2.31 7.91</td></tr> <tr> <td>Child :</td><td>4.00</td><td>1.68 5.68</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">(D.A. as on November, 1979)</td></tr> </table>	Daily Rate				Basic	D.A. Total	Adult :	5.60	2.31 7.91	Child :	4.00	1.68 5.68	(D.A. as on November, 1979)		
Daily Rate																	
	Basic	D.A. Total															
Adult :	5.60	2.31 7.91															
Child :	4.00	1.68 5.68															
(D.A. as on November, 1979)																	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1st June, 1976	Rs. 5.50 per day.															
Arunachal Pradesh	Fixation of minimum wages is under consideration.																
Chandigarh	28-4-1979	Rs. 7.70 to Rs. 9.00 per day with meals or Rs. 9.70 to Rs. 11.00 per day, according to nature of work.															
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15th April, 1976	Rs. 5.50 per day .															
Delhi	1-1-1980	Rs. 9.25 per day.															
Goa, Daman and Diu	25-2-1976	Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 5.00 per day according to class of work.															
Mizoram	Fixation of minimum wages in agriculture is under consideration.																
Pondicherry	1st May, 1976	Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 9.00 per day according to areas and nature of work.															
Lakshadweep	There are no agricultural workers in the Union Territory.																

Status of Ayurvedic Degree Holders and B.A.M. and S. Graduates

1211. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to equalise the status of Ayurvedic Degree holders and B.A.M. & S. Graduates;

(b) whether Government also propose to restrict the B.A.M. & S. Graduates to prescribe Ayurvedic Medicines only; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, the reaction of the B.A.M. & S. Graduates thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI Nihar Ranjan Laskar): (a) All BAMS qualifications included in the

Second Schedule of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, are equivalent to an Ayurvedic Degree.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Truce for Boosting National Economy

1212. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of the All India Organisation of Employers called on him in the last week of February this year and suggested a two-year truce for boosting national economy;

(b) if so, what other suggestions and demands were made by the deputation; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) A deputation of All India Organisation of Employers made this suggestion.

(b) Other suggestions related to payment of minimum bonus, recognition of trade unions, setting up of independent industrial relations commission and promotion of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes.

(c) The suggestions are under consideration of Government.

Zimbabwe Elections

1213. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA YEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "front-line" states in Africa have criticised the recent elections in Zimbabwe as being not free and fair;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any reports from its representatives stationed abroad about the nature and conduct of these elections; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The "front-line" states had criticised certain decisions of the British Governor but they have welcomed the outcome of the elections in Zimbabwe.

(b) and (c). Information received from our representatives confirms the broad conclusions of the Commonwealth Observer Group. This Group, under the Chairmanship of Shri Rajeshwar Dayal, noted a number of shortcomings but came to the unanimous conclusion that the "elections upto the end of polling can be considered to have been free and fair to the extent that it provided an adequate and acceptable means of determining the wishes of the people in a democratic manner."

गंगा नदी पर रेलवे पुल

1214. प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना में गंगा नदी पर रेलवे पुल के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव की रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ख) इस रेलवे पुल का निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाकर शरीफ) : (क) वर्तमान प्रस्ताव गंडक क पश्चिम में पटना की सोनपुर के साथ मिलाने के लिए है । लेकिन, योजना पर विचार करने से पहले, नमूना प्रयोगों आदि के द्वारा इसका अध्ययन किया जाना आवश्यक है ताकि पटना सिटी की संरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जा सके । इस पहलू पर केन्द्रीय जल एवं बिजली अनुसंधान स्टेशन, पुणे द्वारा अभी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) उक्त तकनीकी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने तथा घन उपलब्ध होने पर ही इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जा सकता है ।

Clearance of Import Cargoes

1215. SHRI FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether slow clearance of import cargoes from the sheds is causing concern to the shipping department;

(b) if so, whether this is acting as a deterrent to smooth flow of export cargoes through the same sheds;

(c) if so, whether this in turn slows down the loading rate and compels the ships to stay on the berths for much longer period;

(d) if so, whether Government have taken or are considering drastic steps to improve the clearance of import cargoes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) There has been, at times, congestion due to slow clearance of import cargo from some of the major ports. However, the position has been

changing from time to time and from port to port.

(b) and (c). For export cargo, special arrangements have been made to provide accommodation in transit sheds and exports are not generally affected due to slow clearance of import cargo except at Bombay, Cochin and Paradip Ports.

(d) and (e). Suitable measures have been taken by the port authorities and the Government to clear the cargo from the ports as expeditiously as possible. This problem of slow clearance of import cargo from the sheds, however, comes up in a few major ports only and not in all of them at any particular time.

Freight Hike

1216. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the News-Item published in the *Economic Times* (New Delhi Edition) of 29th February, 1980 under caption "A. I. S. C. 'NO' to freight Hike"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to save the interests of the Shipping Industry?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Standing Consultative Committee on Freight and Shipping Services constituted by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of the Director General of Shipping have urged the Shippers and the Indian member lines of the India-Pakistan-Bangladesh-UK/Continent conference to resume discussions/negotiations with a view to arriving at mutually satisfactory agreement on the quality of service and the frequency of services. The Secretary of the Con-

ference has been requested to convey the strong feeling of the Indian shippers to the Conference Headquarters in London. The Standing Committee will continue to help the two sides in their discussions.

अनुभवहीन बेरोजगार स्नातकों को रोजगार

1217. श्री छीतू भाई गायिल : क्या अख्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बहुत से अनुभवहीन बेरोजगार स्नातकों ने अपने नाम देश के विभिन्न रोजगार केन्द्रों में पंजीकृत करवाए हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब इन व्यक्तियों को साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया जाता है, तो उनके प्रमाणपत्रों की जांच करने के बाद भी अनुभव के अभाव में अधिकारीगण उन्हें रोजगार प्रदान नहीं करते ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार मामले पर विचार करेगी और नियमों में संशोधन करेगी ताकि इन स्नातकों को रोजगार मिल सके ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा अख्य मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) नियोजकों द्वारा भेजे गए मांग पत्रों में निदिष्ट योग्यताओं और अनुभव के अनुसार ही रोजगार कार्यालय अधिसूचित रिक्तियों के लिए सम्प्रेषण करते हैं । पदों की भर्ती के लिए आवश्यक योग्यताएं और अनुभव भर्ती नियमों में निर्धारित किए जाते हैं । जहां कहीं नियमों में अनुभव का होना भर्ती के लिए आवश्यक शर्त के रूप में होता है, वहां यह जरूरी होता है कि सम्प्रेषित किए गए उम्मीदवार ऐसी शर्त पूरी करते हैं ।

(ग) भर्ती के लिए आवश्यक समझी गई योग्यताएं और अनुभव प्रत्येक मामले में गुणों के आधार पर कार्य अपेक्षाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए नियमों में निर्धारित किए जाते हैं । इस संबंध में नियमों में सामान्य संशोधन करना कठिन होगा ।

Level Crossing

1218. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposal for construction of

a level crossing at the Ludlow Jute Mill Gate and a 1/4 Km. Road connecting the said gate and Chengail station under Kharagpur Division; and

(b) what is the time-limit of implementing such a decision?

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

(a) No proposal has been received from the State Government sponsoring a level crossing at km 28/30 between Chengail and Fuleswar Stations (on Howrah-Kharagpur Section). Only a representation was received by the Railway directly in June 1976.

(b) The proposal for such a level crossing is required to be sponsored by the State Government (Road Authority) together with an undertaking to bear the entire cost involved. As they have not so far sponsored the proposal, it is not possible to say at this stage, when the level crossing would be provided. There is already a level crossing at km 29/6 for use of public.

Recognition to Kampuchea

1219. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of according diplomatic recognition to the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by Heng Samrin has been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of Government.

Sale of Bogus Railway Tickets

1220. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases regarding sale of false and bogus railway tickets and railway warrants by the railway employees working on certain Railways have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of arrests of railway employees, if any, made in this connection during the last one year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check such cases in other railway divisions and to prevent their recurrence?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The details of the cases during the last one year from 1st March, 1979 to 29th February, 1980 in which sale of false and bogus Railway Tickets and railway warrants by the railway employees came to the notice of the Zonal Railways are indicated below alongwith number of Railway employees arrested:—

(1) During a vigilance raid at Buxar station on 7th July, 1979, 5 second-class used railway tickets were recovered. Disciplinary proceedings have been instituted against the Assistant Booking Clerk.

(2) On 8th July, 1979 used railway tickets were recovered from booking counter of Patna Junction. GRP/Patna registered a No. 5 dated 8th July, 1979 under section 109, 120 (B), 420, 409, 467, 446 and 471, IPC.

(3) On 29th September, 1979 on information of an Asstt. Coaching Clerk, an outsider was caught at Surat Station while handing over

47 used Railway tickets to the clerk. Enquiries revealed that the used tickets had been obtained from a ticket collector of Bombay Central on payment of illegal gratification. On the next day the Ticket Collector was also caught accepting Rs. 20/- from the outsider. The Ticket Collector has been suspended and further necessary action will be taken after investigation.

(4) During two surprise checks, one by Commercial Officers of Danapur Division on 4th November 1979, and one surprise check by Railway Vigilance on 26th December 1979, at Patna station of Eastern Railway, used/spurious printed card tickets were found in the ticket tubes at the booking counters. CBI registered a regular case RC No. 24/79 on 28th December 1979 under section 120 (B), 420, 414 and 468 IPC and section 3 of Railway Property (Unlawful possession) Act and 5(2) read with 5(1) (c) and (d) of IPC Act. The CBI also recovered forged Railway warrants which were encashed from booking counters, in possession of railway employees. Three Railway Employees were arrested and sent to judicial custody and later on they were released on bail. The employees have been placed under suspension. Further investigation by CBI is in progress.

(5) On 17th February, 1980 during a raid by Eastern Railway Vigilance branch at Jamalpur booking office a large number of tickets were recovered from the booking counter. Case is under process for further action.

(6) In February 1980, cases of sale of false Railway tickets from Sadat Railway station of N.E. Railway to Dadar and Serampur came to N.E. Railway's notice. Assistant Station Master, Sadat station who was considered responsible, was transferred from Sadat and placed under suspension. Police authori-

ties were apprised but no Railway employee was arrested. Disciplinary action against the Railway employee is under process.

(7) Three complaints regarding resale of tickets by Railway staff were received by N. Railway vigilance. Investigation in one complaint did not reveal anything incriminating. Other two complaints are under examination.

(c) Frequent surprise checks at reservation and booking counters and on trains are made by the Vigilance Branch, and Ticket checking staff of the Commercial Branch to detect cases of irregular travel on bogus railway tickets, warrants etc. Special raids are also conducted by the Vigilance Organisations in association with anti-fraud squads of the Commercial Department and C.B.I., to check such malpractices.

National Minimum Wage for Beedi Industry

1221. SHRI B. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps for introducing a national minimum wage for the beedi industry; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):

(a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

Upgradation of Posts in Railway Ministry

1222. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 7729 on the 19th April, 1979 regarding

upgradation of posts in Railway Ministry and state:

(a) the number of posts, category-wise instead of Group existing prior to 1st January, 1973 and at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that posts in the lower categories are always surrendered to create top posts, the reasons for reducing 90 Group 'C' posts and 4 Group 'D' posts to create 'A' and 'B' Group posts; and

(c) in what way economy is achieved by reducing 8 posts of Additional Members and creation of 5 new posts in its place?

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

(b) No. This has been resorted to in extreme administrative exigencies only. At present surrender of non-gazetted posts so as to create gazetted posts is prohibited. The reduction in the number of Grade 'C' and Grade 'D' posts is mainly due to the following reasons:

(i) Studies carried out by Staff Inspection Unit.

(ii) Introduction of the Desk Officer System as per policy of the Government.

(iii) Upgradation of Group 'D' posts to Group 'C' for improving promotion prospects for lower categories of staff.

(c) By reducing the number of posts, the Railways have effected a saving of about Rs. 1,19,700 per annum.

Statement

Sl. No.	Designation of the post	Number of posts	
		Prior to Upgradation (1-1-73)	As on date
1	2	3	4
<i>Group 'A'</i>			
1	Members	5	5
2	Additional Members.	8*	..
3	Advisers . . . . .	..	3
4	Directors & equivalent	21	26
5	Additional Directors & equivalent	4	25
6	Joint Directors & equivalent	55	82
7	Deputy Directors & equivalent	115	111
<i>Group 'B'</i>			
8	Section Officers & equivalent	157	173
9	Grade 'A' Stenographers	13	14
10	Grade 'B' Stenographers	11	36
<i>Group 'C'</i>			
11	Assistants	507	467
12	U.D.Cs.	160	134
13	L.D.Cs	304	292

1	2	3	4
14	Steno Grade 'C'	204	180
15	Steno Grade 'D'	131	142
16	Miscellaneous.	408	409
	<i>Group 'D'</i>		
17	Record Sorter.	9	16
18	Daftiy	82	75
19	jamadars	27	27
20	Selection Grade Peon. . . . .	..	23.
21	Peon	238	215
22	Mate-Cleaner	6	6
23	Selection Grade Cleaner. . . . .	..	10
24	Cleaner	52	42
25	jamadar Sweeper	2	2
26	Selection Grade Sweeper.. . . .	..	1
27	Sweeper	22	16
28	Selection Grade Farash . . . . .	..	7
29	Farash	36	29
30	Waterman.. . . .	4	4
31	Head Malics.	2	2
32	Malics.	4	4
33	Garden Khalasies.-	9	9
34	Head Rakshaks.		6
35	Sanior Rakshaks.-	4	4
36	Rakshaks	10	10
37	Sainiks.. . . .	18	18
38	Tale. Khalasis.	2	..
39	Ferro Printer.	1	1
40	Spongeman	1	1
41	Press Khalasis.	1	..
42	Tape Splicers	4	4
43.	Assistant Watcher (Intelligence Directorate)	1	..
44	Peon. (Health, Family Planning).	2	2

*This includes one post of Director (Health) which was re-designated as additional Member (Health) w.e.f. 31-3-75.

Target fixed for Family Planning

1223. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state what is the target of Family Planning Programme fixed for the year 1979-80 for each State and the amount estimated to be spent for achieving the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): A statement showing the State-wise targets for various family planning methods and another showing the State-wise allocation intimated to the States for implementing the family welfare programme are given in statements I and II respectively.

Statement I*Family Planning Targets for the year, 1979-80*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Sterilisations	IUD	C.C. Users	O.P. Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	284,000	57,000	102,000	32,700
2	Assam	67,000	18,000	32,200	10,300
3	Bihar	280,000	84,000	150,200	48,200
4	Gujarat	188,000	57,000	196,000	21,600
5	Haryana	38,000	26,000	125,000	6,500
6	Himachal Pradesh	18,000	7,000	11,000	2,700
7	Jammu & Kashmir	26,000	12,000	14,100	4,500
8	Karnataka	166,000	67,000	79,400	25,500
9	Kerala	117,000	32,000	55,900	18,000
10	Madhya Pradesh	191,000	58,000	102,200	32,800
11	Maharashtra *	246,000	66,000	128,000	37,700
12	Manipur	6,000	2,600	3,100	1,000
13	Meizhalaya	6,000	1,800	3,300	1,000
14	Nagaland . . . . .	..	..	..	..
15	Orissa	133,000	40,000	48,000	15,300
16	Punjab	65,000	44,000	122,000	11,100
17	Rajasthan	138,000	62,000	79,000	23,800
18	Sikkim	250	..	..	..
19	Tamil Nadu	282,000	85,000	101,200	32,500
20	Tripura	8,000	2,500	4,400	1,400
21	Uttar Pradesh	472,000	318,000	295,000	81,100
22	West Bengal	221,000	67,000	118,300	38,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	A.N. Islands	9,000	500	500	100
24	Arunachal Pradesh	2,500	300	1,400	400
25	Chandigarh	2,000	1,800	7,000	500
26	D.N. Haveli	500	100	500	100
27	Delhi	25,000	23,000	135,000	5,900
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	6,000	1,400	2,700	900
29	Lakshadweep	200	100	300	..
30	Mizoram	1,600	1,000	1,100	400
31	Pondicherry	3,100	1,300	1,300	400
32	M/O Defence	20,000	5,000	41,000	10,300
33	M/O Railways	35,000	7,000	142,000	35,300
34	Comm. Distribution . . . .	..	..	2,900,000	..
ALL INDIA		3,054,050	1,148,900	5,003,100	500,000

Statement II

Allocations intimated to State Governments for implementation of Family Welfare Programme during 1979-80

Sl No	Stat	U.T/Agency	*Total Allocation (Rs in Lakhs)
1	2	3	
1	Andhra Pradesh		83 22
2	Assam		210 02
3	Bihar		719 34
4	Gujarat		628 57
5	Haryana		200 23
6	Himachal Pradesh		112 35
7	Jammu & Kashmir		111 18
8	Karnataka		620 75
9	Kerala		429 55
10	Madhya Pradesh		699 66
11	Maharashtra		720 90

1	2	3
12	Manipur	27 86
13	Meghalaya	23 73
14	Nagaland	6 90
15	Orissa	498 95
16	Punjab	281 68
17	Rajasthan	406 11
18	Sikkim	10 54
19	Tamil Nadu	616 33
20	Tripura	21 95
21	Uttar Pradesh	1435 31
22	West Bengal	532 90
23	A & N Islands	6 16
24	Arunachal Pradesh	3 33
25	Chandigarh	11 37
26	D & N Haveli	2 05
27	Delhi	87 15
28	Goa Daman & Diu	21 46

1	2	3
29. Lakshadweep . . .		0 91
30. Mizoram . . .		10 10
31. Pondicherry . . .		14 78

*Allocation are for Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health Services together.

National Highways in Madhya Pradesh

1224. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned during 1978-79 for the development of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that Bombay-Agra Road particularly between Bhopal-Indore needs heavy repairs; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Central and State Governments to improve the conditions of Highways in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Rs. 556 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The Bombay-Agra Road (National Highway No. 3) passes through Indore, Dewas, Bhaora, Guna, Shivpuri and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh. Bhopal does not fall on this route. It is not a fact that this National Highway needs heavy repairs. However, normal maintenance and repair requirements of this National Highway are being duly taken care of. The Central Government is responsible only for the National Highways in Madhya Pradesh. New improvement works worth about Rs. 22 crores are proposed to be sanctioned on these National Highways in addition to an expenditure of about Rs. 8 crores on their maintenance during the Sixth Plan period.

फारबीसगंज और बरौनी के बीच रेलगाड़ियों का चलना पुनः आरम्भ करना

1225. श्री डी० एब० बेठा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) पूर्वोत्तर सीमांत रेलवे और उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे की कौन सी रेलगाड़ियां वर्ष 1976 तक फारबीसगंज स्टेशन से बरौनी जंक्शन तक चला करती थी ;

(ख) इनमें से कितनी रेलगाड़ियां अभी भी चलती हैं और कितनी रेलगाड़ियों का चलना बन्द हो गया है तथा उनके बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या बन्द रेल गाड़ियों को पुनः चलाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इनको कब से चलाया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) (क) 1976 में और उसके बाद सहरसा के रास्ते फारबीसगंज और बरौनी के बीच दो जोड़ी गाड़ियां अर्थात् 67/68 कोसी एक्सप्रेस और 401/402 सवारी गाड़िया तथा कटिहार के रास्ते अन्य दो जोड़ी गाड़ियां अर्थात् 37/38 प्रयाग एक्सप्रेस और 35/36 सवारी गाड़िया चल रही थी ।

(ख) से (घ). विगत में कोयले की कमी के कारण 67/68 कोसी एक्सप्रेस, 35/36 और 401/402 सवारी गाड़ियों को समय-समय पर रद्द करना पड़ा था । इन्हें फिर से चालू किया जा चुका है ।

ऊपरी पुलों के निर्माण का मानदण्ड

1226. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) अत्यधिक यातायात वाले मार्गों पर ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे पर बीरमनाम में 'मोल रेलवे क्रॉसिंग' पर ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) इस मार्ग पर ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड से कितनी बार और कब-कब मांग की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) (क) इसके लिए कोई विशिष्ट मानदण्ड निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है, तथापि रेलवे की नीति यह है कि राज्य सरकार (सड़क प्राधिकरण) के साथ परवर्ती द्वारा निश्चित

प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार, लागत-बाँट के घाघरार पर व्यस्त समारों का ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों में बदलाव कर दिया जाये।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से निलकी समपार सं० 42 को ऊपरी सड़क पुल में बदलने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त समपार को ऊपरी सड़क पुल में बदलने के लिए दो बार माग की गयी है।

Coal Movement to Gujarat

1227. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal movement to industrial units in Gujarat, particularly Ahmedabad is "extremely poor";

(b) whether it is a fact that as against the monthly sponsored quota of 72 rakes of coal for industrial consumption in the city of Ahmedabad, the railways have allotted only 28 rakes in January, 1980 and only 11 rakes have come in during February, 1980;

(c) whether Government are aware that for want of coal, some industrial units are facing closure while many have a hand-to-mouth stock position;

(d) whether Government are aware that due to scarcity of diesel, coal movement by road is hampered badly to a "very critical" position; and

(e) if so, the measures taken to allot and move maximum number of coal rakes to industrial consumers of Gujarat expeditiously?

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

(a) Total movement of coal to Gujarat improved to 662 wagons per day in February 80 from 624 wagons per day in January 80 although movement to Ahmedabad area was less in February as compared to earlier months.

(b) In January 1980, 30.5 rakes were allotted for Ahmedabad area against a programme of 69 rakes. 17 rakes were allotted in February 1980 against a programme of 71 rakes for giving preference to movement of coal to Power Houses.

(c) Occasional reports are received regarding scarcity of coal from Gujarat as well as from other States.

(d) Similar reports are received from various States including Gujarat.

(e) Action has been taken to step up coal loading for consumers in Gujarat State as well as for other States within the overall increased coal loading now taking place.

National Plan to combat T.B. in Hill and Desert Areas

1228. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL. Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered to evolve a national plan to combat T.B. in hill and desert areas where the incidence of the disease is very high;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the present effort to control and eradicate T.B. is concentrated only in cities; and

(c) if so, what are the present Central Schemes that are operating in these areas with particular reference to Rajasthan and what financial help is being made available to State for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The National T. B. Control Programme includes hilly and desert areas also. There is no evidence to suggest that the incidence of T. B. disease is very high in these areas.

(b) No. The main aim of the National T. B. Control Programme is to extend the control facilities to the rural areas of the country.

(c) BCG Vaccine is being supplied entirely at the cost of the Central Government for providing protection to infants. Also anti-T.B. drugs are being provided free by the Central Government to Voluntary Bodies running T.B. Clinics.

Under the National T.B. Control Programme, cost of which is now shared 50:50 between the Central and the State Governments, the following assistance is being provided during 1979-80 to Rajasthan;

(Rs. in lacks)

1. Supply of Anti-T.B. Drugs to the State T.B. Centres	Rs. 4 50
2. Supply of material & equipments from International Agencies	Rs. 0 20
Total	Rs. 4 70

All the 26 Districts in Rajasthan have got fully equipped T.B. Clinics.

Officials of Ministry of External Affairs who have leased out their Houses to Foreign Missions

1229. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some officials of his Ministry have leased houses, owned by them or their dependents to foreign missions or their officials;

(b) whether a list of such officials with names and designations of the tenants and the rents received is compiled;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether these officials are in occupation of Government accommodation?

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

(b) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Wagon Repair Workshop

1230. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start a wagon repair workshop at Renigunta; and

(b) if so, whether the work has started?

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

(a) and (b). There is at present no proposal to set up a Wagon Repair Workshop at Renigunta. However, a Scheme for setting up a Carriage Repair Workshop at Tirupati (near Renigunta) on the South-Central Railway has been approved and included in the Railway's Works Programme for 1979-80. The preliminary work connected with construction of the Workshop has been started.

Visit of Hungarian Foreign Minister

1231. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hungarian Foreign Minister visited India in February, 1980 and discussed on various subjects; and

(b) if so, subjects discussed during his visit and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During his stay in Delhi the Hungarian Foreign Minister called on the President and Prime Minister and held official talks with the Minister of External Affairs. He also called on the Ministers of Commerce, Energy and Finance. During the talks a broad review of bilateral economic relations was made and the current international situation was discussed. The Hungarian Foreign Minister gave an ac-

count of the current strains being imposed on Detente and also expressed his country's continuing interest in the further consolidation of the process of Detente.

Fast Trains on New Delhi-Itarsi and Itarsi-Dadar Routes

1232. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the fast trains on New Delhi-Itarsi and Itarsi-Dadar Routes on 1st January, 1950, 1st January, 1960, 1st January, 1970 and 1st January, 1980 specifying train numbers and names if any; and

(b) how time capacity is determined and how much it was on the routes mentioned in Para (a) above and also on the dates mentioned above?

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

(a) A statement is attached.

(b) The sectional capacity is worked out by actual charting of train-paths on a master chart by plotting the paths of Mail, Express, Passenger and Goods trains. The line capacity available on different sections of the trunk route mentioned in (a) above, except for Bombay-Kalyan which is a suburban section, is indicated in statement attached.

Statement

Fast trains on New Delhi Itarsi and Itarsi-Dadar Routes.

(a) Following were the fast trains on the New Delhi-Itarsi and Itarsi-Dadar Routes on 1st Jan., 1950, 1st Jan., 1960., 1st Jan., 1970 and 1st Jan., 1980.

	<i>New Delhi-Itarsi Route</i>	<i>Itarsi-Dadar Route</i>
<i>1st Jan., 1950.</i>	1. 5/6 Punjab Mail 2. 197/198 Amritsar Exp. 3. 40/50 Grand Trunk Express 4. 3/4 Frontier Mail 5. 19/20 BB & CI Express	5/6 Punjab Mail 197/198 Amritsar Express 7/8 Calcutta Mail 27/28 Allahabad Express 20/30 Nagpur Express 1/2 Calcutta Mail
<i>1st Jan 1960</i>	1. 5/6 Punjab Mail 2. 57/58 Pathankot Express 3. 15/16 Grand Trunk Exp. 4. 21/22 Dakshin Express 5. 17/18 Madras-Delhi Janata 6. 3/4 Frontier Mail 7. 63/64 Toofan Express 8. 23/24 Delhi-Bombay Central Janata Express 9. 25/26 New Delhi-Bombay, Central Bi-weekly A.C. Express 10. 19/20 Dehradun Express. 11. 33/31 Indore-Bilaspur Exp.	5/6 Punjab Mail 57/58 Pathankot Express 7/8 Calcutta Mail 27/28 Kashi Express 1/2 Calcutta Mail 20/30 Howrah Bombay Express via Nagpur.
<i>1st Jan., 1970</i>	1. 5/6 Punjab Mail 2. 57/58 Amritsar Express 3. 15/16 G.T. Express. 4. 21/22 Dakshin Express 5. 17/18 Madras-Delhi/Janata 6. 3/4 Frontier Mail	5/6 Punjab Mail 57/58 Amritsar Express 7/8 Calcutta Mail 27/28 Varanasi Express 41/42 Bombay-Ahmedabad-Hydrabad Express

*New Delhi-Itarsi Route**Itarsi-Dadar Route*

1st Jan. 930.

7. 63/64 Toofan Express	1/2 Calcutta Mail
8. 79/80 Taj Express	39/40 Dadar-Nagpur Exp
9. 77/78 Utkal Express	29/30 Howrah-Bombay Exp.
10. 23/24 Delhi-Bombay Janata Express	
11. 25/26 A.C. /Paschim Exp.	
12. 10/27 Dehradun Express	
13. 35/36 Bilaspur-Bhopal Exp.	
1. 5/6 Punjab Mail	5/6 Punjab Mail
2. 57/58 Amritsar Exp.	57/58 Amritsar Exp.
3. 121/122 T.N. Express	27/28 Varanasi Exp.
4. 123/124 A.P. Express.	41—170/42—169 Bombay
5. 125/126 K.K. Express	Howrah-Bhagalpur Express
6. 15/16 G.T. Express	115/116 Bombay-Lucknow Exp.
7. 17/18 Janata Express	4/3 Bombay-Howrah Mail
8. 137/138 Chhattisgarh Express.	
9. 131/132 H.Nizamuddin— Mangalore J.J. Express.	177/178 Jhelum Express 83/84 Maharashtra Exp. 145/146 Ahmadabad-Madras Weekly Express
10. 177/178 Pune-Jammu-Tawi- Jhelum Express	133/134 Howrah-Ahmadabad Express (4 times a week)
11. 21/22 New Delhi-Hyderabad Exp.	
12. 3/4 Frontier Mail	39/40 Dadar-Nagpur Exp.
13. 7/8 Toofan Express	59/60 Gitanjali Express
14. 79/80 Taj Express	1/2 Calcutta-Bombay Mail via Allahabad
15. 25/26 A.C. /Paschim Exp.	
16. 23/24 Ferozepur-Bombay Central Janata Express	201/202 Panchavati Express 29/30 Howrah-Bombay Exp.
17. 181/182 Sarvodaya Exp. (bi- weekly)	
18. 151/152 Rajdhani Exp. (bi- weekly)	
19. 19/20 Dehradun Exp.	
20. 171/172 Jammu-Tawi-Bombay Central Express	
21. 143/144 Kalinga Express (Weekly)	
22. 77/78 Utkal Express. (Four times a week)	
23. 149/150 Q. Itab-Narmada Exp.	
24. 165/166 Sabarmati Exp.	
25. 33/34 Indore-Bilaspur Exp.	
26. 35/36 Bilaspur-Bhopal Exp.	
27. 115/116 Lucknow-Bombay Exp.	

Statement

Live capacity on Bombay-New Delhi-Trunk Route via Itarsi.

Chartered capacity on the Bombay-New Delhi Trunk Route via Itarsi.

Section	As on 1-1-50	As on 1-1-60	As on 1-1-70	As on 1-1-80
Kalyan-Igatpuri	31	34 5	32	35
Igatpuri-Manmad	27	32	35	31
Manmad-Nandgaon . . . . .	..	31 5	43	41
Nandgaon-Jalgaon	27	34	41	41
Jalgaon-Bhusaval . . . . .	..	40	54	54
Bhusaval-Itarsi	23	26	35	37
Itarsi-Bhopal	15 5	18 5	27	24
Bhopal-Bina	16	20 5	36	41
Bina-Jhansi	14 5	18 1	21	41
Jhansi-Agra	13 5	17 5	19	36
Agra-Mathura	16 5	20 5	26	44
Mathura-Palwal	18 5	34	39	48
Palwal-Tughlakabad	18 5	34	39	58
Tughlakabad-Nizamuddin	N.A.	39	48	50
Nizamuddin-Tilak Bridge	N.A.	39	48	57
Tilak Bridge-New Delhi.	N.A.	30	63	68

Raniganj Sector Rake Consumers

1233, SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the *Economic Times* dated 2-2-80 that in Raniganj Sector rake consumers of steam coal are getting their coal for January, 1979 and hence there is a serious backlog of one year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the carry forward facility given to rake consumers have been withdrawn and if so, when; and

(c) if so, the factors that have brought about the present situation and steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):
(a) Yes. But acceptance of month-wise programmes from various industries/consumers and keeping the steam coal programmes pending till allotted are mere procedural matters having no effect on actual movement of coal on a day to day basis.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Rush of Traffic on Moghalsarai and Varanasi G.T. Road

1234. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the heavy rush of traffic of heavy vehicles passing through Moghalsarai and Varanasi on G.T. Road resulting in traffic jam for hours and increase in the number of accident; and

(b) whether there is any scheme of by-passing these towns and what is the progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Construction of bypass avoiding congested towns of Varanasi and Moghalsarai, with a bridge over river Ganga, has been included in the programme of new works for improvement on National Highways drawn up for 1978-83 Plan period. Preliminary investigations and surveys for the entire project have been authorised to enable the State Government to prepare the project estimate. Investment decision will be taken subject to priorities and financial constraints when the project estimates are available.

विदेश मंत्रालय (श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव): (क) और (ख) समीक्षाधीन अवधि में भारत सरकार के अधिकारियों ने विदेश रूप से अफगानिस्तान में हुई हाल की घटनाओं पर बातचीत करने के लिए विदेशों की निम्नलिखित यात्राओं की:—

(1) श्री भार. भंडारी, सचिव, (ई० भार)

(2) श्री ई० गोन्साल्वेस सचिव (पूर्व)

(3) श्री एस० के० सिंह अपर सचिव (प्रशासन) अफगानिस्तान (काबुल) (6-2-80 से 11-2-80 तक)

इनके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने आपसी हित के मामलों पर साप्ताहिक द्विपक्षी परामर्श करने के सम्बन्ध में समीक्षाधीन अवधि में कुछ अन्य देशों की भी यात्रा की। इस विचार विनिमय के दौरान अफगानिस्तान की घटनाओं पर भी चर्चा हुई। ये यात्राएं थी:

(1) श्री भार. डी० साठे, विदेश सचिव, (इनके साथ श्री पी० जोहरी, संयुक्त सचिव श्री जे० एच० दीक्षित, संयुक्त सचिव, और श्रीमती लक्ष्मी पुरी, अपर सचिव भी गए)।

जोधपुर से जयपुर और जयपुर से जोधपुर के बीच नई एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन गाड़ी चलाना जाना

1235. श्री बिरजी लाल शर्मा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जोधपुर और जयपुर के बीच एक नई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने के लिये, जो जोधपुर से प्रातः 6 बजे चल कर दोपहर 4 बजे जयपुर पहुंचेगी और जो पुनः जयपुर से दोपहर 4 बजे चल कर रात्री के 9.30 बजे जोधपुर पहुंचेगी, उत्तर रेलवे द्वारा एक प्रस्ताव रेलवे बोर्ड को भेजा गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) जनता की इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिये उपरोक्त रेलगाड़ी कब तक शुरू की जायेगी?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाकर शरीक): (क) से (ग). जयपुर और जोधपुर के बीच एक अन्तःनगरीय गाड़ी चलाये जाने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा उत्तर रेलवे तथा पश्चिम रेलवे के परामर्श से इस का व्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है तथा यथा-व्यावहारिक कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

अफगानिस्तान समस्या के शान्तिपूर्ण समाधान के सम्बन्ध में विदेशों को भेजे गये अधिकारियों पर व्यय की गई विदेशी मुद्रा

1236. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत सरकार ने अफगानिस्तान की समस्या के शान्तिपूर्ण समाधान के सम्बन्ध में 25 फरवरी, 1980 तक विभिन्न देशों को कितने अधिकारी भेजे थे और इन देशों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) प्रत्येक देश में उन के दौरे पर कितनी कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई?

कुवैत और ईरान (तेहरान) (23-2-80 से 28-2-80 तक)

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (वाशिंगटन, न्यूयार्क) कनाडा (ओटावा) और यूनाइटेड किंगडम (लंदन) (23-2-80 से 4-3-80 तक)

पाकिस्तान (इस्लामाबाद) (4-2-80 से 7-2-80 तक)

- (2) श्री भार० डी० साठे, विदेश सचिव
(उनके साथ श्री ए० एन० राम, संयुक्त सचिव गए) —नेपाल (काठमांडू)
(18-2-80 से 19-2-80 तक)
- (3) श्री ई० गोनसाल्वेज सचिव (पूर्व) श्री श्रीलंका (कोलम्बो) और बंगला देश (ढाका)
(उनकी बंगलादेश की यात्रा में उनके साथ श्रीमती श्रीरा शंकर, भ्रवर सचिव भी गयीं) (क्रमशः 8-2-80 से 10-2-80 तक और 12-2-80 से 14-2-80 तक)
- (4) श्री भार० भंडारी, सचिव (ई भार) —सऊदी अरब (जेद्दा) और संयुक्त अरब अमीरात (आबूधाबी और दुबई)
(क्रमशः 16-2-80 से 19-2-80 तक और 20-2-80 से 23-2-80 तक)।

संलग्न विवरण में इन यात्राओं पर विदेशी मुद्रा में हुए व्यय का व्यौरा दिया गया है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	प्रतिनियुक्त अधिकारियों के नाम एवं पदनाम	देश/स्थान जिनकी यात्रा की	खर्च हुई विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि (रुपयों में)	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5
			रु०	
1. श्री भार० डी० साठे, विदेश सचिव	}	इस्लामाबाद (पाकिस्तान) (4-2-1980 से 7-2-1980 तक)	953.69	श्रीमती मंजु सिंह
2. श्री पी० जोहरी, संयुक्त सचिव			953.67	जो श्री एस० के०
3. श्री जे० एन० दीक्षित, संयुक्त सचिव			953.67	सिंह के साथ काबुल गई
4. श्रीमती लक्ष्मी पुरी, भ्रवर सचिव			953.67	थी, पर कोई विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च नहीं की गई।
5. श्री एस० के० सिंह, भ्रवर सचिव		काबुल (अफगानिस्तान) (8-2-1980 से 11-2-1980 तक)	1026.88	
6. श्री एरिक गोनसाल्वेज, सचिव		कोलम्बो (श्री लंका) (8-2-1980 से 10-2-1980 तक)	1472.74	
7. श्री एरिक गोनसाल्वेज, सचिव		ढाका (बंगलादेश) (12-2-1980 से 14-2-1980 तक)	224.63	
8. श्रीमती श्रीरा शंकर, भ्रवर सचिव		ढाका (बंगलादेश) (12-2-1980 से 14-2-1980 तक)	224.62	
9. श्री भार० डी० साठे, विदेश सचिव	}	काठमांडू (नेपाल) (18-2-1980 से 19-2-1980 तक)	154.58	
10. श्री ए० एन० राम, संयुक्त सचिव				
			154.57	

7072.72

1	2	3	4	5
11	श्री रोमेश भंडारी, सचिव	जेडा (सऊदी अरब) घरेनीत (16-2-80 से 19-2-1980 तक) आबुधाबी एवं दुबई (सयुक्त अरब अमीरात) (20-2-80 से 23-2-80 तक) कुवैत (23-2-80 से 25-2-80 तक) तेहरान (ईरान) (25-2-80 से 28-2-80 तक)	7072.72 7228.35 2217.07 3041.20 5442.56	
12	श्री एरिक गोन्साल्वेज सचिव	वाशिंगटन और न्यूयार्क (सयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका) (23-2-80 से 27-2-80 तक और 1-3-80) ओटावा कनाडा (28-2-80 से 29-2-80 तक) संदन (यूनाइटेड किंगडम) (3-3-80)	7320.00 2907.20 2512.54 1884.13 ----- 39,625.77	
		कुल जोड़ :		

Change in Name of Station Ghorawadi

1237. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the President of Talegaon Dabhade Nagar Parishad, Talegaon Dabhade, District Pune (Maharashtra) requesting Government to change the name of station 'Ghorawadi' (on Pune-Bombay line) to 'Yashvantnagar' in the last week of April, 1979 or in the 1st week of May, 1979; and

(b) if so, what decision Government have taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Representation from Station Masters' Association, Ahmednagar

1238. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Station Masters' Association, Ahmednagar Branch (Solapur Division) Maharashtra in March, 1979;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) what action Government have taken in this regard; and

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

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

(b) The main demand relates to fixation of seniority of Station Masters of Dhond-Manmad Section which was merged with Bhusaval Division on

2nd October, 1966 and now merged with Sholapur Division on 2nd October, 1977.

(c) and (d). The demand has been considered by the Central Railway Administration in accordance with the extent rules/orders and the position is also being advised suitably to the concerned staff through Divisional Railway Manager, Sholapur.

Promotion of Senior Unqualified Staff

1239. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDER HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the senior unqualified staff to be promoted against 25 per cent quota could not be promoted as Clerk Grade I from 28th September, 1979 due to delay in taking suitability test by the S.A.O. Foreign Traffic Accounts Office Western Railway, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken by Government to promote the employees from the date of actual vacancies?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) As these promotions had to be made against vacancies that arose due to review of cadre, which could not be anticipated, a selection could be held after the vacancies were known. Since the promotion could be made only after selection, these cannot have retrospective effect.

Buses under State Transport Authority in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1240. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many buses are held by State Transport Authority in Andaman

and Nicobar Islands, Tehsil-wise, and out of that how many are under operation, Tehsil-wise; and

(b) what is the total expenditure incurred during the last 3 years for purchase of spare parts for buses and cost of new buses procured during this period?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The number of buses held by State Transport Authority in Andaman & Nicobar and number of buses under operation Tehsil-wise are as under:—

Name of Tehsil	No. of buses	No. of buses under operation
1 South Andaman	59	23
2 Rangat	6	
3 Baratang	1	1
4 Mayabunder	2	2
5 Dielipur		
6 Little Andaman		1
7 Car Nicobar		2
8 Katchal	1	1
9. Campbell Bay	2	2
Total :	75*	38

*(Out of this 13 buses have been condemned and withdrawn from service and 24 buses are under major repairs).

(b) The total expenditure incurred by Andaman & Nicobar Administration during the last three years, for purchase of spare parts for buses and

cost of new buses procured, are as under:—

Years	Cost of spare parts	Cost of new buses
	Rs.	Rs.
1976-77 . . .	5,52,000	15,93,567
1977-78 . . .	5,40,000	16,35,000
1978-79 . . .	6,74,774	16,06,394

Pay Scales of Laboratory Assistants in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1241. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Laboratory Assistants of the Medical Department in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are getting less scale of pay than their counterparts working in the Education Department;

(b) whether Andaman and Nicobar Administration made number of references to Government of India for upward revision of the scale similar to those working in Education Department; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The proposal received from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance but could not be agreed to.

Poor Medical Facilities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1242. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware of poor medical facilities

prevailing throughout the Andaman and Nicobar Islands regarding lack of adequate specialists, medicines, hospitals, dispensaries etc.;

(b) if so, the action Government contemplate to take for the people of that far flung Union Territory; and

(c) the action which Government have taken or propose to take to provide mobile dispensary for the Territory which is a long pending demand of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Although Hospital/Dispensaries are in existence in almost all inhabited Islands, yet due to communication difficulties, scattered population in different Islands and shortage of Medical Officers there appears to be scope for further augmentation of existing medical facilities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Three medical specialists have joined recently and four more are expected to join shortly. No shortage of medicines has been reported from any place in the Islands so far. The U.T. Administration have made provision in the Sixth Plan to provide medical coverage to remote areas as well as expansion of existing medical facilities.

(c) There is a proposal to provide mobile dispensary at Katchel (Nicobar tribal area) during Sixth Plan.

Sino-Indian Relations

1243. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have bilateral talks about common interest with China in view of the Chinese Arms assurance to Pakistan;

(b) whether Government propose to send a goodwill Mission to China for further normalisation of India-China relations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) In the light of recent reports about the increased Chinese arms supplies to Pakistan, the Chinese 'Charge d' Affairs was requested on 2-1-80 to convey to his Government, our concern and conviction that such actions would only heighten tension in the region while resulting in a slowing down of the process of normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan. The response of the Chinese Govt. is that their assistance to Pakistan was not directed against India and they hope that India—Pakistan and India—China relations would improve.

(b) and (c). The Government keep under constant review the most appropriate means of normalizing relations with China on the basis of our principles and interests.

Visit of Indian Delegation to Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., Kuwait and Iran

1244. **SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation visited Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait and Iran to have in-depth discussion on many a concrete proposals for economic and technical collaboration;

(b) if so, the achievements made in these four countries in this context;

(c) whether the Afghanistan situation also came in the discussions; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). A delegation consisting of members of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force for Indo-Saudi Economic and Industrial Cooperation led by a Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs visited Saudi Arabia from February 16 to 20, 1980, to hold in depth discussion on many concrete proposals for economic and technical cooperation. They visited Kuwait, UAE, and Iran for exchanging views on bilateral cooperation and the developments in the region.

A number of significant proposals such as the possibility of establishing joint ventures for production of fertilizer and chemicals, construction of a sponge iron plant, construction of refineries, training of Saudi personnel in India, export of manpower by India for Saudi development plans, were discussed with Saudi authorities.

In the UAE, among other subjects, the impact of recent UAE regulations on Indians presently employed/resident there was discussed.

During the visit to Tehran, possibilities of increase in bilateral trade, training of Iranian nationals in Indian institutes as well as Indian involvement in industrial and development projects in Iran were discussed.

(c) and (d). There was an exchange of views with the representatives of the Governments of these countries on the situation in the region. India's approach towards do using the situation and its ultimate peaceful solution was explained and these discussions have resulted in a greater understanding of India's policy and perceptions.

D.T.C.'s Complaint Centres

1245. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appeared in *Patriot* dated 9th February, 1980 regarding D.T.C.'s Complaint Centres; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) As a part of its continuing efforts to render better service and satisfaction to commuters the D.T.C. launched a drive between 1-2-80 to 10-2-80 when

officers and supervisory staff were posted during peak hours in the morning and evening on heavy loading points to regulate the traffic and take other steps to ensure that on the spot attention was paid and remedial actions taken in respect of complaints of commuters. This drive was duly publicised by issuing a press release so as to enable commuters to take advantage of it and give their advice and suggestions in the matter and also to seek redressal of their legitimate grievances.

Accordingly the officers deputed for this purpose have manned the specified time-keeping booths during this drive and they have attended to the complaints of the commuters as came to their notice. The time-keeping booths specified in press release are clearly identifiable by the general public and any commuter with any complaint could have easily approached the officer on duty. From the fact that a number of written complaints have been received by the officers posted at such time-keeping booths, it is clear that the commuters have been able to take advantage of this arrangement made by the D.T.C.

Enquiries made from the officers who were posted at the Shahdara Terminal during the duration of drive have revealed that on the morning of 8th February the officer on duty was contacted at a time-keeping booth at Shahdara Terminal by a reporter of the *Patriot* who made verbal enquiries about the arrangements made and also the procedure about registration of complaints of commuters. This was duly explained by the officers on special duty.

There was however, no complaint from "a young college girl" as alleged in the press report, as no such girl approached the officer on duty who was available. From the report it appears that the complaint was misguided by some unidentified and unauthorised person.

Closure of Standard Flour and Oil Mill (P) Limited, Vidisha, M.P.

1246. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation dated the 18th February, 1980 from the Oil & Flour Mill Mazdoor Sabha Ganjbasoda, District Vidisha, M.P.;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Standard Flour & Oil Mill (P) Limited is being mismanaged and is closed for the last three months;

(c) whether it is a fact that the management have violated all labour laws in relation to conditions of work, employment, etc.; and

(d) if so, whether any enquiry will be made and the steps taken to see that the Mill starts working?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Industrial relations relating to the Standard Flour & Oil Mill (P) Limited (M.P.) fall in the State sphere and comes within the jurisdiction of the Government of Madhya Pradesh which is the appropriate Government in this respect under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

According to the information made available by the Government of Madhya Pradesh there was no closure of the mill at any time. Some workers were, however, laid off in January, 1980. But the mill is reported to have resumed full working with effect from 17-2-80.

While an enquiry regarding the allegations made by the Oil & Flour Mill Mazdoor Sabha on the violations of Labour Laws is being ordered by the State Government, the factory

according to the State Government's report is already paying bonus as well as wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act.

Shortage of Ayurvedic Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries

1247. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is constant shortage of Ayurvedic Medicines in the CGHS dispensaries and beneficiaries have to purchase the same from the open market without the facility of reimbursement of cost; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the position and also extend facility for local purchase if it is not available in the store?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no shortage of Ayurvedic medicines in the CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries. In case where any medicine temporarily goes out of stock, the beneficiaries are given substitutes in place of prescribed medicines. Medicine prescribed by Ayurvedic physicians if not available in Ayurvedic dispensaries and C.G.H.S. Ayurvedic Store are invariably procured through local purchase and supplied to the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries are not required to purchase the prescribed medicines from the open market.

Delhi Circular Railway

1248. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a plan to double the circular railway line in Delhi;

(b) if so, to what extent that plan has been implemented and the time by which the full length of circular line would be doubled; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the construction of remaining portion of circular railway?

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

(b) and (c). The section between Lajpat Nagar to Brar Square has been doubled to meet the requirements of goods traffic. The proposal for providing a double line between Brar Square and Dayabasti and Lajpat Nagar—Okhla has been approved in 1980-81 budget, as part of phase doubling between Panipat and Ambala. Depending on the availability of funds and relative priority for various doubling works, the work of doubling of Delhi. Avoiding Line portions is expected to be completed in about 2 years time.

Appointment of Substitutes in Dhanbad Division

1249. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy in respect of appointment of substitutes in Railway;

(b) the total number of substitutes appointed Department-wise in Dhanbad Division during 1978 and 1979 and the grounds for such appointment;

(c) details of appointment of the sons of Gangmen, Keymen and Mates on the ground of retirement in Dhanbad Division during the said period; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Substitutes are engaged on regular scales of pay and allowances against vacancies of Class III and IV categories where it is not possible to fill the posts from existing leave reserve. The substitutes as far as possible, are

drawn from a panel of suitable candidates selected for Class III and IV posts. Substitutes in Class IV are screened for regular absorption by Screening Committee.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Kakinada Port

1250. SHRI KUSMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the need for making Kakinada Port as a major one; and

(b) whether Government have realised the enormous growth of transport through Kakinada Port?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) There is no proposal under consideration for declaring Kakinada Port as a major Port.

(b) Government are aware of increase in traffic at the Port. Kakinada being a minor Port, the executive responsibility for its development rests with the State Government.

Shortage of Life Saving Drugs in Government Hospitals

1251. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government hospitals are facing shortage of life saving drugs throughout India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Except for occasional shortages for limited periods in the case of

some such medicines as may be in general short supply in the market, there is no shortage of drugs in Central Government hospitals. Whenever reports of shortages are received the matter is taken up with the manufacturers for suitable remedial action.

U.S.S.R. New Dimension to India's Growing Technical, Economic and Commercial Cooperation

1252. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Deputy Prime Minister on his recent visit to India offered USSR new dimension to India's growing technical, economic and commercial cooperation;

(b) if so, the details of the collaboration outlined as a result of detailed discussion with Indian representatives; and

(c) the extent to which such collaborations will be beneficial to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). The recent visit of Mr. Arkhipov, Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR and Co-Chairman of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was primarily a goodwill visit for the purpose of participating in the celebrations marking the 25th Anniversary of Indo-Soviet Economic cooperation. The opportunity of his presence in India was availed of to review broadly the tasks undertaken in diverse fields by the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission during which the Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR had offered the assistance of his country in expanding the trade, economic, technical and scientific cooperation between India and the USSR.. No specific areas

of collaboration was identified during these discussions. Nor was it the intention to do so.

Increasing Rate of P.F. Contributions

1253. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to enhance the current rate of Provident Fund contributions from 6.25 per cent to 8 per cent and from 8 per cent to 10 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether All India Organisation of Employees have questioned this enhancement; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):

(a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Representations were received from some Organisations of employers requesting that the rates of contributions may not be enhanced.

(d) As mentioned at (a) above, presently there is no proposal to enhance the rate.

Unemployment Allowance by States

1254. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several State Governments have in-

troduced schemes for the benefits of the unemployed;

(b) if so, the names of the States and details of the schemes introduced by them;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been sought for by these States from the Centre; and

(d) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Available information regarding the State Governments which are implementing unemployment benefit schemes and the available details of such schemes are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d). The Government of Punjab had requested in January, 1979 for the grant of a subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the expenditure on their "Unemployment Allowance Scheme." This request was not acceded to.

Statement

Unemployment Benefit Schemes of State Governments

West Bengal

In West Bengal, unemployed persons aged 18 to 58 years who are registered for 5 years or more with an Employment Exchange in West Bengal and whose family income does not exceed Rs. 500/- p.m. are paid an unemployment assistance of Rs. 50/- p.m. Those who receive unemployment allowance are expected to participate in any work programme/scheme sponsored by the State Government. These persons will be paid an amount of Rupees

two hundred per annum as additional remuneration for such participation.

Punjab

In Punjab, Unemployment allowance is paid to the educated unemployed person who have been registered with the Employment Exchanges in the State for a period of 5 years or more on or after 1st April, 1978. While matriculates are paid Rs. 40/- p.m. graduates and post-graduates are paid Rs. 50/- p.m.

Maharashtra

The Government of Maharashtra initiated in January, 1979, a scheme of financial assistance to the educated unemployed. Under the scheme, (a) unemployed graduates and SSC diploma holders who passed their SSC as well as their higher examinations from institutions in Maharashtra and who have been on the live register of employment exchanges in Maharashtra for 5 years or more (4 years in the case of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, Nomadic Tribes or Vimukta Jati), are provided part-time work of such duration and nature as to enable them to earn Rs. 100/- p.m. (b) unemployed SSC holders aged 21 to 30 who passed their examination from a School in Maharashtra and who remained on the live register of employment exchanges in Maharashtra for 3 years or more (2 years in the case of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, Nomadic Tribes or Vimukta Jati) are paid Rs. 100/- per year to enable them to cover part of the expenses they may incur while seeking employment.

The State Government have also been implementing an "Employment Guarantee Scheme" which is meant to make effective provision for securing the 'Right to Work' by guaranteeing employment to all adult per-

sons who volunteer to do unskilled manual work in the rural areas in the State of Maharashtra. The scheme envisages providing work to any person demanding work within 15 days of such a demand. In the event of failure to provide work to such persons, the scheme envisages payment of an unemployment allowance. The scheme has recently been given a statutory backing.

Gujarat

Government of Gujarat provide "retention allowance" to the educated unemployed registered with the employment exchanges who satisfy the following conditions:

(i) The annual family income of the applicant should be less than Rs. 4800/-.

(ii) Applicant must have passed SSC/ Diploma /Graduates/ Post-Graduate Examination from a recognised institution of Gujarat State.

(iii) The applicant must be residing in Gujarat State.

(iv) The applicant must be within the age limit of 20-30 years at the time of filing an affidavit.

(v) Must have been on the live register of employment exchanges continuously for a period of five years or more on 30th November 1978.

Full time and part-time students of recognised teaching institutes, applicants receiving assistance or aid from any source exceeding Rs. 600/- or more annually, pensioners from Central Government/State Government/Other establishments, those dismissed from State/Central Government services and persons convicted of offences involving moral turpitude are not eligible to receive the retention allowance.

The beneficiaries under this scheme are provided part-time work/train-

ing and will be paid retention allowance as under:—

Sl. No.	Qualification	Minimum hours of work fixed per day	Rate of allowance per month
1. S.S.C.		1 hou	Rs.50/-
2. Technical Diploma holder & (Arts, Commerce, Science, teaching & Law) Graduates		1½ hours	Rs. 75/-
3. Technical & Professional Graduates or Post-Graduates.		2 hours	Rs. 100/-

Tamil Nadu

The Employment Guarantee Scheme for the rural areas is meant to benefit those educated and uneducated unemployed persons who did not get any job opportunities or benefits through their SFDA, DPAP and the Integrated Rural Development Programme already under implementation in the State. The scheme envisages provision of work to all the unemployed villagers above the age of 18 who register their names requesting for employment under the scheme. Payment of weekly wages calculated on the basis of output at the rate of Rs. 3/- per day besides some rice and wheat is envisaged. Payment of Re. 1/- per day or rice/wheat of equivalent value to persons on the days the Government are unable to give any work is also envisaged under the scheme.

Other Unemployment Benefits Schemes

Karnataka

The Karnataka 'Employment Affirmation Scheme' for the rural areas aims at providing employment in manual work for 100 days in a year to all able-bodied adults who are prepared to do manual work but cannot find work in the areas under existing activities during the slack season. The scheme is applicable only to the rural areas of the State

and envisages creation of productive assets and improvement of the rural environment in the process. The scheme, which came into operation in March, 1979, is to be implemented in 45 Talukas to start with and will be extended to all the Talukas by the end of the Plan. The scheme does not, however, envisage payment of any unemployment allowance.

Kerala

The Government of Kerala had introduced an Unemployment Relief Scheme during 1978-79 under which an unemployment allowance of Rs. 400/- per annum was being paid to the unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges for 5 years or more provided the family income of the unemployed from all sources did not exceed Rs. 4000/- per annum.

The Government of Kerala decided in 1979-80 to modify the above scheme as an Employment Generation Programme with emphasis on providing employment even if it would be on a temporary or partial basis. The programme envisages employment generation through the implementation of schemes like :

- (a) execution of community development works;
- (b) unemployment and housing survey;

- (c) opening of retail outlets for distribution of essential commodities;
- (d) rural industries to be sponsored by Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board; and
- (e) formation of a cadre of family welfare promoters.

Railway ticket racket busted

1255. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bogus railway ticket racket was busted in Patna during February, 1980; and

(b) if so, the number of persons involved in the racket and their status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No. but such a racket was detected in December, 79 based on earlier Commercial and Vigilance checks.

(b) Three non-gazetted Commercial staff of Danapur division have so far been found responsible and the matter is now being investigated in detail by C. B. I.

Development of Paradip Port

1256. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate funds had been provided in 1979-80 for development of Paradip Port;

(b) if so, what was the amount provided for; and

(c) the details of the amount spent and improvement made?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). during the year 1979-80, Rs. 517.00 lakhs were provided for Paradip Port in the Annual Plan.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 102.97 lakhs has been incurred upto 31-12-79. The development works like improvement and modifications to ore handling plant second general cargo berth, construction of sea wall, transit sheds, warehouses, railway permanent way, wet basin etc. are currently under execution.

Modernisation and expansion of Ports.

1257. SHRI CHITTA BASU: will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether port facilities in the country are not adequate;

(b) if so, whether there are proposals for modernisation and expansion of ports;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the progress of each project?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The facilities at the major ports in the country so far as they relate to handling oil and ore, meet the current needs. Some additional facilities for oil are also being provided at Bombay and Tuticorin. However, some of our Major ports are functioning beyond their capacities for handling general cargo and certain bulk cargoes like Fertilisers.

(b) to (d). The modernisation and expansion of ports is a continuous process. Beginning from the period 1951 to the 5th Plan ending on 31-3-1978, a sum of Rs. 957 crores has been spent on the development of 10 major ports in the country. During the first two years of Plan 78-83, Rs. 58 crores has been spent in 78-79 and about Rs. 50 crores is expected to be spent in 79-80. Cur-

rently, number of schemes are under execution which would augment the port facilities and replace old floating crafts and equipments. A sum of Rs. 99.00 crores has been ten-

tatively allocated for plan period 1980-81.

A statement is attached indicating the major programmes under execution.

Statement

(A) Progress of important projects under execution at the Major Ports

The important Port Development Projects sanctioned recently and now in hand are :

1. Bombay (i) Construction of 4th Oil Berth at Butcher Island is in progress. As per terms of the contract the Scheduled date of completion is *Sept*' 82.
- Paradip (i) Construction of a Second General Cargo Berth is in progress and as per the contract the scheduled date of completion is *March*, 1983.
- (ii) Improvements and modifications to the Ore Handling Plant are in progress.
3. Tuticorin (i) Construction of a Coal Berth as an associate facility for the Thermal Power Plant at Tuticorin has been taken up. As per present progress the facility will be completed by *mar*' 81.
- (ii) Construction of an Oil Jetty is in Progress. It is expected to be completed by *April*, 80.
4. Kandla (i) At the Off-Shore Oil Terminal (Sa laya) the Single Buey Mooring facility has been commissioned in 1978. The infrastructural facilities have also been put into operation.
5. Mormugao (i) The Mormugao Port Development Project has been substantially completed. and the Mechanised Speed Ore Handling Plant has been commissioned.
6. Madras (i) Construction of an Outer- Arm at the Bharathi Docks at Madras is in Progress. As per the contract, it is scheduled for completion by the end of 1981.
7. Visakhapatnam ; Installation of 3rd Wagon Tippler is in progress.
8. NEW MANGALORE Port facilities for the export of iron ore from Kudremukh are under execution and the work is in progress.

(B) Cargo Handling Equipment

Steps have been taken by the ports to acquire cargo handling equipments like Forklift trucks cranes etc. Equipments being procured include the following :

1. Bombay (i) 80 Nos. Forklift Trucks of various capacities and 8 Nos. Mobile Tower cranes.
2. Madras Mobile cranes, Grabing cranes and Forklift trucks for handling general cargo.
3. Calcutta 8 Nos. of 3 tonne Capacity Wharf and Yard cranes and 7 Nos. 6 tonne capacity and 2 Nos. 10 tonne capacity Mobile cranes.
4. New Mangalore 7½-tonne Mobile Crane and 16 tonne capacity mobile crane.

(C) Container Handling Equipment

In view of the present trend towards containerisation, the Government is keen on installation of container handling facilities at the Ports of Bombay, Madras and Cochin. At Haldia, adequate container handling facilities have already been provided. In order to meet the immediate requirements of the trade, proposals of Madras and Cochin Ports to acquire container handling equipments at a cost of Rs. 4.22 crores and Rs. 4.50 crores respectively and at Bombay, proposals of container handling equipment estimated to cost Rs. 7.60 crores are under consideration.

(D) *Floating Crafts*

1. **Bombay** Orders for acquisition of a floating crane have been placed on M/s. Mazagon Docks last year and the work is in progress.
2. **Tuticorin** Orders have been placed on M/s GRSE for the construction of a High Power Tug and the works are in progress.
3. **Kandla** (i) Orders have been placed on M/s Hoogly Docking for the construction of a Floating Dry Dock and the works are in progress.
(ii) Orders have been placed on M/s Hooghly Docking for the construction of a High Power Tug and Works are in progress.

(E) Some of the important projects under consideration at present are :

(i) *Integrated Development Project at Cochin Port.*

The Integrated Project for handling of POL and Fertilizers in the Cochin Port envisages construction of an Oil Berth and a Fertilizer Berth in the Ernakulam Channel.

(ii) *Re-modelling of the Boat Basin at the Madras Port.*

The present boat basin does not have sufficient basin area and depth alongside the side walls. Accordingly, it is proposed to reconstruct the side walls of the Boat Basin to provide sufficient depth for berthing port crafts alongside.

(iii) *Nhava-Sheva*

A decision has been taken to commission a Detailed Project Report for setting up of Port facilities at Nhava-Sheva near Bombay.

Memorandum from Shri Tata on Industrial Relations

1258. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since received a memorandum from Shri Tata in matters relating to industrial relations recently;

(b) if so, the essential features of the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Government have received a Memorandum from the Employers' Federation of India on major issues of industrial relations and the main suggestions contained in the Memorandum are as follows:

(i) Promotion of orderly and meaningful collective bargaining through truly representative unions.

(ii) Speedy settlement of disputes through Labour Courts, Tribunals

which are genuinely independent from interference of State Governments and encouraging voluntary arbitration whenever both parties are willing in preference to adjudication.

(iii) Effective prevention of violence and maintenance of law and order.

(iv) An equitable wage policy, with appropriate indexing for fluctuations in cost of living and a clear and unambiguous bonus law based on profitability only.

(c) Government would give due consideration to the above suggestions while deciding about the changes in the laws on industrial relations in consultation with all concerned.

Rail Link between Jasidih and .. Rampur

1259. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Santhal Parganas is the only district in Bihar, which has absolutely no link with its headquarters;

(b) whether Government are aware that the District, inhabited mostly by Santhals, is rich in mineral wealth; and

(c) if so the steps Government contemplated to take to establish rail link between Jasidih Junction and Rampur Halt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c) Yes. Reconnaissance surveys were carried out in 1975 for construction of rail links connecting Dumka, District Headquarters of Santhal Parganas which revealed that the lines were not found to be financially viable. However, the National Transport Policy Committee appointed by the Planning Commission in April 1978 is at present seized of the necessity of evolving a rational policy for construction of new railway lines including unremunerative lines and developmental lines in backward areas of the country and the mode of financing them. The Committee's report is awaited. Due consideration will then be given for construction of a railway line linking Jasidih with Rampurhat via Dumka.

चारबाग रेलवे स्टेशन पर बमों का पकड़ा जाना

1260. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखनऊ में चारबाग रेलवे स्टेशन पर दस बिना फटे हुए बम पकड़े गये थे और क्या रेलवे अधिकारियों को इस की जानकारी तभी हुई जब एक कुत्ते द्वारा एक बम को सूंघने के कारण उसके फट जाने से उसकी मृत्यु हो गई;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है और बम रखने वाले दोषी व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है; और]

(ग) यदि सभी बम बकट्टे फट जाते तो कितना नुकसान होता ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हां। यह सच है कि 29-2-1980 को लगभग 11.20 बजे चारबाग रेलवे स्टेशन के पीठकाने 1 और 2 के बीच रेलपथ के लिफ्ट लगभग 1-1/2" व्यास की भूरे रंग की दस गोलीबो मिली

थी, जिन पर पशुओं की चर्बी चढ़ी हुई थी और जिनके बारे में विस्फोटक होने का संदेह था। यह भी सच है कि यह घटना उस समय प्रकाश में आयी जब एक आदमी कुत्ते ने एक गोली खाने की कोशिश की और वह गोली विस्फोटित हो गयी जिससे कुत्ते की उसी समय मृत्यु हो गयी।

(ख) राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस, लखनऊ ने भारतीय विस्फोटक अधिनियम की धारा 5/8 के अन्तर्गत 29-2-1980 को अपराध संख्या 157 पर मामला दर्ज कर लिया है। राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा इस मामले की बारीकी से जांच की जा रही है। इस मामले में अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई है।

(ग) राज्य पुलिस प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर सेना और गुप्तचर विभाग के विस्फोटक विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार ये गोलियां शिकारियों द्वारा पशुओं को मारने के लिये थी। इसके अलावा, ये गोलियां निर्धारित समय पर विस्फोटित होने वाली नहीं थी और इसलिये उन के एक सा विस्फोटित होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

बाराबंकी-समस्तीपुर रेल लाइन

1261. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाराबंकी-समस्तीपुर रेल लाइन का निर्माण कार्य रुक गया है क्योंकि न तो रेल उपलब्ध है और न ही स्लोपर उपलब्ध है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य को यथाशीघ्र पूरा किये जाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) : जी नहीं। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत आमाम परिवर्तन का काम 1980-81 तक समाप्त हो जाये; सभी समन्वित प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

Mangalore Hassan Project

1262. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers who are likely to be rendered surplus when the work on Mangalore-Hassan project is completed;

(b) what steps have been taken to absorb them in the regular railway service;

(c) how many of them will be absorbed in regular service; and

(d) what will be the fate of the remaining workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). Out of about 3100 casual labourers employed on 1-3-1980 on this project, 1680 have since been retrenched as they were surplus to requirements. Senior labour to the extent of 309 have already been empanelled and absorbed for maintenance of Mangalore-Hassan line. Another 150 would be empanelled and absorbed shortly. The remaining are being retained for residual works and it is likely that majority of them will also be rendered surplus.

Malpractices in Reservation

1263. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at several metropolis, organised gangs operate to block reservations, to force the genuine travellers to pay more and secure reservations in clandestine manner;

(b) what steps Government have taken so far to stop the organised malpractice and the result thereof; and

(c) what further steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Some reports of unauthorised persons securing reserved accommodation in metropolis of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras and selling the same clandestinely at premium to the intending passengers have come to the notice.

(b) and (c). Some of the steps recently taken in this connection are:

(i) Introduction of new trains, augmentation of loads of existing

trains, extension of the runs of trains and running of special trains to bridge the gap between demand and supply.

(ii) Streamlining of reservation procedures at important stations/reservation centres.

(iii) Firm reservation of berths/seats against anticipated cancellations.

(iv) Intensification of vigilance checks and joint checks with Special Police Establishment.

Cancellation of Reserved Tickets

1265. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of passengers claiming reservation of berths in 1978-79, class-wise, between (i) Howrah-Delhi, (ii) Bombay-Delhi and (iii) Madras-Delhi and *vice-versa*;

(b) how many could be satisfied and how many claims had to be turned down and cancelled; and

(c) the amount which was realised due to cancellation of reserved tickets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The records for reservation are maintained for a year only. The information asked for the year 1978-79 is not, therefore, available. However, the required information for the year 1979-80 is being collected from the Railways and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Power cut in Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

1266. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any power cut is imposed on the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam, in the recent period;

(b) if so, how much;

(c) whether power cut is imposed on other public sector industries in Visakhapatnam and if so, how much;

(d) whether production is adversely affected in the shipyard due to this power cut; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). A 30 per cent power cut was imposed on the Hindustan Shipyard from 6 September, 1979, both on maximum demand and energy consumption. From 18 December, 1979 onwards, peak load restrictions have also been imposed between 1700 hours and 2200 hours, allowing drawal of essential lighting requirements only.

(c) According to the information furnished by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, the power cut is applicable to all the public sector industries in Visakhapatnam, except the Refinery, which has been exempted from the power cut.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It has not been possible for the Shipyard to continue the regular two shift working due to power cut.

Change in arrival time of Meerut Shuttle at New Delhi

1267. SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the arrival time of Meerut Shuttle at New Delhi has been changed from 9.40 A.M. to 10.02 A.M. with the result that thousands of Government servants are delayed and they reach their offices late;

(b) whether the arrival time of Meerut Shuttle at New Delhi station would be restored at 9.40 A.M. or 9.35 A.M. so that Government servants could reach their offices in time;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, especially when Meerut Shuttle's arrival time has been 9.40 A.M. for almost 20 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). Arrival time of 2NM Meerut City-New Delhi shuttle at New Delhi was changed from 9.51 to 10.02 in 1978 due to operational constraints. However, 2NM is scheduled to arrive Tilak Bridge at 9.41 hours where most of the commuters detrain. Earlier arrival of 2NM at New Delhi is at present operationally not feasible as its path will clash with other trains and due to platform difficulties at New Delhi Station.

Buses under U.P. Road Transport Corporation

1268. SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of buses (Government and Private separately) under the U.P. Road Transport Corporation;

(b) the number of buses running on the route of Agra-Bah-Kachaura Ghat;

(c) whether all buses do not go upto Kachaura Ghat, and as a result the passengers are stranded at Bah; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the number of buses as also the frequency of buses between Agra and Kachaura Ghat?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The total number of buses under U.P. Road Transport Corporation is 6465, out of which 692 are private buses, hired by the Corporation.

(b) 19.

(c) and (d). Out of 19, as many as 12 buses go right upto Kachauraghat

and only the remaining seven buses run between Agra and Bah. There are not sufficient number of passengers between Bah and Kachauraghat. The present number of buses adequately meet the demand. U.P.S.R.T.C, therefore, do not propose to increase the number of buses or their frequency between Agra and Kachaura Ghat.

Buses under Madhya Pradesh Road Transport Corporation

1269. SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of buses (Government and Private separately) under the Madhya Pradesh Road Transport Corporation;

(b) the number of buses which are lying idle in workshops for repair etc; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to augment the number of buses under Madhya Pradesh Road Transport Corporation during the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Total number of buses under Madhya Pradesh Road Transport Corporation is 2535, which include 22 buses of private operators.

(b) 314 buses are at present in the workshop for repair, maintenance etc.

(c) During 1980-81, 405 new buses are proposed to be purchased. Out of these, 155 buses are for replacement and 250 buses as new additions.

Statement made by Foreign Affairs Adviser to Pak President

1270. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that remarks reported to have been made by Mr. Agha Shahi, Pakistani Foreign Affairs Adviser, are taken to mean that Chinese military supplies to his country will continue at least at the present level with every possibility of increase resources permitting;

(b) if so, whether it is in the knowledge of Indian Government that Chinese aid during last decade has been attuned to making Pakistan self sufficient in small arms and ammunition; and

(c) if so, whether Chinese Government is still favouring the attitude of Pakistan in getting the Pakistan well equipped with modern arms?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government have seen reports of Mr. Agha Shahi's statement. The implications of the statement is a matter on which Government would reserve its position.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have seen reports that the Government of People's Republic of China has assured the Government of Pakistan of help in this field.

Local purchase of medicines prescribed by Specialists in Ayurvedic Dispensaries

1271. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no proper arrangements for the issue of patent medicines prescribed by the Specialists in Ayurvedic Dispensaries particularly at Gole Market, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that certain medicines prescribed by the Specialists are not available with the CGHS and there are no arrangements for local purchase also;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the medicines prescribed by the Specialists in the Allopathic dispensaries are given to the patients even if they are not available in the store by local purchase whereas in the case of Ayurvedic medicines this practice is not followed; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No. Patent medicines if prescribed by the Ayurvedic Specialists are issued from the C.G.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensaries including C.G.H.S., Ayurvedic Dispensary at Gole Market under proper arrangement.

(b) and (c). No. The medicines prescribed by the Ayurvedic Specialists to the beneficiaries if not available in the Ayurvedic Dispensaries and CGHS Ayurvedic Store, are procured through local purchase against the incidents placed by the Ayurvedic Dispensaries and such medicines are supplied to the beneficiary concerned. The practice followed in respect of medicines prescribed by the Specialists in the allopathic dispensaries is the same.

(d) Does not arise.

Accident to Railway Employees in New Katni

1272. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway employees who were killed and injured when a stationary diesel engine entered the chargemen's office at the New Katni Junction on the 10th February, 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have instituted any inquiry into this matter; and

(d) what compensation has been paid to the families of the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). On 10-2-1980 at about 06.15 hours, a miscreant moved a diesel engine inside the Diesel Locomotive Shed at New Katni Junction, from one line to the other, at great speed, and jumped out of it. The engine after dashing

against two under frames, and breaking through the sand house, burst into the Chargemen's Office, resulting in the instant death of persons and simple injuries to one.

(c) Yes. Further investigations are being conducted by the Government Railway Police.

(d) Arrangements are being made to pay expeditiously the compensation due to the dependants of the three deceased Railway employees under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Defective Locomotives in Service

1273. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many locomotives with various deficiencies are at present being pressed into service; and

(b) whether these deficiencies are likely to cause (i) accidents, (ii) discomfort to the engine crew by distracting their mind?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No locomotives which have any significant deficiency are pressed into service. All the locomotives are duly tested and examined by competent technical staff and drivers at the time of their arrival in the shed and also at the departure time for working the train. Deficiencies, if any, noticed at the time of these checks, are invariably attended to and set right before releasing the locomotive to service.

(b) Does not arise.

Deployment of Fresh Hands of Mormugao Port

1274. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the users of mormugao Port are deploying

fresh hands for undertaking jobs inside the port whereas a good number of port workers rendered surplus are not being deployed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that representation from the Federation of Port and Dock workers in this regard is laying with Government; and

(c) if so, what action Government has taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) About 950 registered dock workers of Mormugao Dock Labour Board are at present surplus due to the commissioning of Mechanical Ore Handling Plant. The users of the port are performing stevedoring work by engaging registered dock workers and are performing shore work by engaging either port labour or private labour performing such work traditionally. With a view to rehabilitate the surplus dock workers, alternative employment in the Mechanical Ore Handling Plant of the Mormugao Port Trust is being offered to the extent of available vacancies.

(b) and (c). A representation dated 26-10-1979 from the Water Transport Workers' Federation of India regarding filling up of the posts of Crane Operators under M/s. V. M. Salgaocar and Brother Private Limited from amongst the surplus winchmen of Dock Labour Board was received, and the firm has been requested by the Chairman, Mormugao Port Trust to consider the request. The matter is still reported to be under discussion with the firm by the port authorities.

Discussions held with Bangladesh Delegation

1275. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that short of downing the Land Boundary

Agreement of 1974 between India and Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Delegation during its recent discussion with an Indian Delegation in New Delhi raised a number of issues which have created a problem for India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). A Secretary-level meeting was held in New Delhi from December 13th to 15th, 1979 in connection with the incident involving the exchange of firing between the BDR and the BSF during November-December last on the undemarcated sector of the Muhuri river near the Belonia town of Tripura. Both sides reiterated their desire that the Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement of May, 1974 should be implemented expeditiously.

Railway Gate Bridge in Calicut

1276. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the plan for construction of the Third Railway Gate Bridge in Calicut; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for construction of this Railway Gate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The proposal for construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of the level crossing has been included in the Railway's Works Programme, 1980-81.

(b) Whereas the over-bridge proper will be constructed by the Railway, the construction of the approaches to the bridge is the responsibility of the State Government. The Railway expect to take up the work for execution during 1980-81. The State Government have invited tenders for the construction of the approaches.

Pudduponani Bridge on National Highway No. 17

1277. SHRI E. K. JMBICHIBAWA:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the year long hindrance in the construction of Pudduponani bridge on the National Highway, 17;

(b) the steps taken to remove the hindrances; and

(c) the steps government propose to take for the speedy completion of the bridge?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Poor response to the tender calls has been the main reason for the delay in the construction of Pudduponani Bridge on NH-17.

(b) After exploring different possibilities, limited tenders have now been invited from Government Construction Corporations and reputed Engineering firms, last date of receipt of tenders being 15-3-80.

(c) Subject to the response from the limited tenderers being encouraging, every effort will be made to finalise the tenders and to complete the bridge as early as possible.

Loss to Railways due to Theft

1278. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 28th February, 1980 under the caption "Large scale theft" in Railways;

(b) if so, the details of the thefts taking place and the annual loss suffered by the Railways during the last three years, Division-wise.

(c) whether such thefts are committed with the connivance of R.P.F. personnel; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to put an end to such losses?

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

(b) Details of Division-wise losses due to theft are not maintained. During 1977-78, Railways had paid claims of Rs. 9.9 crores on account of loss of complete packages and consignments (including thefts and pilferages), which next year declined to Rs. 8.3 crores. The figures for the year 1979-80 have yet to be compiled.

(c) and (d). Individual cases where the connivance of the Railway Protection Force personnel is detected are dealt with severely.

Over-bridge of Burhanpur Railway Station

1279. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan for connecting the dwellings on both sides of Burhanpur Railway Station by extending the existing over-bridge of Burhanpur Railway Station has recently been approved by Government;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to expedite the completion of the work; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by Government for providing safe transportation facilities to the dwellers in those areas?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per extant rules, it is for the State Government (Local Authority) to sponsor proposal for such a foot over-bridge, together with the

under-taking to bear the cost involved. They have, however, in the past expressed their inability to bear the cost in this case.

Wagon Supply to Burhanpur Railway Station

1280. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wagons daily supplied by the Railways for loading of bananas at Burhanpur Railway Station;

(b) whether the supply of wagons is quite insufficient to meet the requirements;

(c) whether a deputation from Burhanpur met him recently for the increase in number of wagons for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details of the decision taken for increase in number of wagons to be supplied for quick transportation of bananas from Burhanpur to other destinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). On an average 10 wagons per day were supplied for loading of bananas at Burhanpur during November, 1979 to February, 1980. During March, 1979 however, the daily demand has increased and against the demand for 179 wagons upto 15-3-1980, 141 wagons were supplied.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Railway has been instructed to increase the supply of wagons and ensure speedy movement of bananas.

Central Assistance for Regional Cancer Centre at Trivandrum

1281. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from Government

of Kerala for Central assistance for Regional Cancer Centre at Trivandrum;

(b) if so, when the request was received;

(c) what are the details of Central assistance sought; and

(d) Government decision thereon, and if no decision has been taken so far, by what time it is expected?

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

(b) March, 1976.

(c) The details of request for financial assistance by the Kerala Government are as follows:—

1. Buildings	Rs 20 00 lakhs
2. Radio Therapy	Rs 19 16 "
3. Pathology	R 1 62 "
4. Social Medicine	Rs 4 00 "
5. Bio-Chemistry	Rs 4 41 "
6. Cancer Surgery	Rs 1 75 "
7. Library	Rs 3 00 "
8. Mobile Van	Rs 0 50 "
9. Furniture etc	Rs 5 00 "

Rs 59 44 lakhs

(Rounded to Rs 60 lakhs)

(d) The Government is considering the various components of the Cancer Research and Treatment Programme, priority wise, that should be taken up with Central assistance, for implementation during the remaining period of the 6th Five Year Plan. A decision in the matter in consultation with the Planning Commission, is likely to be finalised early in the financial year 1980-81.

Tatanagar—Amritsar Mail Express

1282. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce the daily service of Tatanagar-Amritsar Express as this is the only train to connect big cities and industrial places thereof;

(b) whether Government also propose to change the time of Departure from Delhi as it goes in the most odd hour when mostly poor people of Bihar fail to catch the train and they have to suffer thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). No. Any major re-scheduling of this long distance train is not possible at present. However, for the people from the industrial areas of Bihar like Bokaro, Tatanagar, a triweekly fast express train is being introduced from 1-4-80 between New Delhi and Puri via. Gaya, Bokaro, Tatanagar. Another tri-weekly fast express train is also proposed from May 80 between Chandigarh and Ranchi via New Delhi, Chopan and Barkakana—which will serve the backward areas of South Bihar for travelling to and from Delhi and to better timings at Delhi.

Buses on routes from Swaran Talkies to Statesman and Central Secretariat

1283. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce some more Bus Routes from Swaran Talkies to Statesman and Central Secretariat on the Route No. 320 to reduce the heavy rush on this route and to facilitate the people living in between Vishwas Nagar Block 31, 32 and 33 to Shakar Pur as

they do not get buses in the peak hours; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Swaran Talkies is already linked with Central Secretariat by route No. 320 with 10 minutes frequency. In order, to carry the bulk load during peak hours, one special trip at 0905 hrs. on this route has been provided. For commuters bound for Statesman, enough change-over facilities are available. Hence, there is no proposal to introduce more bus routes from Swaran Talkies to Statesman and Central Secretariat.

भारा-सासाराम लाइट रेलवे

1284. श्री चन्द्र वेब प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारा-सासाराम लाइट रेलवे को बन्द कर दिया है जिस के फलस्वरूप यात्रियों को बहुत परेशानी हो रही है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां एक बड़ी लाइन बिछाने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाकर शरीफ) : (क) यह एक प्रइवेट कम्पनी के स्वामित्व वाली रेलवे थी। केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता दिये जाने के बावजूद यह कम्पनी स्वेच्छा से परिमत्ताप्त हो गई और इस ने 15-2-78 से भारा-सासाराम लाइट रेलवे के परिचालन का काम छोड़ दिया।

(ख) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

महमदाबाद-जयपुर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

1285. श्री मूल चम्ब दाता : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का राजस्थान में मारवाड़ जंक्शन के रास्ते महमदाबाद से जयपुर जाने वाली मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में कब तक बदलने का इरादा है, उस पर कितना खर्च होगा और काम कब तक शुरू होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाकर शरीफ) : मारवाड़ के रास्ते महमदाबाद-जयपुर खंड का प्रामाण्य परिवर्तन, दिल्ली और महमदाबाद के बीच (934 कि० मी०) किये जाने वाले प्रामाण्य

परिवर्तन की बृहद योजना का एक भाग है। इस योजना की लागत 100 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक है जिससे मातायात की आवश्यकताओं और धनराशि की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए चरणबद्ध रूप से कार्यान्वित किया जाना है। प्रथम चरण के रूप में, फुलेरा-किशनगढ़ खंड (50.97 कि० मी०) पर बड़ी लाइन उप-संरचना सहित दोहरी लाइन बिछाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

घाटे में चल रही रेलगाड़ियाँ

1286. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कुल कितनी रेल गाड़ियाँ घाटे में चल रही हैं और इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त रेलगाड़ियों की एक सूची सरकार द्वारा सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन मार्गों पर चल रही रेल गाड़ियों को बन्द कर देने का है जहाँ यात्री अपनी यात्रा के लिये आसानी से बसों का उपयोग कर सकते हैं ताकि और आगे हानि से बचा जा सके, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो और आगे हानि को रोकने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० टाकर शरीफ) : (क) चूंकि आमदनी और लागत से सम्बन्धित आंकड़ें गाड़ी-वार नहीं रखे जाते हैं इसलिये अलग-अलग गाड़ियों से होने वाले लाभ की गणना करना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पाली से आरक्षित कोटे के अन्तर्गत आरक्षण

1287. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान राज्य का पाली जिला एक प्रमुख औद्योगिक केन्द्र है जहाँ से व्यापारी रेल से अहमदाबाद आते और जाते रहते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पाली से आरक्षित कोटे की आवधिक बैठने के स्थान कितने हैं ;

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

(घ) क्या आवश्यकता को देखते हुए सरकार का पाली से अहमदाबाद के लिए एक निर्धारित आरक्षण कोटे की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० टाकर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) . 209 अप रेवाड़ी-मारवाड़ सबारी गाड़ी/ 3 अप दिल्ली-

अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में लगने वाले जोधपुर-अहमदाबाद के बीच चलने वाले दूसरे दर्जे के दो टियर कनयान में मारवाड़ पाली स्टेशन से अहमदाबाद के लिए दो गाड़िकाओं और छः सीटों का कोटा आवंटित किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Scheme to provide employment to M.B.B.S. Doctors

1288. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed M.B.B.S. doctors in the country at present and whether Government have any scheme for providing them employment and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the number of doctors coming out every year from the medical colleges and also the number of these doctors that will be available in the next three years and whether keeping this in view Government will formulate a scheme for providing them employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The total number of medical graduates on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in India as on 30-6-1979 is 12307. Under the Community Health Volunteers Scheme, there is provision for an additional, third, Doctor at the primary Health Centres where the scheme is being implemented. The third Doctor will be of the system of medicine which is prevalent in that particular area. The choice has been left to the discretion of the concerned State Governments.

(b) There is an annual out-turn of nearly 12500 medical graduates from the various medical colleges in the country. Health is a State subject and, therefore, the State Governments are in the best position to evolve suitable employment schemes, in consultation with the Planning Commission if necessary.

Use of Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund in West Bengal

1289. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how the beedi Workers' Welfare Fund has been utilised for the welfare of beedi Workers in West Bengal since its introduction;

(b) how many beedi Workers have been benefited through different activities under this Fund (year-wise and activity-wise);

(c) whether these grants have remained concentrated in some selected areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, what is the policy for extending the benefits to the beedi Workers throughout the State?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):

(a) The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund is being utilised for providing medical care, grant of educational scholarships, assistance in housing, etc. in West Bengal as well as in other States where there are beedi workers.

(b) The medical facilities developed during 1978-79 provided benefits on the average to about 4500 workers per month; the number of such beneficiaries during 1979-80 is estimated at about 7,800 per month. In 1978-79, 117 children were granted scholarships. The number of expected beneficiaries during 1979-80 are likely to be about 500. Besides, in 1978-79, the State Government was provided Rs. 4.95 lacs to construct houses, under an agreed scheme, for beedi workers.

(c) to (e). The facilities have been provided in different areas where there is concentration of beedi workers. Steps are being taken to extend the facilities progressively to all such areas.

Coal Ash Availability

1290. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to make the quantity of ash left after burning coal on Railways available to the cooperative institutions for distribution among the economically weaker sections of the Society; and

(b) if so, the details regarding disposal of the coal ash?

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

(a) Coal ashes are offered on preferential basis on sale to Co-operative Institutions by the Railways, whenever the former participate in tender/auction for this purpose and agree to pay the highest quoted price.

In Sections where there is appreciable demand from co-operative societies, the Railway Administration after arriving at current rates through tenders/auctions are required to offer coal ashes for sale to co-operative societies and organisations engaged in nation building activities in preference to other private individuals and firms etc., whenever such societies and organisations have participated in the tenders/auctions and have requested for sale at the highest quoted price. During the initial period of one year these rates are treated as basic and for a further period of three years they are varied to the extent justified by the increase in the Consumer Price Index.

At stations where there is no demand from co-operative societies, Railways are authorised to dispose of coal ashes by auction or tender to individuals or firms as considered suitable by them.

पटना के जल्ता क्षेत्र में बनमवर-दौलतपुर-जल्ता रोड

पटना जंक्शन का विकास

1291. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नौबतुन और परिबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के पटना जिले के जल्ता क्षेत्र में बंग पुर—दौलतपुर—जल्ता सड़क यातायात की दृष्टि से एक महत्वपूर्ण सड़क है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह भी सच है कि इस सड़क की हालत बहुत खराब है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके निर्माण के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

नौबतुन और परिबहन मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). विचाराधीन सड़क एक राज्य सड़क है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजे गए व्यौरों से पता चलता है कि इस सड़क में सुधार करने के लिए इसे 'न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम' में शामिल किया गया था और इसकी 5 किलोमीटर लम्बाई में सुधार-कार्य किया गया था। चूंकि यह सड़क जल्ता क्षेत्र से हो कर गुजरती है जो अक्सर जल से भरा रहता है, इसलिए इस सड़क को पुन-पुन नदी की भयंकर बाढ़ों का प्रायः कोपभाजन बनना पड़ता है। यही कारण है कि 1976 की बाढ़ से यह सड़क बुरी तरह क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई थी। 1978 में इस के कुछ हिस्से में मरम्मत की गई।

अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन

1292. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार संसदीय कार्यों पर चर्चा करने के लिए सचेतकों का एक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया करती थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसा सम्मेलन पिछले अनेक वर्षों से आयोजित नहीं हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार एक अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन आयोजित करने का है; और यदि हां, तो, कब ?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) पिछला सचेतक सम्मेलन वर्ष 1972 में भोपाल में आयोजित किया गया था।

(ग) अगले सचेतक सम्मेलन के बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

1293. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री, स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने पूर्वी रे बे के पटना जंक्शन का विकास करने की 2.50 करोड़ रु० लागत की एक योजना मंजूर की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक क्या कार्य आरम्भ किए गए हैं और भविष्य के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम हैं; और

(ग) यह योजना कब तक पूरी की जानी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाकर शरीफ) : (क) से (ग). पटना में 1.88 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से कोचिंग और टर्मिनल की व्यवस्था करने की एक योजना 1973 में बनाई गई थी। इस योजना की गहराई से जांच की गई थी और फरवरी 1976 में 78.68 लाख रुपये की लागत से एक संशोधित योजना स्वीकृत की गई थी।

निम्नलिखित कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं :—

(1) पानी की सुविधा सहित दो प्लेटफार्म तथा प्रलग टिकटघर सहित पक्के रास्ते और गया के श्रितियों के लिए ऊपरी पैदल पुल की व्यवस्था।

(2) गया से एक यात्री बार्ड-पास लाइ और उसे वर्तमान प्लेटफार्म नं० 4 का साथ सम्बद्ध करना।

(3) हाइम पार्क क्षेत्र में निरीक्षण गत सहित एक अतिरिक्त धुलाई लाइन।

(4) दक्षिणी पहुँच मार्ग में एक टिकटघर की व्यवस्था तथा ऊपरी पैदल पुल का टिकटघर तक विस्तार।

निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य पूरे होने पर है :—

(1) लम्बी गाड़ियों को खड़ा करने के लिए प्लेटफार्म नं० 4 और 5 का विस्तार।

(2) सि नल कार्य में संशोधन करके प्लेटफार्म नं० 5 में अपर और डाउन दोनों गाड़ियों के आदान और प्रस्थान दिशाओं की स्थिति।

(3) सवारी डिब्बों के प्रभुरक्षण के लिए उनकी प्रतिरित सुजाई और उन्हें साफ करने की व्यवस्था।

यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उपयुक्त कार्य क्लिहाल पर्याप्त समझे जाते हैं। लेकिन यदि घर का कार्य अपेक्षित नहीं तो उन पर परवर्ती लादीब में विचार किया जायेगा बसों के निधि उपलब्ध हो।

गैर-सरकारी बसों को लाइसेंस के लिए पुनरीक्षित मानदंड

1294. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्तर्देशीय मार्गों पर चलने वाली गैर-सरकारी बसों को लाइसेंस देने के लिए पुनरीक्षित मानदण्ड अपनाया जा रहा है; और

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

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एं. पी. शर्मा) :
(क) मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 के अध्याय IV में दी गई प्रक्रिया के अनुसार परिवहन की सभी गाड़ियों को जिनमें प्रायवेट बसें भी शामिल हैं किती भी सार्वजनिक स्थान को जाने के लिए परमिट प्राप्त करना जरूरी है। इस अधिनियम की धारा 47 की व्यवस्था को जिसमें बसों को स्टैंड कैरिज परमिट मंजूर किए जाने की शर्तें दी हुई हैं, संशोधित करने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Complaints on Bus Route No. 20

1295. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DTC commuters travelling on Route No. 20 between Kendriya Terminal and Red Fort had lodged many complaints regarding the inadequate frequency, irregular service etc. of the aforesaid route;

(b) the reasons for which no steps have been taken so far to maintain the prescribed frequency and to improve the service on this route; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken now to remove the complaints of the

commuters of this route as also to meet their transport requirements in full?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) A complaint had been received by DTC in the second week of March about services on route No. 20.

(b) and (c). After the receipt of the representation enquiries were made which revealed that due to instances of mechanical failures and difficult traffic conditions en route, a few trips were missed. Steps have now been taken to ensure regular and punctual operation.

For the convenience of the commuters bound for the Central Secretariat, regular route Nos. 200 and 760 with a frequency of 16/32 and 18/36 minutes respectively serving Red Fort en route are operating. In addition to these regular routes, special service on route No. 20 with frequency of 10 minutes is provided between Red Fort and Central Secretariat. Between them, the three services are meeting the requirements of the commuters adequately.

Direct DTC Service from Ajmeri Gate to Chittaranjan Park

1296. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no direct DTC service from Ajmeri Gate to Chittaranjan Park;

(b) if so, whether with a view to cater the needs of the residents of Chittaranjan Park, Government propose to change the point of origin of route No. 541 from Regal to Ajmeri Gate;

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to introduce a new bus route from

Ajmeri Gate to Chittaranjan Park; and

(d) if so, the date from which the new service is likely to be introduced?

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

(b) No, Sir. It is not feasible to connect every residential colony with every other colony/market point by direct bus service.

(c) and (d). The present services, with change-over facilities, for the residents of Chittaranjan Park are considered to be adequate. As such it is not proposed to introduce any new bus route from Ajmeri Gate to Chittaranjan Park.

बिहार में खेतिहर मजदूरों की मजदूरी

1297. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी बिहार के मजदूरों को नहीं दी जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मजदूरी की मांग करने पर बिहार के हरिजन और अन्य खेतिहर मजदूरों पर निर्भर आक्रमण किये जाते हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार के खेतिहर मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी की अदायगी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रभावी उपाय करने का है? यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा अम मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है । इसे प्राप्त होने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

बिहार में पुरुष और महिला बीड़ी श्रमिकों को समान मजदूरी दिया जाना

1298. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने पुरुष और महिला बीड़ी श्रमिकों के लिए मजदूरी की समान दरें निर्धारित की हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रकार निर्धारित मजदूरी बिहार राज्य के किसी भाग में तथा विशेषकर नालन्दा जिला में बिहार शरीफ के नगरपालिका के क्षेत्र में बीड़ी श्रमिकों को नहीं दी जाती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त क्षेत्रों में मजदूरी बीड़ी श्रमिकों की निर्धारित दर पर मजदूरी का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कारगर कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा अम मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) . न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम और समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम को लागू करने का मामला बिहार सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है । यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Benefits to RPF

1299. SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to give more benefits to RPF; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) (i) Improvement in conditions of service including monetary benefits.

(ii) Selection grade/upgradation of Rakshaks' posts.

(iii) Review of Gazetted cadre.

Indo-Algeria Joint Commission

1300. SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Algeria have agreed to set up a joint Commission

institutionise their growing economic and technical cooperation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) An Agreement to set up a Ministerial level Joint Commission between the two countries was initialised by the Foreign Ministers of India and Algeria during the visit to India of the Algerian Foreign Minister, H. E. Mr. Mohamed Benyahia in February 1980. The Indo-Algerian Joint Commission will provide an appropriate forum for governmental level discussions to promote mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic, commercial, scientific, technical and cultural fields. It will also help in the implementation of the different agreement and Conventions between the two countries and in the resolution of the problems concerning Indian experts stationed in Algeria.

This Joint Commission will meet every two years, except when either Government requests an earlier meeting.

Suggestions made by Recruiting Agents Association Re. Deportation of Indian Labour

1301. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Recruiting Agents' Association has suggested certain steps to tackle deportation of Indian labour from West Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government have received no such suggestions.

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

Minimum Statutory Bonus

1302. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre of Indian Trade Unions has urged Government to concede a minimum statutory bonus of 10 per cent to the entire working class; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have received various suggestions for amendment in the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 including raising the minimum bonus. Government propose to take a view on all these suggestions and to bring a comprehensive bill to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to Parliament before the next festival season.

Railway Crossing on Surat-Nagpur Highway

1303. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that the existing railway crossing between Jalgaon and Bhusawal on Surat-Nagpur Highway has been creating serious problems to traffic and public as every minute several vehicles pass through this crossing;

(b) if so, whether Railways have decided to construct an overhead bridge on this railway crossing; and

(c) if so, when the bridge will be ready for use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). A proposal to construct a Road over-bridge in replacement of

level crossing No. 154 between Jalgaon and Bhusawal on Surat-Nagpur Highway, has been received from the Government of Maharashtra and this is presently under examination in consultation with the State Government.

(c) Does not arise, as the scheme is yet to be finalised and approved.

Joint Economic Schemes Discussed with Bhutan King

1304. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are, if any, joint ventures proposed between India and Bhutan during the next five years; and

(b) what were the joint economic schemes, that were mainly discussed during the recent visit of the King of Bhutan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No specific joint ventures between India and Bhutan have been proposed so far for the next 5 years.

(b) No joint economic schemes were discussed during the recent visit of His Majesty the King of Bhutan.

मैसर्स विनोद एंड विमल टैक्सटाइल मिल, उज्जैन द्वारा भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की राशि जमा कराया जाना।

1305. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स विनोद एण्ड विमल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स उज्जैन मध्य प्रदेश ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के भ्रंशदान की कितनी राशि जमा नहीं कराई है

(ख) उक्त राशि को जमा करवाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं और इस मिल को यह राशि जमा कराने के लिए कितनी बार कहा गया है; और

(ग) इन मिलों के अधिकारियों का अन्न मंत्रालय कानूनों के साथ नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इन प्रा. नि. वि. सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा अन्न मंत्री (श्री जे. बी. पटनायक) : (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन ने सूचित किया है कि ये छूट प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठान है और यह कि उन्होंने 31-12-1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार निम्नलिखित राशि को, जो नियोजकों के भ्रंशदानों के शेषर तथा निकासी की वापसी के सम्बन्ध में है, न्यासी बोर्ड को हस्तान्तरित नहीं किया है। ये न्यासी बोर्ड उनके भविष्य निधियों का प्रशासन चलाते हैं :-

मैसर्स विनोद मिल्स लिमिटेड,	₹०
उज्जैन	55,67,513.41

मैसर्स विमल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स लिमिटेड,	उज्जैन	7,23,324.37
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जहां तक कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया राशि का सम्बन्ध है, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि नवम्बर, 1970 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित राशि, जो भ्रंशदानों के सम्बन्ध में दो मिलों के पास बकाया पड़ी है :-

मैसर्स विनोद मिल्स लिमिटेड,	₹०	
उज्जैन	13,57,062.80	
मैसर्स विमल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स,		
लिमिटेड,	उज्जैन	3,89,365.65

(ख) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम क्रमशः कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन आवश्यक कानूनी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

(ग) ऐसी कोई शिकायत सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुई है किन्तु यदि कोई शिकायत होगी तो मामले की जांच की जाएगी और आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

न्यू केनिल बर्थ होटल, कलकत्ता की ओर भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की बकाया राशि

1306. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान न्यू केनिल बर्थ होटल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड 182 लिटिल रसल स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-7 के भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की कितनी राशि जमा की तथा उसकी ओर कितनी धनराशि बकाया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा अन्न मंत्री (श्री जे. बी. पटनायक) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने बताया है कि मैसर्स न्यू केनिल बर्थ होटल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 1 तथा 2, लिटिल रसल स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता 7 ने

पि छले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के लिए निम्नलिखित धनराशि जमा की है :

अवधि—

फरवरी, 1977 से
जनवरी, 1980 ।

जमा की गई राशि

भविष्य निधि अंशदान	1,40,847.00 रुपये
परिवार पेंशन निधि अंशदान	15,992.50 रुपये
कर्मचारी जमा सम्बद्ध बीमा अंशदान	4,953.50 रुपये

सूचित किया गया है कि प्रतिष्ठान ने अद्यतन बकाया देय राशि का भुगतान कर दिया है ।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने बताया है कि उक्त प्रतिष्ठान ने 24-11-79 की अंशदान अवधि तक पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 40,669.65 रुपये का भुगतान कर दिया है और इस प्रकार यह सूचित किया गया है कि इस प्रतिष्ठान ने किसी बकाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं करना है ।

Survey to find out Existence of Bonded Labour System

1307. SHRI AMAR ROY
PRADHAN;

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have so far been taken in each State for effective abolition of bonded labour;

(b) whether Government are aware that bonded labour still continue in different forms both in industry and house-holds;

(c) whether any study has been or is proposed to be made to find out in what forms and to what extent bonded labour still continue in the country; and

(d) if so, to which agency such study has been assigned?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (d). Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the bonded labour system has been abolished throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975. Offences under this Act are cognizable, with penal provisions providing for imprisonment and fine. The State Governments who are primarily responsible for enforcing the statute have so far reported 1,20,292 cases of identified and released bonded labourers.

Two nation-wide sample surveys were undertaken in 1977-78 on the incidence of the bonded labour system. Of these, the preliminary estimates of the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute's survey put the incidence of the system around 22.4 lakhs. The provisional results of the 32nd Round of the National Sample Survey estimated the incidence at over 3.4 lakhs. These are, however, estimates only. The State Governments have been requested to take urgent and effective steps, including intensive local surveys in susceptible areas, to secure early release of bonded labourers wherever found existing.

Upto 1978-79, released bonded labourers were being rehabilitated by State Governments under on-going schemes. To supplement the efforts for speedier progress, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched in 1978-79 under which 50 per cent-matching Central financial assistance is released to State Governments for the rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers. Under this Scheme, so far 12,142 persons have benefited, taking the total number of persons covered for rehabilitation upto 1979-80 to 88,831.

State-wise details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Serial No.	State	Estimates of incidence of bonded labour by the Gandhi Peace Foundation	No. of bonded labourers				Remaining to be rehabilitated (Cols. 4-8)	
			Identified and freed	Rehabilitated so far		Total (Cols 5 to 7)		
				Under other on-going schemes	Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme			
								During 1978-79	Covered by grants during 1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		3,25,000	12,504	2,662	2,920	1,586	7,168	5,396
2	Bihar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		1,11,000	4,218	952	388	309	1,649	2,569
3	Gujarat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		1,71,000	42	42	..	..	42	..
4	Karnataka	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		1,93,000	62,689	39,960*	378	1,521	41,859	20,890
5	Kerala	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		..	700	138	110	..	248	452
6	Madhya Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		4,67,000	1,531	..	121	..	121	1,410
7	Maharashtra	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		1,05,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Orissa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		..	311	..	308	..	308	3
9	Rajasthan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		67,000	6,000	4,256	700	700	5,656	344
10	Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		2,50,000	27,828	27,311	..	..	27,311	517
11	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		5,55,000	4,469	1,368**	495	2,606	4,469	..
Total		22,44,000	1,20,292	76,689	5,420	6,722	88,831	31,461

*Includes 30,557 placed in temporary employment.

**Placed in temporary employment.

Progress of Family Welfare Programmes

1308. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI PASA BEHARI
BEHRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the progress of different family welfare programme during last three years, State-wise;

(b) the facilities extended for the success in this regard and to what extent these incentives have proved to be successful; and

(c) whether some new incentives are being considered in this regard?

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

(a) The required information for the year 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 is given at Statements I & II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-595/80].

(b) For successful implementation of the programme additional facilities provided include:—

1. Establishment of more family welfare centres in rural areas and urban slums, more Post Partum Centres in Hospitals and provision of sterilisation facilities in selected sub-divisional Hospitals and Primary Health Centres

2. Setting up of more training schools for Auxiliary Nurse, Midwives and Lady Health Visitors.

3. Intensification of the training programme for indigenous Dais in group to upgrade the skills of traditional birth attendants (dais) for providing more hygienic delivery service in rural areas and their active involvement in MCS programme of pre-natal and post-natal care, and immunisation of expectant mothers and children.

4. Intensification of Maternal and Child Health Programme by increase in coverage under immunisation and prophylaxis against nutrition and deficiency diseases, like anaemia and vitamin 'A' deficiency.

5. Involvement of properly trained para-medical staff in IOC instructions and Oral Piti Programme.

6. Provision of incentives. Apart from compensation money of Rs. 100/- for Vasectomy and Rs. 120/- for Tubectomy out of which Rs. 70/- is given to the acceptor, and Rs. 8/- for IUD insertion out of which Rs. 6/- is given to the acceptor. Government of India has offered the following incentives for Central Government employees in the reproductive age group who charge sterilisation after having 2 or 3 living children:

(i) One advance increment not to be absorbed in future increases of pay. This has been offered on 4-12-1979.

(ii) Reduction to the rate of interest on the House Building Advance by 1/2 per cent. This has been offered on 1-8-1979.

(iii) Provision of additional bonus on Postal Insurance of such Central Government employees is also being considered.

Central Government employees who accept sterilisation of IUD are also granted special casual leave. Apart from these, certain State Governments have also announced additional incentives for acceptors and motivators of sterilisation cases. Certain State Governments have also declared incentives to medical and para-medical personnel. As regards the success of these incentives, it may be stated that the acceptance of the family planning programme depends on several factors such as the socio-economic status of acceptors, their demographic characteristics, the perception of the advantages of the small family norm, incentives, etc. The policy in this regard is that the Gov-

ernment should provide compensation for loss of wages and other incidental expenses which are incurred by an acceptor of contraception. As regards the conditional incentives to Central Government employees announced in December, 1979 it is too early to assess their impact.

(b) There are no further proposals at present regarding new incentives.

बरोनी बाराबंकी लाइन

1309 प्रोफेसर सत्यवेष सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर बरोनी से बाराबंकी तक रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के कार्य में हुई प्रगति सन्तोषजनक नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस कार्य की गति तेज करने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है और इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० क० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख). बरोनी तक समानान्तरण बड़ी लाइन से समस्तीपुर के साथ पहले ही जुड़ा हुआ है। मुजफ्फरपुर के रास्ते समस्तीपुर से सोनपुर तक के खण्ड का आमान-परिवर्तन पहले ही किया जा चुका है और उसे यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है। सोनपुर से बरोनी तक के शेष खण्ड के बड़ी लाइन में आमान-परिवर्तन के कार्य को 1980-81 तक पूरा करने के लिए सभी प्रकार से संगठित प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

Workers Laid off due to Power Crisis

1310. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 8 lakh workers were laid off by power crisis in Jaipur alone;

(b) whether it is also a fact that same position is reported in many States;

(c) if so, whether this has created great unrest among the labourers;

(d) what are the States, where more effect like this have been reported; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to help them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (e). Requisite information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

वातानुकूलित प्रथम श्रेणी के लिए पास देने का मापदंड

1311. श्री छीतभाई गामित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वातानुकूलित प्रथम श्रेणी के लिए नि शुल्क पास जारी करने का क्या मापदण्ड अपनाया गया है; और

(ख) गत छः महीनों में कितने व्यक्तियों को ऐसे "स्वर्ण" पास जारी किये गये ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० क० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) मानार्थ कार्ड जारी करने के लिए निर्धारित मापदण्ड निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, वैज्ञानिक, मार्गस्थिक, खेल कूद और शैक्षिक गतिविधियों में लगे मस्थानों और संगठन जिनका काम प्रखिल भारतीय स्तर का होता है।
2. अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों, पिछड़े और उपेक्षित वर्गों, महिलाओं, नेत्रहीन और धर्मनिरपेक्ष व्यक्तियों आदि के कल्याण के काम में लगे संगठन।
3. राष्ट्रीय महत्व के काम में लगे प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति, जिनके लिए उन्हें सरकार द्वारा पदवी है।

(ख) पिछले छ. महीनों के दौरान कोई नया स्वर्ण पास जारी नहीं किया गया है।

बीमारी की कम सप्लाई

1312. श्री छोटू साई, शक्ति : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीमारी की कम सप्लाई से देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है;

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

(ग) उनकी कमी दूर करने के लिए हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. क. जाकर रीफ) : (क) यद्यपि पिछले कुछ महीनों में माल के लदान के लिए मलाई किए गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या में कुछ कमी हुई है तथापि कोयला इस्पात, खाद्यान्न, उर्वरक, पेट्रोल-जन्य पदार्थ निर्यात के लिए लोह अयस्क, आदि प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों को माल डिब्बों की मलाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सदा सावधानी बरती जाती है। गत दो महीनों में स्थिति में कुछ सुधार नज़र आया है।

(ख) गन्तव्य स्थलों पर माल डिब्बों से माल उतारने में होने वाले बिलम्ब के कारण माल डिब्बे रुके रहने, सिविल आन्दोलन, बिजली की कटौती, पत्तनों और तेल संस्थानों में हड़तालें और रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा आन्दोलन करने आदि विभिन्न कारणों से माल डिब्बों की उपलब्धता पर असर पड़ा।

(ग) माल डिब्बों के फेरों में "सुधार लाने के लिए" संचलन पर दैनिक आधार पर कड़ा नियंत्रण रखने के अलावा अलग-अलग एजेंसियों के साथ निकट गमनव्य स्थापित किया जाता है। कर्मचारियों की उत्पादकता में सुधार लाने के लिए भी कार्रवाई की गई है।

Use of Sub-Standard Blood

1313. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to 'Hindustan Times' dated the 2nd March, 1980 that 'Blood from professional donors carries hazards of hepatitis malaria and syphilis';

(b) whether it is also a fact that the use of this sub-standard blood is

nazards of hepatitis, malaria and and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(b) Yes. But it is not possible to compare the risks involved.

(c) The Indian Pharmacopia requires that whole human blood is not obtained from a human subject;

(i) who is known to be suffering from or have suffered from syphilis.

(ii) whose blood has not been tested for negative results for evidence of syphilitic infection.

(iii) Hemoglobin value of whose blood is less than 35 per cent; and

(iv) who is not, as far as can be ascertained by a qualified physician after inspection or simple clinical examination and consideration of his medical history free from disease transmissible by blood transfusion. Since the source of infected blood is predominantly from the professional donors, government are encouraging voluntary blood donation to provide better quality of blood to the patients.

Unregistered Unemployed Youth

1314. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of unregistered unemployed youth in the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for registration of names of all the unemployed persons?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Precise estimates regarding the number of unregistered unemployed youth in the country are not available.

Available information relates to the results obtained from the quinquennial survey conducted by the National sample Survey Organisation in its 32nd round (July 1977-June 78) The number of unemployed persons in the age group 15-59 years, as per this surveys, on the basis of 'daily activity' and weekly activity, was 16.9 million and 9.95 million respectively.

As regards the registered unemployed, 14.3 million Job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of December, 1979.

(b) No, Sir.

Dispute over Marine Drive Lands

1315. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Port Trust has had claims on the lands reclaimed from Ernakulam back-waters in the Marine Drive area of Cochin;

(b) whether a dispute has arisen between the Port Trust and the Greater Cochin Development Authority over the Marine Drive lands;

(c) whether this dispute has adversely affected the housing construction project in the area;

(d) if so, what are the claims made by the Port Trust and what is the basis for making these claims;

(e) whether any efforts have been made to settle the dispute through negotiations with Kerala Government, Greater Cochin Development Authority and other concerned bodies; and

(f) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government has no information.

(d) to (f). The Cochin Port Trust has claimed ownership of the land reclaimed in the foreshore under Article 295 (1)(a) of the Constitution. The matter is in correspondence with the Government of Kerala.

Alleppy-Ernakulam Railway Line

1316. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made so far, in the construction of Alleppy-Ernakulam Railway line;

(b) the expenditure so far incurred in this respect;

(c) whether any time schedule has been worked out for the different stages of the construction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Final location survey has been completed for 30 Kms and work is in progress for the remaining length

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs has been incurred so far.

(c) and (d). No target date has been fixed for the project.

Villages without modern medical facilities

1317. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are still a large number of villages without any modern medical facilities;

(b) if so, the number of such villages;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are a number of dispensaries in the rural areas without doctors;

(d) if so, the total number of such dispensaries; and

(e) what steps have been taken to provide proper medical facilities in these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Medical facilities are available in the rural areas through a net-work of Sub-Centres/Dispensaries/Primary Health Centres/Rural Hospitals etc. A Primary Health Centre caters to the needs of 80,000—1,00,000 population covering 80—100 villages and a Sub-Centre is to be established for every 10,000 population, covering about 10 villages. There are at present 5444 Primary Health Centres and 48571 Sub Centres in the country which are providing medical facilities to the rural areas. The Planning Commission have agreed, in principle, to the establishment of a FHC for 20,000 population in the tribal, hilly and backward areas. There is also a plan for having a Primary Health Centre for every 50,000 population. 25 per cent of the P.H.Cs. are also to be upgraded as 30 bedded Rural Hospitals.

(c) and (d). As per information available for period uptill 31-3-79, out of 5423 Primary Health Centres 4710 Primary Health Centres were having 2 or more doctors, 655-PHCs were having one doctor and only 58 PHCs were functioning without a doctor.

(e) A Scheme known as the Community Health Volunteers Scheme was introduced in the selected PHCs of the country in October, 1977 to provide first-aid facilities in regard to minor ailments as well as to foster preventive and promotive aspects of health in the rural areas. A Community Health Volunteer, who is selected by the community, is provided for a population of 1000. He is given 3 months training in basic health care and is thereafter provided with a kit, containing medicines for the cure of minor ailments. He is paid an honorarium of Rs. 50/- per month for working with the community on part-time basis and Rs. 600/- worth of medicines per year. Upto 31-2-79, 1,29,654 CHVs had been trained. It

is planned to cover the whole country under this scheme by 1982-83.

Child Labour in Rural Area

1318. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN;

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated figure of child labour in India both in the urban and rural areas;

(b) whether the working conditions and the remuneration of children engaged in various sectors of production are quite unsatisfactory;

(c) whether the existing Child Protection Law covers only a small section of child labour in India and those engaged in agriculture and other allied sectors in the rural areas are out of the purview of the existing law; and

(d) if so, what measures government propose to take in order to protect the children engaged in agriculture and allied sectors?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) According to the latest available figures, the number of working children in the age group 5 to 14 is estimated around 14.68 million in the rural areas, and 1.57 million in the urban areas.

(b), (c) and (d). The Government had set up a Committee last year to look into various problems connected with the employment of children, and its report has since been received. A majority of the working children are employed in the sectors where their remuneration and working conditions are unregulated and the existing legal framework does not substantially cover the children engaged in agriculture and other allied sectors. The above Committee in its report has made certain recommendations in this regard also. The report of the Committee is under consideration.

Minimum wages for beedi workers

1319. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state how many State Governments have prescribed statutory minimum wages for bidi workers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): According to available information minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act have been fixed by the following States in respect of Bidi Industry:—

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.

Demurrage claimed

1320. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the amount of wharfage and demurrage charges waived by the Railways during 1977-78 and 1978-79?

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

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Statutory Body	Date of Expiry
1	2	3
1	Minimum wages Advisory Board (Section 7)	March, 1978
2	Minimum wages Central Advisory Board (Section 8) -	June, 1974
3	Mining Boards for States of West Bengal and Assam.	21-12-1965
4	Three Mining Boards one each of State of Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra and Gujarat.	21-12-1965
5	Mining Board for Andhra Pradesh	25-3-1966
6	Mining Board for Mysore and Kerala	14-4-1966
	Minig Boards for Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.	20-11-1966
8	Mining Boards for Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.	13-4-1968

The amounts of wharfage and demurrage waived during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 are as under:

(Figures in lacs of Rupees)

[Wharfage & Demurrage]			
1977-78.	.	681.74	979.05
1978-79.	.	735.95	769.42

Constitution of Statutory Bodies

1321. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of statutory bodies that have expired their original terms of office and the dates of expiry of their earlier terms; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to reconstitute them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

1	2	3
9	Mining Board for Tamil Nadu	29-6-1974
10	Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee	3-4-1971
11	Regional Committees Constituted under para 4 (1) of the Employees' Provident Scheme :	
	Andhra Pradesh	11-1-1978
	Assam	23-1-1980
	Bihar	5-4-1978
	Delhi	14-3-1979
	Gujarat	16-8-1977
	Himachal Pradesh	21-11-1979
	Kerala	14-3-1979
	Karnataka	26-3-1980
	Maharashtra	14-3-1979
	Orissa	11-1-1978
	Punjab	26-11-1979
	Madhya Pradesh	19-5-1980
	Rajasthan	24-11-1977
	Haryana	15-8-1979
	Tamil Nadu	21-11-1979
	Uttar Pradesh and J	24-2-1979
	West Bengal	11-1-1979
12	Advisory Committee for the State of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Goa under Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Act	30-1-1980
13	Central Apprenticeship Council	21-1-1978
14	Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee, Bihar.	9-1-1978
15	Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee, Karnataka	30-7-1978
16	Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee, Andhra Pradesh	6-12-1979
17	Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee, Goa, Daman and Diu	17-5-1979
18	Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee, Maharashtra	5-2-1979
19	Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee, Orissa	20-5-1979
20	Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee, Madhya Pradesh	3-12-1979

1	2	3
21	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Advisory Committee, Rajasthan	3-12-1976
22	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Advisory Committee, Bihar	25-11-1977
23	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Advisory Committee, Andhra Pradesh	15-1-1977
24	Standing Committee of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation	15-7-1978
25	Central Advisory Contract Labour Board	May, 1979
26	Central Board of Trustees Employees' Provident Fund	15th December, 1977

A notification reconstituting the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee (Sl. No. 10) is expected to issue shortly. The Standing Committee of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Serial No. 24) will be reconstituted after the reconstitution of the Corporation which is due in April, 1980. It was decided in 1971 not to reconstitute the Mining Boards (Serial Nos. 3 to 9). In the case of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board (Serial No. 25), a decision for reconstitution is expected to be taken soon. In the case of Central Apprenticeship Council (Serial No. 13), a decision was taken in August, 1978 with the approval of the then Labour Minister to reconstitute the Council and the interests concerned have been addressed in the matter for nominating their representatives. Steps are being taken to reconstitute the other bodies.

Settlement of Workers grievances

1322. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a large chunk of railway workers organised in various category-wise associations are out of process of collective bargaining in the Railways; and

(b) what is the machinery, now available to these workers to raise their grievances and secure settlement?

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

(a) and (b). Railway workers of all categories are entitled to join any one of the two recognised federations and their affiliate unions on the Zonal Railways. The two recognised federations and their affiliate unions have large scale membership of all categories of staff in various grades and therefore, it is not a fact that quite a large chunk of railway workers are left out of the process of collective bargaining. Each of the two recognised federations have regular meetings at the Board's level and each of their affiliate unions have regular meetings at zonal and divisional level under the Permanent Negotiating Machinery Scheme when staff demands and grievances are discussed. In addition, under the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme, the two federations also have regular meetings of the Departmental Council at the Railway Board level. It is not the intention of the Railways to encourage and recognise category-wise unions.

Wagons Indented by Coal India Limited

1323. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons indented by various units of Coal India Limited during 1979;

(b) how many wagons were supplied to them; and

(c) how many could not be loaded by Coal India Limited in time?

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

(a) to (c). The Railways maintain a consolidated figure of indents placed by different coal companies under Coal India Ltd. as also the Coal Washeries and Steel Plants (for loading outward coke). This figure of indents has a repetitive element in it. On an average, during the year 1979, indents for 10016 wagons were placed per day, 8045 were supplied but 1226 were detained by the Collieries/Washeries beyond the normal free time making it difficult to supply more wagons. These figures exclude indents of imported coking coal and indents from the Singareni collieries which are not a part of Coal India Ltd.

Central assistance to States for rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

1324. **SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether any central assistance has been provided to the States in order to expedite the process of rehabilitation of bonded labour?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): To supplement the efforts for rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers in States, a Centrally sponsored Scheme has been in operation since 1978-79, financed by 50 per cent matching Central grants released to the States concerned. 12,302 former bonded labourers have so far benefited under this scheme.

State-wise details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Serial No.	State	Central financial assistance					
		1978-79	1979-80				
		Released to State Govt.	Utilised by State Govt. so far	No. of freed bonded labourers rehabilitated by this assistance	Allocation to State Govt.	Sanctioned to State Govt. so far	No. of freed bonded labourers expected to be rehabilitated by this assistance

*No proposals from State Governments so far.

Stations without stock of Tickets

1325. SHRI MUKANDA MANDAL:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
that some railway stations are not
having tickets for several months in
the Sealdah South Section under Seal-
dah Division, Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and
particulars of the stations so suffering;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of
the major stations also are issuing
"child" tickets in double in lieu of
full tickets in the South Section of the
Sealdah Division;

(d) if so, the facts thereof and for
how long it is prevailing in each sta-
tion;

(e) whether Government supply
tickets as per requisition;

(f) if so, give details thereof; and

(g) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):
(a) to (g). The information is being
collected and will be laid on the Table
of the Sabha.

कृषि श्रमिक और उनकी मजूरी

1326. श्री छोटूसाई गमित : क्या अथ
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों की कुल
संख्या कितनी है और ऐसे बेरोजगार श्रमिकों की
कुल संख्या में उनकी राज्यवार प्रतिशतता क्या है;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में इन श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम
और अधिकतम दैनिक मजूरी क्या है और एक वर्ष
में उन्हें कितने दिन मजूरी मिलती है; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें स्थायी रोजगार दिलाने
अथवा उनके उत्थान के लिए कोई स्थाई योजना
बनाई गई है अथवा बताये जाने का विचार है और
यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी प्रयास क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा अन्य संबंधी
(बी.जे. बी. पट्टायाक) : (क) से (ख).
विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ग) कृषि श्रमिकों के रोजगार स्तर में वृद्धि
करने के लिए छोटे किसानों के लिए विकास
कार्यक्रम सूखा-उन्मुख गरिबा कार्यक्रम, एकीकृत
ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम और रेगिस्तान विकास
कार्यक्रम जैसे अनेक रोजगारोन्मुख-लाभोन्मुख कार्य-
क्रमों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । इसके
साथ-साथ पिछले कुछ वर्षों में प्रारम्भ
किए गए स्वः रोजगार प्रोत्साहन तथा उद्यमकर्ता
विकास कार्यक्रमों, जिसमें जिला केन्द्र योजना शामिल
है, कार्य के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रमों, आपरेशन बाढ़
II कार्यक्रम, ग्रामीण युवकों, आदि के लिए प्रशिक्षण
कार्यक्रम आदि से रोजगार अवसर सृजित हुए हैं और
लगातार सृजित होते रहेंगे । बौस पूर्वो प्राथमिक
कार्यक्रम को, जिससे गरीबों, भूमिहीनों, शिल्पकारों,
हथकरघा बुनकरों, अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित
जन-जातियों तथा अन्य समाजिक रूप से
पिछड़े वर्गों को लाभ पहुंचा था, पुनः तीव्र गति से
कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । कृषि तथा ग्रामीण
विकास, जिसमें छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों तथा
कृषि श्रमिकों को सहायता देने पर विशेष बल दिया
गया है, को सरकार की ग्रामीण विकास सम्बन्धी
नीति में प्राथमिकता मिलेगी ।

विवरण

(क) 1974-75 के दौरान की गई ग्रामीण
श्रमिक जांच के अनुसार, देश में भूमिहीन कृषि
श्रमिकों की कुल अनुमानित संख्या 224 लाख थी ।
उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर, 20 राज्य सरकारों और
2 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के ऐसे कृषि श्रमिकों, जिनके
पास 1974-75 के दौरान खेती योग्य भूमि नहीं
थी, की अनुमानित संख्या सम्बन्धी विवरण-1
में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।
ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया [देखिये संख्या एल० टी०
595 ए/ 80] 1977-78 के दौरान
किए गए राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के हाल ही के 32वें
दौर के प्रारम्भिक अनुमानों से पता चलता है कि
ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 15-59 वर्षों के आयु-वर्ग के ऐसे
व्यक्तियों, जो साप्ताहिक बेरोजगार थे, की संख्या
67.00 लाख थी, जब कि प्रतिदिन बेरोजगार
व्यक्तियों की संख्या 128.00 लाख थी । चूंकि,
ये आंकड़े 1977-78 से सम्बन्धित हैं, अतः
इनकी तुलना 1974-75 की ग्रामीण श्रमिक जांच के
आंकड़ों में नहीं की जा सकती ।

(ख) कृषि में प्रकुशल श्रमिकों की उपलब्धता
राज्य-वार न्यूनतम दर संबंधी विवरण-II में दिया
गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । ग्रन्थालय
में रखा गया [देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 595 ए/80]
20 राज्य सरकारों और 2 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों
से ग्रामीण श्रमिक जांच द्वारा एकत्र की गई सूचना
संबन्धी एक और विवरण III में दिया गया है ।

जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। ग्रंथालय में रखा गया [दिखिए संख्या एल० टी० 595/80] जो ऐसे कृषि श्रमिकों को जिनके पास 1974-75 के दौरान "खेती योग्य भूमि नहीं" थी, मजदूरी देने वाले रोजगार के दिनों की औसतन वार्षिक संख्या के बारे में है।

‘पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क परियोजना’ के अन्तर्गत बनाई गई सड़कें

1327. श्री डी० एल० बैटा : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ‘पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क परियोजना’ के अन्तर्गत देश में कितनी सड़कें बनाई जा चुकी हैं तथा उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ ये सड़कें बनाई गई हैं और वे स्थान कौन-कौन से हैं जहाँ ऐसी सड़कों के निर्माण में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) : (क) बरेली-पीलीभीत-लखीमपुर-बहराइच बस्ती-गोरखपुर-कसिया-पिपराकोठी-मुजफ्फरपुर-बरेली पूर्णिया-अररिया-ठाकुरगंज-बलसा-हाशीमारा-काठुगांव अमीनगांव रास्ते पर उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल और असम के राज्यों में जिस सड़क का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया था वह बन चुकी है। इसके अलावा तीन लिंक सड़कें भी अर्थात् बेतिया सगौली खंड, मुजफ्फरपुर-दरभंगा खंड और अररिया फोर्बस गंज खंड जो बिहार में पड़ती है, पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क परियोजना के अन्तर्गत साथ-साथ बनाकर तैयार की गई।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होता।

बरेली-कटिहार रेल लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदला जाना

1328. श्री डी० एल० बैटा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरेली-कटिहार मीटर-गेज रेल लाइन को बड़ी रेल लाइन में बदलने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी अनुमति कब दी गई थी, अब तक कितनी प्रगति की गई है और उसके लिए कितनी राशि प्रदान की गई है ;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री से पटना में एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल मिला था और

उसने बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के इस कार्य को कटिहार से भी आगे जोगबानी स्टेशन, जोकि नेपाल की सीमा पर सीमान्त रेल का आखिरी स्टेशन है, तक बढ़ाने जाने का सुझाव दिया था और क्या उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि उनके सुझाव पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जायेगा ;

(घ) क्या जोगबानी तक की मीटर-गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए नेपाल की जनता और सरकार द्वारा बार-बार मांग की गई है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कार्य को कब तक प्रारंभ किया जायेगा ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में रेल राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० क० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। बरेली-कटिहार मीटर लाइन के बड़ी लाइन में आमान परिवर्तन के कार्य का, 1978-79 के बजट में 20 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर, शामिल किया गया था। मार्च, 1980 के अन्त तक, इस कार्य पर 1.81 करोड़ का खर्च होने की आशा है। 1980-81 के दौरान इस कार्य के लिए 2.5 करोड़ रुपये के परियोजना का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) से (च) जी हां। किन्तु कटिहार-जोगबानी मीटर लाइन खण्ड की वर्तमान क्षमता यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है और इसके आमान-परिवर्तन के बारे में तभी विचार किया जा सकता है यदि यातायात में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण इसका औचित्य बनता हो।

Railway Lines in Backward Areas

1329. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where the railway lines have been constructed, so far, in the backward areas;

(b) the names of places where the railway lines have not so far been constructed in the backward areas; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the construction of railway lines in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.

K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). A
statement is attached.

Statement

1. Railway Lines constructed so far in backward areas

S. No.	Particulars of Railwaylines	Railway	Length (kms.)
1	2	3	4
1	Champaner Road-Godhra	W.R.	36
2	Sevaliya-Godhra	W.R.	27
3	Godhra-Ratlam	W.R.	185
4	Bombay-Bilimora	W.R.	70
5	Udhna-Jalgaon	W.R.	125
6	Bombay-Manmad	C.R.	90
7	Kalyan-Neral	C.R.	30
8	Godhra-Lunawada	W.R.	41
9	Champaner Road-Pani Mines	W.R.	49
10	Piplod-Devgadh Bariya	W.R.	15
11	Jhagadiya-Netrang	W.R.	27
12	Ankleshwar-Rajpipla	W.R.	50
13	Ankleshwar-Vadodara	W.R.	10
14	Udaipur-Himmatnagar	W.R.	210
15	Himmatnagar-Khed Brahma	W.R.	55
16	Pathankot-Joginder Nagar	N.R.	25
17	Ledo-Lekhapani	N.F.	9
18	Lumding-Badarpur	N.F.	185
19	Lumding-Chaparmukh	N.F.	50
20	Dharmanagar-Kalkalighat	N.F.	30
21	Gomoh-Asansol	E.R.	40
22	Sitarampur-Madhupur	E.R.	40
23	Kharagpur-Jharsaguda	S.E.	320
24	Rourkela-Ranchi	S.E.	165
25	Rorukela-Barsua	S.E.	75
26	Tatanagar-Badampahar	S.E.	89

1	2	3	4
27	Rajkharswan-Gua-Bolani	S.E.	122
28	Roukela-Birmirtarpur	S.E.	27
29	Padapar-Banspati	S.E.	29
30	Rupsa-Bangriposi	S.E.	10
31	Bimlagarh-Kiriburu	S.E.	41
32	Navagaon-Purnapani	S.E.	10
33	Boridand-Bisrampur	S.E.	99
34	Anuppur-Katni	S.E.	130
35	Bilaspur-Champa	S.E.	55
36	Bilaspur-Raipur	S.E.	55
37	Bilaspur-Anuppur	S.E.	50
38	Nainpur-Seoni	S.E.	75
39	Jabalpur-Gondia	S.E.	90
40	Nainpur-Mandla	S.E.	43
41	Amla-Itarsi	C.R.	40
42	Amla-Parasia	C.R.	25
43	Khandwa-Bhusawal	C.R.	40
44	Khandwa-Akola	C.R.	80
45	Bhilai-Dalli Rajhara	S.E.	25
46	Vijavanagaram-Titlagarh	S.E.	125
47	Nainpur-Gumbar	S.E.	25
48	Kottavalasa-Kirandul	S.E.	420
49	Kazipet-Balharshah	S.G.	85
50	Mudkhed-Adilabad	S.G.	45
51	Mettupallaiyam-Ootacamund	S.R.	6

Note :The Kms. shown represent the railway lines in backward areas in various sections of the Railways given in the Statement.

II. Construction of the following railway lines falling in backward areas is already in hand.

		Kms.
1	Apta-Roha	62
2	Wani-Chanaka (upto Pimpalkoti)	63

1	2	3	4
3	Rampur-New Haldwani	N.E.	78.4
4	Hasanpur-Sakri	N.E.	74.90
5	Chittauni-Bagaha	N.E.	28.41
6	Jakhapura-Daitari	S.E.	33.5
7	Nadiad-Kapadvanj-Modasa	W.R.	105.14
8	Gauhati-Burnihat	N.F.	28.21
9	Dharmanagar-Kumarghat	N.F.	33.51
10	Balipara-Bhalukpong	N.F.	33.45
11	Silchar-Jiribam	N.F.	50.36
12	Amguri-Tuli	N.F.	17.07
13	Lalaghat-Bhairabi	N.F.	48.77
14	Bhadrachalam-Manuguru	S.C.	52.00

III. *Surveys carried out in backward areas for new lines but not taken up for construction*

1	Ratlam-Banswara-Dungarpur	W.R.	78.76
2	Roha-Dasgaon-Ratnagiri-Mangalore	G/SC/S	828.76
3	Roha-Murud (Jonjira)	C.R.	34.35
4	Mandar Hill-Dumka	E.R.	64.00
5	Dumka-Sainthia	E.R.	56.00
6	Dumka-Baidyanathdham	E.R.	63.00
7	Hazaribagh Town-Hazaribagh Road	E.R.	78.00
8	Hazaribagh-Giridih Road	E.R.	56.00
9	Madhupur-Dumka	E.R.	59.00
10	Dumka-Rampurhat	E.R.	54.00
11	Hazaribagh Town-Ranchi Road	E.R.	40.00
12	Khalilabad-Balrampur	N.E.	145.23
13	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga	N.E.	65.54
14	Kazipet-Hassanparti Road-Karimganj -Jagtial-Nizamabad.	S.C.	204.00
15	Korba-Lohardaga-Ranchi	S.E.	381.50
16	Dalli Rajhara-Jadgalpur	S.E.	235.00
17	Dantewara-Sukma-Narsapatnam	S.E.	177.60

IV. *Surveys for new lines in backward areas which are in progress or are nearing completion.*

1	Mandar Hill-Baidyanathdham	E.R.
2	Budge Budge-Namkhana	E.R.
3	Korapur-Parvatipuram/Salur Rayagada.	S.E.

1	2	3	4
4	Burwadih-Karonji	S.E.	
5	Sambalpur-Talchar	S.E.	
6	Lalitpur-Singrauli	G.R.	
7	Konch-Jalaun.	G.R.	

The National Transport Policy Committee is at present seized of evolving a rational policy for construction of new lines including uncommemorative lines and developmental lines for backward areas and mode of financing them. The recommendations of this Committee are awaited.

Contracts of Cooperative Societies in Delhi, New Delhi and Nizamuddin Stations

1330. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the assignments/contracts granted to the cooperative societies in Delhi, New Delhi and Nizamuddin stations, for how long and since when during the last two years;

(b) whether the Railway Board have reserved assignments/contracts exclusively for the cooperative sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Genuine cooperative societies of actual workers are given preference in the allotment of contracts for handling of goods, parcels, coal and cinder picking, vending and catering, subject to their fulfilling certain conditions.

Statement

Details of assignments contracts granted to Cooperative Societies in Delhi, New Delhi and Nizamuddin Stations

Stations	Particulars of the contracts	Duration
Delhi	Coal handling	from 11-5-1977 to 24-1-1978 from 22-3-1978 still continuing.
	Cinder Picking and Ash handling	from 1-1-1977 to 24-1-1978 from 6-7-1978 to 5-7-1979
New Delhi	Goods handling	from 1-2-1977 for 3 years.
Nizamuddin	Goods handling for Zone No. 1 including Nizamuddin station.	from 16-12-1977 for 3 years.

एलोपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति के नियम निम्न

1331. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना में आयुर्वेदिक और एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति के नियम एक समान हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहाल प्रसन्न लखर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औष-
धालयों के लिए स्वीकृत एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों के
पद केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना में सम्मिलित हैं
और उन पर ये नियम लागू होते हैं । यह सेवा
केवल एलोपैथिक पद्धति के अर्हताप्राप्त डाक्टरों
के लिए बनाई गई है । आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों
के लिए अपने भर्ती नियम अलग से हैं ।

उनके संबंधित भर्ती नियम में जो वेतनमान
सम्मिलित किए गये हैं वे तीसरे वेतन आयोग की
सिफारिशों के अनुसार हैं ।

Visit of Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister

1332. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia visited India in February, 1980; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) During the official talks with Minister of External Affairs bilateral relations were reviewed and the current international situation was discussed. A copy of the joint press statement issued at the end of the visit is placed on the Table of the House.

PRESS STATEMENT OF THE VISIT OF FOREIGN MINISTER OF YUGOSLAVIA, MR. JOSIP VRHOVEC

At the invitation of the Government of India, Mr. Josip Vrhovec, the Fed-

eral Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia paid an Official visit to India from 24—26 February, 1980.

During his stay in Delhi Mr. Josip Vrhovec was received by the President of India, Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and the Vice-President of India, Shri M. Hidayatullah.

Mr. Josip Vrhovec called on the Prime Minister of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi and handed over to her a message from the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, relating to bilateral relations and the present international situation. He also had a detailed exchange of views with her.

Mr. Vrhovec held official talks with the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao. The talks which were held in an atmosphere of mutual trust and friendship reflected the traditional close relations and understanding between India and Yugoslavia, and revealed a close similarity of views.

The two Ministers held comprehensive exchange of views on the current international situation including developments in South Asia and South West Asia and other key international issues.

They also discussed various issues facing the non-aligned movement and emphasised the need to strengthen the solidarity and to reaffirm the principles of non-alignment.

They agreed to maintain exchange of views on matters of mutual interest.

The two Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the continued progress in Indo-Yugoslav relations. They reaffirmed the determination of their governments to develop bilateral cooperation by further strengthening the ties existing in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical, information and other fields.

The Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic

of Yugoslavia, Mr. Josip Vrhovec, conveyed his gratitudes to the Minister for External Affairs of India for the warm hospitality accorded to him and the members of his delegation during their stay in India. He extended an invitation to the Minister of External Affairs of India, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Conversion of Ankleshwar-Rajpipla Line

1333. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Western Railway has carried out a preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for conversion from narrow gauge to broad gauge sections between Chhotaudepur and Pratapnagar on the Vadodara division of the Western Railway;

(b) whether the said traffic survey has been completed and a report submitted to the Railway Board;

(c) if so, when it was submitted; and

(d) whether Government would take an early decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). Only a traffic survey was conducted in 1970 for conversion of Pratapnagar-Chhotaudepur—Tankhala NG line (137 Kms.) into M.G. The survey revealed that conversion was not justified. With the declaration of the award of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal in 1978, the Government of Gujarat have asked for a survey for conversion of this line as also of the Ankleshwar-Rajpipla NG section (63 kms.) into B.G., as these would serve the Narmada Project for transportation of materials. The State Government have been advised that this can be taken up as a deposit survey at their cost.

Proposal to Educate Legislators on Population Control

1334. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to educate legislators too on population control;

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this behalf;

(c) whether Government are aware of the suggestions made in this behalf in a Seminar organised in February, 1980 in Delhi on 'Law as an instrument of Population Control' in India;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI N. HAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to educate legislators on population control.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The salient features of the suggestions made at the Seminar are given in the Press Release dated 11-2-80 issued at the end of the Seminar by the Director of the Project, a copy of which it attached.

(d) The Government has not received a full report from the organisers of the Seminar. While due consideration will be given to all helpful suggestions, it is the firm view of the Government that Family Planning needs to be promoted among our people only through education and motivation. Demand for services as may be generated in this regard will, however, be met by suitable expansion of the delivery system.

U.N. PROJECT OF LAW AND POPULATION STUDY IN INDIA

National Seminar on Law as an Instrument of Population Control in India.

The three day Seminar on Law as an Instrument of Population Control

in India organised under the auspices of the U.N. Project on Law and Population Study in India concluded in Delhi on 11th February, 1980. This was a multi-disciplinary Seminar in which besides the law teachers from different Universities and Research Institutions from all over the country, eminent Demographers, Sociologists, Medical Doctors, Administrators and Parliamentarians also participated. Supreme Court Judges Mr. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer & Mr. Justice R. S. Pathak and Mr. Justice Harish Chandra of Delhi High Court presided over three of the business sessions. The fourth business session was presided over by Dr. R. K. Sanyal, Director of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare. The Seminar was inaugurated at the Law Faculty of Delhi University on 9th February, 1980 by Dr. Nagendra Singh, Vice President of the International Court of Justice and presided over by the Vice Chancellor of Delhi University, Professor U. N. Singh. The Valedictory session was presided over by Professor K. B. Rohtagi, Professor Law and Director of South Campus of Delhi University. The Seminar Director was Dr. P. S. Sanyal of the Faculty of Law of Delhi University who is also the Director of the U. N. Project. All the important aspects of control of population through law were discussed in great detail at the Seminar. Briefly speaking, the subjects discussed were: Fertility Regulation, Family Law, Children and Child Welfare, Criminal Offences and Penology, Public Welfare, Public Health, Education, Property and Economic Factors.

Twenty papers were presented at the Seminar by the eminent participants.

There was consensus of near-consensus on the following points :

(1) Law should be used in increasing measures for the purpose of population control. This is necessary, *inter alia*, for avoiding arbitrariness in the implementation of the population schemes by various Government ag-

encies. Law should be used more and more as a stimulant for voluntary action in matters of population control.

(2) There should be a more prominent mention of Population Control in the Constitution of India. Different suggestions in this regard which were mooted were:—

- (a) To put Population Control as a Directive Principle in Part IV of the Constitution;
- (b) To put Family Planning in the chapter on Fundamental duties in the Constitution of India.
- (c) To put it down as a fundamental right of the women in the Constitution. The essence of this recommendation was that an obligation should be imposed on the Government machinery to provide the necessary means for family planning at the door step of each family.

(3) Marriage should be compulsorily registered.

(4) The law in regard to compulsory registration of births and deaths should be properly implemented, particularly in the villages.

(5) The State should institute, as far as possible, measures in regard to social security so that the parents do not seek social security through larger number of children.

(6) The Adoption Bill formerly sought to be enacted, should be liberalised and enacted on priority basis.

(7) It was felt that there is a very important linkage between the status of women and fertility. Therefore, the status of women should be raised, not only in the eyes of the law but in actual practice also.

(8) That great emphasis should be laid on the introduction of population education at all levels of education.

(9) The facilities for medical termination of pregnancy should be made available in the rural area also.

(10) The land laws in regard to ceiling should be amended so that larger number of children do not increase the ceiling, thus setting a premium on having a larger family.

(11) Proper use should be made of taxation laws in order to propagate a small family norm.

(12) The legislators and the administrators should be educated about the urgent need for Family Planning, and the role which law can play in this regard.

Meeting of Non-aligned countries in New York

1335. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the non-aligned countries was held in New York recently to consider the Afghan issue;

(b) whether India participated in this meet; and

(c) if so, India's stand on the issue and the outcome of the discussion's held?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The group of non-aligned countries has been meeting in New York at the level of Permanent Representatives to the UN since February 20, 1980 to consider "the implementation of the Decisions and Recommendations of the Sixth Conference of Heads of States and Governments of Non-Aligned Countries" (the Havana Summit held in September 1979) at which, *inter alia*, the question of developments in Afghanistan was raised by some delegations.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Indian Representative at the meeting reiterated the Government's position on recent developments

in Afghanistan. A copy of his statement is placed on the table of the House. The meeting of non-aligned countries in New York has so far been inconclusive.

TEXT OF STATEMENT MADE BY INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE AT THE MEETING OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES ON 22ND FEBRUARY 1980 IN NEW YORK

Mr. Chairman,

We have been discussing this morning under agenda item 2 the various activities that have been undertaken by the non-aligned countries in implementation of the Havana Declaration and among such activities we have considered the work undertaken for a declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in the context of the recent developments in the international situation. In this connection, we have heard a wide range of views which reflect the perceptions of individual delegations of the non-aligned movement on the important developments in specific areas of the world and their effect on a range of international issues.

In so far as the developments in our part of the world are concerned, they have been engaging the serious attention of my Government. India has close and friendly relations with the Government and people of the area concerned and we are deeply concerned and vitally interested in the security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our traditionally friendly neighbours and hope they can resolve their internal problems without any outside interference.

All the countries in our region are members of the non-aligned movement and consistent with the principles of non-alignment it is our hope that the entire area will be free of tension. In the past years, we have experienced a period of relative relief from the competitive attentions of the great powers which have given leeway to the states

of the area to embark on a relationship based on mutuality, common benefit and a developing trust in bilateral negotiations as a means of settling outstanding problems. This atmosphere has been disturbed by recent developments, particularly with the prospect of our region being converted into a theatre of great power confrontation and conflict as a result of the induction of arms into the area. The Govt. of India has, in the course of the past weeks, been in touch with the countries of the sub-continent and with other countries to stress that no action be taken that could lead to an aggravation of these dangers and to a heightening of confrontation. In this connection, I should like to quote from a joint declaration made in the course of a visit by the President of France to India recently where the two leaders gravely concerned at the deterioration of the international situation and convinced of the necessity of basing international relations on respect for the universally recognised principles of the UN Charter and conscious of the special responsibility in the present critical times on the two countries because of their respective policies of detente and non-alignment, have solemnly declared and I quote:

1. Any situation arising out of the use of force in international relations and intervention or interference in international affairs of sovereign states is inadmissible.

2. In order to stop further escalation all states should refrain from any action which could intensify great power rivalry and bring back the cold war especially through dangerous arms build up liable to threaten peace and stability in sensitive regions.

3. It is necessary to restore conditions in which the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states can be preserved and the right of their people to freely determine their own destiny without outside interference assured.

4. Respect for and implementation of these principles do not prejudice any states' legitimate security interests and would in fact go a long way towards safeguarding them."

I might also add that in the course of the recent visit by Foreign Secretary of India to Nepal a joint statement was issued after discussions between the officials of the two countries wherein the two sides expressed their deep commitment to general stability in the region which has remained free of tension for a long time. Both sides agreed that the "call to arms" in the area was not conducive to peace and stability.

Survey of Family Planning by U.N.F.P.A.

1336. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO. Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the UNFPA an U.N. Agency, recently conducted a survey of family planning and its achievements in the Third World countries;

(b) whether India was also assessed by this agency;

(c) whether the agency have noted that there was a set back to the family planning programme in India and if so, the reasons indicated by them; and

(d) the Government goals proposed to take to keep the population growth under reasonable control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The Government of India are not aware of any of such survey conducted by UNFPA or United Nations. However, arising out of the World Population Conference held in 1974, a report covering many countries and entitled 'World Population Trends & Policies' was produced by the United Nations. A reference was made to this report by the Executive Director of UNFPA.

in a document called the 'The State of World Population 1979', in which he mentioned 'setbacks' to family planning programmes in India, but no reasons have been attributed.

(d) Government attach high priority to National Family Welfare Programme, and to propagating it through proper motivation and education of the eligible couples so that they avail themselves freely of the services provided under the programme on a voluntary basis.

Difficulties in getting Seats in K.K. Express

1337. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is considerable difficulty to get seats in Kerala-Karnataka Express from Bangalore; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to run more trips and also put additional bogies from Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The demand for reserved accommodation by Kerala-Karnataka Express trains is generally in excess of the availability especially during periods of rush.

(b) Apart from line capacity constraints on sections enroute increasing the frequency of 125/126 Kerala-Karnataka biweekly Express is not operationally feasible as on the other 5 days in the week, 121/122 Tamil Nadu triweekly Express and 123/124 Andhra Pradesh biweekly Express run to the same schedule between New Delhi and Balharshah. It is also not operationally feasible to attach additional coaches to this train as it is already running with maximum loads. However, the question of increasing the load by double-heading this pair of train is under examination.

Attack of Leprosy

1338. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that leprosy is on the increase in the States of Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa etc.; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to minimise the attack of leprosy and also take steps to cure this disease and rehabilitate the poor leper patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No. The disease is not on the increase in these States.

(b) Under the National Leprosy Control Programme, steps have been taken to minimise the attack of the disease by early detection and regular treatment of cases, both indoor and outdoor, and by protecting child contacts of infectious cases by prophylactic treatment.

To facilitate rehabilitation of leprosy patients, physiotherapy and reconstructive surgery is given to correct physical deformities of the patients.

Adulteration of Essential Food Articles

1339. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that adulteration of certain essential food articles like coffee powder, milk, butter, toddy and arrack are in the increase; and

(b) if so, the effective action to be taken by the Central Government to check adulteration on large scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No such increase has come to the Government's notice.

(b) The Government are aware of the problem of food adulteration and have advised the State Governments, who are mainly responsible for the implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, to strengthen their PFA machinery to check adulteration in food effectively.

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच रेल मार्ग

1340. श्री बिरछी खन्व बर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच आज़कल कौनसी रेल मार्ग चालू है;

(ख) मुनावा रेलवे स्टेशन (भारत) से खोखरीपार रेलवे स्टेशन (पाकिस्तान) के बीच का मार्ग कब बन्द किया गया था और उस समय किन कारणों से यह बन्द करना पड़ा था;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त मार्ग के बन्द हो जाने के कारण, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के लोगों को पंजाब से होकर पाकिस्तान की ओर यात्रा करने में अधिक खर्च करना पड़ता है और काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का पाकिस्तान की सरकार के परामर्श से कथित रेल मार्ग पुनः खोलने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) (क) भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच रेल मार्ग अटारी होकर खुला हुआ है ।

(ख) मुनजा के रास्ते भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच रेल मार्ग दोनों देशों के बीच युद्ध छिड़ जाने पर सितम्बर, 1965 में बन्द कर दिया गया था ।

(ग) इस मंत्रालय को ऐसी किसी समस्या की जानकारी नहीं है । इस संबंध में इस मंत्रालय को कोई भ्रमावेदन नहीं मिला है ।

(घ) रेल मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Sino-Indian Relations

1341. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state what advances the country has made since 10th January, 1980 to bring back the relations between India and China to pre-1962 level?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): In his address to the Parliament, the President has stated the policy of the Government in the following terms:

"India remains willing to discuss all issues with China, including the boundary question, in search of a peaceful solution based on equality. We hope to progress also as regards bilateral exchanges."

Government intends to proceed along the above lines which were enunciated even in 1976. We have noted that the Government of the Peoples' Republic of China have also expressed a desire to improve relations.

Sino-Indian Border

1342. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the reported opposition by Chinese Government to the statement of the P.M. on the potential danger of the Chinese on the Indian border and Bhutan, Nepal and Burma;

(b) whether the Chinese have claimed that the border between India and China has not been delimited; and

(c) if so, what is the actual position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government have seen an item in the *Peoples' Daily*, the official

organ of the Chinese Communist Party expressing "surprise and regret" at P. M.'s reported statement, but as the Prime Minister has herself subsequently clarified, her remarks had not been accurately carried by the Press.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been the consistent position of the Government of India that the Sino-Indian boundary has support in tradition and custom, as well as in the exercise of administrative jurisdiction, and has, in most parts, the sanction of specific international agreements.

Personnel with knowledge of Local Language

1343. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government need the services of the railway employees, such as Ticket Collectors, Station Masters, Booking Clerks, etc., having knowledge of the local language in the States where that local language is predominantly prevalent; and

(b) if so, whether the Railway Service Commissions keep in view this thing while making recruitment of such personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Recruitment to posts such as Ticket Collectors, Station Masters, Booking Clerks, etc. is made through Railway Service Commissions on zonal railway basis. Each railway zone, however, traverses two or more States. The Railway Service Commissions advertise vacancies in these categories in the newspapers commonly read in the area concerned to attract local candidates. Therefore, it is the local candidates who get selected in the Railway service in large numbers.

Also, the Railway Service Commissions at Allahabad, Bombay and

Muzaffarpur, which are located in Hindi speaking areas, allow option to candidates to take the written test in Hindi or English.

Holding Non-aligned Conference to defuse Afghan situation

1344. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any meeting between Indian leaders and Yugoslavia leaders to hold non-aligned countries conference to defuse the Afghan crisis; and

(b) if so, the outcome of that meeting?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). In the course of official talks held between the Yugoslav and the Indian Foreign Ministers during the visit of the former to India, a reference was made to the situation in Afghanistan but no concrete proposals were discussed related to the holding of a conference of non-aligned countries.

Railway Workers Lowest Paid

1345. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway workers are the lowest paid workers amongst organised sector of industries;

(b) whether workers doing comparable or lesser jobs in other industries get much more than railwaymen; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop discontentment growing among railwaymen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Wages of Railway workers, as of other Central Government employees, are fixed from time to time based on the recommendations of the Pay Commissions appointed by the Government taking into account the relevant factors like the duties and responsibilities attached to various categories of posts and recruitment qualifications, the state of finances of the Government etc. Having regard to this basic position comparisons as between the wages of the Railway and other Central Government employees and those outside the Government, including public sector, are not apt. It may, however, be stated that the lowest starting wage of Rs. 185/- recommended by the Third Pay Commission for a whole time Central Government employee, was revised upwards to Rs. 196/p.m. from 1-1-1973.

Robbery in Gomati Express

1346. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gomati Express has been looted by robbers recently;

(b) if so, the extent of loss of life and property of commuters;

(c) whether no armed guard is provided in the trains to save the life and property of commuters;

(d) if so, whether Government will consider attaching armed guards to all the trains on permanent basis; and

(e) what other steps Government propose to take to reduce robberies, thefts, etc. in the running trains?

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

(b) There was no loss of life. Property stolen was worth about Rs. 1½ lakhs.

(c) and (d). Armed/unarmed guards are provided by the Government Railway Police functioning under the State Governments in affected trains over vulnerable sections.

(e) Policing being a State subject, the responsibility of ensuring the safety of passengers and their belongings rests with Government Railway Police functioning under the State Governments. The Railways, on their part, maintain close liaison with State Police authorities at all levels and render necessary assistance whenever required. The Railway Protection Force is meant for the protection of Railway property. However, as a further measure about 2,000 Railway Protection Force personnel have been deployed to escort passenger trains to deter criminals and instil confidence among the travelling public. In all 353 trains are under exclusive escort by Railway Protection Force, 314 jointly escorted by Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police and 519 by Government Railway Police exclusively. Vestibuled doors are locked between 2200 hrs. and 0600 hrs. TTEs/Attendants/Conductors have instructions to remain vigilant to prevent entry of unauthorised persons.

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Patnaik. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, we have given an Adjournment Motion notice about Police firing on onion growers... (*Interruptions*). Are you taking it up? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, order! Please listen to me. I have only admitted a Calling Attention motion for tomorrow about the onions... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We have given an Adjournment Motion for that. I want to know whether you will consider it. (*Interruptions*).

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन जगहों पर हरिजनों की हत्याएँ की गई हैं। बिहार में हत्या हुई है, नागपुर में हत्या हुई है, बिहार में एक जगह जहाँ श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र का गांव है, वहाँ हरिजनों के घर जलाये गये हैं...

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss this Report for nine hours.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : रिपोर्ट डिस्कस करने से क्या होगा, यहाँ तो रोज हरिजनों की हत्याएँ हो रही हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: It is already under discussion. (Interruptions).

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL LABOUR INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79, REPORT ON FATAL ACCIDENT AT BHANORA COLLIERY, STATEMENT FOR DELAY, REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SAFETY IN MINES, DHANBAD FOR 1978 AND CENTRAL COAL MINES RESCUE STATIONS COMMITTEE, DHANBAD FOR 1978-79 ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Labour Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Accounts and the Audit Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-569/80].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on fatal accident which occurred on the 9th October, 1979 at Bhanora Unit of Bhanora Colliery of M/s. Eastern Coal fields Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-570/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Safety in Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1978 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the Report.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-571/80].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the Report.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-572/80].

(5) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds—(Amendment) Scheme, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 175 in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1980, under section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-573/80].

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the National Safety Council for the year 1978-79 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-574/80].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour). Sir, we want your cooperation. About the Assam issue... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed that. Mr. Samar Mukherjee's notice has been admitted under Rule 377. (Interruptions.) Under 377 I have allowed it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, the ruling Party people are creating conditions of a civil war. This is not a matter for 377. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: I have done it. *(Interruptions)*. I have allowed it. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We are pledged to uphold the unity of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is far too serious a matter. Civil war conditions are prevailing in the country. *(Interruptions)*. How can we go on like this? *(Interruptions)*.

NOTIFICATION UNDER PASSPORTS ACT, 1967 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Passports (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 376(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1979 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-575/80]*.

COPY OF MADHYA PRADESH VISHWAVIDYALAYA (DWITIYA SANSHODHAN), ADHYADESH, 1979, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES, HYDERABAD FOR 1978-79, A STATEMENT FOR DELAY CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF KENDRIYA HINDI SHIKSHAN MANDAL, AGRA FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Madhya Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1979 (No. 3 of

1979) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor on the 4th December, 1979 under article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-576/80]*.

(2) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi* version) of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Accounts along with English version earlier. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-577/80]*.

(3) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-578/80]*.

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University for the year 1976-77 along with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Accounts. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-579/80]*.

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Working of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-580/80]*.

*The English version of the Accounts was laid on the Table on the 2nd February, 1980.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Accounts and the Audit Report of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-580/80].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-581/80].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH STATE AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. HYDERABAD FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 30TH JUNE, 1977, RAJASTHAN STATE AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. JAIPUR FOR 1977-80, HARYANA AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATIONS LTD. CHANDIGARH FOR 1975-76, KERALA AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. TRIVANDRUM FOR 1976-77, STATEMENTS FOR DELAY, A STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING THE HINDI VERSION OF REPORT OF HARYANA AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. CHANDIGARH FOR 1975-76 ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): On behalf of Shri Birender Singh Rao I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of sec-

tion 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year ended 30th June, 1977.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year ended 30th June, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-582/80].

(b) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-583/80].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1975-76.

(ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-584/80].

(d) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Limited Trivandrum, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts

and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-585/80].

(2) Four statements showing reasons for delay in laying the reports mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-585/80].

(3) A statement explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Annual Report of Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1975-76. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-586/80].

(4) A copy of the Madhya Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 9 of 1979) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Madhya Pradesh on the 22nd December 1979, under article 213 (2) (a) of the constitution read with clause (1) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-587/80].

(5) A copy of the Bombay Land Requisition (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 9 of 1979) promulgated by the Governor of Gujarat on the 29th December, 1979 under article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-588/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DRUGS AND COSMETICS ACT, 1940 AND INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL ACT, 1970, A STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND NOTIFICATION UNDER PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT, 1954.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English

versions) under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:—

(i) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1241 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1979.

(ii) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Third Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1242 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1979.

(iii) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1243 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1979.

(iv) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1281 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-589/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Indian Medicine Central Council (Election) Amendment Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 532 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1979, under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-590/80].

(3) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (First Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 19 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1980, under sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-591/80].

COPY OF UTTAR PRADESH KRISHI UTPADAN MANDI SAMITIS (ALPAKALIK VYAWASTHA) (SANSHODHAN) ADHYADESH 1980 AND A STATEMENT EXPLAINING CIRCUMSTANCES FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY THIS ORDINANCE.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samitis (Alpakalik Vyawastha) (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1980 (No. 2 of 1980) (Hindi and English Versions) promulgated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on the 6th March, 1980, under article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the circumstances which necessitated immediate legislation by the above Ordinance. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-592/80].

12.04 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTION

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Gentlemen, please take your seats. When the Speaker is standing you should sit down. Please sit down. (Interruptions). Please take your seats gentlemen. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot listen to me?....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot listen if you go on like this....

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Civil war conditions are prevailing in the country. If you

are not allowing the adjournment motion, please allow at least a discussion....

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We want an assurance. Sir, we are pledged to uphold the unity of India and its constitution. Here are people.... (Interruptions) Here are people who are creating conditions of civil war....

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You should allow a discussion on that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: No, r.o.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yesterday, there has been an incident in Calcutta on this very issue. Why not give us a hearing on this? Please allow us a discussion. After all, you are the upholder of the constitution....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, Gentlemen. If you do not take your seats, how can we talk?....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have already had enough of it. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

You are again talking. Can we reach any decision like this? If it is possible, then, you are welcome to do it. If we can reach anywhere, I am prepared to go along with it. I will sit. You will have your say. But, I don't think it can be feasible for any of us to reach any decision like this. I can listen to one person; I can listen to two person, but, can you imagine that I can listen all the 500 people, all at a time? Is it possible to listen if, without my permission, somebody speaks? (Interruptions) I will listen to you. I will allow you. (Interrup-

tions). All of you will please sit down. I will allow if anybody has got to say anything. But, I have got certain things and I have to go according to Rules available.

I know the House is agitated; I know the minds of the people. I know that there are certain grave situations which we have to discuss. How to discuss them? This is the problem. We must do it in an orderly manner. I had already allowed a discussion. I wanted to do that yesterday but I could not do it. I have admitted this motion for the opinions tomorrow morning. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have been working on this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. All of you please listen to me. I know the gravity of the situation. I know in the police firing how one person got killed. It is too much. I cannot bear it. But look here. (*Interruptions*) Please listen. This is a situation which we have to discuss. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down—no exchanges please. You have to listen to me or I have to listen to you. (*Interruptions*) Look here. Please listen to me. Now you are again talking. You want me to follow the rule but you yourself do not. You cannot have one way traffic. There has to be a two-way traffic. You must have a two-way traffic so that there may be better exchange of ideas in your discussion. For this murder or whatever you may call it, we must discuss it. Tomorrow. I have put a call attention motion and I have admitted it. (*Interruptions*) One at a time. Please listen to me. Have patience. One is about the harijans. We have 9 hours for this discussion. (*Interruptions*) Again you are talking. Why don't you listen to me first. You cannot do like this. Don't you listen to me first? I have already allowed it. (*Interruptions*). You cannot do like this. Prime Minister's statement you

must have read (*Interruptions*). First let me have my say. This is not the way. This House is yours. Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*). I have got no objection. I am to be guided by you. Please sit down. I am to be guided by the House and if the House agrees (*Interruptions*). If you want to spend the time like this, then I have got no objection. It is you who suffer; it is the nation which suffers. You have to devise ways and means. It is your nation. Everybody amongst us owes something to this nation. You do not realise what you are doing. If you are trying to do like this, I hope you will not reach anywhere. (*Interruptions*). Why don't you listen? Why all of you shout? I am referring to the Assam problem. I had some Motions today. I have admitted Mr. Samar Mukherjee's motion on that. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What is it? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. The Prime Minister already made a statement yesterday regarding this problem. She said something on that. (*Interruptions*). Why don't you let me finish? Please sit down. And if anything remains after that, and Government is not going to make a statement we will consider that. That is very simple. I will listen to you one by one, if anybody has to say anything. (*Interruptions*) You please sit down. Let me talk. It is so simple.

AN HON. MEMBER: You call us one by one...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please give us one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow one from each party. I will listen to you.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): On a point of order. I am on a point of order under Rule 31.

MR. SPEAKER: On what matter?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Under Rule 31.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Conduct of business. It provides that all the business of the House will be mentioned in the List of Business and no Business which is not mentioned in the List of Business should be taken up. This is a very important matter. I am raising it with regard to the functioning of this House. Now, Sir,.... (Interruptions) may I continue? Ruule 31 says this. 'List of Business for the day'....

MR. SPEAKER: Without the permission of the Speaker....

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: In the matter of rules, as a matter of course, we find that Business which is not included here.... (Interruptions) I want a ruling on this. Sir. Will you please listen to me? We come across Business which is not included here every day mind you.... (Interruptions) Every day, mind you, without your permission, which is being raised (Interruptions) My short submission is this. Kindly listen to me. There was the Speaker's ruling in the previous Lok Sabha, during the regime of these gentlemen here, that there is no Zero hour. We were sitting there. We were not allowed to raise any matter during the so-called Zero Hour. Are you now revising that ruling or are you sticking to that?

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it. I know your problem.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I make a short submission (Interruptions) Speaker has allowed me....

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed 1m.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We are exercised over this matter because, in this House, yesterday the Prime Minister while replying to a question

made a statement saying that she (she means the Government) has not approved of anything being done which would add to the tensions over this Assam issue.

Now, in spite of the Prime Minister having made this statement, which is being publicised sufficiently, we find some very serious developments having taken place yesterday again in Calcutta by people who belong to the Ruling Party. Therefore we are exercised. I would respectfully submit to you, Sir, that if you cannot take it up in any other way, at least, the Prime Minister should again be requested on behalf of the House by you, Sir, that she should come here and make a statement and clarify what is going on. Does her writ run in the country or not?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Her own party people defy it.

MR. SPEAKER: Now let me reply; I have to reply. I have understood you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want one thing only....

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to you.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you when your turn comes, not before that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We are concerned because if these things continue in Calcutta or other parts of West Bengal, there are enough mad people in Assam, who are behind the present agitation in Assam, who would take advantage of this and retaliate more aggressively against the Bengalees and other minorities there. Therefore it is a national question. And when she has said, she does not approve of it, then, how is it that her own party people are defying it?

MR. SPEAKER: I have noted it down. Mr. Bosu, just give the point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice of an adjournment motion yesterday. The issue is this. There is the Cong.(I) party in West Bengal and we don't see them as a separate unit, because, they are part of this whole establishment in the country. They have planned to pull out railway lines and stop air passengers travelling between Assam and Calcutta.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want? Order please. I am listening.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, now, Subroto Mukherjee is the Chief of the Congress Party there.

MR. SPEAKER: That much I know.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He came and saw the Home Minister and the arrangement is to kill two birds in one stroke. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, they, say one thing and do another thing there. The object is to create lawlessness in West Bengal and pull down the Government there.... (Interruptions) Sir, I want a discussion. Sir, I have given a notice for adjournment motion. (Interruptions) I have seen you in your Chamber and I want an assurance from you (Interruptions) Sir, I want a discussion now. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him. Mr. Pandey please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, my submission is that conditions in the North-East part of our country have created situations which may lead to a civil war in that part of the country. If we do not have a discussion here, I will understand the Government's position.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Particularly when, as Mr. Indrajit Gupta, has pointed out, the Prime Minister tells her partymen not to do anything, they are creating law and order situations there. Where are we to go and discuss this? Are we also to take this to the streets or are we going to discuss this in the House? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked you to speak one by one. You must have my permission.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad): Sir, Chapter-IX of the Rules of Procedure deals with Adjournment Motion. Rules 58(v) says that—

“(v) the motion shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;”

Yesterday the hon. Prime Minister *suo motu* intervening the debate gave an assurance to the House that they are not in favour of anything which will add to the tension. Now under what this is being raised?

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him. I will give my decision later.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I gave a notice of adjournment motion because the great importance of the question remaining unresolved,

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

that is, Assam issue remaining unresolved, now supplies of essential commodities are being disturbed. Now, Assam is under President's rule and the petroleum products like diesel, etc. are not coming here and food products are not going there due to railway and other transport disruption. Yesterday we had seen how in spite of the leader of the party who is no less than the Prime Minister, gave a statement on this, the law and order situation is created there. Therefore, it is a matter to be looked into urgently.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Barot has already spoken. He is from your party, not from other party.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to bring to the notice of the House the fact that ever since our country became free, for the first time those who are in power at the Centre, their own colleagues give a threat of economic blockade and total dislocation. This is really a call to civil war and it has been given by a party which is ruling at the centre (Interruptions).

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I gave you a notice of calling attention.... (Interruptions). I have also written to you....

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. I have heard everything. I have taken into consideration all these things. Mr. Bosu has also met me in my chamber and after due consideration, I have taken a decision.... (Interruptions). Please sit down, when I am standing, you have to sit down.

I know the gravity of the situation and the feelings of this House. The Prime Minister had made a statement (Interruptions). Whatever you may call it, the Prime Minister made a statement and you have to take that into consideration. I have allowed a

statement to be made under Rule 377 by Shri Samar Mukherjee only on this aspect... (Interruptions). Why can't you have patience? Why do you want to try the patience of other people? I allowed this only for the simple purpose that if he makes the statement, it would then be brought to the notice of the Prime Minister and if she thinks necessary, she may reply, if there is anything. And that is what Shri Indrajit Gupta also wanted. So simple it is. There is nothing wrong with it. Out of three notices, I thought, I would allow Shri Samar Mukherjee; he is leader of a party and when he makes a statement under Rule 377, it would again be brought to the notice of the Prime Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Prime Minister is under no obligation to reply to a statement made under Rule 377. She should make a statement *suo moto*, on what is going on (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming to the later part of my observations.... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are making a mole hill out of a mountain She is under no obligation to make a statement.... Read the rules. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I know that; I am not referring to that. I know that nobody is bound to reply to a statement made under Rule 377. But as the situation is, the Government may realise it and they may give a reply to this. If that is not done, then you can raise it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why don't you ask the Prime Minister to say something?

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is sitting here. If the Government does not say anything, we will then see....

SHRI GEOGRE FERNANDES:
Kindly allow an adjournment motion or a discussion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
What do you propose to allow? You are allowing neither an adjournment motion nor a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: First see the result of statement under Rule 377. (*Interruptions*).

of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th March, 1980, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Assam Appropriation Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th March, 1980, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.28 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 14th March, 1980 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution Bill, 1980 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 1980, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186

12.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SUPPLY OF NUCLEAR FUEL BY THE U.S.A. FOR TARAPUR

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported fresh complications in the supply of nuclear fuel by the U.S.A. for Tarapur."

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We have already discussed. The same thing cannot be discussed again. Nothing can be dis-

[MR. SPEAKER]

cussed again. This is wasting the time of the House.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: No; don't record. It is not important. Very important questions are being discussed; if you want to take part, please....Mr. Rao, please start.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Under which rule, please?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under rule 376 (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6). My point of order is this. Under your direction, we made submissions on the issue of Assam. And the submission was unanimous in that it invited a discussion on the same. We only want a clear ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have not.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given. I have told you. Nothing doing now.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing without my permission.

*(Interruptions)***

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

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is allowed except the statement which the hon. Minister is now reading out.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The calling attention Notice refers to the reported fresh complications in

the supply of fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station by the Government of the United States. The factual position is that while the U.S. Government has not so far finally refused to make available supplies of fuel for the Tarapur Station, there have been persistent delays in fuel supplies during the past four years.

MR. SPEAKER: You are persistently trying to disturb the proceedings of the House. Mr. Paswan. It is too much.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Two export licence applications, for 19.8 tonnes each, of enriched uranium for use as fuel by the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, are currently pending with the US authorities. One of these applications was filed nearly one and a half years ago on September 20, 1978, and the deliveries under this application were scheduled to have taken place between March and August, 1979. The other application was made on August 20, 1979, and deliveries under this application were scheduled to have commenced last month.

MR. SPEAKER: Everything has its limit, Mr. Paswan, I cannot repeat it every time.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The essence of the Cooperation Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the United States, which came into force in October 1963, is that the US Government is committed to provide fuel supplies as needed through the lifetime of the Tarapur Station, limited by the period of the Agreement, namely, till October 1993, on the corresponding understanding that the Tarapur reactors would be operated on no other fuel except that made available by the United States.

The supplies of enriched uranium for use as fuel at Tarapur were being made fairly regularly until early 1976. Since then there have been considerable delays in fuel shipments.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan is trying to transgress all the limits.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We have repeatedly expressed our grave concern to the Government of the United States on the inordinate delays in approving fuel supplies for Tarapur. The terms of the Cooperation Agreement between India and the United States, which came into force in 1963 after fulfilling all statutory and constitutional requirements in both countries, cannot be changed unilaterally by either party. We have abided by this agreement in its letter and spirit and we expect the Government of the United States to honour their obligations.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Over the last three years the U.S. Government has been making various requests for additional assurances from the Government of India regarding safeguards. In essence these amounted to our accepting full scope safeguards over all our nuclear facilities. The Government of India has consistently replied that it could not accede to these requests. On the last occasion on March 7th, 1980, in reply to requests for specific assurances in connection with the two outstanding shipments, the US Ambassador was informed that we would honour all existing agreements and obligations and that our policy on the use of nuclear experiments for peaceful purposes had already been made clear on January 30, 1980 in Parliament by the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Under which rule? I cannot listen....

(Interruptions)**

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It will thus be seen that these are only old and reiterated requests from the US Administration which we have never been able to accept, rather than fresh complications.

We have been in constant touch with the Government of the United States regarding the continued supply of fuel on a regular and timely basis for the entire duration of the Agreement, that is until 1993, in strict accordance with the provisions of the existing Cooperation Agreement between the two Governments.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is being said, nothing should be recorded without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It continues to be our hope that the US Government will honour its obligations as we have always done. I would, however, like to assure the Honourable Members that we are prepared to meet any contingency arising from the non-supply of fuel.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Please call a meeting of Leaders of Groups.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is a limit to everything. Nothing should be recorded without my permission. I have seen it. There are certain things and when they cross the limit, then it becomes obnoxious. I have heard to much now.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. You do not have any rule whatsoever.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please look here. I am standing on my legs. (Interruptions) You want me to follow the rules and you do not follow yourself. (Interruptions) I do not know.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Mandal, on whose hands the blood stains have not yet been cleansed, he is talking on Harijan atrocities.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please, order. I have listened too much now.

(Interruptions)

I am one man and there are hundreds of voices all the time. I would like all the nation to watch this show that you are putting. Is it not shameful?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I know it. Order please. Mr. Ram Vilas, every hon. Member in this House (Interruptions)... Will you sit down? Every Member in this House knows his responsibility. Every Member of the House also feels that anybody who lifts a finger even touches him, I know that, every Member in this House, tell me the one who does not. (Interruptions) You are again standing up. We have had a discussion on this very subject. We had a discussion in this very House about four days back. (Interruptions). No, that incident is the same things. (Interruptions). Now please listen. You are always at once talking. Is there patience or restraint anywhere? Nation has put all things in our hands here.

What do we think we are. We should be responsible for every action we take here. This is a serious matter. We have once discussed one

thing. There is another Report here for discussion in which we have to take part. Furthermore, I can say what Mr. Yadav has put as a suggestion, that I can put and talk it over. So, let us pursue the matter. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): You call a meeting of all the parties.

MR. SPEAKER: A suggestion has been given, I will talk it over. I cannot order, but I can initiate a thing. That is what I can do. That is what I say. Mr. Fernandes, this thing in this fashion will not reach any decision whatsoever. The way we are talking now, we can only reach a decision like this. So, let us proceed on this and I will initiate. (Interruptions) Order, please. Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): America has been promising all along for the supply of uranium but has failed to fulfil its contractual obligation.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody should say anything to me now on that. (Interruptions). I treat everybody equal here. I keep no differentiation (Interruptions). It is all right. (Interruptions). What we prescribe for others, we should prescribe for ourselves too equally.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: We are a responsible nation. America knows it. In 1971 war with Pakistan, we had occupied 7,000 kilometres of Pakistan territory. We returned that on our own immediately after the war. We had captured over 1,00,000 Pakistani prisoners. We released them immediately after the war and negotiations America should know that we are a peaceful nation. America is a democratic country and we are also a democratic country. Unfortunately, America has been helping Pakistan.

That is the trouble. Now they want to scuttle the development of our country. We want uranium for Tarapur not for manufacture of atom bombs or any such thing. It has been repeatedly stated by our Prime Minister that we are using atomic energy only for peaceful purposes and for constructive purposes like creating lakes, digging tunnels and also in medicine etc. Shrimati Gandhi has been repeatedly telling the world that India's intention is to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. Unfortunately, America is not understanding our difficulties and delaying the supplies. Once Shri Morarji Desai unfortunately wavered on this point and agreed to the inspection of our installations. But later on he withdrew the steps. Mr. Vajpayee also was there. I want to know whether Mr. Desai agreed to the inspection of our installation on account of him or in spite of him. We never expected such a step from Mr. Vajpayee. I want to know what alternative arrangements the Government is going to make in this regard. I want to know whether there is going to be any recycling of this important item for Tarapur and whether the Government is going to try mixed oxide fuels as an alternative to uranium. They have promised 20 tonnes and two offers have already lapsed. I want to know whether Tarapur is going to be run or it is going to be stopped for want of uranium. I also want to know from the Minister whether he is exploring the chances of getting uranium from France and Soviet Union. We should not depend upon only one country. If we depend upon only one country, if they stop it in the eleventh hour, our important projects will come to a stop. I want to have a detailed reply from the hon. Minister on these points.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The supplies of enriched uranium for use at Tarapur were being made fairly regularly until early 1976. But since then there has been considerable delay. (Interruption). We know that

there are alternative methods available, but we are still at a stage when we have not taken the decision to get this contract abrogated and go ahead with the other alternatives. We still hope that it will be possible for us to get the USA to honour their side of the obligation and go ahead with the shipments.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): This calling attention motion has arisen as a result of a statement which the American Ambassador to India made day before yesterday. The statement was very specific. It said that there are fresh complications which have arisen.

In the statement which the Minister laid before the House, he says:

"It will thus be seen that these are only old and reiterated requests from the US Administration which we have never been able to accept, rather than fresh complications."

The statement also says,

"On the last occasion on March 7th, 1980"—in other words, 11 days before the US Ambassador made this, shall I say, controversial statement—

"In reply to requests for specific assurances in connection with the two outstanding shipments, the US Ambassador was informed that we would honour all existing agreements..", etc.

One thing is very clear from the statement and also from the reply given by the Minister that the American Government has a policy which is not able to reconcile itself with the agreement that they have signed. I would not go into the reasons why the Americans have taken this view because my own understanding is that it is not only America but also other countries which have the nuclear technology and which can provide us with the fuel requirements, all of them have a uniform approach and, therefore, against that uniform

[Shri George Fernandes]

approach of these countries we will always be faced with the difficulty.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister if there is an agreement that is binding on both the countries which he has reiterated here, and which he has also said it cannot be changed by either of the parties. Is there no international agency through whom you can get this agreement implemented? The International Court is there at the Hague. Why don't you use the offices of that Court? Or why don't you get the non-aligned nations, for instance, to take a position because we had a demonstration of the aide of these industrialised advanced countries, the countries of the North, when the UNIDO Conference met here a few weeks ago? They were prepared to make no concession whatsoever even in matters of ordinary technology, what to talk of nuclear technology and the commitments which they have made to us on the Tarapur Atomic Power Unit. So, what are the international pressures which the Government intends to build because the statement makes a sad reading? 'We have repeatedly expressed our concern; we have repeatedly persuaded them. We are keeping on making our request. We hope the US Government will honour its obligation...' Now, you yourself say that for four years you have been making all these repeated requests and hoping...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:
(Interruptions)...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Fair enough. I assume that you are the successor Government, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad. I hope you are taking responsibility.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes. I am amazed at your saying this. This is not the Indian side. I am sorry to

say that. Do you want us to go to the International Court.....(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I hope you are taking responsibility. If we have failed, I want you to succeed. I do not want you to fail.

MR. SPEAKER: No Exchanges.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We inherited your failures. We have returned them to you to succeed. Go ahead. The worst you can say is that we have returned them to you. Make a success of them.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is amazing (Interruption) Mr. Morarji Desai ..(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is the use of yelling here? Earlier you yelled at the Speaker, now you are yelling at me. Why don't you go outside and yell? If you have the compulsion to yell, why don't you go outside and yell? He earlier yelled at you, Sir, and now he is yelling at me. He must have got down from his bed on the wrong side this morning but he should not throw it on us here. If you are a compulsive yeller, go out; there is enough room for you to go and yell out.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Azad is a good friend of mine but earlier in the day he went on yelling at you. Now he is yelling at me.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We are good friends, but we have to speak our mind. I speak for the country. Mr. Fernandes... (Interruptions) in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Minister will reply.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: So, Sir, what are the international pressures the Government would want to exert on the United States Govern-

Secondly, under you say here: "I would, however, assure the hon. Member that we are prepared to meet any contingency arising from the non-supply of fuel," what are the alternative arrangements? Are we in a position today to tell the Americans, 'listen fellows, we have had enough of you; we do not need your fuel, go to hell.' If you are in a position to say that, let us say it once and for all let us not go through this exercise. Instead of simply appealing and requesting, is any alternative attempt made with any other country? I would request the hon. Minister to take us into confidence and reply to these three or four points.

13.00 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have just said that all the alternative methods available are known to the Government. I only stated that, according to the Government, the time has not come to take a decision and go ahead in regard to the alternatives; the alternatives are known.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Why do you not exert pressure?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: There is no need for pressure. Here is an agreement. We cannot go out of it; they cannot go out of it. Outright repudiation is possible. What I have said is, according to us, the time for such a step has not come.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: For over years the Americans have been playing their game. What is the time, in the opinion of the Minister, that he needs to take a final decision that enough is enough, we shall now go ahead.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The time even to say enough is enough has not come.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will it come only in 1985?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhaarak): The hon. Minister in his statement has said that it is a well-known fact that there has been inordinate delay in the supply of nuclear fuel to our Tarapur plant. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether due to this inordinate delay in the supply of nuclear fuel, the Tarapur plant is suffering from under-utilisation and whether it is also a fact that the US Government is trying to stop the re-processing of our fuel?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The question of re-processing is a part of the agreement. The rest of the question I have already answered.

13 03 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE Third Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th March, 1980."

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Under rule 290 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I would like to give the following amendment to Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee, as inserted in item 11 of today's List of Business:

"That the Report be referred back to the Committee, suggesting following modifications:

[Shri A. K. Roy]

(a) In this item (4) of the para 2 in place of "rape on women", "atrocities on women" may be substituted;

(b) Item (5) of para (2) may be omitted and in its place the following may be substituted: "Discussion on the frequent reports of police atrocities on the public and need to change the attitude of the police towards the society."

(c) Para 3, seeking to extend time of sitting may be omitted."

I would like to make a few comments on each of them. So far as the discussion on rape of women is concerned, the womenfolk, of our country are subjected to...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already moved his amendment.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, I want to make a submission on this. What I say is that when we are to discuss the fate of the women or the conditions of the womenfolk, I would say that here 'rape' is only a small part of the tortures which our womenfolk in our country are subjected to and so we say that 'atrocities' is a generalised term because we know from what we have seen in Narainpur or Parasbigha or Dhulia or Pipra and also in our coalfields, that the condition of womenfolk in our country to what we profess here. They are subjected to all sorts of heinous atrocities and rape is only a part of that though it may be the most heinous. That is why, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when we are discussing atrocities Harijans and Adivasis etc., this House should discuss the atrocities on the womenfolk, the social, cultural, political, economic and all sorts of tortures and subjugations to which the womenfolk in our country are subjected. So, I propose that instead of rape on women, let us discuss the

atrocities on women, of which rape would be a part, maybe a vital part though I know, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the famous Mathura case the whole thing has come out. But I say that in this way we will do better justice to our womenfolk by discussing on that.

About the second point Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would say that we have spent about two-and-a-half years discussing on Indira Gandhi during the Janata regime. We do not want to repeat the performance by discussing another two-and-a-half years—I do not know how many years they will stay here—by discussing Mr. Morarji Desai in the Congress regime. We, politicians, are neither archeologists nor anthropologists. We are not interested in dissecting the fossils, we are interested in the living things. That is why, I say that the Vaidialingam Committee Report should die or remain where it is. We should discuss the most vital part, the atrocities of the police, the tortures of the police. Every day you will hear that some prisoners have been killed in custody, some people had been lathi charged, the police manual is to be changed, the Prime Minister is writing very worried letters and all sorts of things. That is why I say that the point about crime and the police is a very important point. So, the Vaidialingam Committee Report may wait and the crime and the police should be discussed.

Thirdly, Sir, to make us sit for two half hours extra from 6 o'clock is a punishment. We do not deserve that punishment. Rather we say that we should be given time in some other way so that all these important items can be discussed at our convenience.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I think in the list of business for the next week, the situation in Assam has not been included. The situation in Assam is very much deplorable and is causing alarm to everybody. An additional dimension has been added because of

the decision of the Congress (I) to launch a movement for blockade of Assam. That will have a very severe reaction in Assam and outside Assam. There have been motions on this subject. I request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to find time to include the discussion on the alarming and deteriorating situation in Assam. Sir, the situation has become all the more serious because of the decision of the All Assam Students' Union and Gana Sangram Parishad to go on an all Assam bandh on 26th of March. This will have an adverse effect and add to tension.

I also want another point to be included, and that is the action taken by the Government on the Report of the Shah Commission. There is a report today in the *Statesman* which says that the Government of India has issued a circular banning the sale and distribution of the three volumes of the Report of the Shah Commission. With your permission, I may read out the relevant portion of the circular which has been published in the *Statesman* today:

"It has been decided by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, that further distribution and sale of all the 3 volumes of Shah Commission Reports printed in all regional languages be stopped forthwith. You are therefore, requested to stop the sale and distribution of the said publication forthwith and return the available stock to this Department immediately."

The circular is signed by Mr. R. A. Gaur, Deputy Controller of Publications.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be very short. Then only it will be sweet also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This has also added a new dimension to the matter. I feel that the House should

discuss the entire report of the Shah Commission and the action taken by the Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I would like to draw attention to certain matters of great importance which require to be discussed. One is the question of the total failure of the Damodar Valley Corporation to give adequate quantity of electrical energy. As a result thereof, electric supply to the coalfield areas, steel mills and particularly Calcutta has been affected. The DVC is obliged to supply 95 MW of electrical energy every day to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. They have failed in this abjectly, and the total supply per day is not more than 30 to 35 MW, which is supposed to be their best performance. One this we have given a motion, and this is a very important matter because the new Minister is only talking and has not translated into action any of his outbursts. Therefore, this is a very serious matter which requires to be looked into immediately. Therefore, we must have a discussion.

The other thing is the failure of the Government of India to arrange for regular and equitable supply of kerosene and diesel oil to the eastern States, particularly to the State of West Bengal, which is seriously affecting agricultural production there. Transport operations are coming to a grinding halt. Not only is there irregular and inadequate supply, but when other parts are getting more supplies, there is discrimination so far as the eastern States are concerned. This requires to be immediately dealt with.

Last but not the least is the question of Assam. It is necessary that we should have a full discussion on it immediately. The Prime Minister has not found time still to visit Assam. So long as this question is kept unresolved, we will see more and more of what happened yesterday in Cal-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

cutta. A section of the party which is ruling at the Centre provocation there, holding violent demonstrations.

As a result of it, the law and order is sought to be disturbed. The whole object is to find out some excuse to deal with the State Government there in the way they like.

Therefore, these are matters which are agitating the public mind very seriously. They should be discussed in the House. I agree with Mr. Roy that old things like reports on certain persons not get prominence over such important issues.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum):

There were reports in the press that certain Governors had been asked to resign. That has been denied, but it is a fact that some Governors have been transferred. Then, I have a confidential report about the Governor of West Bengal, who, from my experience in the other House--he was a Member of the other House--I know is a non-partisan person. He is an impartial person and that is why attempts are being made to replace him or to transfer him elsewhere. If they treat the Governors as mere officials like this, making transfers, I do not know what to talk of it. Dangerous precedents are being set and the whole thing needs to be discussed.

I am also raising the Assam issue because the dimensions of this issue are far greater than indicated by the other two hon. members. The ruling party at the Centre is encouraging this; in Assam, the students are agitating and here, though the Prime Minister has denied and made a statement, how can they blockade the supply of oil, products from Assam? One chauvinism is being countermanded by another and this is quite dangerous because it would lead to the disintegration of the country. Further, stoppage of oil products from

Assam is a most dangerous thing. For two months, the Government is sitting idle.

The Government has no business to withdraw the Shah Commission Report. It will create suspicions all over the country because that Commission of Inquiry was appointed....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
How is it relevant?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ghosh, if you say what you want to be added or deleted, that would be proper.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: If the Report of a Commission of Inquiry, which has been legally constituted, is withdrawn, it is a slur on the Commission and it raises suspicions that this Government does not want justice is being totally suppressed.

We will not be satisfied with anything short of an adjournment motion and a fuller discussion on Assam situation. I want that these things should be added to the list of Business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He is a member of the Business Advisory Committee. He is a party to whatever decisions the Committee has taken. I do not think that the hon. member can speak on it here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your reply to that?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I can give a reply, but then he will be in difficulty.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I am on a point of order. It is for our guidance that I am raising this point.

The members of a Committee of Parliament or for that matter that of a State Legislature, are parties to the decisions of the Committee and they have full opportunity to participate in decisions even if they do not agree. It is an unknown practice that the members of a Committee of Parliament or that of a State Legislature, whether it is Business Advisory Committee or Privileges Committee or any other Committee, can raise any issue against the Report on the floor of the House. On this matter, there are so many decisions in connection with the Privileges Committee, of which I am personally aware. Last time, when Mr. Samar Guha, who was the Chairman of the Privileges Committee, wanted to speak, on a Report of Privileges Committee he was not allowed and he did not speak. I would like to know the procedure that you would follow in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a Member of Parliament, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is participating in the discussion and not in his capacity as a Member of the Business Advisory Committee. As a Member of Parliament, he can participate.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The matter under discussion is the Report of the B.A.C.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us hear what he says.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This is an appellate body. Sir, you are presiding over the appellate body.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no bar. I think that has happened previously also.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: If you want to oblige Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I have no objection.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Baserhat): Sir, your ruling will apply to all the members of the Business Ad-

visory Committee. We are also Members of Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am deeply concerned and I am charging Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah and other members of his party who are in the Business Advisory Committee for going to the press before the Report was laid on the Table of the House and telling all the newspapers that the Vaidyalingam Commission's reports is going to be discussed. I am making that charge and I will bring a privilege motion against Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah and all those who have gone to the press. I made a demand for a discussion on the Maruti Report. But I am not raising that issue. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VANKATASUBBAIAH: The Report of the Business Advisory Committee was laid on the Table yesterday evening itself. How can a privilege motion arise? (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The convention has been that the motion, unless it is admitted and published—I am talking about the motions—cannot be released to the press. It has been communicated to the press. I congratulate my hon. friends of the press on that. They have done the job. They are meant to do the job. Why was not the whole story given to the press?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is an insinuation. (Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: He is misleading the House. The motion was published a few days ago.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: If he wants to attract the attention of the press gallery, I have no objection. He is making an insinuation. The Report of the B.A.C. was laid on the Table of the House yesterday itself. How is he holding me responsible for that? It has come in the bulletin also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have known me for years.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We have to complete the business before the House. He is a member of the Business Advisory Committee,
(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me finish. My point is, why the whole story was not given to the press that there was also a pressure on the Business Advisory Committee to admit a discussion on the Maruti Report. Why was that not published? Why was only the Vaidyalingam Commission's Report mentioned? The Maruti Report should also be discussed.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad): The country has already answered Maruti in a befitting manner.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He also participated.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What do you mean by "participated"? If anything comes after that, have I no right to say anything? This is too much. I only went because I was invited by the Speaker to participate. It does not mean that if any important thing comes after that, I have no right to say anything.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: You have to give a ruling on that. He was invited by the Speaker to participate in the Business Advisory Committee. Certain decisions were taken in the Committee now; he says, as an invitee to the Committee, he has a right to speak on the Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He is saying, after the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, if a new development takes place why should he not raise it now?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This is not the proper time.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I can raise it if something important happens after that. (Interruptions.)

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: We must have our say also.

If you are good enough to invite some of the Hon. Leaders of our Parties and something is worked out there they can press upon their points—whatever is of benefit and whatever they can think of. How are the recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee going to work? Let us have, somewhere a line drawn that, if by consensus, something is agreed upon, that should be respected, or one should reserve his right. Let the Business Advisory Committee insist on something and get it.... (Interruptions.)

I am a Member of the Business Advisory Committee. We should give and take. Something is given and something is taken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The general convention is that those Members who have participated on behalf of their respective Parties do not participate in the discussion. That is the convention. I would like every Member of all Parties to respect that convention. Otherwise they may place some proposal before the Business Advisory Committee and if it is defeated they may raise it here also.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Let me make my point. You have already called me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may refer only to the other thing. I give you only two minutes.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: A point of order....

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This Member is persisting. I am not yielding.

(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is not yielding. Let him speak. I will give my general ruling. (*Interruptions*.)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : This is a wrong tradition. I am in possession of the floor now.

I am saying that an important thing happened later on. We did not raise the question of Assam because the Prime Minister had taken the initiative and the Speaker was also good enough because this is a national matter. The matter is of national concern. It is a sensitive issue. The whole country was worked up on that issue and all opposition Party leaders agreed that they will not politicise the issue because this issue has to be sorted out through negotiation and consultation. But after that, after the meeting, we heard on the Radio... (*Interruptions*) that Members of the ruling Party... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You say it is happening after the meeting. Then you can raise it in the form of a Calling Attention or any other form. It cannot be included... .

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : It is not a question of Calling Attention. Do you think the Assam issue is a question of Calling Attention? (*Interruptions*). It is a grave, national issue: it cannot be answered to as a Calling Attention motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have stated your point. (*Interruptions*). He is on a point of order.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : I want a ruling from the Hon. Chair on this. Wherever the Business Advisory Committee discusses a thing either with the Members of the Committee or with the invitees and some discussions take place, the convention of the House is -- and the Hon. Members, I think will support me -- (*Interruptions*).

I am member of the Business Advisory Committee. I have a right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that the convention in the House is that those who have participated in the Business Advisory Committee shall not participate in this discussion. I would request all members to see that that convention is not broken. I would very much like that that convention is not broken. I would appeal to all the Members. Even Mr Yadav, why should you alone raise it? Why not somebody else from your Party raise it?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV. I am sorry (*Interruptions*). Then I am making another point of order.

My point of order is this. Suppose the Business Advisory Committee meets in the morning at 10 a.m. and after 10 a.m. something happens in the country which needs immediate discussion in the Parliament....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: You can raise it in the form of call Attention or Short Notice question.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Why not move an adjournment motion?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This is not the way the members of the ruling Party should treat the Opposition Members. They will not allow anybody to make out his point. Sir, either you control the House or, if this is the way, then we are also not going to allow you.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: But you should be on a relevant point.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : They do not want members to complete their points.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Point of order—on what? On the report or on the matter under discussion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have made a request to the hon. Members that this convention should not be broken. I would not like anybody break that convention and I would request Mr. Yadav also not to insist.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You asked me to complete my point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because there is a convention, why should you break it?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You asked me to complete my point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only one point. What you want to be included—you say that. Hereafter nobody should break the convention.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : No, Sir. Point of order—on what? On the matter under discussion or on the report? Is it a point of order on the report?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You said that I must complete it and then I was permitted to speak. The Minister is all the time jumping on his feet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Regarding his point of order, I have already given my decision that no hon. Member should break the convention which is in vogue.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have to respectfully submit, Sir, that I am also a member of the Business Advisory Committee. I am not an invitee, I am a regular member. So, do not allow the Minister to confuse the matters. He is behaving as though somebody is challenging the report of the Business Advisory Committee. Nobody is challenging the report. Moreover, Mr. Yadav has no right to challenge the report of the Business Advisory Committee. But what is the convention? Why then does this item

come up every Friday? when the business of the next week is announced here by the Minister-in-charge, so many members who have given in writing before, are allowed to speak. What is that? Is it challenging the report? Not that. They make suggestions. They make suggestions that in the next week's business, such and such item which they consider to be important may also be given some time if possible. It is in that context that Mr. Yadav is saying that after the last meeting of the Business Advisory Committee—nobody challenges the report and if Mr. Yadav challenges, then I will fight against him—he is saying some developments have taken place around this issue of Assam which is very important. So, he may be suggesting—I think he wants to suggest that in the next week's business—this is the last week and after that the House will adjourn for a long time -- some time may be found for including that item for discussion because it is a very important issue which has cropped up after the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : He can give a notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is going to make a statement tomorrow. Now, Mr. Yadav, please conclude in one sentence.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am saying this because the House will be in session. It is such a serious matter that when people are instigating the people of one State against the people of another State, there will be a serious confrontation. It is not a question of a particular agitation. It will seriously damage the national unity. Therefore, I am raising this because this is the last week and after that the House adjourns.

Now I do admit that this is beyond the discussion of the Leaders within a room. Let Parliament, the highest forum of the nation, take note of what is happening in Assam

and what solutions we can find for it. Otherwise the members of the ruling party give a call for the blockade and they create a serious situation and the people in that part of the country will say that if you are not allowing the essential goods to reach us, then hell with this country. Do you want this situation to be created in this country? Therefore, I am saying that this is a serious matter and the House must discuss this and so it must find a place in the next week agenda.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Rajan.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are in the budget session. We discussed the States; we discussed the law and order situation.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) : Under what rule is he making the point of order?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for me to say whether it is a point of order or not. Let him go on.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): He is wasting the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for me to decide whether it is a point of order or not.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: We heard only yesterday on this very news about Calcutta. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't address them. Please address me.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Yesterday, when this question was raised *suo motu* the hon. Prime Minister replied.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: She replied in response to a supplementary question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Barot, what is your point of order?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: My point of order is this. So far as the attitude of Government is concerned, its approach, policy and decision is known to this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Mr. Rajan.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee, I would like to give my suggestions. I have two important items to be added to this for discussion. One is regarding the Assam situation and the other is the one arising out of that situation, that is, the situation in Calcutta and the unhealthy trend. It is going against the integrity and the unity of the nation and this requires an immediate discussion. The third one which I would like to mention is regarding the alarming power situation. Everywhere we get a report about the power shortage—shedding of power—closing down of industries as a result. The production and economy are going to be hit very much. That also has to be taken up. This is my humble submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, about the wordings of the Resolution that is before the House I want to say something. There is a discussion before the House on the Motion regarding incidence of rape on women.

Sir, in the Business Advisory Committee, we have agreed to include this Resolution as has been worded by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. Sir, as it is, it has been incorporated. But, if the wording is to be modified or changed, then something has to be done. I will first read the Resolution:

"That this House expresses its grave concern at the alarming inci-

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

dence of rape on women particularly by anti-social elements engaged by the vested interests and on occasions even by the police in different parts of the country and urges upon the Government to take effective steps to prevent their recurrence”.

That is how it has been worded.

SHRI A. K. ROY rose

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: With regard to the discussion regarding the rise in prices of essential commodities, the members made certain suggestions. All these matters can be discussed. There is nothing to modify. It is all there. It has been discussed at length and Mr. Kalyan Roy has been suggesting that it should be modified.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not Shri Kalyan Roy but he is Shri A. K. Roy.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am sorry. He is Shri A. K. Roy. He is Shri Roy all right.

Then, Sir, about the discussion on Assam, this is a matter on which, from the beginning of this session, various discussion have taken place. (Interruptions). I am coming to the point. There is the latest situation which has been mentioned by the hon. Members about the agitation of the people in Bengal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Counter agitation.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The Prime Minister has made the position very clear.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No-body is listening to her. She has

made the statement all right, but nobody is listening to her. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Please listen to me. Members mentioned about the latest situation in Calcutta. I will convey the feelings of the Members to the Prime Minister....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We have been discussing the agitation in Assam in various ways but now there is a counter-agitation. It is a new development. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Please allow me to complete the sentence....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please cut out the discussion on Vaidyalingam Report and make time available for discussing this counter-agitation..

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The concern expressed by the hon. Members will be taken into consideration. This is all that I want to say now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing your amendment? Mr. Roy, are you withdrawing it?

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am not pressing for it in view of what he has stated. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The amendment is withdrawn by leave

of the House. Now we come to the main motion, on the report of the BAC. The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th March, 1980."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Jaffer Sharief. He has to make a statement.

13.44 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DERAILMENT OF BARAK VALLEY EXPRESS ON NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Sir, with deep sense of regret I rise to inform the House that about 04.30 hours on 20th March, 1980 while 11 Down Barak Valley Express was on run between Dihakho and Mupa stations on Lumding-Badarpur Hill section of Northeast Frontier Railway, 4 coaches next to the engine derailed of which one capsized. According to the information so far available 8 persons are feared dead, 11 sustained grievous injuries and 13 simple injuries.

Immediately on receipt of information, medical relief van accompanied by Medical Superintendent, doctors, Divisional Railway Manager, and other railway officers, was rushed to the site. *Ex-gratia* relief has been arranged.

Chairman, Railway Board and Member Engineering, have flown to the site of accident.

I am sure the House will join me in conveying our heartfelt sympathies to the members of the bereaved families.

13.46 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Samar Mukherjee.

- (1) REPORTED AGITATION BY YUVA CONGRESS AND CHHATRA PARISHAD IN WEST BENGAL DISRUPTING SUPPLIES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES TO ASSAM.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): In the morning, there was a hot discussion and the Speaker expressed the view that on this rule 377 matter, the Prime Minister will make a statement here, but, unfortunately, she is not here. In the House, many members demanded a special debate. And, without giving up our right to demand a full discussion on this issue, I am reading this statement under rule 377.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What you stated now, you have not stated in this written thing under rule 377.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: In the morning regarding this rule 377 matter, the Speaker expressed the desire, that the Prime Minister should reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not found here.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Before reading he is giving the background.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It was supposed that the Prime Minister will give the reply, though it is not binding on her.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That only will come in the report.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That I know. But the Speaker expressed a desire. The Prime Minister was present here. In her presence, the hon. Speaker said 'we hope the Prime Minister will make a statement on this'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): He said he was sure she would make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mukherjee, you know the rules. You are a senior member and you know the rules.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I know. I am only making the fact clear.

The State leaders of Congress(I), its youth wing, Yuva Congress and its student wing, Chhatra Parishad, have announced that the Volunteers belonging to these organisations will blockade the Siliguri-Assam Highway on 24th March, 1980 and stop all vehicular traffic, disrupting supplies of essential commodities to Assam in the name of protesting against the excesses heaped on Bengali in Assam.

These attempts will only rouse the chauvinistic passions in the country and end in further worsening the Assam situation as well as threaten national integration. It is also apprehended that these attempts are to create a law and order problem in West Bengal in the name of defending Bengalis' rights mainly to give an alibi to dismiss the Left Front Government of West Bengal.

(ii) **MEASURES TO CHECK DEVASTATION BY FLOODS EVERY YEAR IN BIHAR**

श्री राम स्वयं राम (गया) विहार में प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ से अवर्षीय धन और जन की क्षति होती है। इनको रोकने के लिये समय-समय पर राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। वर्षा ऋतु का आरम्भ जन के अन्न में हो जाता है। बाढ़ की विनाशकारी सीला को रोकने के लिये यत्न निश्चिन्त किया गया था कि नदियाँ पर बांध बनाये जायें जिससे पानी पर नियंत्रण किया जा सके। इस वर्ष में अभी तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है और कार्य भी आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है। अतः यत्न आवश्यक है कि वर्षा ऋतु आरम्भ होने से पहले इस कार्य को पूरा किया जाये।

(iii) **SETTING UP OF A SECOND RAILWAY COACH FACTORY IN KERALA.**

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): It is understood that the Union Minis-

try of Railways has a proposal for setting up another Railway Coach Factory and that a Committee under the overall charge of the General Manager, Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, has been constituted to examine the matter and to make suitable recommendations to the Railway Ministry about the location of the Factory.

It is learnt that the project involving substantial capital investment for establishment, would give direct employment to about 7000 to 8000 people. Besides, it would also create potential for several ancillary industries and, therefore, would be a real catalyst for industrial promotion in the state.

The former Chief Minister, Kerala has already sent a letter on 15th July 1979 to Railway Minister urging the necessity and stressing the claims of the State for establishing the new Railway Coach Factory in our State. In the letter it has been *inter alia*, pointed out that Kerala has practically no Railway establishment of any significance though the State has got various basic facilities and infrastructure, namely, the required skilled and unskilled labour force, adequate supply of power throughout the year and other necessities and potentialities like perennial water supply, etc. As against 5 Railway workshop in Tamil Nadu, 2 in Karnataka and 2 in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala has none.

The Kerala Government are prepared to offer all reasonable facilities and amenities for establishing the factory in the state. Government of India has replied that the proposal will be given due consideration while finalising the site for the proposed Coach Building Factory.

I urge upon the Government of India to seriously consider the legi-

timate claim for establishing the proposed Railway Coach Factory in Kerala.

(iv) REPORTED CLOSURE OF CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD OFFICE AT COIMBATORE.

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): I rise to make a statement under Rule 377 on the closure of the present Central Ground Water Board Office at Coimbatore with immediate effect and the consequent hardship faced by the citizens of Coimbatore District.

A multi-disciplinary ground water resources evaluation project was taken up by the Central Ground Water Board, Government of India, with the assistance of Swedish International Development Authority in parts of Coimbatore and Palghat districts of Tamil Nadu and Kerala States where ground water is one of the primary resources for irrigation. The project was started in 1975 with Coimbatore as Headquarters and it is due to be closed completely by 31st March, 1980. The project has made significant achievement in prospecting and evaluating ground water resources of hard rocks which incidentally covers two-thirds of our country. Many of the bore wells drilled by the project have helped to save drinking water problems in some of the villages where there is acute scarcity of water. The Secretary to Government of India, Department of Agriculture, who visited the project in October, 1979 was of the view that a permanent regional office of the Central Ground Water Board can be located at Coimbatore to carry out the follow up work of the project findings for an overall ground water development of the region. Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has also welcomed the suggestion and offered to make available the necessary accommodation for the regional office within the University Campus. Chief Hydrologist,

Central Ground Water Board has fully endorsed this view and had sent the proposal in this regard to the Chairman, Central Ground Water Board on 14th December 1979. It appears now that the proposal is awaiting final sanction.

In the meantime, the officers and staff are being transferred from the project to far-off places and all the scientific equipment and the drilling rig donated by the Swedish Government are being shifted from Coimbatore with a view to close down the office at Coimbatore. Once it is closed there is no chance of locating any office of Central Ground Water Board at Coimbatore. Hereafter people of this region who depend mainly on ground water for irrigation and drinking water needs will not have any office nearby to seek guidance and advice to solve their ground water development problems. This would be a great set back and the findings of the project will not receive adequate follow up work. Moreover, the officers and staff number more than 200 who are settled at Coimbatore have to move upto far off places resulting great hardship and much expenditure to the Government.

Hence immediate action is needed to cancel the order of transfer to all the officers and staff who have received transfer orders but not yet moved out of Coimbatore and to start the permanent regional office at Coimbatore immediately.

(v) REPORTED STRIKE BY THE EMPLOYEES OF FOUR NEWS AGENCIES

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, news agencies all over India failed to send their reports yesterday as employees of the country's four news agencies—UNI, PTI, Samachar and Samachar Bharati—began a 24-hour strike in protest against their exclusion from the Palekar Tribunal's wage proposals. The strike also affected

[Shri Eduard_o Faleiro]

transmission by foreign agencies such as Reuter, A.P., Tass and Tanjing because the transmission lines of UNI and PTI with which these agencies have distribution arrangements did not function. The most affected were the small newspapers which depend almost entirely on news agency services. Also the reading public all over the country was deprived of yesterday's news. The reason for the strike is the exclusion of news agencies from the purview of the Palekar Tribunal's proposals. I request the Government to make a statement in this regard and particularly to bring the news agencies also within the purview of the Palekar Tribunal's proposals.

13.54 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE TWENTY FIFTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Yogendra Makwana on the 19th March, 1980, namely:

"That this House do consider the Twenty-fifth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1977-78 laid on the Table of the House on the 1st February, 1980."

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while we are discussing the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1977-78, I find that the concerned Minister is not present in the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I am here.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Then, I hope, you will note down the points that I am going to raise.

Yesterday, many hon. Members raised a number of questions with regard to the upliftment of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and also suggested a separate Ministry for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But I differ from the hon. Member on the point he made, on one ground. When the Ministries at the Centre are taking responsibility for the development of SCs and STs., if a separate Ministry is given, definitely the other Ministries will shift the responsibility to that Ministry, who alone cannot deliver the goods.

The problems of these people have been discussed a number of times, and the report of the Commissioner which we are discussing is the 25th report. I am very sorry to say that the Action Taken Report on the present report is not here. So, we are ignorant of what has been done, and what has to be done in future. We are only inviting the attention of the Government, about what was to be done in future.

Upto the end of the 4th Plan, the allocations for these people, especially in the tribal areas, were very meagre. Only in the 5th Plan the new criteria and new plan has been adopted.

My friend the Minister mentioned the name of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and said that she had initiated a new scheme, for the tribals. There was a lot of controversy on this, and it was asked why her name should be mentioned. But in the matter of development of these people and these areas, the approach of the leader is important. Only before the end of the 5th Plan the new scheme of allocations and new plan under the leadership of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, were adopted. Then, what is wrong in mentioning her name?

Under the rolling plan, no action to go ahead with these sub-plans was taken. However, the discussion which has been going on, at different levels, has been finalized now. Therefore, I am not raising any controversy about it.

Now about the atrocities. Only those atrocities have been discussed which have been reported. But there are unreported atrocities going on in the forests against the tribals. The incidents have not been discussed here, because they have not been reported in the papers. It is very difficult to report all the atrocities on the tribals. The tribals in the forests have been deprived of their rights. Because of the atrocities committed by people going there, a sense of partisanism is developing in the minds of the tribals, and there is unrest. What are the reasons for this unrest? The Constitution, and especially its 5th Schedule, has given a number of responsibilities to the President and the Governors, i.e., to the Centre and the States. But what has happened to this provision? The implementation part has been lagging behind. There is no proper administrative set up which alone can benefit these people.

You give any amount of allocation, you adopt any approach, you adopt any attitude for the development of the tribals, nothing will be done unless there is a change in the administrative set up. The State Governments shift the responsibility on the Central Government and the Central Government shifts the responsibility on the State Governments. It is unfortunate for the development of this area. I ask the government that there should be a central legislation for administration of the tribal area.

Plan allocation has been increased and the government has taken a decision to earmark a certain amount for the development of the tribals, but if you go deep into the budget you will find that sufficient money has not been earmarked for the development of the tribals. If you see the States' budget you will find that more allocation has

been provided for the tribal areas, but if you go deep into the budget you will find that the money that has been provided for bigger projects which are not meant for the tribals. If sufficient money is not provided for the development of the tribals, then the economic development and the upliftment of the tribals will be affected. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has recently written a letter to the State Governments regarding development of the tribals.

The Central Ministries have not yet identified the problem of the tribal areas. They have also not allocated money for their development. If they are not able to earmark fund for their development, the State Governments will think that the Government of India is simply giving the direction to the State Governments but they are not following the decision which has been taken by them for this area.

The personnel policy, the excise policy and the forest policy should be revived and a review should be done at the highest level by which the exploitation of the tribals due to wrong policies will be stopped. I urge upon the hon. Minister to call a meeting of the tribal MPs of the different States for a detailed discussion so that everybody should be able to put forth his view point and then some solution could be found out by which their problems could be solved. The Ministry of Home Affairs should also arrange a meeting with all the Ministries at the Centre for a detailed discussion for their problems, because there is not enough time for MPs to discuss all these matters in the House.

I hope the hon. Minister will take into account all the points and will adopt a new approach for tribal development. With these words, I thank you.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): It is now an admitted fact that the people belonging to

[Shri R. R. Bhole]

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are suffering hardships and atrocities and discriminations on account of the fact that they, in the hierarchy of the caste system, are the lowest of the low. They have suffered from the beginning; they had suffered during the time of the British; they are suffering even today, after thirty years of Independence. The Constitution guarantees their fundamental rights and their civil rights and liberties. They have also been guaranteed that they would be treated in every respect and in every field as equals to the other citizens of India. But unfortunately till now experience shows that they suffer more or less to the same extent as they were suffering during the British period. It is true that after we attained Independence crores of rupees have been spent for their education and for their economic upliftment, for giving them employment and so on. Attempts were also made to give them land and services and give them also representation in the different legislatures, including Parliament. Because of these safeguards the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes did get something but it is unfortunate. That we have still to give many things to these poorer classes. What is the reason that, after thirty years of independence, after provision of safeguards in the Constitution, after attempts have been made by hon. Ministers in the Centre and in the States, they still suffer? The reason is not ar to find; the reason is: in the Hindu religion there is sanction for the castes system.

Under the Constitution untouchability has been abolished, but the caste system is not abolished. Even if there was a provision in the Constitution that caste is abolished caste. I believe, has engrained itself in the blood of every caste Hindu so much that from birth to death he will never be able to shun that caste element. The reason is not far too seek.

In the hierarchy of the caste, each caste claims to be superior to the other. Even amongst the Scheduled castes the lowest of the low castes think that they are superior to the castes which are still lower. That is the reason that everybody wants to be in the place although he gets kicks from above, but because he can give kicks down below, therefore, he wants to be there. The caste system, therefore, perhaps, will never be abolished.

I was on the point that the Scheduled Castes are still suffering in spite of the safeguards, in spite of the Centre and states attempting to do something. When a direction goes from the Centre to the Secretariat, when an order goes from the State Government to the Secretariat, the persons who execute those orders, the bureaucrats who execute those orders also, suffer from the caste mentality. That is the reason why there is a conflict of interests between the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, and that of the bureaucrats who are mostly caste Hindus, when they are ordered to execute the orders of the Centre, the orders of the Central Government, orders of the Minister in the State, orders of the State Government, they do not implement to the extent as they were expected to do it. Whenever there is a case of a Scheduled Caste man, whenever a piece of land has to be given to a Scheduled Caste man or a Scheduled Tribe, whenever there is some constitutional benefit to be given to the members of the Scheduled Caste men or Scheduled Tribes and if the officer, if the bureaucrat in whose hands it is to give that, he always has a mentality of looking at the Scheduled Caste person who is to be benefited, with prejudice. He always thinks and plans that it should not be given to him, it should be given to somebody else or a caste Hindu. He is practically full with this mental prejudice. That is the reason Scheduled Castes are suffering in

every walk of life. Take the case of violence. Take the case of criminal cases. Suppose violence is committed on the Harijans, the Scheduled Tribes, in a remote village, they cannot go to police because they are poor and because they are helpless. If he is courageous enough to go to the police, the police man if he is a Scheduled Caste man, will record his complaint. If he is a non-Scheduled Caste man and if the alleged accused are caste Hindu people, then the officer of the Police Station has an intuition because of his caste not to record the first information.

There have been hundreds of cases where the information of violence against the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the poorer agriculturists in the villages have either been not recorded or recorded in a way which would help the culprits. That is unfortunately the case on account of the caste prejudices. This is also the case while collecting evidence. The evidence has to be given by the caste Hindus. Maybe many times evidence has to be given by the scheduled caste witnesses. The scheduled caste people are in a minority. They are threatened and told not to give any evidence against the caste Hindu culprits. The caste Hindu witnesses also do not assist the culprits so that they can be booked properly for the crimes. That is why in spite of the provisions of safeguard in the Constitution and in spite of the goodwill shown by the Central Government as well as the State Governments, these safeguards are not implemented, the bureaucrats are full of caste feelings and feelings of prejudice against the scheduled caste beneficiaries.

The report of the Commissioner has given many instances of atrocities and sufferings of these people, including the disturbances in Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. They have also mentioned the instance of violence in Villupuram, in South Arcot district. They have also referred to the police firing in 1978 at various places

in Agra. The murder of scheduled caste persons in Dharmapur village in Bihar State and other places are also mentioned by the Commissioner in large numbers. Such are the conditions of these poor people. There are many good things in the report. I know the Government would try to do many good things and even implement the recommendations made in the report but the bureaucrats will not allow them to do so. Therefore, Government must consider recruiting bureaucrats with a proper attitude towards these weaker sections. For that purpose, they will have to recruit many people from the weaker sections in Government services and elsewhere. If that is done, perhaps they will succeed to a larger extent. I must mention one more fact the Government has created a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission. But at present, it has no constitutional status. A Bill was introduced by the last Government—Constitution Forty-sixth Amendment Bill—but unfortunately it was not passed. It would be better if our Government brings that Bill, giving constitutional status to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission. That is necessary. I do not want to add anything more to the points already mentioned.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for having called me to take part in the discussions.

This is the 25th report of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' Commission. The very same House had already discussed 24 reports of that Commission. Every year in every report, we could see repeated incidents, repeated recommendations and repeated provisions but nothing has been done so far. As the previous speaker has stated, the conditions remain the same. No drastic change has taken place so far.

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

This Commission was constituted under Article 338. So, it has a statutory authority. But the Commission itself finds some difficulty in getting some information either from the Bureau of Public Enterprises or from the State Governments. I would ask the Government as to what action they propose to take against those persons who have not placed any material at the disposal of this Commission, which is constituted in accordance with the Constitution of India. This Commission's job is not an ordinary one. They are doing a commendable job. Therefore, strict action should be taken against erring persons or officials who are against the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Our country is a democratic country. Democracy consists of two things—one is liberty and the other is equality. In the absence of one of the two, democracy cannot function and it has no meaning. The equality is virtually dead in the society despite the fact that we call this society as democratic.

I would quote a passage from the speech of Dr. Ambedkar in which he has expressed sentiments about liberty and equality:

“Political democracy cannot last unless it lies at the base of social democracy. What does social democracy mean? It means a way of life which recognises liberty, equality and fraternity, which are not treated as separate items in a trinity. They form a union of trinity in the sense that divorce one from the other is to defeat the very purpose of democracy.”

So, according to me, in the absence of equality, there is no meaning to democracy. Yet, we call this country a democratic country. If we really want to keep up this system, we must see that equality is preserved at any cost. For instance, Dr. Radhakrishnan has said:

“Poor people wander about; find no work, no wages and starve, whose lives are a continual source of sore affliction and pinching poverty. They cannot be proud of the Constitution or its law.”

This is the condition of the poor people.

I want to say something about the harijans. Their condition is pitiable and their plight unmentionable. Their condition in the village is worse than that of a beast. They live in remote villages and they get no jobs. According to the date of the Planning Commission, some of the harijans who live in UP or Tamil Nadu get only Rs. 10 to 20 per month. With this small amount they have to buy all the materials they need. After 30 years of independence they could not get even a square meal a day. In some cases, the harijan families cook their gruel—I will not call it food—for a complete week. That does not mean that he is getting a large quantity of rice or food articles. He could not get all these things. They are starving for food. This is the position. One day or the other this volcano will certainly erupt and it will pose a danger to the very base of democracy.

Coming to caste system, some hon. Member said that atrocities are perpetrated on the harijans in the northern State because there is no Periar there. Really social reformation is a good thing, but we, politicians, fail to follow them. During the elections we give tall promises, which are not implemented. Whether the present Government is in full agreement with this Report or not, we politicians belonging to all parties, when we go to platforms, particularly in the harijan cheris of the villages, we give a lot of promises, but we fail to implement those promises when we come to power. This is the sad state of affairs in our society.

Even the Planning Commission has made the following observation:

“The prevalence of poverty and inequality virtually unchanged over

the years can be seen most clearly in the conditions of life of the most disadvantaged groups in our society, namely, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a regular feature."

Similar sentiments are expressed many times, probably in all reports of the Planning Commission. But what have we done so far in all fields? For example, take food. Non-availability of food is one thing. Even if they get food, there is no nutrition. According to scientists, if children do not have nutritious food, their brain will not grow and they will be below the average. This is the view of scientists. It is mentioned here that in 1974-78 Rs. 63.83 crores has been allotted for the health programme of harijans and in 1978-83 Rs. 115.5 crores.

I want to ask the Government: Can the Government or any officer of the Government say that a separate health centre is run for the benefit of Harijans or Adivasis? If at all they want to do, they are sending some mobile vans to the hill areas. There are no separate units. There are no separate hospitals. There are some hospitals for particular diseases, but not general hospitals. I want to know where this money has gone. The Government should spell this out clearly.

Secondly, about literacy, and merit everybody has a right to talk about anything. Big people and even big magazines are also writing about it. If you go to the village, you will find that children go to elementary schools. A boy studying in the First class will be sitting in one corner, and the boy studying in the Second class will be sitting in another corner in the same room. Similarly, the Third, the Fourth and the Fifth classes boys sit in the same room. All classes will be conducted in one room only. When a teacher teaches something to a Fifth class boy, it will be a disturbance to the First class boy. Similarly, when a

teacher teaches the First class boys, it will be heard by the Fifth class boys. This way they learn nothing. If at all they learn, it is nothing. Under these conditions their education is conducted. But at the same time, the affluent people—I do not want to name anybody—put their children in the public schools spending Rs. 100/- or Rs. 200/- or Rs. 300/- or even Rs. 500/- a month. So, how can we compare them with the children studying in the village under such conditions as I mentioned? Who is responsible for all this? Is God responsible or are the rulers responsible? I do not know who is responsible. If the son of a Scheduled Caste man comes to higher classes he is not in a position to buy food, he is not in a position to take his food regularly. But at the same time, he cannot also fulfil the aspirations of the parents. For example, a boy goes to the school. The parents of that boy belonging to Scheduled Castes or Harijans, who earn Rs. 20/- per month have to provide food for him, they have to provide clothes for him, and they have to provide books for him. We may say that we are distributing free books, we are distributing free meals and everything. All that is on paper, but it is not properly distributed in all the States. I can challenge this. In all the States it is not properly distributed. The food also is not being distributed properly. If at all they give, they give a little, but it is not sufficient even for a boy. This is the state of affairs. He cannot go in for higher studies. The simple reason is that the parents will ask the boy to discontinue the studies and go for a job to earn Rs. 5/- per month which will be an additional income for the parents. That is why the parents ask him not to study. Even if he goes to college for higher studies, after that he will not get a job. Wherever he goes for a job he will be humiliated. Therefore, the parents knowing all this fully, have asked their children not to study. So, there must be a change. I do not know what the Gov-

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

ernment is going to do in respect of their post-graduate studies in the universities. For post-graduate studies there is no reservation. What I have to say is mentioned on page 16 of the Report, and I quote:

"It is gratifying that most of the educational and technical institutions including the I. I. Ts. and Medical Colleges have provided for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the graduate level. However, at post-graduate level, much still remains to be done. Most of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have refused to make any reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Post-graduate medical courses. The Union Ministry of Health have also expressed the view that they are not in favour of any reservation or relaxation for candidates belonging to these communities for admission to Post-graduate medical courses, on the plea that it would not be proper to lower the standard of Post-graduate medical education which is a specialised training in any selected branch of medicine and plays a prominent role in medical care."

How are these post-graduate students being selected? Merely on recommendations. How are the marks given? If I know a doctor, I will get more marks. A student who gets average marks in all the classes, suddenly gets 80 or 85 per cent in the final year. He gets a gold medal and admission to post-graduate studies. Can you say how many post-graduates, specialists and doctors are efficient and useful to society in the whole of India? Only very few. So, I would say that there should not be any discrimination in the matter of post-graduate admission.

Scholarships are not being properly distributed. For example, in

my town of Coimbatore, there is the Government College of Technology, where the Principal always keeps the scholarships with him, never distributes them. When the students go on strike and picketing, the local Collector always intervenes.

Further, it has been laid down that only two children from a family are eligible to scholarship. If a Harijan has four or five children, what happens to the rest? This should be looked into immediately.

The carry forward of the promotion quota is a problem which has to be looked into because it has yet to be decided by many Governments.

About Judges, it has been said in the Report that the latest information obtained indicates that out of 350 High Court Judges in the country, only four Judges belong to the scheduled castes, and none to the scheduled tribes. They talk of article 335 and efficiency in the administration. We know the efficiency of many of the Judges. I do not want to explain here how the courts are being conducted. We also read in the newspapers that many Judges have been prosecuted for taking bribes. Of course, they do not belong to the scheduled castes. So, a separate cell should be instituted for this purpose.

The DMK Government of Tamil Nadu brought forward an amendment to the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowment Act, 1959, on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee on Untouchability & the Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes. That very same idea was mooted by the late Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar. Dr. C P. Ramaswamy Iyer himself has stated, when he was the Chairman of the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission (1960-62) that there was a crying need for reform in this direction since the hereditary principle in the

appointment of Archakas had led to grave malpractices practically destroying the sanctity of worship in various religious institutions. This came before the Supreme Court. One lady had filed a case against the State Government. The object of the bill was that even a Scheduled Caste man, not Scheduled castes alone, can become an Archaka in a particular temple; but they gave some background. What was it? In the year 1969, the Committee on Untouchability, Economic and educational development of the Scheduled Castes has suggested in its Report that the hereditary priesthood in the Hindu society should be abolished, that the system can be replaced by an ecclesiastical organisation of men, possessing the requisite qualifications, who may be trained in recognised institutions in priesthood and that the line should be open to all candidates irrespective of caste, creed or race. There were five judges on the bench, viz., Shri Sikri, Chief Justice, Shri A. N. Grover, Shri A. N. Ray, Shri D. G. Palekar and Shri M. H. Baig, and they enquired into the matter and they held that it violates the principle of Agamas. I would like to quote what was argued during the trial, which quote in Page 826 Supreme Court Report Vol. III, 1972:

"Dr. Kane has quoted the Brahmapurana on the topic of Punah pratishta (reconsecration of images in temples) at page 904, of his History of Dharmashastra referred to above. The Brahmapurana says that when an image is broken into two or is reduced to particles, is burnt, is removed from its pedestal, is insulted, has ceased to be worshipped, is touched by beasts like donkeys or falls on impure ground or is worshipped with mantras of other deities or is rendered impure by the touch of outcastes.."

That means, the Scheduled Castes people also should not touch it I want to clear one doubt. As far as

the DMK is concerned, we are not against any individual, we are against only the order. As far as I am concerned, I am not against any particular community or individual, because I love them all. But at the same time, I want to say that this introduction of Bill is not to oust somebody from a particular job and induct somebody else there. The DMK is working for the uplift of the down-trodden. In these days, if we talked about the DK's Self Respect Movement, which was stated by EVR Periyar, in Tamil Nadu, nobody would be knowing it. If you call us Parayas and Pallas party, the people would be knowing. Many of the Pallas and Parayas, who are Scheduled Castes, are in the DMK. But at the same time the DMK Government and our sounders of our movement fought for the cause of Scheduled Caste people. Mahatma Gandhi gave a single name to Scheduled Caste people as Harijans. But our party, our ancestors, passed a resolution in the Madras State Assembly in 1924 that all Scheduled Caste people, Paryas and Palas—there are six sects—will be named as Dravidians. Even now, the name is there. They have done that.

Why I am saying about this is that this legislation is being struck down by the Supreme Court quoting the spirit of the Agamas and the principles of Agamas. I am not a very knowledgeable person about the Agamas, the person who knows about the Agamas, they should be allowed to go inside the temple and perform puja.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:
Will you kindly give the citation of the Supreme Court decision?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: It is there. I will give you.

You also must have read about six months back that our Shankara-

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

charya of Tamil Nadu distributed certificates to 13 students in Kanyakumari district and out of 13 students, 3 students are Scheduled Caste boys. They have been trained. When these 10 students are eligible to enter the temple and perform puja, why not these 3 students? So, I would request the hon. Minister to do something in the matter.

Then, in Tamil Nadu, we have appointed Temple Trustees during the DMK regime. Each temple has appointed 5 trustees. Out of 5 trustees, we appoint 1 Scheduled Caste trustee. We made it compulsory. In the same way, about the Harijan Housing Corporation, the DMK Government Dr. Karunanidhi himself initiated the scheme and out of our own Exchequer, we invested Rs. 13 crores and constructed 35,000 houses and we distributed those houses to the Harijans at free of cost.

Something is said about the inter-caste marriages. In this respect, I want to make a suggestion here. There should be a central legislation for these people who are married from other castes. When a boy marries a Harijan girl or a girl marries a Harijan boy, he should be given some prominence. Some incentive should be given. Under the DMK regime, a gold medal weighing about 1½ sovereigns was given and some cash award was also given to them. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was also given free of interest for starting some Business.

Before I conclude, I want to make another important point. There was the talk about the dissolution of the State Assemblies. Nine State Assemblies were dissolved by the Government for various reasons. I know, Madam Prime Minister was so touchy about one important issue. That is about the Forty-fifth Constitution Amendment Bill which was brought before the

House and passed by the House and which is to be ratified by 11 States of this country. When this Bill was sent to Tamil Nadu for ratification, the Tamil Nadu Assembly was very much in session. The Chief Minister himself failed to introduce the Bill and pass the Bill, ratifying the Forty-fifth Constitution Amendment Bill. He might have forgotten because he has got various activities—whether he sleeps or not I do not know. He has got many things to do because he has got extra eccentric activities and side attractions. The members belonging to Congress and DMK raised this subject before the House, about the ratification of the Forty-fifth Constitution Amendment Bill. Instead of ratifying the Forty-fifth Constitution Amendment Bill, Mr. MGR introduced another Bill asking for more money for the MLAs, for an increase in the salary and pension and other facilities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: During the last Election even Harijans were not allowed to exercise their franchise. In many villages, even in my constituency, the ADMK people and allied political Parties, including our Communist friends, prevented the Harijans from exercising their franchise. This is the condition.

Now, the Central Government in charge of the state Government can do something because the previous Government the MGR Government surrendered the money without spending it. Rs. 1½ crores was surrendered last-year to the Central Government, which was earmarked for the development of Harijans and for welfare measures.

I would like to say only one thing before I conclude. This is a most important matter. There was a demand from people of some other communities which are considered as most

backward communities in our place for inclusion of their communities also in the list of Scheduled Castes. These are Boyas, Kudumbars, Barbers, Dhobis, Vetuvan and some other communities Harijans converted to christianity should also be given the concession and this should be incorporated in the constitution. I may say that our Madam Prime Minister gave an assurance to the Members of Parliament belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that the area of restriction will be lifted. She has promised personally as well as in the House—if I remember correctly. I therefore request the Government to go in for legislation in this matter.

I fully agree with the sentiments of the Government in the matter of the programmes which are going to be implemented in the near future.

With these words I conclude my speech.

*SHRI A. C. DAS (Jajpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for having given me the opportunity to take part in the discussion. The Twenty Fifth Report of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is before us. I have studied this report very carefully. I am sorry to learn from the report that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people have not progressed like other sections of our society. We are human beings and all are born equal but I fail to understand why God has given birth to us among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Human society gets divided into different classes or castes. If we look at the pre-independence India we come across some great men who had done commendable service for the upliftment of Harijans. Mahatma Gandhi was one among them whose contribution towards the upliftment of this neglected

class of our society is very significant. But in the post independent India Shrimati Gandhi is the only leader who has done worthwhile service to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. She is trying her best to remove casteism, untouchability and illiteracy from this section of our society. It is her earnest desire to see that they make progress in all fields. I am sure, if she continues her efforts, this neglected class will certainly prosper and we have high hopes and confidence in her for the same continued efforts.

Sir, I have heard many speeches of our hon. Member from both sides. One of our friends said that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people could improve their lot if they made efforts of their own. I differ with him, because they are economically, socially and educationally backward. They are so backward that they cannot come up on their own. Therefore, I appeal to the well-to-do people to extend their support to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, we are neglected, suppressed, harassed and exploited by the Caste-Hindus. Due to our illiteracy and poverty, our economic condition has deteriorated. A number of obstacles are there in our path of progress. But it is a fact that we are the basic cause of all development and progress. We are the labourers. We construct the roads, buildings and even our Parliament House had been constructed by us. It is by our hard labour that the palatial buildings are coming up. But we remain poor. Those who take birth in our families remain backward, whereas the same human being who take birth in upper class improve their lives. This is our social system. This is a very old system It should be changed. We should create a class-less society. If any political party has taken any initiatives to bring about new changes

[Shri A. C. Das]

in our society, it is a Congress (I) party. Other parties are only shedding crocodile tears. They have no specific plans and programmes or policies.

I would like to ask my friends in the opposition benches why they have not committed themselves to look into the problems of Harijans. The Congress Party has made special provision to emphasise the implementation of schemes in respect of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We are committed to that. Shrimati Indira Gandhi is really working for our welfare.

Sir, I wanted to go into the details of this Report. I was a member of the 5th Lok Sabha. I can say from my own experience that except Congress nobody is sincere about implementing different schemes for the upliftment of our people. It is our political commitment to our people. But Government employees are the persons who deal with the schemes. They have no commitment towards these people. So they do not make sincere efforts for the implementation of the schemes. Those bureaucrats are the main hurdles in the way of the progress of these neglected people. But they handle publicity department very wisely. We have been listening from Radio and T. V. that Government spends so much of money for the welfare of Harijans and Adivasis. I would like to ask if Government is spending so much money why are we still backward? Why are we uneducated? Sir, the reason is quite obvious. The Government allocation is remarkable. But due to lack of proper incentives and sincerity different Adivasis and Harijans schemes are not implemented in a proper manner. As a result we are in the same places where we were.

Sir, I would therefore, like to give some suggestions for the upliftment of these two classes of people. Sir, generally they are labourers. Most of

them are agricultural labourers. They are landless. Throughout their lives they manage with difficulty get their food. Of course, very few of them are small farmers. They are poor. So they do not get sufficient funds to improve their lands. Therefore, it is my earnest appeal to the Government to extend all kinds of support to these suppressed classes of the people of our society. Land should be distributed to the landless agricultural labourer. Fertilizer, seeds, sufficient funds and agricultural equipment should be supplied to them. Home stead land should be given to them. Mere allocation is not enough. A separate section should supervise the implementation work.

Sir, I would therefore, like to give the owner of the land". But it is yet to become a reality. The Harijan agricultural labourers have been tilling the lands for the last many years. It is their profession. But they have not yet become the owners of the lands. No Governments except those headed by Congress men, have gone through the problems of Harijans. I must thank Shrimati Indira Gandhi for her 20-point economic programme. There were some special provisions in this programme to look into the problems of this Class of people when she was in power, lands were distributed to landless Harijan and Adivasis. These people were benefited. They had the hope and aspiration that they can build their future with the land they were allotted. But it is their misfortune that the Government changed Janata and Lok Dal Governments could not provide better and stable administration. They played in the hands of bureaucrats.

15.00 hrs.

(SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken more than the scheduled time. You please conclude.

SHRI A. C. DAS: I must call that Government the demon Government. The lands of the Harijans were taken away by the upper Caste people. Adivasis and Harijans were deprived of social justice. The caste-Hindus suppressed and oppressed them by lodging cases in the courts. They threw money and with the help of police started oppression. Sir, where can the Harijans get money to fight the cases, caste-Hindus burnt the Houses of Harijans. They were killed. They could not stand on their own feet. Their dreams disappeared. They became economically backward. Thanks God, the Lok Dal and Janata Governments were ousted from power due to their misdeed. Our people reacted strongly against them. I am happy that Shrimati Indira Gandhi came back to power with a massive mandate. I am sure the Harijans and Adivasis who have been neglected since long will be benefited now. Sir, I would like to say a word about the plight of a group of Harijans in my constituency. They are 'Mankadia' by caste. They live in Jaipur and Sukinda areas of Orissa. Their strength is 2000 to 3000. They depend upon monkey's flesh; they kill the monkeys and eat their meat. When they finish the monkey in one area, they shift to some other place. They do so due to dire poverty. Sir, I had drawn the attention of the Government to improve their lot while I was a member of the 5th Lok Sabha. Now also I request the Government to prepare some schemes for the improvement of their lot. Lands, houses, fertilisers, seeds, agricultural equipment, and other help should be extended to them. Permanent arrangement should be made for their rehabilitation.

Sir, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government about certain cases of Harijans atrocities. They have been exploited by the caste-Hindus for years. Due to continuous suppression many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people have become Christians. Atrocities

on Harijans are continuing still in our society. There is a village named 'kalan' in my constituency. It is under the Dharamshala P. S. Both Scheduled Castes and caste-Hindus are living there. One day a group of Scheduled Castes people were going in a procession enchanting the names of God. All of a sudden the caste-Hindus obstructed the Harijans saying that "You are Harijans, how you sing religious songs." This is the type of injustice they have to put up with. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to give full protection to the Harijans.

While speaking about the economic plight, I would like to request our Ministers of Home Affairs to take some immediate steps to provide employment to the unemployed Harijans youths. Sir, from the report of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner, I found that adequate number of representation had not been given to the Harijans in various services. When I made a query about this disparity I got the reply that they are not trained enough to qualify for the posts. Sir, I request you to chalk-out plans under which they can get education and proper training to qualify for the different services. Moreover we should see that they are self-supporting.

Sir, 10 per cent of the total seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes students in respect of their admission to various education institutions and also in employment in various services. This is quite insufficient. It should be increased.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI A. C. DAS: I am concluding Sir.....In Defence and Police services their representation is also very insufficient. In order to induce them to become more valorous a large number of people from this community should be recruited in Defence

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and Police services. Highest priority should be given to these people. At the same time training centres should be opened to provide necessary training to the unemployed youth of these community.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Mr. Das.

SHRI A. C. DAS: Only one minute Sir....

Sir, I finally urge upon the Government to lay emphasis on implementation of the programme of the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation of Orissa. Sir, the Corporation was set up at a time when the Congress Government was in power. The aim of this organisation is to work for the all-round development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. Das conclude. You have taken more than the scheduled time.

SHRI A. C. DAS: Just one minute please.... A similar organisation as Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation should be constituted to look into grievances of Adivasis. I hope that our Government give highest priority for the upliftment of these long neglected communities.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने बोलने वाले सदस्यों के नाम बाकी हैं और कितना समय बाकी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order. It is not for the Chair to answer.

श्री हरिकृष्ण बहानुर (गोरखपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं सदन का अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा और अपने विचारों को 10 मिनट के अन्दर ही व्यक्त कर देना उचित समझता हूँ।

यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आजादी के लगभग 33 साल के बाद भी आज हमारे देश के विभिन्न भागों में कहीं साम्प्रदायिक

बंने होते हैं, कहीं हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होते हैं, कहीं दबे हुए लोगों पर अत्याचार होते हैं और कहीं पिछड़े हुए लोगों पर अत्याचार होते हैं। वास्तव में यह जो प्रवृत्ति हमारे देश के अन्दर दिखाई दे रही है, उस का उन्मूलन करने के लिए राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी के जमाने से और उस जमाने से जब इस देश को आजाद कराने वाले महान नेताओं ने तमाम तरह की कुर्बानी दे कर, इस देश के लोगों की तरक्की के लिए संघर्ष किया और इस देश को आजाद कराया। उस समय से ले कर आज तक लगातार हम बात के प्रयास किये गये कि लोगों के दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन हो और मानवता के महानतम सिद्धांतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उन सिद्धांतों को अंगीकार करने के लिए, उन को स्वीकार करने के लिए अपने आप को लोग मानसिक रूप से तैयार करे लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं। लोगों के विचारों के अन्दर जो कुत्सित भावनाएं हैं, उन के उभर जाने की वजह से हमारे देश के अन्दर इस तरह की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं और इन को रोक पाने में हम पूरी तरह से सफल नहीं हो पाए हैं। यह दुःखद बात है कि आर्थिक विषमता के कारण आज भी अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों पर अत्याचार होते हैं। वहीं पर आज चुनावों के अन्दर जिस तरीके से लोग जातिगत भावनाओं को फैलाने की कोशिश करते हैं, उसी के परिणामस्वरूप इस तरह की घटनाएं देश के विभिन्न भागों में होती हैं।

चुनावों में अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों के ऊपर कितने अत्याचार होते हैं, किस तरीके से उनको वोट देने से रोका जाता है, ये सारी चीजें देश जानता है। जो लोग इन चीजों को करते हैं, उन्हें भी इन बातों का अच्छी तरह से पता होगा कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में, खास कर उसके पश्चिमी भाग में हरिजनों को वोट नहीं देने दिया गया। भारत एक गणतान्त्रिक देश है और इस गणतान्त्रिक देश में हर आदमी की आवाज का महत्व है क्योंकि हर आदमी की आवाज पर यहां सरकार बनाने की जरूरत समझी जाती है। लेकिन उसी गरीब आदमी की आवाज को दबाने की कोशिश की जाती है। पिछले चुनावों के समय उत्तर प्रदेश में लोकदल की सरकार कायम थी और उसके नेता हैं चौधरी चरण सिंह जो कि उस समय देश के प्रधान मंत्री भी थे। इस बात को सभी लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि उन के क्षेत्र में तमाम हरिजनों को वोट नहीं देने दिया गया।

आप बिहार की घटनाओं को देखिये। बेलछी कांड, पिपरा कांड और पारसबीषा कांड को देखिये। इन क्षेत्रों में जिस तरीके से तरह तरह की घटनाएं हो रही हैं उनमें कौन लोग भाग ले रहे हैं? वे लोग एक विशेष दल से सम्बन्धित लोग हैं और देश में ज्यादातर धारणा इस बात

की है कि वे लोक दल से सम्बन्धित लोग हैं। एक तरफ अनुसूचित जातियों की सुरक्षा की बात बही जाती है, एक तरफ उनका जीवन बेहतर बनाने की बात की जाती है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि राजनीतिक लोग इन घटनाओं में भाग लेते हैं और कराते हैं। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि जो लोग इन घटनाओं को करते हैं वे पूरे देश के मुंह पर कालिख लगाते हैं। ऐसे राजनीतिक लोग क्या हिन्दुस्तान को चला सकते हैं। अब देश की जनता इन घटनाओं को बर्दाश्त करने वाली नहीं है। (व्यवधान) इन बातों से आपको नाराजगी जरूर है लेकिन आपको और हमें अपने चेहरों को देखना पड़ेगा और पूरी सफाई के साथ आप देखियें कि जो कुछ आप कर रहे हैं क्या वह देश हित में है? इन चीजों को हम सभी को रोकना पड़ेगा क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान अब इनको बर्दाश्त करने वाला नहीं है।

मंत्री जी ने कहा है :—

66 per cent of the scheduled castes and 18 per cent of the scheduled tribes were bonded labours.

आज इतने साल की आजादी के बाद भी उनकी यह स्थिति है। आज भी इतने लोग बोन्डेड लेबर के रूप में इतने सालों तक काम करते रहे हैं यद्यपि बोन्डेड लेबर की परम्परा समाप्त की गयी है और कानूनी तरीके से समाप्त की गयी है। लेकिन अभी भी यह देखने की जरूरत है कि क्या मचमुच में वह समाप्त हो गयी है। जो लोग आज भी बोन्डेड लेबर के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं उनके बारे में सरकार तत्परता से ध्यान दे और इस स्थिति को समाप्त करे। सरकार यह देखे किन कारणों से अभी भी यह स्थिति बनी हुई है। चूंकि हमारे अनुसूचित जातियों के भाइयों का जीवन स्तर नीचा रह गया है, हम उसके जीवन को ऊंचा नहीं उठा पाये हैं इसलिए सरकार को उनकी आर्थिक कठिनाइयों को भी देखना है। मैंने उनकी सामाजिक कठिनाइयों का अभी जिक्र किया है और यह भी बताया है कि इन सामाजिक कठिनाइयों के लिये कौन लोग जिम्मेदार हैं। यह ठीक है कि आर्थिक कठिनाइयों की वजह से भी उन पर अत्याचार होते हैं। उनको आर्थिक रूप से भी अधिक बेहतर बनाना होगा, उन्हें अधिक पुष्ट करना होगा।

मान्यवर मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। लेण्ड रिफार्म्स का सवाल है। लेण्ड रिफार्म्स की बात बहुत की जाती है। लेकिन जो भी जमीन सीलिंग में से निकाल कर उनको दी गयी थी उसको भी हरिजनों से छीनने की कोशिश की गयी है। उनकी उस जमीन पर लोग जोरजबर्दस्ती

से कब्जा कर रहे हैं। बहुत सी घटनाएं जो हरिजनों पर अत्याचार की होती हैं उनके पीछे उनकी भूमि पर कब्जा करना भी एक कारण है। इस भूमि के सवाल को सरकार को सख्ती से निपटना चाहिए, जो लोग हरिजनों पर अत्याचार करते हैं, उनकी जमीनों पर कब्जा करते हैं, उनके साथ सख्ती की जाए। शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर विभिन्न न्यायालयों में उनकी रक्षा करने के लिए हमें वकील नियुक्त करने की जरूरत है ताकि न्यायालयों में उनकी वकालत हो सके। सरकार को यह भी चाहिए कि जहां पर इस तरह के अत्याचार होते हैं वहां पर सामूहिक रूप से जुमर्ना करे। स्पेशल कोर्ट का जो कानून है, वह प्रोविजन कायम रखा जान चाहिए और उस प्रोविजन के तहत उन लोगों के खिलाफ सख्ती से कार्यवाही की जाए ताकि अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों पर जो लोग अत्याचार करते हैं उनको जल्दी से सजा मिल सके। इस दिशा में हमारे समाज सुधारकों और सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं को भी कार्य करने की जरूरत है ताकि इस बिगड़ी हुई प्रवृत्ति का उन्मूलन किया जा सके और अपने अनुसूचित जाति के भाइयों को सुरक्षा दी जा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मान्यवर, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Constitution of India, under Article 46, enjoins upon the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular, of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. The State is also directed to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Sir, the Constitution says, under Article 46 that State means and includes 'the Government and Parliament of India; the Government and Legislatures of the States and all Local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India.'

Sir, the Commissioner's report for the period 1977-78 admits in unambiguous terms the failure of the State to do so during the last three decades after independence. The report also says that 'the twin challenges of their development and protection could not be met. On the other hand,

[Shri N. E. Horo]

the perpetrators of crimes on them have assumed organised aggressiveness.' 'It is a sort of class war that has come to be' the Report states.

Sir, the Planning Commission's Draft Sixth Five-Year Plan has mentioned about this. It says that the prevalence of poverty and inequality is virtually unchanged over the years among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

Sir, what is the situation now? I think that the Union Government has not discharged its responsibility.

During the last 32 years or so the Government of India has only directed the States or advised the States to take care of these people. But, they have got their own responsibility in the matter. If you go through the Report you will find that the different ministries under the Central Government—the Law Ministry, the Home Ministry, the Health Ministry and other Ministries—have created various troubles and various constraints and they have not allowed things to move. I do feel that the Central Government is responsible for all these things. There is administrative bungling there. Sir, we know that there are certain in-built constraints in the bureaucracy.

I feel that there is some wisdom in the view that there should be a separate full-fledged Ministry to look after the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. I do plead with the Government that they should take this into serious consideration and do the needful.

I also feel that there should be a mechanism at the Central level and at the States level to see that the schemes which are being implemented are done properly. There should be this mechanism there which must

supervise and also evaluate the programmes which are taken up for implementation.

The Commissioner's report says about one thing very clearly. It is this. The report says that the office of the Commissioner has become very weak. The report also says that the office of the Commissioner should be strengthened. It means that the old organisation which we had some years ago should now be restored by giving all facilities and all powers to him, to look after the interests of these people, failing which, I think, all the money which is being spent by the Central and State Governments, will only go down the drain, as has happened during the last 32 years.

Now, regarding the Land Ceiling laws, they should be effectively implemented. At the State level the Tenancy Law should be up-dated. The right of ownership of productive sources should be ensured to these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. The process of deprivation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes resources should be halted. I want to mention here that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Constitution Amendment Order 1976 should be reviewed and in that the so-called Assam Tea Garden Tribes and other communities should be included and they should be recognised as Scheduled Tribes. There are some Scheduled Tribes in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They have not found a place in the List. They should be enlisted as Scheduled Tribes. In this connection, I may also submit that the area restriction should be removed so that the Scheduled Tribe of one area should be counted as Scheduled tribe of the entire country. This lacuna should be removed.

In the case of appointment of judges and their promotion, I want to mention specially that in Bihar the Patna High Court has refused to

promote the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the post of judges. This fact has also been mentioned the Report.

In the case of admission to different institutions like Medical Institution or Technical Institution, the matter should be thoroughly studied and it should be ensured that they get admissions in the institutions.

Lastly, there is a Constitutional provision to have Scheduled Tribes Advisory Council in each State, especially in those States where there are tribal areas. In Bihar, there is not Scheduled Tribes Advisory Council and the report itself says that there were only two meetings held one in 1975 and the other in 1976. Thereafter, no meeting has been held. So, this constitutional provision which is there, should be implemented. That is why I say that it is the duty of the Central Government to see that the Constitutional provisions are properly implemented in all earnestness.

श्री राम साहू राहू. (मिसरिख) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जन जातियों के आयुक्त की जो 25वीं रिपोर्ट पेश हुई है, उस पर मुझे आपने आपने विचार व्यक्त करने का जो अवसर दिया, इसके लिये मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ।

इस 25वीं रिपोर्ट से पहले भी हर साल इस सदन में पिछले 24 सालों में रिपोर्ट पेश होती रही हैं। मैंने इस रिपोर्ट को देखा है, इसमें लगभग 155 संस्तुतियाँ और सुझाव दिये गये हैं। इससे पहले की 3, 4 रिपोर्टें भी मुझे देखने का अवसर मिला, उनमें भी लगातार संस्तुतियाँ और सुझाव दिये जाते रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये कि इन रिपोर्टों में जो संस्तुतियाँ और सुझाव दिये जाते हैं, अगली रिपोर्ट जब पेश हो तो सरकार को इस बात के लिये उत्तरदायी होना चाहिये कि पिछली रिपोर्ट की संस्तुतियों और सुझावों पर किताप भ्रमल किया गया है और कितना शेष रह गया है। यह बात प्रचार की जायेगी तो निश्चित रूप से जो बारम्बार एक ही चीज दोहराई जाती है, उससे छुटकारा मिलेगा।

मैंने यह देखा है कि सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक सुधार हरिजनों पर होने वाले प्रत्याचार रोकने कृषि-विकास, रोजगार दिलाने आदि-आदि के सुझाव जो आज की इस रिपोर्ट में हैं, इससे पहले की रिपोर्ट में भी बराबर इन्हीं मामलों पर सुझाव दिये जाते रहे हैं। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो हरिजन हैं, अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लोग हैं, उनके बच्चों को समुचित रूप से सहायता और छावृत्ति नहीं मिल पाती है। इसमें ऐसे बहुत से बच्चे हैं जिनकी अर्थभाव के कारण हाई स्कूल से पहले ही बीच में शिक्षा रुक जाती है और वह घर बैठ जाते हैं, उनके लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि बीच में उनकी पढ़ाई न रुके।

जहाँ तक सर्विसिज में आरक्षण का सम्बन्ध है, किसी भी विभाग में आरक्षित क्वोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इस रिपोर्ट में उसके लिए कई सुझाव दिये गये हैं। यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि जब तक किसी विभाग में हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों का क्वोटा पूरा न हो, तब तक नई नियुक्तियों में उन्हें 50 प्रतिशत तक आरक्षण दिया जाये। आज किसी प्रदेश में 12 प्रतिशत है, किसी में 18 प्रतिशत है। जितना क्वोटा निर्धारित किया गया है, जब उतना ही पूरा नहीं होता है, तो 50 प्रतिशत कैसे पूरा होगा? कौन करेगा? सरकार को इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

कभी कभी मैं न अधिकारियों के साथ बैठ कर उनकी बातों को सुना है। वे बहुत जोश-खरोश के साथ कहते हैं कि आप सर्विसिज में आरक्षण की बात तो करते हैं, लेकिन राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में गांव-स्तरीय से लेकर केन्द्र तक जो प्रजा-तांत्रिक इकाइयाँ बनी हुई हैं, क्या उन सब में आपने आरक्षण करवा रखा है। यह सही है कि विधान परिषदों में शिष्टपूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिष्टपूल्ड ट्राइब्स को 18 फीसदी आरक्षण नहीं दिया गया है। यह भी सही है कि जिला परिषदों और विकास-खंडों में आरक्षण नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल विकास-खंडों में से लखीमपुर-खीरी के केवल एक विकास-खंड में एक हरिजन चुना गया। अगर जनसंख्या के आधार पर आरक्षण होता, तो बहुत से लोग चुने जा सकते थे।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बात पर विचार करें कि जन गांव सभाओं में, 30, 35 प्रतिशत आबादी हरिजन-आदिवासियों की है, उनमें इन वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण किया जाये, ताकि गांव सभाओं के प्रधान और ब्लाक समिति के प्रमुख के पदों पर भी हरिजन चुने जा सकें।

अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों की सूची में सुधार करने की जरूरत है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत सी ऐसी जातियाँ हैं, जो अनुसूचित जातियों के अन्तर्गत आती हैं, लेकिन वही जातियाँ केवल

[श्री रामलाल राही]

आन्ध्र प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं आती हैं। उदाहरण के लिए पासी जाति उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में अनुसूचित जातियों में है। मध्य प्रदेश में भी वह शामिल की गई है। लेकिन आन्ध्र प्रदेश में वह शामिल नहीं है। हैदराबाद जैसे बड़े नगर में हजारों व्यक्ति एक मोहल्ले में रह रहे हैं, लेकिन अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में नहीं है। इस विषयना को दूर करने के लिए एक जाति को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अनुसूचित जाति या जनजाति की सूची में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए, तभी उस जाति का विकास हो सकेगा और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लगाव पैदा हो सकेगा।

सदन में मैंने कल भी जिक्र किया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जब श्री बहुगुणा जी मुख्य मंत्री बने तो शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिडयूल्ड ट्राईब्स के लोगों को सहायता देने के लिए एक निगम की स्थापना की थी, जिसके माध्यम से प्रत्येक व्यवसाय और रोजगार के सम्बन्ध में सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई थी। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से पिछली सरकार ने उसमें अवरोध उत्पन्न किया, जिससे लोगों को सहायता नहीं दी जा सकी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र से निगम को अधिक से अधिक सहायता दी जाये, ताकि उसके माध्यम से प्रदेश के गरीब और सर्वहारा लोगों को सहायता दी जा सके।

जहाँ तक आवास समस्या का प्रश्न है, पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार ने युद्ध स्तर पर इस समस्या को हल करने का प्रयास किया था। हर ब्लॉक क्षेत्र में एक एक गांव चुन कर उसमें तीन चार मकान बनाने का काम शुरू किया गया था। लेकिन उन मकानों को गांव से बिल्कुल बाहर बनाया गया। मैंने अनेक गांवों में स्वयं भी देखा है कि आज भी वे मकान खाली पड़े हैं। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि मकान इस ढंग के बनाये जायें कि एक परिवार उन में ठीक तरह से रह सके तथा आबादी के मेल में हो। एक कमरे का घर बना कर के आप किसी परिवार को दें जिस में उस की बीवी, जवान बच्चे, लड़के-लड़की सभी लोग रहें, यह शोभा नहीं देता। एक के बजाय कम से कम दो तीन कमरों का मकान दें जिस में लैटिन, नल्ला-की भी व्यवस्था हो, कुछ आंगन हो, कुछ उन के दरवाजा पर स्थान हो जिसमें वे कुछ छोटे बड़े जानवर पाल सकें, तभी जाकर उन का जला हो सकेगा।

श्री हरीश चन्द सिंह रावत (अम्तोडा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को हार्दिक अभ्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति आयोग के आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट को इतनी तत्परता के साथ इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। यह तथ्य इस बात का जहिर करता है कि माननीय हंदिरा जी की नेतृत्व में वर्तमान सरकार अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लिए कुछ ठोस कार्य करने के लिए

तत्पर है। छुआछूत के रोग की बात यहां पर सदन के सामने आई। यह एक ऐसा गांव है हमारे समाज के ऊपर जो सदियों से चला आ रहा है। जब तक यह शाव नहीं बरेगा हमारा समाज और हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। इस के विषय में हमें अपने राजनैतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में नहीं सोचना चाहिए। इस को किसी दल विशेष का मामला बना कर सोचने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह सारे समाज का मामला है। मैं तो अपने साथियों से भी अभी कह रहा था कि आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो सर्वर्ण मानसिकता हैं सर्वर्णों में जो एक सर्वर्णपन की मानसिकता विकसित हुई है उस को समाप्त किया जाय। जब तक आप सर्वर्णों के मन में इस मानसिकता का खिलाफ जड़ोपद्रव नहीं पैदा करेंगे तब तक छुआछूत की बात को कहिए यह समाप्त नहीं होगा इसमें सर्वर्णों को आगे आना चाहिए, यह राष्ट्र और समाज के हित में है। जब तक समाज के सीधे में इस तरह के छोटे फफोले पलते रहेंगे तब तक समाज एका नहीं हो सकता।

छुआछूत की समस्या वर्ण-व्यवस्था के साथ जुड़ी हुई है। इस का इतिहास इतना ही पुराना है जितना पुराना वर्ण-व्यवस्था का इतिहास है और यह वर्ण-व्यवस्था शोषण की व्यवस्था है आज भी हमारे अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के भाई इस शोषण के शिकार हो रहे हैं। इस व्यवस्था के खिलाफ उन के मन में एक आश्रय है, एक ज्वाला है। इस को हमें समझना चाहिए। अगर हम समय रहते इसे दूर करने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे और इस के लिए कुछ ठोस और रचनात्मक कार्य नहीं करेंगे तो निश्चित तौर पर एक विस्फोटक स्थिति हमारे सामने खड़ी हो जायगी।

मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार को उन के आर्थिक हितों के संरक्षण के लिए आगे आना चाहिए। जमीन का मामला है। हरिजनों को जमीन देने की बात बहुत बार कही गई है और कांग्रेस सरकार ने ईमानदारी के साथ कुछ इस ओर प्रयास भी किए लेकिन कुछ की बात है कि हमारे ग्रामीण अंचल में एक ऐसा नया आर्थिक वर्ग जो कृषक है, समृद्ध है, वह पनप रहा है। वह वर्ग न केवल आज गांवों में पनप रहा है बल्कि जल्द ही एक राजनैतिक पार्टी भी बना ली है और आज उस वर्ग के लोग सदन में भी आ गए हैं। लोक दल के रूप में। तो कैसे हरिजनों के हितों का संरक्षण होगा, इस सवाल पर सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

बांडेड लेबर को कांग्रेस सरकार ने अध्यादेश के जरिए समाप्त किया। उन के ऊपर एक जो सदियों से बन्धन था उस से उन को मुक्त तो कर दिया, लेकिन कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था देने की बात नहीं सुनाई गई जिस से उन की रोजी रोटी का इंतजाम हो सके। बैंकों से कहा जाता है कि हरिजनों को ऋण दें। लेकिन बैंक उन से गारंटी

मांगता है। अब वह लोग गारंटर कहां से लाए? उस अधिकार के पास गारंटर कहां से हो सकता है? इस बात पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए।

आज हरिजनों के मूल उद्योग उन से छीन लिए गए। बड़े बड़े उद्योग आज उन कामों को करने लगे हैं जिन को हरिजन और गिरिजन पहले करते थे। जूता बनाने का उद्योग हरिजनों का पुराना उद्योग था। इस से वह अपनी रोजी रोटी कमाते थे। लेकिन आज बाटा ने जूते बनाने और जूते की मरम्मत का काम भूल्यार कर लिया। तो कैसे क्या होगा, इस के बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। जो हरिजनों के मूल उद्योग है उन को सरकार संरक्षण दे, उन को मदद दे उन उद्योग-धन्वों को पनपाने में।

आज हरिजनों का शोषण केवल सवर्णों के द्वारा ही नहीं हो रहा है। हरिजनों का शोषण हरिजनों के द्वारा भी हो रहा है। हरिजनों में भी एक ऐसा वर्ग बढ़ा हो गया है जो हरिजनों को मिलने वाली सुविधा के नाम पर बहुत बड़ा भ्रम उस का हड़प जाता है। मंत्री भी उसी का होता है, कलेक्टर भी उसी वर्ग का होता है। उस का भतीजा पुलिस आफिसर भी उसी वर्ग का होता है और एयर होस्टेस भी उसी वर्ग की लड़की होती है। उन लोगों के मन में हरिजनों के प्रति कोई प्रेम नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है अपनी सरकार से कि एक परिवार में एक ही व्यक्ति को भारक्षण की सुविधा दी जाय हरिजनों में जब तक कि सारे हरिजनों को भारक्षण की सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं हो जाती।

मैं प्रायोग के कमिशनर महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़े विस्तार से कई सालों और पहलुओं पर इन वर्गों के हितार्थ सोचा है और उन्होंने कई सुझाव भी दिए हैं। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि इन सुझावों पर तत्परता से प्रमल किया जाये और इन पर प्रमल करने के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर एक नियामन्वयन समिति का गठन किया जाय। प्रांतीय स्तर पर भी इसे देखा जाय। आज एक ऐसी मशीनरी डेवलप करने की जरूरत है जो ईमानदारी के साथ इन चीजों पर जो सरकार की संस्था हो उसका कार्य-विवृत करें। उनको प्रमल में लाये।

मैंने प्रायोग की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है। मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा दुख हुआ है कि देश में करीब 175 पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग हैं लेकिन उन में किसी भी बड़े पद पर कोई हरिजन नहीं है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर की अण्डरटेकिंग में भी किसी बड़े पद पर कोई हरिजन नहीं है। जब सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी बड़े पदों पर कोई हरिजन ही नहीं तो फिर उन के हितों को कौन देखे? जिस पुलिस पर हरिजनों की रक्षा का भार है उसमें कास्टेबल से लेकर बड़े अधिकारियों के पदों पर बहुत कम हरिजन हैं, यदि कोई हरिजन वर्ग के लोग

हैं भी तो वे सवर्ण मानसिकता के शिकार हैं, वे अपने को हरिजन समझना ही नहीं चाहते हैं।

हरिकेश जी ने यहाँ पर ठीक कहा कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जातीय तनाव है, जातीयता के नाम पर लोकसभा के चुनावों में संविधान द्वारा प्रदत्त वोट डालने का अधिकार का उपयोग हरिजनों को नहीं करने दिया गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसे तत्वों को रोकने के लिए तथा हरिजनों को संविधान द्वारा दिए गए अधिकार का उपयोग करने के लिए एक विशेष पुलिस का निर्माण किया जाए। वह पुलिस दस्ता या पुलिस चौकी उन इलाकों में तब तक कायम रखी जाए जब तक कि इस प्रकार के समाज विरोधी तत्वों को बिलकुल कुचल न दिया जाए अन्यथा हरिजनों में भ्रामक विश्वास जग नहीं पायेगा।

अब मैं थोड़ी सी बात अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक जनजाति कुम्हसिया-बेस, पिठो-नूमक जिले के कुम्हसी-ग्लाक में है, उनके रिश्ते शायदी-म्याह जनजातियों के साथ होते हैं लेकिन उनको जनजाति के रूप में मान्यता नहीं मिली हुई है। मेरा आग्रह है कि इस जाति को भी जनजाति की मान्यता दिलाई जाए।

हमारे सीमान्तों पर, इसमें मैं अपने पूर्वांचल के सीमान्तों को भी डालता हूँ, कुछ ऐसी जनजातियाँ हैं जो समान कड़ीशम्स में रहती हैं लेकिन उनको जनजाति की सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है। इसके कारण उनमें बड़ा असंतोष है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस असंतोष को समाप्त करने की शीघ्र कोशिश की जाए।

हमारे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मोटिया और नान-मोटिया रहते हैं लेकिन वे एक ही प्रकार की कड़ीशम्स में रहते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि मोटिया लोगों को, जो जनजाति में आते हैं, उनको जो सुविधायें दी जाती हैं वही सुविधायें दूसरे लोगों को भी दी जायें। इस क्षेत्र को जनजाति क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाए। मोटिया में जो लोग ईसाई हो गए हैं उनको भी माटया जनजाति की सुविधायें प्रदान की जायें।

हमारे यहाँ मिसेसन्ग में बनरावत नाम की जाति है जिसको जनजाति की मान्यता मिली हुई है लेकिन वह जाति गमात हो रही है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह सरकार की तरफ से किया जा रहा है बल्कि आधुनिकता का फैशन चल गया है ब्रह्म बनेरह की जानकारी जो उनको होती थी उसको खोसिसम्न नहीं किया जा रहा है। अतः धीरे-धीरे आर्थिक विषमता के कारण वह जाति समाप्त हो रही है। सरकार उसको संरक्षण देकर समाप्त होने से बचाने।

[श्री हरीश रावत]

असिन्-बाबर क्षेत्र में, जोकि ट्राइबल एरिया है, वहाँ पर जो जाति रहती है उनकी महिलायें बहुत सुन्दर होती हैं। इधर के कुछ लोग उन सुन्दर महिलाओं को लाकर लखनऊ और कानपुर में बेचने का प्रयास करते हैं। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इसको रोकने के लिए शीघ्र कदम उठाए जायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को एक बार फिर से धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इतनी तत्परता के साथ इस रिपोर्ट को प्रस्तुत किया और मुझे विवास है कि जिस तत्परता के साथ उन्होंने रिपोर्ट को प्रस्तुत किया है उसी तत्परता के साथ इस रिपोर्ट के सुझावों पर भी प्रमल करेंगे।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइबल के संबंध में उस पच्चीसवीं रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने के बाद मैं समझता हूँ इस हाउस का एक एक मेम्बर महसूस करता होगा कि 33 साल की आजादी के बाद इस पच्चीसवीं रिपोर्ट में भी वही कंडीशनस लार्ड गई हैं जोकि आज से तीस साल पहले थीं। सन् 1930 में डा० ब्रम्बेडकर ने राउण्ड टेबल कांफ्रेंस में लन्दन में कहा था कि अंग्रेजों को हिन्दुस्तान को तब तक आजाद नहीं होने देना चाहिए जब तक ब्रिटिशर्स शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को यह गारंटी न दे सकें कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में हरिजनों एवं आदिवासियों को भी सामाजिक और आर्थिक आजादी मिल जायेगी। डा० ब्रम्बेडकर ने सन् 1930 में राउण्ड टेबल कांफ्रेंस के अन्दर यह सवाल उठाया था और हमारे श्री भोला पासवान जी की 25वीं रिपोर्ट में जो मैमोरेण्डम दिया गया है कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार और दमन हो रहे हैं, उसका मुख्य कारण है—मिनिमम वेज एक्ट-जिमके अनुसार जब हरिजन अपने मिनिमम वेज के लिए मांग करते हैं तो वह पूंजीपति लोग उन हरिजनों की मांग को बर्दाश्त नहीं करते हैं और उनको धाम और फूस की तरह रोंद देते हैं।

अनटचेबिलिटी एक्ट जो सन् 1955 में बनाया गया था, बाद में उसको नागरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्दर बदल दिया गया था, उसमें ऐसे प्रावधान रखे गए थे कि हरिजनों के लिए ऐसे सक्त कानून बनाने चाहिए, जिससे कोई भी दमनकारी हरिजनों पर अत्याचार न कर पाए, लेकिन आज उसके बावजूद भी हिन्दुस्तान के हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होते हैं—यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। सबसे ज्यादा शर्म की बात यह है कि इसकी पार्टीबाजी या किसी नेता के इन्स्ट्रक्स्ट का सवाल बनाकर उठाया जाता है। मैं खासतौर से अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने नारायण-पुरकाण्ड के सिलसिले में खुद कहा था कि नारायण

पुर के काण्ड के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वह सत्ता में रहे। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी अकेली सब समस्याओं को हल कर देंगी, लेकिन आज जब आपके शासन काल में पिपरा और दूसरे काण्ड हो रहे हैं, तो मोरली श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को भी प्रधान मंत्री पद से इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये था। यह नहीं होना चाहिये था कि दूसरी पार्टियों की सरकारों को दोष देकर गिरा दिया जाय, जबकि आपकी अपनी कुर्सी के नीचे पिपरा काण्ड में 14 बच्चों को जिन्दा जला दिया गया। मैं खासतौर से श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी से कहना चाहूंगा कि उस काण्ड में भी एक बच्चे का नाम संजय था, जिसकी जला दिया गया, शायद उसकी मां भी यह सोचती होगी कि कभी मेरा लड़का भी इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री हो सकता है। जब हमने इस सवाल को यहाँ उठाया तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी बगैर जवाब दिये इस सदन से उठकर चली गई। आज इस हाउस का एट्रेंडेंस आपके सामने हैं, वह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि यह समस्या कितनी गम्भीर समस्या है और हमारे मुल्क की एक तिहाई आबादी का मसला है। इससे आप भ्रष्टाचार लगा सकते हैं कि इस भयानक समस्या पर विचार करने के लिये इस समय हम लोगों की संख्या कहीं ज्यादा है, दूसरे लोगों की अपेक्षा। मैं खास तौर से यह कहना चाहना हूँ कि जो आज हरिजनों में पैदा हो रही है, इस मुल्क के चाहे आदिवासी हों, नागा हों, मीषों हों, वह पूरी बेल्ट हरिजनों और गिरिजनों की यह महसूस करती है कि इस मुल्क में हमारे लिये कुछ नहीं है। आप इस तरह से देखिये—मजदूरी मांगने पर उनको काट दिया जाता है, जला दिया जाता है, उनकी औपधियों को फूट दिया जाता है और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब पिपरा का काण्ड हुआ तो यह कहा कि इस प्रेजेंट मिचुएशन में—I can assure this House that this type of incidents will not be repeated. लेकिन परिणाम क्या निकला? हमने उस वक़्त भी कहा था कि इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री को इस प्रकार का गैर जिम्मेदाराना स्टेटमेंट नहीं देना चाहिये था...

श्री कृष्ण दत्त (शिमला) : आप बेलछी के समय कहाँ थे ?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : यह समस्या एक साल की नहीं है, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने बयान दिया था, इसलिये हम यहाँ पर बोले हैं।

एक बात मैं इस अवसर पर खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1975 में जब एमर्जेन्सी लगी थी, उस समय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने पुलिस को हुकम दिया था कि जहाँ भी तार काटनेवाली बट्नायें हों, तार चोरों को गूट-एट-साइट किया जाय। इस मुल्क का हरिजन फूट दिया जाता

है और अत्याचार और कत्ल करने वाले लोग खुले आम घूमते रहते हैं, उनको शूट नहीं किया जाता ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सजग हो जाय, अर्थात् आप को 1967 की नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट को याद रखना चाहिये । उस नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट में 75 प्रतिशत लोग शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के थे । आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश की जेलों में जो 40-50 नक्सलाइट्स बन्द हैं, उनमें 30-32 लोग शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं । मैं नहीं चाहता कि हरिजन नक्सलाइट्स के रास्तों पर चलें, अगर उनकी समस्याओं को नहीं सुलझाया गया तो हिन्दुस्तान के हरिजनों को बाध्य हो कर दूसरा रास्ता अपनाना पड़ेगा ।

सभापति महोदय, पहली लोक सभा में जिन समस्याओं पर विचार किया गया था, आज 7वीं लोक सभा में भी उन्हीं समस्याओं पर विचार हो रहा है—यह हमारे लिये कितने शर्म की बात है । मैं मांग करता हूँ कि उनके उत्थान के लिये एक समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया जाय । खास कर मैं स्पेशल कोर्ट्स का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ तहसील लेवल से लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाई जाय जो हमारे हरिजनों पर होने वाली एट्रासिटीज के मामलों पर विचार करें । मैं यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि इन कैसेज के डिफेण्ड करने के लिये जिन अधिकारियों को नियुक्त किया जाय, चाहे डी० जी० हो, ए०पी०पी० हो या दूसरे अधिकारी हों, उनको शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों में से लिया जाय, जो इमानदारी से उन मुकदमों पर कार्यवाही करें । मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जो अधिकारी शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के कातिलों को सजा न दिला पायें, उनके खिलाफ डिस्प्लिनरी एक्शन लिया जाय, उनको सस्पेंड किया जाय या उनकी सर्विसिज को टर्मिनेट किया जाय । जब तक इस तरह का अहसास पैदा नहीं किया जायेंगा कि हर कीमत पर इन अत्याचारियों को सजा दी जायेगी और यदि हम उन कातिलों को सजा नहीं दिला सके तो हमारी नौकरी नहीं रहेगी, तब तक यह काम होने वाला नहीं है । इस तरह का आन्तक हमें अपने अधिकारियों के मन में पैदा करना होगा, यदि हम ऐसा नहीं कर सके, तो मुल्क में जितनी बड़ी-बड़ी अट्टालिकायें हैं, शहर और कारखाने हैं—सब उनके आक्रोश का शिकार होंगे, कोई भी बच नहीं सकेगा । मैं आज इस हाउस में हर पार्टी को यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि वह दिन दूर नहीं है जब हर पार्टी के नेता को भुगतना पड़ेगा, जिसकी हम कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : ये कांग्रेस वाले मारे जायेंगे । ये गांधी टोपी वाले चुन-चुन कर मारे जायेंगे ।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जगपाल सिंह : 32 साल तक तुमने हरिजनों को दबाकर रखा, इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है ? इसीलिये मैंने यह चेतावनी दी है ।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad). I am on a point of order.

This is a very important issue which we are debating. In the House either the Prime Minister or the Home Minister should have been there. Shri Zail Singh should have been there. There should not be proxy when there is a debate on such an important matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN. This is not a point of order. But I am sure, the feelings of the hon. members will be taken note of by the Minister. Shri Ram Pyare Panika.

SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI (Fatehpur): The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is already sitting here.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : हरिजनों पर अत्याचारों का यही कारण है । आज जब कि उन की समस्या पर विचार हो रहा है सम्बन्धित मंत्री जी ही यहां से गायब है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Members to take their seats I am requesting, please take your seats. There is no point of order. But I am sure the feelings of the House are being appreciated and there is the Minister of State for Home Affairs who will take a note of it. Shri Ram Pyare Panika may continue.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : सभापति जी, मैं आप की आज्ञा से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के कमिश्नर की जो रिपोर्ट सदन में पेश हुई है, उस के ऊपर अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ । मैंने कल से अपने बहुत से साथियों के विचार सुने और कमिश्नर महोदय ने जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है, उस का भी पढ़ा । मैं सर्वप्रथम आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश की जो जनजातियाँ हैं, जिन के लिये एक बिल—शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स आर्डर अमेण्डमेंट बिल, 1976 पेश किया गया था, उस की ओर आकषित करना चाहता हूँ ।

[श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

में कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह अक्षरी है। मैं आप को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1967 में उत्तर प्रदेश की जनजातियों के बारे में प्रेसीडेंट साहब ने एक स्पेशल नोटिफिकेशन निकाला था और उस में केवल 5 जन-जातियाँ घोषित की गई थीं। श्री के० सी० पंत उस समय होम मिनिस्टर थे और उन की कांस्टीट्यून्स में वे थी और उन को शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स मान लिया गया था लेकिन यह जो प्रस्तावित बिल है, इस में भी उन जातियों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश की जो जन-जातियाँ हैं, जिन को वहाँ की सरकार ने तथा वहाँ की विभिन्न समितियों ने अध्ययन कर के, उन की एक लिस्ट तैयार की थी लेकिन वे इस में नहीं हैं। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि जो नया संशोधन बिल लाया जाय, उस में उन को शामिल कर दिया जाय। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल उत्तर-प्रदेश में ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे प्रांतों में जन-जातियों के मामले में अनोमलोज हैं, असंगतियाँ हैं और मैं चाहूँगा कि एक कमेटी बनाई जाए जो इस बात का अध्ययन करके अपनी रिपोर्ट दे कि कौन सी जातियाँ छूट गई हैं और जो टूट गई हैं, उन को इस लिस्ट में शामिल किया जाय।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि लिस्ट में बहुत सी जातियाँ ऐसी हैं जो कि एक प्रदेश में जनजाति हैं लेकिन दूसरे में नहीं। बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश में जनजाति हैं लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में, जहाँ 50 हजार आदिवासी रहते हैं, उन को न जनजाति की लिस्ट में रखा है, न अनुसूचित जाति की लिस्ट में रखा है और न ही बैकवर्ड क्लास में रखा गया है। इस तरह से बहुत सी जनजातियाँ छूट गई हैं।

मैं एक उदाहरण और देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ एक निपंगद जाति है, जिस को कहीं पर केवट कहते हैं, कहीं पर मल्लाह कहते हैं, कहीं पर बिद कहते हैं लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ से गंगा जी बह कर बंगाल में जाती है, इसके किनारे वे बसे हुए हैं और वे नावें चला कर और मछली मार कर अपना उद्योगधंधा चलाते हैं लेकिन राज स्वतन्त्रता के बाद यह स्थिति हो गई है कि आवागमन के बंद जाने के बाद उन का वह धंधा प्रायः समाप्त हो गया है। फरक्का बांध बन जाने से जो मछलियाँ समुद्र से आती हैं, वे भी आना बन्द हो गई हैं। ये जो मल्लाह हैं, ये अन्य प्रदेशों में शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स में आते हैं लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में उन को इन में शामिल नहीं किया गया है और उत्तर प्रदेश क तीन भागों में ऐसी स्थिति है।

अभी रावत जी बोल रहे थे। जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, उन में कोलटा, थां, भोखसा, जांसागी और भोटिया ऐसी जातियाँ हैं जो लिस्ट में नहीं हैं। लोहार और इस तरह से 19 जातियाँ हैं जिन को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने ही नहीं बल्कि सेन्ट्रल

गवर्नमेंट की स्पेशल कमेटी ने जा कर बेरीफाई किया है कि जनजातियों और अनुसूचित जातियों में आती हैं लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि जो एमेंडमेंट बिल प्रस्तावित किया गया था, इस में उनका नाम नहीं दिया गया है। इस लिए मैं निश्चित तौर पर होम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहूँगा कि वे शीघ्र से शीघ्र इस सदन में एक एमेंडमेंट बिल लावें और नये सिरे से जो पिछले 30, 32 वर्षों से सुविधाओं से वंचित रहे हैं, उन के विकास के लिए, उन की तरक्की के लिए काम हों। उत्तर प्रदेश के तीनों क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी हैं और मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन की हालत बहुत खराब है। हमारे यहाँ जो जानसौर क्षेत्र है वहाँ पर जो जानसारी लोग रहते हैं, वे दबे हुए हैं लेकिन ब्राह्मण और ठाकुर सारी फेसीलिटीज उठा ले जाते हैं और जो हरिजन थे, वे और डिनाइड आल दि फेसिलिटीज। कोलटा और लोहार आदि भी ऐसी जातियाँ हैं, जिन को सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस लिस्ट को ठीक करें और जो हरिजन और आदिवासी आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए हैं, जिन की शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं है उन को ऊपर उठावें। यह अच्छी बात है कि मंत्री जी ने फेक्ट्स को छिपाया नहीं है और सही बात कही है। आज हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में 22 प्रतिशत हरिजन और 5 प्रतिशत आदिवासी हैं। उन के लिए जो फंड्स का एलोकेशन होता है वह नाममात्र का होता है। गोंड, बेगा, खरवार, पनिका, चेरो, पठारी, भील, कोश, सहरिया, घसिया, अगरिया कुछ ऐसी जातियाँ हैं, जिन को मध्य प्रदेश में और बिहार में तो जनजाति स्वीकार किया गया है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में इन को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन को जनजाति उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वीकार करना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

मैं दो मिनट में ही समाप्त कर दूँगा। मैं आप से और इस सारे हाउस से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने यह आबजर्वेशन किया था कि बजट के अनुसार देश और प्रदेशों में जो इन की आबादी है, उस के हिसाब से पैसा इन को नहीं मिल रहा है। अगर उन को सुविधाएं सुलभ हो जाए और उन की आबादी के प्रतिशत के अनुसार उन को धन आवंटित किया जाए, तो इन का समान रूप से विकास हो सकता है। आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि यह देखा जाए कि कृषि के बजट में से, उद्योग के बजट में से आदिवासियों के हिस्से में कितना आया, उनको कितना मिला? सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जो कोटे और परमिट देती है, उनमें से निश्चित तौर पर और निश्चित मात्रा में आदिवासियों को भी कोटे और परमिट देने चाहिए। यही नहीं, आज उनकी सामाजिक दशा भी आप देखें। उन पर कितने अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनका कितना शोषण हो रहा है? इन सब का कारण है जमीन। जमीन का झगड़ा और जाति-पात का झगड़ा इन दो प्रमुख कारणों से उन पर अत्याचार होते हैं।

1976 में जब इंदिरा जी प्रधान मंत्री थीं तो साढ़े तीन हजार अत्याचार हरिजनों पर हुए थे लेकिन उसके बाद जनता शासन में साढ़े आठ हजार अत्याचार हरिजनों पर हुए हैं। यह इस रिपोर्ट में है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको ऊपर उठाने के लिए उनकी समस्याओं का निराकरण करने के लिए, निश्चित तौर पर एक राय हो कर हमें आगे बढ़ना है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के ट्राइबल एरियाज के बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उनके विकास के लिए जितनी भी योजना बनी थी, उनका कोई लाभ उन तक नहीं पहुँचा है। वे जिस प में पहले रहते थे आज भी उसी रूप में रहते हैं। आपको उनके जीवन को ऊँचा उठाना होगा। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज के बाद से, सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने जितने कमीशन बनाये उनकी 155 संस्तुतियाँ रिपोर्टों में आयी हैं। यह मैं इसलिए जानता हूँ कि एक हरिजन के नाते मैं भी एक कमीशन का सदस्य था। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक जितने सुझाव हमारे अध्यक्षों ने दिए हैं उन पर पूरी तरह से असर नहीं हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने विस्तार से हमारी समस्याओं का उल्लेख किया है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी संस्तुतियाँ इस रिपोर्ट में दी गई हैं उन सभी को स्वीकार कर के वे हरिजन और आदिवासियों के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास के कार्यक्रमों को अपनाएँ तभी हमारी समस्याएँ हल होंगी और हमारा जीवन उन्नत होगा।

अनो पिछले सेसन में हम लोगों के लिए रिजर्वेशन बढ़ाया गया है। मैं तो आप से कहता हूँ कि हमें हमारा ड्यू शेरर मिलना चाहिए। जोड़े बहुत घड़ियाली आसू वहाने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहता हूँ कि आप बेंक हमारे लिए रिजर्वेशन हटा दें लेकिन हमें हमारा शेरर दें। आपके रिजर्वेशन हटाने से हमें कम से कम फोर्थ क्लास की नौकरियाँ तो मिल जाएंगी। रिजर्वेशन की वजह से जो बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं वे हमें चपरासी की नौकरी पर भी नहीं रखते हैं क्योंकि वे हमें हरिजन समझते हैं और हमारे हाथ का पानी नहीं पीते हैं। आज उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न शिक्षा केंद्रों में हरिजनों को दूसरों की किचन में खाना खिलाया जाता है। आज देहात में अगर कोई शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स का अफसर जाता है तो उसे सीधे के गिलास में पानी पिलाया जाता है और एक ब्राह्मण चपरासी को दूसरे गिलास में पानी पिलाया जाता है। एक मले हरिजन अफसर को भी सीधे के गिलास में पानी पिलाया जाता है। तो हमें इस सारे मामले में एक नये सिरे से काम करना पड़ेगा तभी हमारी समस्याएँ सुलझ सकेंगी।

*श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार (पाटन): अध्यक्ष जी मैं सरकार का ध्यान अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिमजाति के आयुक्त की 25वीं रिपोर्ट को और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे देश की स्वतंत्रता के 33 वर्ष बाद अब तक इस आयोग के 25 प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं। प्रत्येक प्रतिवेदन में कोई 150 पृष्ठ होंगे। इन सब के सारे सुझावों में से प्रति वर्ष एक-एक सुझाव पर केवल 25 सुझावों पर ध्यान देकर उन्हें कार्यान्वित किया गया होता तो देश के हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की आज जो हालत है, वह न होती।

अध्यक्ष जी, हरिजनों की उन्नति क्यों नहीं होती है? क्यों छुआछूत हटती नहीं है? उसके कुछ कारण मैं बताता हूँ।

सबसे प्रमुख कारण यह है कि दस वर्षों के पहले गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों में हरिजनों के प्रति दया की भावना थी। दस वर्षों के बाद इस भावना में परिवर्तन आया है। वे लोग अब हरिजनों के प्रति ईर्ष्या और द्वेष करने लगे हैं। परिणामतः हरिजनों का जो हाल था, उसमें भी परिवर्तन आ गया है। आज हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं वह हमारे लिए शर्मनाक हैं उनको रोकने के लिए मैं जो सुझाव दंगा उसमें मैं राजनीतिक रंग लाना नहीं चाहूंगा। किन्तु एक बात अवश्य कहूंगा कि आज हमारा समग्र हिन्दू समाज चाहे जोई भी पार्टी हो, सब हरिजनों को ईर्ष्या और द्वेष की दृष्टि से देखता है।

तीन लोगों की एक टोली है। तीनों इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। एक भाई हरिजन की हत्या करता है, एक भाई पुलिस अधिकारी की हैसियत से जांच करता है और तीसरा मैजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में मुकदमा चलाकर फैसला देता है। इस हालत में हरिजनों का कल्याण कैसे होगा?

श्रीमन्, मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि आज भारत में बसने वाला सारा हिन्दू समाज दिल से हरिजनों की उन्नति नहीं चाहता है। यदि ऐसी ही हालत जारी रही, तो सारा हरिजन समाज इस पर विद्रोह करेगा। परिणामतः इससे देश का नुकसान ही होगा। यह स्थिति बनने के पहले सरकार इस पर ध्यान दें।

मैं इसके बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगा :—

इस देश में कुल आबादी का 21 प्रतिशत भाग हरिजन है। इसलिए इन लोगों की उन्नति के लिए बजट में 21 प्रतिशत राशि की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

हरिजनों की सुरक्षा के लिए विशेष अदालतों का गठन होना चाहिए।

[श्री हीरासाह भार० परमार]

आज, आजादी के 33 वर्षों के बाद भी कई शहरों में बंगी सड़कों को अपने चिर पर मैला उठाना पड़ता है जो हमारे लिए शर्मनाक बात है। इस प्रथा को दूर करने के लिए सरकार को कानून बनाना चाहिए। इस कानून में इसके लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों पर कौजवारी अपराध के रूप में कड़ी कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए।

आज हरिजनों पर बहुत अत्याचार, भ्रष्टाचार हो रहे हैं। उनकी सौंपियां जलाई जाती हैं, पिटाई की जाती है। इस प्रकार के जुल्मों से उन्हें सुरक्षा देनी चाहिए। दंगों के कारण हरिजनों को जो कुछ नुकसान हों, उसकी पूर्ति के लिए सरकार को पूरी पूरी सहायता देनी चाहिए।

यदि हम ऊंच-नीच के भेदभाव को दूर करना चाहते हैं, तो इस पर मेरा एक सुझाव है कि इस देश में हरेक व्यक्ति के नाम के आगे या पीछे जाति सूचक शब्दों को लगाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए।

भूमि सीमा कानून तथा अन्य भूमि कानूनों के द्वारा प्राप्त भूमि को सरकार उसी स्थिति में हरिजनों को बांट देती है। ग्राम तौर पर इस प्रकार प्राप्त हुई भूमि बंजर जमीन जोनने के योग्य ही नहीं होती। सरकार को चाहिए कि इस जमीन को जोतने योग्य बनाकर फिर बांटे।

छुआछूत का मूल कारण आर्थिक भ्रममानता है। हरिजनों की आर्थिक हालत यदि सुधारनी है तो हमें हरिजनों को लघु उद्योगों में लगाना होगा। उद्योग के लिए 85 प्रतिशत ऋण और 15 प्रतिशत सहायता देनी होगी। ऋण पर केवल 4 प्रतिशत ही व्याज लिया जाय। सभी हरिजनों का आर्थिक हाल सुधरेगा। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से भी चार प्रतिशत की दर से ऋण मिलना चाहिए।

आज सरकारी नौकरियों में हरिजन उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षण की सुविधा है। किन्तु उसका पालन नहीं होता। परिणामतः नियमानुसार नियुक्तियां नहीं होती। इसमें मेरा एक सुझाव है कि जो उम्मीदवार सलैक्शन में प्रच्छेद नम्बर वाले उसे जनरल कोटेगरी में ले लिया जाए और जो उस से कम हो उसे आरक्षण कोटे में ले लिया जाए।

अस्पृश्यता पर मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ --

हिन्दू समाज के मंदिर हमारे पसीने से बने हैं। दीवारें हमने बनाई हैं, भस्तर बैठा हुआ पत्थर का भगवान हमारे सिलियों में बनाया है। उस भगवान को जगाने के लिए कच्चे खम्बे की डोलक हमने बनाई है। इस डोलक की आवाज सुनकर ही भगवान जागता है। यह ठीक नहीं

है तो क्या है। हरिजनों का नुकसान करने के लिए घुरे इरासे से ही छुआछूत की आदी है। इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार को सक्रिय सत्त कदम उठाने चाहिए।

हरिजन विद्यापियों के लिए 1952 में छात्रवृत्ति की जो राशि मुकर्रर की गई थी, वही आज भी दी जा रही है। उस समय 20 किलो बाजरे का मूल्य केवल तीन रुपये ही था, आज तीस रुपया हो गया है। मंहगाई वस गयी बड़ गई है, फिर भी छात्रवृत्ति की राशि में कोई बढ़ि नहीं की गई। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस राशि को तत्काल बढ़ाया जाय।

आखिर में, मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना कि कमिशन की रिपोर्टों पर कुछ कार्यवाई भी होनी चाहिए। केवल बर्चा से कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा।

यहां तक आने के बाद भी यदि हमारी उन्नति ही नहीं होगी। किन्तु रोना ही होगा तो हमका कोई अर्थ नहीं है। पिछले डेढ़ दो महीने से इम मदन में हरिजनों के प्रश्नों को लेकर काफी हंगामा होता रहा है यदि उस पर भ्रमस नहीं होगा तो उसे केवल घड़ियाल के घांसू ही समझा जायेगा। इस प्रकार का नाटक अब बन्द होना चाहिए।

श्री पीयूष तिरुकी (अलीपुर द्वार)
मभाउति महोदय, यह जो शङ्खलड कास्ट्स और शोडयूड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की 25वीं रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है, उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

25वीं रिपोर्ट आई है और 26वीं रिपोर्ट बनने जा रही है। जो कमजोर वर्ग के हैं, उनपर अत्याचार होना बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक हो गया है, अत्याचार न होना ही अस्वाभाविक है। हम सोचेंगे तो देखा है कि 25 दफा रिपोर्ट आने के बाद भी समस्या जिम जगह पर थी, उसी जगह पर आज भी है।

अब ज्यादा ज्यादातिय; कमजोर वर्ग पर होयी जा रही है। इसका मूल कारण हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि आर्थिक है। मेरे क्या कहें वे दो नम्बर पर आता है। पहला नम्बर राजनीतिक होगा। राजनीतिक परिमाण है। इसका मूल कारण है।

हमार देश में जिस समय आजादी आने वाली थी, उस समय भी हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दू-मुसलमानों की लड़ाई लड़ी जाती थी। उस समय मुसलमान भाइयों ने सोचा था कि मुसलमान भाई अलग राष्ट्र बना लें तो उनकी समस्या हल हो जायेगी और वह भाँति से आबास कर सकेंगे, ज्यादा उन्नति कर सकेंगे। इतिहास साक्षी है कि मुसलमानों ने अपना राज्य बनाया, किन्तु उस मुस्लिम राष्ट्र में भी गरीब मुसलमानों का

उतना ही घोषण हो रहा है जितना इस हिन्दुस्तान में कमजोर वर्ग के गरीबों का हो रहा है ।

16.08 hrs.

SHRI CHARANJIT YADAV in the chair.

सभापति जी, यह सबाल हरिजनों और आदिम जातियों का नहीं है, यह समाज दो भागों में बंट चुका है—गरीबों और धनवानों में । गरीबों और शोष्यूल कास्ट्स लोगों पर जो भ्रष्टाचार किये जा रहे हैं, उनमें इस पूंजीवादी समाज का पूरा हाथ है । वह नहीं चाहते हैं कि जो सवर्ण कहाने वाले हैं, वह उसका कुछ दिन तक साथ दें । जब तक हम लोग अनेक जातियों, धर्म, और भाषा के रूप बंटकर रहेंगे, तो वह ज्यादा दिन तक राज्य कर सकेंगे । इन सब समस्याओं का राजनीतिक कारण यही है ।

आज जितने भी हमारे शोष्यूल कास्ट्स और शोष्यूल ट्राइब्स के लोग यहां पर प्रतिनिधि के रूप में आये हैं, सभी दोष दे रहे हैं कि सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया । सरकार का पूरा दोष है, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आप सरकार से बाहर हैं ? आप भी तो उस सरकार में शामिल हैं । आपने भी उसकी सत्ता में जाने के लिए हाथ बंटाया है, आज भी बंटा रहे हैं और आगे भी बंटाने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

प्रश्न यह है कि हमारे देश में ऐसा कोई दल नहीं है, जो पूंजीवादी समाज-व्यवस्था का अन्त करके हर एक मनुष्य को समान अवसर देने के लिए तैयार हो । ऐसा दल है । हिन्दुस्तान में पहली दफा केरल, पश्चिमी बंगाल और त्रिपुरा में शोष्यूल कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल ट्राइब्स के साथ इमानों का सा व्यवहार किया जा रहा है और उन्हें आगे बढ़ने के पूरे अवसर दिये जा रहे हैं । हमारे देश में जितने बूज्बा दल हैं, कांग्रेस (भाई), कांग्रेस (भ्रस), जनता पार्टी और लोक दल आदि, उनको नीति तो यह रही है कि कमजोर वर्गों को अपने राजनतिक स्वार्थों के लिए एक्सप्लायट किया जाये । इन प्रदेशों से उन दलाल दलों का एक भी नुमाइंदा इस हाउस में नहीं आ सका है । शिड्यूल कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल ट्राइब्स को, जिनके लिए हम सारा रोना रो रहे हैं, यह विचार करना पड़ेगा कि कौन सा दल उनके लिए लाभदायक होगा, जो उन्हें सुख-सुविधायें पहुंचाने के लिए कोशिश करेगा ।

इस दल के लोग जब उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में मार्क्सज्म-लेनिनज्म के प्रचार के लिए जाते हैं, तो बूज्बा दल उन्हें नक्सलाइट्स कहते हैं । उन्हें गोली का शिकार बनाया जाता है और जेल में उनपर भ्रष्टाचार किये जाते हैं । बूज्बा दल मेहनतकश जनता में जाति, धर्म और भाषा के भेद पैदा करके उसका एक्सप्लायटेशन करते हैं ।

मंजी बहुदल यह स्वीकार कर चुके हैं कि इस संबंध में यदि कुछ काम किया गया है, तो वह मिशनरियों ने किया है । उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं । लेकिन मैं उनको ज्यादा दिलावा चाहता हूं कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के शासन काल में मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में, और जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में अरुणाचल प्रदेश में, एंटी कन्वर्शन कानून पास करके लागू किये गये हैं । मिशनरी लोग इन वर्गों को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अवसर देते हैं और आदमी बनने के रास्ते में उन्हें आगे से जाने में मदद करते हैं । इससे बूज्बा पार्टियों और उनके नुमाइंदों को तकलीफ होती है । वे सोचते हैं कि अगर ये लोग शिक्षित हो कर अपने हकों के लिए लड़ने लगे, तो फिर हमारे लिए जगह नहीं होगी ।

आज इन वर्गों पर जो भ्रष्टाचार होते हैं और उनके गांव के गांव जला दिये जाते हैं, आज की स्थिति में यह स्वाभाविक है ही । काली मां के सामने मेमने की बलि चढ़ाई जाती है । लेकिन आज तक किसी पंडित ने यह नहीं कहा है कि काली मां बहुत शक्तिशाली है, इस लिए उसके सामने मेमने के बजाये बाघ या सिंह जैसे बलशाली जानवर की बलि चढ़ाई जाये । आज की जनवादी व्यवस्था में पच्चीस क्या पचास रिपोर्टों से भी इस समस्या का हल नहीं होने वाला है । बल्कि आगे चलकर यह समस्या और भी गंभीर हो जाएगी ।

बिहार में मिशनरी केरल से आये और उन्होंने वहां पर हरिजनों के लिए स्कूल खोले । है हाल ही में पिपरा गया बुआ था, सासाराम गया था, वहां पर मैंने देखा, वहां हरिजनों के बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिये जो सिस्टर अपना घर बार त्याग करके गई हुई थीं, तीन तीन सौ, चार चार सौ बच्चे जिनके स्कूलों में पढ़ते थे उन सिस्टरों के स्कूलों पर घावा बोल दिया गया, उन को पीटा गया और उन के सामान की खोरी भी की गई । फादर मैथ्यू को मार दिया गया । इसी तरह मिशनरियों को मध्य प्रदेश में फ्री मूवमेंट की छूट नहीं है, उड़ीसा में नहीं है और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में नहीं है । वहां एंटी कन्वर्शन एक्ट लागू किया गया है । यह व्यवस्था इसलिये की गई है कि आदिवासियों को, हरिजनों को, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को और दूसरी जितनी गरीब जनता है उस को ज्यादा दिन तक अन्धकार में रखा जाय और पूंजीपति वर्ग बढ़ते जायें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनका शोषण करते रहें । इस तरह की व्यवस्था बनाई हुई है । मेरा यह कहना है कि इस व्यवस्था को बदलने के लिये हमारे आदिवासियों को, शोष्यूल कास्ट्स को और जो शोषित जनता के लोग हैं उन को एक हो जाना चाहिये, सभी इस अन्याय और भ्रष्टाचार को एकजुट हो कर हम समाप्त कर पायेंगे । उस में हमारी सभी गरीब जनता एक साथ रहेगी । जो उच्च वर्ग के कहलाने वाले हैं, जिनका केवल नाम उच्च वर्ग है लेकिन जिन का स्थान हमारे साथ है, गरीब लोगों के साथ है,

[श्री श्रीधर शिरकी]

वे भी हमारे साथ होंगे। सभी पश्चिमी बंगाल में एक बहुत बड़ा काम इस तरह से हुआ है। जिस में बिना वर्ण, बिना वर्ग, बिना धर्म और बिना किसी प्रकार के निषेध के सभी जातियों के लोग एक ही कर आने बढ़ रहे हैं। सभी शोषित जनता एक साथ चल रही है जो शोषण करने वाले हैं उनके विरुद्ध लड़ाई करने के लिये। ऐसा जब हम करेंगे तभी यह जाति और समाज जो है, जो यह हरिजन आदिवासी इत्यादि के नाम से टुकड़े-टुकड़े करके इन को विचार के लिये साया गया है इनकी समस्या का समाधान होगा।

बेकारों की संख्या जिस तरह से बढ़ रही है ट्राइबल में वह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ 1956 में 7 लाख 58 हजार बेकार थे और 1977 में 1 करोड़ 9 लाख 28 हजार बेकार बन गये। यह संख्या मैं जो कमजोर वर्ग के आदमी है उनको बता रहा हूँ। उनमें कितनों को काम मिला यह आप देखें, उन की परसेंटेज इस प्रकार है—1956 में 25.07 परसेंट 1960 में 19.05, 1965 में 22.05, 1970 में 10.16, 1971 में 9.92, 1973 में 6.32, 1974 में 4.71, 1975 में 4.33, 1976 में 5.08 और 1977 में 8.23 परसेंट। इस तरह हम लोग देख सकते हैं कि बेकारों की संख्या बराबर बढ़ती जा रही है। हम जो यहां पर उनके लिये बहस कर रहे हैं और अपनी हमदर्दी दिखा रहे हैं वह ऐसी ही है जैसे चीन के देश में कोई आदमी मर जाता है और उस के पीछे कोई रोने के लिये नहीं होता है तो कुछ पैसे दे कर रोने के लिये कुछ आदमी रख लिये जाते हैं। इस तरह पैसे ले कर आदमी उस के पीछे रोने के लिये आ जाते हैं। इसी तरह यहां पर जो शोषित जनता है और मेहनतकश जनता है उस के लिये रोने के लिये पालियामेंट एक अच्छी जगह है जहां इस तरह कम से कम एक बार उस शोषित जनता के लिये आसू बहाये जाते हैं इस तरह से कि आगे चल कर फिर दूसरे वर्ष रोने के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा एड्रेसिटीज उनके ऊपर हो जिस से और ज्यादा से ज्यादा रोया जा सके। यह अवस्था आज है। इस लिये मेरा कहना यह है कि इस सामाजिक व्यवस्था को ही पलट देने के लिये हमारे जितने भी शोइयूल्ड कास्ट और शोइयूल्ड ट्राइबज और दूसरे इस तरह के लोग हैं उन को एक हो जाना चाहिये। सरकार को अगर इतनी भी हमदर्दी उन से है तो कम से कम यह सुविधा दे दे, मंत्री महोदय नोट कर लें, बहुत सारी सुविधायें उन्होंने दी हैं, एक ही काम वह कर दें कि राइट टु वर्क फार आल दि शोइयूल्ड कास्ट ऐंड शोइयूल्ड ट्राइबज पीपल ऐंड राइट टु लाइफ का प्रविजन फंडामेंटल राइट्स में कर दें। फिर वह देखेंगे कि इन की समस्या एक ही महीने में 80 प्रतिशत हल हो जायेगी। अगर आप इन का भला चाहते हैं तो यह आप कीजिए। अधिक बोलने के लिये चूक समय नहीं है इस लिये मैं यही समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री उत्तम राठौर (हिमाली) : सभापति महोदय, आज 33 गिरिजन हरिजन आयोग का 25 वीं

रिपोर्ट पर बहस हो रही है उसमें मैं भी हिस्सा लेना चाहता हूँ। पिछले 33 वर्षों में हम सभी लोगों ने महसूस किया कि गिरिजन हरिजन लोगों की जो तकली हम करना चाहते थे वह नहीं हो पाई। 25 बार इस चीज को हम दोहरा चुके हैं इस बार छठे प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में भी भाया है कि इन लोगों की मुंबई और समाजिक विषमता अभी तक कम नहीं हुई है। एक तरफ तो सभी लोग मंजूर करते हैं कि यह लोग पिछड़े हुए हैं, इनको जल्दी ऊपर उठाना चाहिए लेकिन दूसरी ओर एक बिज हम ने यह भी देखा है, मिसाल के लिए कुछ दिनों पहले एक कालेज में मुझे जाने का मौका मिला, कालेज में जैसा आप जानते हैं छात्र सवाल जवाब करते हैं वहां सबर्ब हिन्दू बच्चों ने गुरु से पूछा कि क्या बजह है जो आपने हरिजनों और गिरिजनों को अपना दामाद बनाया सोचा है। तो आप याद रखिए कि धीरे धीरे कूबीगर कौम के लोगों में यह भावना फैलती जा रही है कि हरिजनों और गिरिजनों को कुछ ज्यादा चीजें दी जा रही हैं। एक तरफ तो हम 33 साल में इन लोगों की कोई तरक्की नहीं कर पाए और दूसरी तरफ इन वर्गों के लिए हमने एक ऐसा माहौल पैदा कर दिया है जिससे कि दीगर कौम के लोगो ने इनको अपना दुश्मन समझना शुरू कर दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ यह सदन इस चीज पर गौर से सोचे और इसका निराकरण अगर हम इस भावना को नष्ट करना चाहते हैं तो इसका एक ही मार्ग है और वह यह है कि जैसा गृह मंत्री, ज्ञानी जेल से यहां पर बताया था कि हम संविधान संशोधन के द्वारा जो दस साल का समय बढ़ाना चाहते हैं पिछड़ी हुई जातियों को दीगर कौमों के बराबर 10 साल में लाए। अगर उनके इस कथन में सच्चाई है और दिल से वे इस बात को चाहते हैं तो हम उनके साथ हैं, वे अपने वाले दस सालों में इन कौमों को इतना आगे लायें कि वे दूसरे लोगों के साथ हो जायें। अगर वे इसमें नाकामयाब आदमी हैं तो याद रखें दीगर कौमों उन के खिलाफ हो जायेंगी और आज जो जातीय तनाव पैदा हो गया है वह आगे और बढ़ने वाला है।

मैं यहां पर एक आदिवासी क्षेत्र से भाया हूँ इसलिए मेरे भी कुछ सुझाव हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है लेकिन आदिवासीयों के बारे में भी हमारे लिए कुछ करना जरूरी है। आप जानते हैं यह लोग जंगलों में रहते हैं। मैं महाराष्ट्र के बारे में कह रहा हूँ, और स्टेट्स में भी यह होगा फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंटल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिपोर्ट में देखी है, उसमें लिखा है कि कुछ ऐसे उद्योग शुरू किए जायें, फारेस्ट बेल्ट जिनसे वहां पर लोगों को कुछ काम मिल सके। यह बात बिलकुल सही है और इसको करना बहुत जरूरी है लेकिन मैं ने आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जाकर देखा है, वहां पर मुझे कोई कारखाना नहीं मिला। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। आज मैंने श्री जाज फर्नेंडीस से पूछा क्या यह सही है कि आपने अपनी मिनिस्ट्री-

जिप के टाइम में महारष्ट्र के आदिवासी पिछड़े इलाके को बचन दिया था कि मराठावाड़ा इलाके में एक मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट डाला जायेगा तो उन्होंने कहा कि हाँ, मैंने यह बचन दिया था। मैंने पूछा यह क्यों नहीं हो रहा है, दो साल तक तो आप भी मिनिस्टर रहे थे तो इन्होंने कहा कि सीमेंट की लाबी इतनी बड़ी है कि वे मिनी सिमेंट प्लांट आदिवासी क्षेत्र में खोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि इन चीजों को रोके और पुरे बल के साथ रोके ताकि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में उद्योग शुरू हो सके और उनसे लाभ उठाकर वहाँ के लोग आगे बढ़ सकें।

कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कुछ बातें कही हैं। रिजर्वेशन ग्राफ सीटस जो है वह गवर्नमेंट सर्विसेज में और कार्पोरेशन में पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है। उन्होंने इस बात का भी उल्लेख किया है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी इसमें इन्वाल्व करना चाहिए। प्राइवेट सेक्टर बहुत बड़ा सेक्टर है, इसमें अगर हम पिछड़ी कौमो को प्राप्ति नुमाइन्दगी नहीं देंगे तो इनकी उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी। हमारा कर्तव्य है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर को हम मजबूर करें कि वे भी कुछ तादाद में इन जातियों के लोगों को अपने यहाँ भर्ती करें।

कमीशन ने इस बात को भी कहा है कि प्राप्ति रिजर्वेशन ग्राफ सीटस हो रहा है या नहीं, इसको देखने के लिए जितना स्टाफ चाहिए वह भी नहीं दिया गया है। बड़े ग्रफोर्स की बात है कि 25 साल हो चुके हैं इतने सफ़ुलर निकाले गए, इतने प्रशंसासन् दिए गए लेकिन इस बात को पूरा नहीं किया गया। लेकिन इन सब को देखने के लिए जो एक मशीनरी होनी चाहिए, वह आज भी गायब है। मैं आप से माग करूंगा कि एक मशीनरी बनाकर कमीशन को दे दें। ताकि वह उस पर कार्यवाही कर सके। मैं एक चीज और बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कमीशन का निर्माण होता है वह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आर्डर गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इण्डिया से होता है। आपने देखा, जब ब्यूरो ग्राफ पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग से उन्होंने पूछा कि आपके यहाँ कितने हरिजन बच्चे भर्ती किए गए, उन लोगों को इस प्रश्न का जवाब देना मुश्किल हो गया है। अगर आप की कार्पोरेशन इस तरह का रूप ग्रहणित्यार करती है, गवर्नमेंट विभाग और राज्य सरकारों से भी पूछने पर वह इन बातों को अमल में नहीं लाता है, तो यह बहुत ही दुख की बात है। इस लिए मैं मकवाना जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे एक बिल लायें, इस तरह का बिल पिछले बसत लाया गया था, जिसमें हमने सोचा था कि इसको कान्टीनूशनली एक स्टेचूटरी बाडी हम बनायेंगे ताकि जब वह गवर्नमेंट से या कार्पोरेशन से पूछें कि कितने बच्चे भर्ती किए गए, तो उसके लिए यह जवाब देना लाजमी हो जाए।

ग्रह्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजन और गिरिजन के नुमाने हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिए यहाँ पर यानि संसद में और एसेम्बलियों में जगहें प्रारक्षित हैं, लेकिन एक ऐसा ही पिछड़ा समुदाय है, जिसको बीकानेर सेवशन कह सकते हैं, अगर बीकानेर इलासेस कह सकते हैं, इन लोगों के लिए सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई अच्छे कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं। यह बड़े दुख की बात है। मैं माननीय मकवाना जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि उन्होंने जो बीकानेर इलासेस के लिए आयोग का निर्माण किया है उस आयोग से कहें कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी सिफारिशें पेश करें, ताकि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर जो उन्होंने जिम्मेदारी डाली है उसमें वे पूरा सहयोग दे सकें।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासी क्षेत्र में जो स्कीम रन्जर की जाती है, उन स्कीमो के लिए पर्याप्त पैसा प्राप्त नहीं होता है और पैसा मिलने के बाद भी यह देखा गया है कि सरकार की या पार्टी के लोगों की नीतियाँ ऐसी होती हैं कि वह काम, वह स्कीम सफल नहीं हो सकती या शुरू नहीं हो सकती। मैं अपने यहाँ की स्कीम के बारे में माननीय मकवाना जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरे ताल्लुके में 133 भवाजियात हैं, जहाँ पर आदिवासी रहते हैं। वहाँ दो साल पहले "किनवट" में एक काटेज-हॉस्पिटल तीस बेंड वाला बनाने की बात थी और उसके लिए कुछ रकम भी रखी गई थी। हमारे बुजुर्ग, जो कि किसी समय में हमारे नेता भी रहे थे, उनको लगा कि किनवट के पास यह काटेज-हॉस्पिटल नहीं होना चाहिए और उन्होंने कोशिश करके यह सवास बी०पी०सी०सी० में उठाया और वह काटेज-हॉस्पिटल आज तक नहीं बना। मुझे याद है, ढाई साल का प्रसा हो चुका है, मकवाना जी ध्यान दें—जो आदिवासियों को काटेज हॉस्पिटल से लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है, वह लाभ बराबर मिले और वहाँ के लोगों की तन्दहस्ती की ओर ख्याल रखें।

मैं आपके माध्यम से फिर एक बार दोहराते हुए कि एक स्टेचूटरी बाडी बनाइए, ताकि कुछ काम हो सके—नहीं तो बुद्धिवा कहती है, सुनता कौन है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई शाय (सागर): सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूँ, आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं सागर जिले से चुन कर आई हूँ, वैसे मैं पहले भी तीन दफा इस सदन में चुन कर आ चुकी हूँ और इस बारचीथी दफा चुन कर आई हूँ। हमारे सागर जिले की सीट हरिजन सीट है, जो बहुत ही पिछड़ा भूभाग क्षेत्र है। वहाँ पर पिछले दिनों पानी नहीं बरसा जिससे वहाँ पर ज़ाही ज़ाही मर्ची हुई है।

[बीमती सहोदरा भाई राय]

हरिजनों के लिए वहां कुछ भी भी नहीं बचा है, न उनके पास कोई सज्जदारी है, न कोई धन्धा है, दोनों बक्ल की रोटी भी उनको मिलनी मुश्किल हो गई है। पिछले दिनों जब मैं उनके पास गई, तो वे लोग मुझसे कहते लगे, "भाई, दवाई सासे में जनता पार्टी ने हमें बड़ा परेशान किया है। हमारे लिए कुछ नहीं किया। जो कुछ हमारे पास था सब लूट कर ले गये। हमारे लिए काम धन्धे का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया, कोई भी मेम्बर हमारे पास पूछने नहीं आया।" मैंने कहा कि मैं आप के पास आई हूँ, मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से चुन कर आई हूँ, इसलिए मैं अवश्य तुम्हारी सेवा करूंगी।

सभापति महोदय पिछले द्वाइ सालों में इस देश को उजाड़ कर रख दिया, कुछ भी नहीं बचा है। इसलिए मैं आप से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि हमारे हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिये कुछ ऐसे काम धन्धे खोले जायें जिस से वे लोग काम में लग सकें और अपना गुजारा कर सकें।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि हमारे सागर जिले में बीड़ी बनाने का काम काफी खोरां से होता था, जिसमें हमारी महिलायें भी काम करती थीं। लेकिन अब वह काम बहुत कम हो गया है, पहले उनको हफ्ते में चार दिन का काम मिल जाता था, लेकिन अब दो दिन का काम भी नहीं मिल रहा है। वहां पर यह काम ज्यादातर गुजराती भाईयों के हाथ में है। मैंने उनसे कहा कि उनको यह काम दिया जाना चाहिये, लेकिन उस तरफ कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। बूँकि इस साल पानी नहीं बरसा है, पूरे क्षेत्र में भ्रकाल पड़ा हुआ है, ऊपर से काम नहीं मिल रहा है, जिस से उनके सामने बहुत कठिनाई पैदा हो गई है। इसलिए मैंने निवेदन किया है कि वहां कोई ऐसा कारखाना लगाया जाये जिससे उनके काम मिल सके, अन्यथा वहां विद्रोह होने वाला है। बड़े लोग, जो धनी हैं, वह री अपनी गुजर बसर कर सकते हैं, लेकिन ये गरीब कहाँ जायें ?

पिछले दिनों वहां पानी न बरसने के कारण पीने तक का पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। जब इन्दिरा जी हमारे उस क्षेत्र में गई, उसी वक्त वहां पानी बरसा। हमने कहा—इन्दिरा जी आई, पानी से आई। इन्दिरा जी के जाने से उनको बहुत तसल्ली हुई और यह उम्मीद पैदा हुई कि अब उनके लिये कुछ होगा।

हमारे हरिजनों को हमने 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के अधीन जो जमीन दी थी, जनता पार्टी ने उनके पट्टों को कैंसिल कर दिया, वह जमीन उनसे छीन ली गई और खुद उस जमीन को खा गये। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उनको जो जमीन दी गई थी, वह उन्हें वापस दी जाये, उसके पट्टे उन्हें वापस किये जायें। जिससे वे उन जमीनों में फिर से अपना काम आरम्भ कर सकें।

हमारे यहां जो जंगल का डिपार्टमेंट है, जिसको बन-बिनाग कहते हैं, उसके अधीन जो जंगल हैं उनमें हमारी आदिवासी महिलायें लकड़ी लेने जाती हैं, उनको पकड़ लिया जाता है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि उनको लकड़ी ले जाने की छूट दी जाय। वे अपने मूढ़ पर लकड़ी उठा कर ले जाती हैं—उन को अधिकार हो कि वे उस लकड़ी को ले जा कर बेच सकें और अपनी गुजर बसर कर सकें। इस साल भ्रकाल पड़ा है, इसलिये कम से कम यह सुविधा उनको इस साल अवश्य दी जानी चाहिये।

मैं इस बात को फिर से कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे सागर जिले की दमोह तहसील और शाहगढ़ में हालत बहुत खराब है। हमारे यहां लोह का भण्डार निकला है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि वहां लोहे का एक बड़ा कारखाना खोला जाए, जिस से वहां की जनता को उस कारखाने में काम मिल सके।

मैं कहना तो बहुत कुछ चाहती थी, लेकिन मेरे बहुत से साथियों ने यहां पर उन बातों को रद्द दिया है। मैं मंत्री जी से एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि वे यहां पर ही न बैठे रहें, पालियामेंट के इस अधिवेशन के बाद वे हमारे इलाके का दौरा करें और स्वयं देखें कि वहां पर क्या हालत है। वे यहां पर बैठ कर गर्मागर्म भोजन करें और हमारे आदिवासियों को कुछ भी न मिले यह ठीक नहीं है। जब आप उस क्षेत्र का दौरा करेंगे तब आप को पता चलेगा कि हरिजनों पर वहां क्या बीत रही है। किस तरह से उन को मारा जाता है, सताया जाता है, जलाया जाता है। जब पहले हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी का राज्य था, तो हमारे हरिजनों की भ्रक्की तरक्की हुई लेकिन जब जनता पार्टी का राज्य आया, तो उन के राज्य में हरिजनों को लूटा गया। श्री जगजीवन राम जी ने भी हरिजनों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया और वे प्रधान मंत्री बने नहीं, जबकि वे प्रधान मंत्री बनना चाहते थे। इस तरह से जब उनके राज्य में हरिजनों के लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ, तो हरिजनों का नाश हो गया। उधर जब चौधरी चरण सिंह प्राइम मिनिस्टर बने तो उन्होंने अपना बुखड़ा फैलाया और सिबाय जाटों के दूसरों को नहीं लिया। उन्होंने जाटों के लिए ही सब कुछ किया और हमारे लिए कुछ नहीं किया। इस तरह से दोनों ने देश को मिटा दिया और जब देश मिट गया और कुछ नहीं बचा तो हमारा सब सोना खजाने से ले गये, हमारा सारा गल्ला ले गये और अमेरिका से जो पैसा आया वह भी ले गये और सब कुछ ले कर चले गये और जब शासन नहीं चला तो छोड़ कर भाग गये। अगर इन्दिरा जी न होती, तो यह देश नहीं बचता, यह देश मिट गया होता और दूसरे लोग चढ़ गये होते। चाहे हरिजन हो, आदिवासी हो, गिरीजन हो, ब्राह्मण हो, क्षत्रीय हो या वैश्य हो, इस देश में सब को एक हो कर सुधार करना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो देश भ्राने नहीं बढ़

सकता । हरिजन जो हैं, वे तो छोटे लोग हैं, गरीब लोग हैं । वे आप के यहाँ हल खेतते हैं, मजदूरी करते हैं, आप की नाय बकरी हाँकते हैं और हमारे यहाँ की झोरतें, गोबर पावती हैं । हमारे हरिजन तो आप के ये सब काम करते हैं और आप लोग मौज मारते हैं । हमारे आदिवासी हरिजन लोग खेतों में काम करते हैं और वहाँ से अनाज ला कर आप के बरतें में रखते हैं । उस वक्त छुआ छूत नहीं मानते लेकिन वैसे छुआछूत मानते हैं । जब घर पर काम पड़ता है, तो कहते हैं कि बहन जी, हमारे यहाँ जा कर गोबर पाव दो और यह काम कर दो और वह काम कर दो । इस तरह से सब काम करवा लेते हैं लेकिन वैसे अगर उन से छू जाए, तो जा कर नदी में स्नान करते हैं, वैसे छुआ छूत को मानते हैं । इस तरह से हरिजनों का उत्थान नहीं होने वाला है । हरिजनों को नाना प्रकार की गाली देते हैं, नाना प्रकार की तकलीफें देते हैं । अगर आप ने हमारी बातों को नहीं समझा, तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम भी एक खंड भलग से बना लें । जैसे इसाइयों ने बना लिया है, मुसलमानों ने बना लिया है, ऐसे ही अगर हरिजनों का काम नहीं हुआ तो वे न बना लें । आज एक हिन्दू मुसलमान हो जाता है तो उसके साथ रोटी खा लेते हैं, आदिवासी के साथ रोटी खा लेते हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई चमार है या भगी है, मेहतर है, तो उसके साथ रोटी नहीं खा सकते । जब काम का समय आता है, तो गले लगा लेंगे लेकिन वैसे छुआछूत बरतते हैं और अगर कही उन से छू जाए, तो नदी में जा कर स्नान करते हैं । जब तक हरिजनों के साथ ऐसी बातें चलेंगी तब तक उनका उद्धार नहीं हो सकता । हमारे पास न जमीन है, न कपड़ा है, न मकान है और न भेड़ बकरी हैं और न ही हमारे लोगों को नौकरी मिलती है । बड़े बड़े अफसर बनते हैं, तो आप लोग बनते हैं, मिनिस्टर बनते हो, क्लर्क, डी०आई०जी०, एस०पी० और सब कुछ बनते हो लेकिन अगर कोई हरिजन पढ़ लिख जाए, तो उसको भी मौका दीजिए । आज तो उनको मौका नहीं दिया जाता है । उनको अच्छी नौकरी भी नहीं है । नौकरी के साधन उनके लिए नहीं हैं लेकिन अगर कोई हरिजन अफसर बन जाता है, तो नौकरशाही नाक में दम कर देता है और वह हम से जलती है और कहती है कि यह चमार हमारे ऊपर चढ़ कर अफसर बन गया । इस तरह की बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए । सभापति महोदय, आप इस पर गौर करिये, आप इन को समझाइए कि हरिजन और दूसरे सब लोगों को मिल कर चलना चाहिए । आप तो पढ़े लिखे हैं । जब तक सब मिल कर साथ नहीं चलेंगे, तो देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा और देश पीछे रह जाएगा । देश का सुधार करना है, तो सब को मिल कर काम करना चाहिए, नहीं तो अगर आपस में लड़ते रहे, तो कही दुश्मन चढ़ न आए । इस लिए देश को आगे ले जाने के लिए उनको समझाइए । अगर आप चार रोटी खाते हैं, तो एक रोटी उनको भी खाने के लिए दीजिए ।

आज जो रोटी रोटी के लिए मारे मारे छिड़ते हैं और उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती । हर एक प्रदेश में और जिले में यही हालत है । इसलिए मैं आप से अपील करती हूँ और सभापति महोदय आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि वे ऐसा कानून बनाएं जिससे हरिजन आगे बढ़े और देश उन्नति करे और वहाँ पर विदेशी न आने पावें । आप हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और दूसरे मंत्रियों को मदद दीजिए । हम आप की सेवा करेंगे । अपने देश के लिए सड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं । जब कभी देश पर खतरा आता है, तो आप लोग छोड़ कर भाग जाते हैं लेकिन हमारे में शक्ति है, जितनी शक्ति हरिजनों में है, उतनी आप में नहीं है । अगर हरिजन न होते, तो देश आगे नहीं बढ़ता । हरिजनों ने सारे देश को बचाया है । इसलिए हम लोगों को उनकी समस्याओं को हल करना चाहिए ।

मैं ने टूटी फूटी भाषा में अपने विचार रखे हैं, उन पर मंत्री जी ध्यान दें । आप इन को समझाइए और तभी स्थिति सुधर सकती है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मे समाप्त करती हूँ ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि मुझे पहली बार इस सदन में कुछ कहने का मौका मिला है । मान्यवर, राज्य मंत्री श्री मकवाना साहब ने कल इस सदन में अनुसूचित जातियों की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की । इस रिपोर्ट को प्रस्तुत करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि यदि आर्थिक रूप से हरिजनों को समृद्ध बना दिया जाए तो संभव है इस मुल्क के हरिजनों का कल्याण हो जाएगा । महोदय, उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि 66 परसेंट बन्धुआ मजदूर हरिजनों में हैं और 18 परसेंट अनुसूचित जनजातियों में हैं । किन्तु उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि इन बन्धुआ मजदूरों के लिए हमारी सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ताकि इस बन्धुआ मजदूरी की प्रथा को खत्म किया जा सके ?

महोदय, दो दिन से, या यह कहा जाए कि जब से सत्र प्रारम्भ हुआ है तब से रोज एक-एक हरिजनों यह पर हुए प्रत्याचार की घटना की इस सदन में चर्चा की जाती है । कभी पिपरा काण्ड की, कभी प्रन्स-सुसिस-काण्ड की, कभी भलीगढ़ काण्ड की और कभी किसी और काण्ड की । लेकिन इन सब काण्डों में आज तक केवल एक-दो लोगों की प्रत्यक्ष की गई । हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, जिन्होंने कि पिछले दिनों यह बायदा किया था कि यदि मेरी सरकार होगी तो हम हरिजनों को सुरक्षा की पूरी गारन्टी देंगे, अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया ।

बम्बई के फीमेल जर्नल व पिछले दिनों अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि 2,609 प्रत्यक्ष, 2,305 अज्ञात, 1,36,200 और, 5,795 लूट

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

और 1,324 इकैती की घटनाएँ केवल दो वर्षों में हरिजनों के साथ मध्य प्रदेश में हुईं। यह एमरजेंसी और उसके बाद का काल था। महोदय, बाप के सामने बैठे के साथ बलात्कार किया गया। भाई के सामने वहन के साथ बलात्कार होता रहा लेकिन बाप और भाई विवश होकर देखते रहे। हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध हमें यह हमारे देश की अवस्था रही है। इसके बावजूद भी हमारा देश और हमारी सरकार खामोश रही और इसलिए यह सरकार खामोश रही क्योंकि अत्याचारी नान हरिजन थे। आज हरिजनों के लिए तमाम उपाय बताये जा रहे हैं और यह रिपोर्ट की प्रकाशित की गई है। समझ में नहीं आता कि इस बर्बादी और बलात्कार की समाप्ति क्या ऐसी रिपोर्ट मात्र छाप देने से हो जायेगी ?

महोदय, जहाँ तक हम समझते हैं कि इस हाउस में दो दिन की चर्चा के दरम्यान तीन बातें हरिजनों की तरफ़ से के लिए कही गयी हैं। एक तो सब से पहले उनकी आर्थिक शक्ति प्राप्त करने की बात कही गयी है। दूसरी बात राजनीतिक शक्ति प्राप्त करने की कही गई और तीसरी बात सामाजिक शक्ति प्राप्त करने की कही गयी है। हमारे मंत्री जी ने जिन्होंने इस रिपोर्ट को पेश किया उन्होंने आर्थिक शक्ति प्राप्त करने की बात कही और कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने राजनीतिक शक्ति प्राप्त करने की बात कही। लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल आर्थिक और राजनीतिक शक्ति प्राप्त करने ही से हरिजनों का कल्याण नहीं होगा। जबकि सबसे जरूरी है कि उन्हें सामाजिक शक्ति प्राप्त हो।

आज मुझे दो साल पहले की एक बात याद आ रही है जब कि हमारे बाबू जगजीवन राम जी इस देश के रक्षा मंत्री थे तो वे बनारस गये थे। यह बात सँ एक नजीर के रूप में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उनके पास देश की सब से बड़ी शक्ति की ताकत थी और आर्थिक रूप से भी एक रिक्शा चलाने वाला अथवा एक मजदूर के रूप में काम करने वाले हरिजन से कहीं बहुत ही ऊँचे थे। ये दोनों अधिकार उन्हें प्राप्त थे। उन्हें आर्थिक शक्ति भी प्राप्त थी और राजनीतिक शक्ति भी प्राप्त थी। लेकिन जब वे बनारस गये, मैं नहीं जानता कि इस हाउस में मुझे यह बात कहनी चाहिए या नहीं -- तो उनसे यह कहा गया कि -- "जग्गू चमार वापस जाओ, वापस जाओ।" "दिल्ली से चमरा लाया सन्देश, जैसे चराये राम नरेश। जूता पालिश कौन करेगा -- चमार करेगा, चमार करेगा।" वह वहाँ के तथा कथित ब्राह्मणों ने कहा था और माननीय कमलापति त्रिपाठी के जो घर के लोग हैं उन्होंने कहा था। यह शब्द इसलिए कहे गये क्योंकि उनके पास सामाजिक शक्ति नहीं थी। अगर सामाजिक शक्ति होती तो उनके लिए यह शब्द न कहे जाते।

हरिजनों और दबे हुए लोगों को दबाने और जलाने में धर्म और वर्ण व्यवस्था का हाथ है। सबसे पहले हमें धार्मिक ग्रंथों पर विचार करना

होगा। मैत्रियानी संहिता, शतपथ ब्राह्मण, पंचविश ब्राह्मण, ऐतिय ब्राह्मण, आपस्तम्ब धर्म सूत्र, वसिष्ठ धर्मसूत्र, विष्णु स्मृति में अत्यंत आपत्ति जनक श्लोक है। इन्हें तुरन्त निकाल देना चाहिए। जब तक इन स्मृतियों में से हरिजनों के लिये प्रयुक्त अपमानजनक शब्द नहीं निकाले जाते तब तक हरिजनों पर अत्याचार निरंतर होता रहेगा। कुछ धर्म ग्रन्थों के उदाहरण मैं यहाँ देना चाहता हूँ, बहुत से विद्वान सदस्य यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, वह सम्भवतः उन शब्दों को लोग जानते हैं, लेकिन हमारे गृह मंत्री जी सम्भवतः न जानते हों, क्योंकि उन्होंने कल अपने भाषण में इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं किया था। मनुस्मृति अध्याय 8 (267-268) में लिखा हुआ है कि शुद्र ब्राह्मण, छत्री और वैश्य को गाली देतो उसको प्राण दंड देना चाहिए। 31/56 के अनुसार शुद्र शिष्य को पितृ कार्य में न लगायें। अध्याय 4, श्लोक 78-81 के अनुसार शुद्र को शिक्षा देने वाला व्यक्ति असंस्त नामक नर्क में गिरता है। सम्पत्ति के बारे में मनु का निर्देश है कि ब्राह्मण शुद्र की सम्पत्ति निःसंकोच ले ले। अध्याय 8/417 के अनुसार शुद्र की सम्पत्ति देख कर ब्राह्मण को जलन होती है। अध्याय 10/129 के अनुसार शुद्र न्याय न करे। यदि करता है तो देश में अकाल पड़ेगा। 8/20 में है कि शुद्र का एक धर्म है मांस सेवा करना। श्लोक 2/21 के अनुसार ब्राह्मण चार, क्षत्री तीन, वैश्य दो और शुद्र एक औरत रख सकता है। 3/13 के अनुसार शुद्र के राज्य में निवास करने पर नरक मिलता है। इसी प्रकार एक जगह यह कहा गया है कि दस कसाई बराबर 1 तेली, 10 तेली बराबर एक कलवार, 10 कलवार बराबर एक बहुरूपिया या वेश्या का नौकर नीचे है --

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बजपेयी (सीतापुर) :
सभापति महोदय, ये माननीय सदस्य ..

सभापति, श्री चन्द्र जित यादव : क्या माननीय सोनकर जी, आप बैठ रहे हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : जी नहीं।

सभापति : मैं माननीय सदस्या जी, यह यील्ड नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री र.जनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारी वह व्यवस्था की खराबी के कारण ही यह सब बुराईयाँ हैं। और अगर हमारे धार्मिक ग्रन्थों से इस प्रकार की चीजें नहीं निकलती हैं तो हरिजनों पर रोज अत्याचार होते रहेंगे, उनके घर जलाये जायेंगे, उनकी बहू बेटियों के साथ अत्याचार होते रहेंगे। यदि वह हरिजन है तो उसको सुनकर दर्द तथा शर्म ही आयेगी इसलिये कि उसको सुरक्षा कहीं नहीं मिल सकती।

मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। हरिजनों की रक्षा के लिये, उनमें आत्म विश्वास पैदा करने के लिये, हरिजनों के आत्म-सम्मान की रक्षा करने के लिये सब से पहले रोटी बेटी की समस्या को आप हल करें। उच्च सेवाओं में जो लोग

लगे हुए हैं उनके लिए नियम हो कि वही व्यक्ति उच्च सरकारी सेवा में पहुँच सकते हैं जिनके परिवार का कोई सदस्य या स्वयं उसने हरिजन महिला से शादी की हो।

व्यवसाय के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गन्दा काम हरिजन भाई प्रायः हाथ से करता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस तरह के काम के लिए बहुत से यंत्र विदेशों से मिलते हैं, उनको यहाँ पर संग्रहालय जाये और यहाँ भी गन्दा काम उन यंत्रों के द्वारा कराया जाये। साथ ही यदि इस गन्दे कामों के लिए यंत्रों की सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है तो उस काम को करने वालों के लिए 1,000 रुपये प्रतिमाह वेतन की स्वीकृति दी जानी चाहिए जिससे ऊँचे वर्ग की व्यक्ति भी उस काम को आकर कर सकें और इससे हरिजनों की आत्म-हीनता दूर हो सके।

मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि धार्मिक ग्रन्थों में संशोधन किया जाये। इसके अलावा हरिजनों के लिए समाज-कल्याण मंत्रालय बना हुआ है और हरिजनों के लिए वित्त निगम भी बना हुआ है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने उसकी बहुत काफी चर्चा की है और यह भी बताया है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जब 1975 के पहले प्रधान मंत्री थीं, तो उन्होंने ऐसे निगमों की स्थापना की थी। मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि जितने इस प्रकार के निगम बने हुए हैं, उनके अधिकारी सभी ब्राह्मण व उच्च वर्गों के लोग हैं। इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ :—

“जिसके पैर न फटी बिवाई, वह क्या जाने पीर पराई।” वह कभी भी इस प्रकार की बातों को जान नहीं सकते और वहाँ आये दिन अन्याय होते रहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उस पर ध्यान देकर, हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिए जो संस्थाएँ बनाई गई हैं, उनमें अधिकारियों के पद पर हरिजन भाइयों को ही नियुक्त करेंगे।

मैं यह भी सुझाव देता हूँ कि प्रचलन में हरिजन शब्द को न लाया जाए। हमारे संविधान में कहीं भी हरिजन शब्द नहीं लिखा है। हर जगह अनुसूचित जाति शब्द लिखा गया है। हम लोग अपने आये दिन के व्यवहार में हरिजन-हरिजन शब्द का प्रयोग करते हैं, मैं यह नहीं समझ पाता कि यदि कुछ लोग हरि के जन यानी भागवान की ओलाद हैं तो बाकी लोग क्या शैतान की ओलाद हैं ?

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह तत्काल कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे हरिजन शब्द पर पाबन्दी लगा दी जाये और हरिजन न कहकर अनुसूचित जाति अथवा शूद्रकाल्ड कास्ट शब्द कहा जाये।

मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि उत्तरी का सब को समान अवसर दिया जाये। पदोन्नति में हरिजनों को आगे लाने के लिए विशेष कोटि निर्धारित किये जायें जैसे कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पिछली बार किया था। सेवा-नियमों आदि में परिवर्तन किया जाये।

इस मूलक में साढ़े 3 करोड़ खटीक जाति के लोग रहते हैं और यह देश में चारों ओर पाये जाते हैं। मैंने अनुसूचित जातियों से सम्बन्धित फिगरों से देखा है कि महाराष्ट्र, बिहार आसाम व कुछ हरियाणा में भागों में खटीक जाति के लोग शूद्रकाल्ड कास्टस में नहीं हैं। मैं यह माँग करता हूँ कि जहाँ यह डेढ़ करोड़ के लगभग खटीक जाति के लोग शूद्रकाल्ड कास्टस में नहीं हैं, कम-से-कम उन लोगों को शूद्रकाल्ड कास्टस में शामिल किया जाये।

आपने मुझे इतना समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति अपना आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

श्री दलबीर सिंह (शहडोल) : माननीय सभापति जी, आयुक्त द्वारा जो 23वीं रिपोर्ट पटल पर रखी गई है उसके सम्बन्ध में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

आज हमारे भारत की 50 फीसदी जनता गरीब है और गरीबी की सीमा के नीचे अपना जीवन बसर कर रही है। वे गरीब लोग आदिवासी और हरिजन हैं। मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने और कुछ विरोधी भाइयों ने कहा और बार-बार वह इस मदन में लाये हैं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी पिपरा कांड को देखने नहीं गईं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1977 में मध्य प्रदेश में वस्तर में आदिवासियों को 13 लोगों को गोली से मार दिया गया था तो क्या उस समय श्री मोरारजी भाई वहाँ उन्हें देखने के लिए गए थे। दीवाली के दिन रतलाम के पास कनडिया में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार किया गया। क्या श्री मोरारजी देसाई वहाँ गये थे? इन बातों से यह मसला हल नहीं होगा। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर जो दिन प्रति-दिन अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, हम सब को राग-द्वेष से ऊपर उठ कर उनके बारे में विचार करना होगा।

मैंने इस रिपोर्ट में देखा है कि केन्द्रीय शासन में हरिजनों का कोटा 15 प्रतिशत और आदिवासियों का 7.5 प्रतिशत रखा गया है। लेकिन क्या वास्तव में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को उतने स्थानों पर रखा गया है? किसी भी मंत्रालय में सब से ज्यादा नियुक्तियाँ 12.67 परसेंट हैं। यह भी बहुत कम है। 13 मंत्रालयों और दफ्तरों में नियुक्तियों का कोटा आधे से भी कम है। 8 मंत्रालयों और दफ्तरों में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का कोटा केवल 1 प्रतिशत है। उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं : कनिष्ठ सचिवालय, संसदीय कार्य, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स आयोग, उपराष्ट्रपति कार्यालय, कृषि अनुसंधान, शिक्षा, अंतरिक्ष और अणु ऊर्जा, पेट्रोलियम विभाग। इस तरह हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का भला नहीं होने वाला है। 34 मंत्रालयों और दफ्तरों में वास्तविक नियुक्ति का प्रतिशत 3 से 7.5 प्रतिशत के बीच है।

इस रिपोर्ट में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की नियुक्तियों का जो प्रतिशत दिया गया है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। यह भी देखना चाहिए कि उनका जो क्वोटा दिखाया गया है, क्या उतने हरिजन तथा आदिवासी उन जगहों पर हैं।

[श्री बलबीर सिंह]

इस रिपोर्ट में रोजगार कार्यालय की 1977 की रिपोर्ट पेज की गई है, जिसमें बताया गया है कि हरिजनों को 55 प्रतिशत और आदिवासियों को 35 प्रतिशत नौकरियां दी गई हैं। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा ये जो प्राकड़े दिये गये हैं, क्या वे सही हैं।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की आबादी 40 प्रतिशत है। पहले वहां पर 33 सब-प्लान बनाये गये थे और अब 50 सब-प्लान चल रहे हैं। मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद होता है कि सामान्य बजट में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए पहले 22 प्रतिशत और अब 33 प्रतिशत रखा जाता है, लेकिन इस वर्ष, 1980 में, उसमें से 25 करोड़ रुपये लैप्स होने जा रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि केवल कामजो पर धनराशि दिखा देने से ही हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का कल्याण नहीं होगा। यह आवश्यक है कि किसी फिनांशल इम्पर में उन लोगों के लिए जो धनराशि निर्धारित की जाये, वह लैप्स न होने पाये और उसको उसी मद में खर्च किया जाये। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों के सब-प्लान के लिए रखा गया पैसा दूसरी मदों में डाल दिया जाए।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक हरिजन और आदिवासियों को छोटे उद्योग-धंधे शुरू करने के लिए कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। जब तक उन लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को नहीं सुधारा जायेगा, तब तक उनकी उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। आज वर्गभेद की बातें क्यों होती हैं, ऊंचे लोग क्यों और ऊंचे जा रहे हैं और निचले तबके क्यों और नीचे जा रहे हैं? इस क्षेत्र में से मैं आता हूँ, वहां 56 प्रतिशत आदिवासी रहते हैं। वहां सबसे शी तक मार कर लोग खा गए हैं और शासन वहां पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। आज जो आदिवासी ग्रामीण ग्रंथलों में रहते हैं, अगर उन को सलोगन लगाना नहीं आता, नारेबन्नी करना नहीं आता तो इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि उन की तरफ ध्यान न दिया जाय। वहां पर हमारा और आप का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि जिस व्यक्ति के पास गल्ला नहीं है, खाने को नहीं है उस को मदद पहुंचाए। आज जो बड़े बड़े प्रोद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान हैं, कल कारखाने हैं, आदिवासी और हरिजन इसलिए वहां छोड़े जाते हैं कि शायद हमें एक समय का भोजन मिल जाय। तो यह आप को और हम को खास कर के देखना चाहिए।

आप देखें अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिए एक आयोग 1969 में बना। उस ने सारे हिन्दुस्तान का दौरा किया रिपोर्ट दी कि कानून से संविधान से हम उस का भंग करेंगे और हमारे यहां छुआछूत नाम की कोई चीज नहीं होगी। लेकिन आज भी वही स्थिति बनी हुई है। यह क्यों बनी हुई है

इस के उपर हम को और आप को सब को गहराई से विचार करना होगा। हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं जो सीमांत किसान हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी की सराहना करता हूँ जिन्होंने 20 सूची कार्यक्रम को फिर से लाया किया। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में एम पी लैंड रेवेन्यू ऐक्ट को संशोधित कर कुछ नियम ऐसे बनाए गए थे जिन के अनुसार 1959 में जितने भी बड़े लोगों ने छोटे व गरीब हरिजनों की जमीन ले ली थी या जिन की जमीन से लेडीड मांटोयें थी, उन को निरस्त कर के फिर वह जमीन उन को वापस की जाय। मैं यह निवेदन करना कि और भी दूसरे प्रांतों में ऐसा कानून न हो तो वहां भी वह बनाया जाय। लेकिन इस कानून में एक चीज यह होनी चाहिए कि इस के प्रचार और प्रकार के लिए कुछ और राशि हो ताकि हम ग्रामीण ग्रंथलों में इस का प्रचार और प्रसार करें तभी हरिजनों और गिरिजनों को इस का फायदा होगा। इससे उन को पता चल सकेगा कि सरकार ने हमारे लिए क्या कानून बनाया है और हम किस तरह आगे चल कर अपने राइट्स को ले सकते हैं। इस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

एक बात सिचाई के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। सिचाई का प्रबन्ध हिन्दुस्तान में अभी केवल 25 प्रतिशत हुआ है, ऐसा बताया जाता है। लेकिन जिन ग्रामीण ग्रंथलों में आदिवासी रहते हैं वहां जो पेरिनियल नदियां और नाले हैं जो चाइना इरिगेशन के तहत आते हैं उन के द्वारा सिचाई का प्रतिशत उठा कर देखें तो एक प्रतिशत केवल आता है। इसी तरह मैंने पहले भी इस सदन में समझ यह बात रखी थी कि जिस तरह से हरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की स्कीम है उसी तरह से एक फरल रोडवेज कारपोरेशन बनाया चाहिए ताकि मोन्स आफ कम्प्यूनिकेशन अच्छे हों तभी आदिवासी लोग एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जा सकते हैं और उस से उन के आचार विचार और संस्कृति में बदलाव आ सकती है।

हमारे यहां नेचुरल रिसोर्स बहुत हैं। खास कर मध्य प्रदेश में इतना जंगल भरा पड़ा है, कोयला है, पानी है बिजली है सब कुछ है, लेकिन वहां जो 40 प्रतिशत आदिवासी बसते हैं उनका जीवन-स्तर बहुत गिरा हुआ है और वे और भी नीचे दबते चले जा रहे हैं। उनके लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से राज्यपाल महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे बीकर सेक्शंस को बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को और आदिवासियों को छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के लाइसेंस दिए जाए जिस से उन की आर्थिक दशा सुधरे और हमारा समाज एक अच्छा समाज बने। जिला स्तर और प्रांतीय स्तर ही नहीं तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में एक सुदृढ़ व्यवस्था स्थापित हो। ऐक्मिनिस्ट्रिटिव प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से भी हमें कानून और

व्यवस्था को देखना होगा। इस आयोग के माध्यम से बहुत झगड़ी बातें कही गई हैं लेकिन उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हम कैसे कर सकते हैं यह हमको और आपको देखना होगा। केवल आंकड़े बता देने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को इतनी धनराशि हड़ने दी। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ। अगले भी समय दिया उस के लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूँ।

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (बांरागांव) : मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आप ने अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयोग की 25वीं रिपोर्ट पर बोलने के लिए मुझे समय दिया। मैंने इस रिपोर्ट को आदि से अंत तक पढ़ा और मैंने देखा कि स्थिति का जो आकलन उसमें हुआ है वह बहुत ही सुन्दर चित्रण किया गया है। इस माननीय सदन में भी माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा जो सुझाव आए हैं उन को भी मैंने सुना। इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर मैंने यह देखा कि आज भारत की जनसंख्या का पचास प्रतिशत गरीबी की सीमा रेखा से नीचे है। अनुसूचित जातियाँ और अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ उस में सब से पिछड़ी हुई हैं। इनकी दशा बड़ी दयनीय है। हिन्दुस्तान में इन जातियों के 16 करोड़ लोग हैं आज के इस वैज्ञानिक युग में भी इनकी दशा दयनीय अवस्था में है।

इस रिपोर्ट में अनुसूचित एवं जनजाति के लोगों की उन्नति के लिए चार मुद्दे रखे गए हैं—आर्थिक, सामाजिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक और शैक्षणिक। यह चार सोपान हैं इन पर यदि हम दृष्टिपात करते हैं, इनको आपक मानते हैं तो मैं आशा करता हूँ इन जातियों का उत्थान भविष्य में हो सकता है लेकिन सच्चे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 33 वर्षों में इनके विकास को जो गति रही है वह बहुत धीमी है। भविष्य के आंकड़ों के आधार पर 1982-83 में 20 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की सीमा रेखा से आगे बढ़ सकते हैं और 1987-88 में यदि यही गति रही तो 12 प्रतिशत और लोग गरीबी की सीमा रेखा से आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। यदि इस गति के आधार पर 30 प्रतिशत लोगों को गरीबी की सीमा रेखा से आगे लाना चाहते हैं तो एक दशक का समय और लगेगा। इतना समय तो तब लगेगा जब योजना के आधार पर जो समुचित व्यवस्था की गई है उसको लागू करते हुए सुधार करने और तभी वह आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के लोगों की जो आर्थिक अवस्था है वह बड़ी दयनीय है। मैं भारत के अन्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में तो अधिक नहीं बता सकता लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल में आज तक हरिजन बस्तियों में पीने के पानी के लिए कुओं की व्यवस्था नहीं है। पोखरों और तालाबों से ही उनको पानी लेना पड़ता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जब हमारी कांग्रेस की सरकार थी तो समाज कल्याण विभाग के माध्यम से व्यवस्था की गई थी कि हरिजन बस्तियों में पीने के पानी के लिए कुओं का निर्माण किया जाये। लेकिन बीच में जब जनता या लोकदल की सरकार आई तो उस योजना को समाप्त कर दिया गया। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उस योजना को पुनः चालू किया जाए ताकि हरिजनों के लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था हो सके।

एक और बड़े शर्म की बात है—मैं भारतवर्ष के अन्य भागों की बात नहीं जानता, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज के इस वैज्ञानिक युग में भी वहाँ के हरिजन गोबर से अनाज निकालते हैं, जिसको आप गोबरहा कहते हैं और उसको खाते हैं। मैं सरकार तथा इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें मनोवैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण करना होगा तभी हम इनकी आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार कर सकते हैं। हमें इसके लिए कोई अलग से व्यवस्था करनी होगी ताकि गरीबी की सीमा रेखा के नीचे जो लोग दबे हुए हैं, शोषित हैं उनको ऊपर उठाया जा सके। इस प्रकार से जब हम देहातो में जाते हैं तो देखते हैं कि रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 37 लाख लोगों को आवासीय भू-खण्ड दिए गए हैं। तब हमने यह निवेदन किया कि ये आवासीय भू-खण्ड हमें मकान बनाने के लिए निःशुल्क दिए जायें। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि एक योजना आवासीय निर्माण के लिए चलाई जाए और उस योजना में जो भी अनुदान दिया जाए, वह अनुदान 75 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में और 25 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में उनको मकान निर्माण के लिए उस योजना में व्यवस्था की जाए।

मान्यवर, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब उत्तर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, तब उस समय चक्रवर्ती की व्यवस्था चल रही थी, 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि वे मेरी बातों पर गौर करें, जब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में विधायक था, उस समय 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हमने तीन-तीन डिसमिल जमीनें दी थीं, उन पर मकान बनाने के लिए और भूमिहीनों के लिए जमीन की व्यवस्था की गई थी, लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वह व्यवस्था अब समाप्त हो गई है। उन हरिजनों से आवासीय जमीनें छीन लीं गई हैं। तकलीफ की बात

[श्री महावीर प्रसाद]

यह है और सभी लोग महसूस करेंगे कि जहाँ पर हरिजन आबादियाँ हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी कृपया ध्यान दें, वे हरिजन जो दूसरों की जमीनों पर बसे हुए हैं, वे कहते हैं कि यह हमारी जमीन है, उस जमीन को सी० एच० चकबन्दी में लिखा लिया है और जब चाहते हैं, कह देते हैं कि यह जमीन तुम्हारी नहीं है, इसको खाली करो, ये जमीन हमारे नाम से हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी और सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करे ताकि जिन जमीनों पर सी० एच० लिखा हुआ है, लेकिन उन जमीनों का मालिक कोई दूसरा ही व्यक्ति है, लैण्ड-ला में ऐसी व्यवस्था करके आप उसको खत्म कराइए, यदि आप उनको सही रूप में उन्नति करते हुए देखना चाहते हैं।

इसके बाद मैं पारम्परिक सामाजिक व्यवस्था से संबंधित समस्याओं के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह हमारे समाज में हमारे लिए और इस सदन के लिए कलंक की बात नहीं है, कि हमारी आजादी को आज 33 साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन आज भी हरिजन अपने मिर पर मेल डोता है। मान्यवर, सन 1961 की जनगणना के आधार पर और इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर करीब 10,40,193 ऐसे लोग थे जो पाखाना डोने वाले थे और जिसमें से 82,336 ऐसे व्यक्ति थे जो सिर पर मैला डोने और झाड़ू लगाने का काम करते थे। इस संबंध में मैं अपनी तरफ से सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, वह सुझाव यह है कि नगरपालिकाओं द्वारा यह सिर पर मैला डोने की परम्परा को समाप्त कराया जाय। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे अस्वच्छ और सूखे शौचालय जलयुक्त-शौचालय बनाये जायें। ताकि जो गन्दगी है, वह समाप्त हो जायें।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को आप के माध्यम से यह सुझाव दिया जाये कि वे विशेष निगमों की स्थापना कर के शहरों में जो नगरपालिकाएँ हैं, टाऊन एरिया कमिटीज हैं उन को मज़ायना दे ताकि वे संस्थायें इस परम्परा को समाप्त कर सकें।

भारक्षण के सम्बन्ध में माननीय आयुक्त श्री शिशिर कुमार जी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं। उन के वक्तव्य के आधार पर इस माननीय सदन के बहुत से सदस्यों ने भी भारक्षण के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। भारक्षण अवश्य है, हमारे संविधान में भी अंकित है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि भारक्षण के आधार पर कितने प्रतिशत कोटा पूरा हुआ है। 1975-76 में जब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की असेम्बली का मेम्बर था--मैं उस समय का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैं गोरखपुर जिले के बांसगांव निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, मैंने उस समय गोरखपुर जिले के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रश्न पूछा था।

मैंने पूछा था कि गोरखपुर जिले में कितने विभाग हैं और उन में कितने लोग नियुक्त हैं तथा उन नियुक्तियों में हरिजनों का कोटा कितना है। उस प्रश्न का उत्तर साल भर के बाद आया और मुझे बताया गया कि वहाँ 71 विभाग काम करते हैं जिन में से केवल 17 विभागों की रिपोर्ट आई है। केवल एक विभाग--हरिजन तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में 16 प्रतिशत कोटा पूरा हुआ था, लेकिन अन्य विभागों में किसी में डाई प्रतिशत, किसी में 2 प्रतिशत, एक में .8 प्रतिशत और एक में .9 प्रतिशत कोटा पूरा हुआ था। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि भारतीय संविधान के आधार पर भारक्षण की जो सुविधा आपने दी है वह अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो पायी है। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप एक ऐसा "सेल" बनायें और उस के द्वारा भारक्षण की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, प्रत्येक विभाग से उस की रिपोर्ट मंगायें। आप यह देखें कि वही रिपोर्ट आप के पास अविलम्ब आती है या नहीं, यदि सह रिपोर्ट अविलम्ब न आये, तो उन को नौकरी से बरखास्त कर दें।

भारक्षण के प्रति इस रिपोर्ट में सुझाव दिया गया है कि--"संविधान में नौकरियों के भारक्षण के प्रेरणा-स्रोत के अनुसार क्या यह अपेक्षित नहीं है कि लोक सभा में भारक्षण सम्बन्धी एक विधेयक पारित कर दिया जाये और राज्यों को अपने यहां कानून बनाते समय उसे माडल के रूप में स्वीकार करने के लिये कह जाये ताकि भारक्षण नीति ममरूप हो सके।"

मेरा सुझाव है कि इस पर भी तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाये।

भारक्षण के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ--आप ने सार्वजनिक सैक्टर में भारक्षण कर दिया है, लेकिन प्राइवेट सैक्टर में अभी भी हरिजनों को नौकरी में नहीं रखा जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में चाह कोई कारखाना हो, उद्योग-धन्धा हो, स्कूल कालिज हो, सब के लिये आप निश्चित करें, केन्द्रीय सरकार के माध्यम से उन को आदेश दें कि वे भी अपने यहां सुनियोजित ढंग से भारक्षण का पालन करें।

अन्त में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ--यदि हम वास्तव में हरिजनों और गिरिजनों को आगे बढ़ाने का काम करना चाहते हैं, तो इस हाउस को, इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों को आत्म-निरीक्षण करना पड़ेगा और उस आत्म निरीक्षण के बाद ही उन के विकास का काम हो पायेगा, वरना इस काम में विकास होने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है, क्योंकि प्रगति की गति बहुत धीमी है। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि

जीनती इन्दिरा गांधी के कुशल नेतृत्व में हम एक ज्वलंत उदाहरण दे कर इन हरिजन जातियों को भारी बढ़ाने का काम करें।

श्री बीबा जाई (बांसवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय आप ने जो समय दिया है उसके लिए आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

आज जो हरिजनों गिरिजनों और आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में कमिशनर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शोड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स ने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है वह 25वीं रिपोर्ट है और उस में 155 सिकांरिषों हैं। मैं वणित्क ङग से इन सिकांरिषों के बारे में या जो दूसरी रिपोर्टों में सिकांरिषों थीं उन के बारे में नहीं बोलना चाहता हूं। गृह मंत्रालय से केवल यही बात कहना चाहता हूं आप के माध्यम से कि आज तक जितनी भी रिपोर्टें पेश हुई हैं उन रिपोर्टों की जितनी सिकांरिषों हैं उन सिकांरिषों में से कितनी सिकांरिषों पर कार्यन्वयन हुआ है। मैं यह जानता हूं कि ये सिकांरिषों राज्य सरकारों से भी सम्बन्धित हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से भी सम्बन्धित हैं, आटोनामस बौडोज और कुछ जो दूसरे प्रां-नाइजेन्स हैं, उन से भी सम्बन्धित हैं लेकिन क्या मैं गृह मंत्रालय से यह जान सकूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में आज तक कितनी सिकांरिषों की गई और उन का क्या निचोड़ था और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अगर इस में 10 प्रतिशत सिकांरिषों भी कार्यान्वित होतीं तो मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि यह 25वीं रिपोर्ट पेश होना भी जरूरी न होता। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि 1950 में संविधान लागू किया गया और आज संविधान को लागू हुए 33 वर्ष हो गये हैं लेकिन यह 25वीं रिपोर्ट है, ऐसा क्यों है ?

यहां पर इस सदन में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं उन के बारे में काफी चर्चा होती है फिर भी हर साल कुछ न कुछ घटनाएं ऐसी घटित हो जाती हैं जो हमारे देश के लिए शर्मनाक हैं और देश के माथे पर कलंक का टीका है। क्या उन्हें रोकने का तरीका, कारगर तरीका गृह मंत्रालय या राज्य की प्रादेशिक सरकारें निकाल सकती हैं और इस बारे में कुछ कर सकती हैं। यह भी मैं जानना चाहूंगा लेकिन इस से भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार हुए हैं, जल्म हुए हैं, उन के बारे में काफी कहा है परन्तु मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और इतरजनों में भी, कहीं कहीं अन्तर है। कई मामलों में उन की एक सी समस्या है। उन में शिक्षा है, अज्ञान है, अनभिज्ञता है और गरीबी है परन्तु इस के अलावा कुछ ऐसी समस्याएं हैं, जो विशेष रूप से आदिवासियों की समस्याएं हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि

जो सिद्धांत संविधान में है और जो हमारा व्यवहार है, उस में बहुत अन्तर है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन की धारा 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 25, 29, 35, 38, 39(ए), 46, 164, 244, 244 (ए); 275, 320(4), 330 आदि ये सारी धाराएं हैं और उनमें हरिजनों के बारे में स्पेशल प्रोविजन है। इस और मैं आप के माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस समय खास कर दोनों गृह मंत्री विराजमान हैं और मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस बहस के लिए 9 घंटे का समय निकाला लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बासी रिपोर्ट क्यों पेश की गई। 1977-78 की रिपोर्टें अब पेश हुई हैं और 1978-79 की रिपोर्टें तो और भी बासी हो जाएंगी। पता नहीं वह कब पेश होगी। क्यों नहीं जल्दी सफल किया जाता है और यहां पर जल्दी पेश की जाए और फिर उस पर कार्यवाही हो। इस में राज्य सरकारों के प्रमल की बात भी आती है। 1977-78 की रिपोर्ट सन् 1980 में पेश हो, यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। यह रिपोर्ट विधान सभा में एक साल के बाद जाएगी और फिर उस पर वहां चर्चा होगी। इस का मतलब यह है कि उदासीनता है, सर्वत्र उदासीनता है। अगर उदासीनता न होती, तो आज ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न होती।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं गलती कर सकता हूं, आप गलती कर सकते हैं, राजनीतिज्ञ गलती कर सकते हैं और समाज के दूसरे लोग गलती कर सकते हैं लेकिन राज्यपाल भी गलती करते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि राज्यपाल जैसा ऊंचा शासक भी गलती करे तो कैसे काम चलेगा। इस रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है कि राज्यपाल को यह अधिकार है और इस संविधान में भी प्रावधान है जो कि संविधान के शैड्यूल्ड पांच में है कि राज्यपाल को अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्र के प्रशासन के बारे में हर साल सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को रिपोर्ट देनी होगी। यह उनकी जिम्मेदारी है और यह जिम्मेदारी न केवल राज्यपालों की है बल्कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी है कि वे उनसे इस सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट मांगें। इस 1977-78 की रिपोर्ट में यह स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है कि केवल आंध्र, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार इन राज्यों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजी है और वे भी 6-6 महीने बाद भेजी है। क्या मैं गृह मंत्री से पूछ सकता हूं कि जिन राज्यों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी क्या उनसे केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रिपोर्ट मांगी है। क्या संविधान के अनुसार यह गृह मंत्रालय का काम नहीं था कि वह जिन राज्यपालों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी है, उनसे रिपोर्ट मांगता। इसी तरह से संविधान के इस शैड्यूल्ड पांच में यह भी लिखा है कि राज्यपाल शैड्यूल्ड एरियाज के लिए सलाहकार समितियां बनायेगा। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए जहां सलाहकार समितियां नहीं

[श्री भीष्मा भाई]

बनी है वहां के लिए गृह मंत्रालय ने जोई कदम उठाया है या नहीं, यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

मैं श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने आदिवासियों के लिए एक नयी दिशा दी। यह दिशा उन्होंने आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए एक उप-योजना के रूप में दी है। हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्याएं एक समान होती हुए भी कई दृष्टियों से भिन्न हैं। क्योंकि वे एक आइसोलेटेड एरियाज में रहते हैं। वे इतने गरीब हैं कि इन्सान की बखल देख कर वे भाग जाते हैं। आप तो सभापति महोदय बिहार के सन्थाल परगना के बारे में अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। इसी तरह से राजस्थान में धम्बावी डब्ला क्षेत्र है। ऐसे कई आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं जहां आदिवासी इन्सान की बखल देख कर भाग जाते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में इन जातियों का कैसे सुधार होगा। ये सब-ह्युमन और सब-स्टेण्डर्ड लाइफ व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। अगर इसी तरीके से इनके बारे में कार्य पद्धति चलती रही तो कब और कैसे इन जातियों का उत्थान होगा ?

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन आदिवासियों के लिए कई योजनाएं चालू की गयी लेकिन वे अभी वही के वही हैं। पता नहीं उन योजनाओं का क्या कहा गया कहा खर्च हुआ ? यह तो भगवान ही जाने। आज भी उनकी स्थिति मधुरी नहीं है। राजस्थान में पिछली सरकार ने तो धारण को बिल्कुल खत्म सा कर दिया था। एम्प्लॉयमेंट एक्मर्चेंज में रोस्टर प्रणाली को राजस्थान सरकार ने खत्म कर दिया। राजस्थान सरकार ने हरिजन और आदिवासियों के बारे में बहुत उपेक्षा की नीति बरती थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्यपालों ने रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी या जिन राज्यपालों ने सलाहकार समितियां नहीं बनायी क्या उनसे यह करने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय ने कहा ?

राज्यपाल को, शेड्यूल पाच में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बारे में एक रेगुलेशन बनाने का भी अधिकार दिया गया है जिसको कि किसी राज्यपाल ने नहीं बनाया। बिहार में कुछ रेगुलेशन हुआ है। इस शेड्यूल में यह दिया हुआ है कि जो केन्द्र का कानून किसी अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए हानिकारक हो तो वह कानून को रोकने का भी राज्यपाल को अधिकार है। मैं क्या गृह-मंत्रालय से पूछ सकता हूँ कि किसी राज्यपाल ने ऐसा किया है ? इस शेड्यूल में यह भी दिया हुआ है कि वह शेड्यूल एरियाज के बारे में राज्यपालों को डायरेक्टिव है। क्या गृह मंत्रालय ने किसी राज्यपाल को ऐसा जोई डायरेक्टिव दिया है ? चाहे इस पार्टी के गृह मंत्री हो चाहे उस पार्टी के गृह मंत्री हो, मैं पार्टी पोलिटिक्स से ऊपर उठ कर भारत सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में सदा उदासीनता बरती गयी है और आज भी हम उदासीनता

देख रहे हैं। जितनी इम्पार्टेंस इसको देनी चाहिए थी उतनी न यह सरकार दे रही है और न पहले की सरकार ने दी। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो ऐसी रिपोर्टों में सिफारिशों की जाती हैं अगर इनको भी पूरी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट कर दिया जाए तो भी उनकी आर्थिक समस्या और अन्य समस्याएं काफी हद तक सुलझ सकती हैं। मैं सरकार से अब निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों को वह इम्प्लीमेंट करे जिससे उनकी आर्थिक समस्या और दूसरी समस्या सुलझे।

17.30 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

श्री शिव मोरेन (इमका) : सभापति महोदय, 25वीं आदिवासी और हरिजन से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट पर आपने मुझे जो बोझ का मौका दिया इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उनकी समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से साथियों ने अपनी बातें कही, मैं थोड़े शब्दों में ही कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आदिवासी हरिजनों की जहां तक समस्याएँ हैं वह आजादी के 30 साल बाद भी वैसी ही हैं, जैसे पहले थी। हम लोगो ने बिहार, दक्षिण बिहार, छोटा नागपुर, सन्थाल परगना में महाजनी शोषण के खिलाफ आन्दोलन किया था इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट हमेशा आती रही है आदिवासी और हरिजनों के कल्याण के नाम पर, उनकी जमीन की सुरक्षा के नाम पर। अगर किसी भी जिले में उनको कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ। हमने अपने अधिकार के लिए लड़ाई की, हमें हमेशा विद्रोही और नक्सलपथी कहा गया, लेकिन उसकी परवाह न करते हुए हमने सरकार को भुकाया और अपनी जमीनें वापस ली। हमारी जो अपनी कमजोरी है, जो बीमारी है उसको दूर करना पड़ेगा। मैं आदिवासी हूँ, आदिवासी के घर में पैदा हुआ हूँ, हमने देखा है कि हमारी कमजोरी पर सरकार विचार करने के लिए सक्षम नहीं है। हमारा समाज जरूर है, महाजन लोग और जमींदार शराब पिलाकर हमारी जमीनें ले लेते हैं। इतना ही नहीं उनकी इज्जत भी लूटी गई। जमीन की जहाँ दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ रही है। सरकार ने कानून बनाया है जमीन वापसी का। लेकिन जमीन को छीना जा रहा है। इसलिए इनके लिए टोस कदम होने चाहिए। हरिजन और आदिवासियों के बीच ऐसे अफसरों को काम करने के लिए भेजना चाहिए जिनकी उनके बीच में काम करने की रुचि हो। हरिजनों की भलाई के लिए जमीन की समस्या सुलझानी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा जहां जहां हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं, देश के किसी भी कोने में हों, वहां से शराब की दुकानें उठानी चाहिए। हम जंगल पर निर्भर करते हैं, वहीं पैदा हुए जहां जंगल हैं, वहां रहने वाले हरिजन, आदिवासी

घोर गरीब लोग उसी के सहारे जीते हैं। उन जंगलों की सरकारी नियम से बर्बाद किया गया है। हमारी मांग है कि उन जंगलों को बर्बाद नहीं करना चाहिये, बल्कि उनको बचाना चाहिये। छोटा नागपुर, सन्थाल परगना में 8, 10 साल पहले जमीन के सिलसिले में आन्दोलन किया था जिसकी से कर झूठे मुकदमे चलाये गये। मैं चाहूंगा कि उन सारे झूठे मुकदमों को वापस लिया जाये।

हमारी संस्कृति बर्बाद हो रही है, उस पर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमारी संस्कृति बर्बाद हो जायेगी तो हम भी बर्बाद हो जायेंगे। हमने आन्दोलन किया है और मांग की है कि बिहार, छोटा नागपुर, सन्थाल परगना के तमाम आदिवासी लोग बिहार से अलग हो कर अपना झारखंड राज्य कायम करना चाहते हैं।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह (चतरा)। सभापति महोदय, आज जो 25वीं रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत जाति और जनजातियों की रखी गयी है उसकी मैंने अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा है। उसमें बहुत सी समस्याओं का समाधान कमीशन ने रखा है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि देश की स्वतंत्रता के 32 साल बाद भी आज तक आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक आजादी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को नहीं मिली है।

यह देखने को मिल रहा है कि जंगलों और गांवों में रहने वाले आदिवासियों और हरिजनों पर तरह-तरह के अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। उनको दी गई जमीनों का सभी छीन रहे हैं, उन पर अपना कब्जा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सरकार का कोई भी ध्यान उस पर नहीं है। मैं आपका ध्यान उस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

बिहार में अनेक कांड और अनेक घटनाएं हुई हैं। जिन हरिजन और आदिवासियों को 20-सूत्री इकनामिक प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत जमीन दी गई है थी, उन जमीनों को हमारे यहां बिहार में धनी वर्ग के लोगों ने छीन लिया है। यहां पर बीसियों बार इस सदन में रिपोर्ट रखी गई है, लेकिन रिपोर्ट बनाने से और इस सदन में रखने से इन लोगों की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है जब तक कि उसको व्यावहारिक रूप न दिया जाये।

हिन्दुस्तान में आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी बिगड़ गई है कि 50 फीसदी लोग आर्थिक अवस्था में नीचे हैं, जिन्हें कि खाने को भोजन नहीं है, पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं है उनके लिये रोजी और रोजगार नहीं है। उसमें कम-से-कम 2 करोड़ 90 लाख काम करने वालों की संख्या है जिसमें गरीब आदिवासी और हरिजनों की संख्या 50 लाख है जो गरीब हैं, भूखे मर रहे हैं, उनको मजदूरी नहीं दी जा रही है। इस तरह से

हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्याओं के लिये तरह-तरह के समाधान इस कमेटी ने दिये हैं, लेकिन व्यावहारिक रूप में बन्धुता मजदूरी को समाप्त करने के लिये कांग्रेसी सरकार ने 1976 में कार्य किया था, लेकिन हमारी सरकार बबलन के बाद हमारी जनता पार्टी के लोग, लोकदल के लोग, जिन भाइयों ने सभी भाषण दिया है, जिसमें माननीय श्री चरण सिंह का पूरा अग्रिम-प्रश्न किया है, उन्होंने कहा है कि मनु-स्मृति को याद किया जाये। मान्य पंडित है कि हमारे भाई सभी पीछे की ओर जा रहे हैं। जब कि सारी दुनिया बल बढ़, हिन्दुस्तान भी बल रहा है, वहां के बहुत लोग पढ़-लिख गये हैं, ऐसी अवस्था में मनुस्मृति की याद दिलाकर, धर्म की याद दिलाकर उनका एक ही सिद्धांत है कि दंगा करायेंगे, भेदभाव करेंगे जिससे समाज में भेदभाव हो जाये।

मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की बेरोजगारी की समस्या इसलिये बढ़ गई है क्योंकि कानून पर हम लोग बेरोजगारी की समस्या के हल करने के लिये धारण लगाये हुए हैं, लेकिन उसे हम व्यावहारिक रूप नहीं दे रहे हैं और उस तरफ देख नहीं रहे हैं। इस तरह से कहा जाता है कि क्योंकि हरिजन आदिवासी पढ़-लिखे नहीं हैं, इसलिये उन लोगों को कोई भी अच्छे-अच्छे औद्योगिक पर बैठाना नहीं जा सकता है। इस तरह से किसी भी परिस्थिति में उनके धारण को पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है।

मेरा यह सुझाव है कि आदिवासियों के इलाके में तरह-तरह के स्कूल खोले जायें, उन लोगों की संस्कृति को बैलप करने के लिये स्कूली शिक्षा घर-घर में देनी चाहिये। हमारे क्षेत्र चतरा में लोगों को जाने का कहीं रास्ता नहीं है। हमारे बिहार में पालामऊ आदि कई हरिजनों के और आदिवासियों के क्षेत्र हैं लेकिन वहां पर कोई रास्ता नहीं है। उनके पढ़ने के लिये और शिक्षा के लिये कोई स्कूल नहीं है। उनके रोजगार के लिये कोई फैक्टरी नहीं खोली जा रही है। ऐसी जगह पर वहां बड़े बड़े लोग रह रहे हैं, उनके निवास स्थान में वहां सब काम हो रहे हैं, इस तरह से हमारे क्षेत्र में कोई भी हरिजन और आदिवासी जाये नहीं बढ़ सकता है। हमारे हरिजन भाइयों पर अत्याचार इसलिये बढ़ रहे हैं कि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति पर सरकार ध्यान नहीं दे रही है, अंगार में सहयोग नहीं दे रही है, नीकली में प्रोत्साहन नहीं दे रही है। इसी वजह से हमारे हरिजनों की जो भूमि है वह भी हड़ब सी जाती है। इसी कारण किसी भी हरिजन और आदिवासी की प्रोग्रेस नहीं हो रही है।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस आर्थिक और कानूनी व्यवस्था को तोड़ना चाहिये। हरिजनों को नीकली में

[श्री रणजीत सिंह]

बेरोजगारी हटाने के लिये उद्योग में तथा तरह-तरह की नियुक्तियाँ देने में विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

श्रीबलि बिष्ठा चेन्नूपति (विजयबाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट के बारे में कुछ बातें कहना चाहती हूँ :

अनटचेबिलिटी एक सोशल स्टिग्मा भी है और सोशल प्राबलम भी है । इस लिये हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने हरिजनों की बहुत से प्रिविलेज और फैसिलिटीज दी हैं और उनके लिए कई बैलकैयर प्रोग्राम चलाये हैं । हरिजन और ट्राइबल में यह फर्क है कि हरिजन पर अस्पृश्यता का सोशल स्टिग्मा भी होता है, इस लिए हमें उन लोगों को ज्यादा मदद देनी चाहिए ।

इस प्राबलम के दो एस्पेक्ट्स हैं । सोशल और इकानॉमिक । जहाँ तक सोशल एस्पेक्ट का सम्बन्ध है, अनटचेबिलिटी सिर्फ हिन्दू रिलिजन में होती है । यह सोशल स्टिग्मा कैसे दूर किया जाये, उसके लिए इन्टर-कास्ट मरिजिज, इन्टर-डाइनिंग, मिसस्ड हाउसिंग कालोनी और मिसस्ड होस्टल को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए ।

हमारे देश में अगर कोई इन्टर-कास्ट मरिज करता है, तो उसे कुछ मानिटरी बैनिफिट दिया जाता है । ग्राम्य प्रदेश में अगर इन्टर-कास्ट मरिज करने वालों में से एक हरिजन है, तो उन्हें एक हजार रुपया दिया जाता है । लेकिन चूँकि हमारे समाज में हरिजन लोगों पर सोशल स्टिग्मा है, इस लिए यह एक हजार रुपया की रकम काफी नहीं है । जो व्यक्ति किसी प्रभूत से मरिज करता है, उसको समाज से बहिष्कृत किया जाता है । इस लिए ऐसे लोगों को गवर्नमेंट जाब या सल्फ-एम्प्लायमेंट की सुविधाये देनी चाहिए और उनके लिए सोशल सिक्युरिटी मैसर्ज लेने चाहिए ।

अनटचेबिलिटी न सिर्फ हमारे समाज में है, बल्कि स्वयं प्रभूत लोगों में भी अनटचेबिलिटी है । इन्टर-डाइनिंग प्रोग्राम से लोगों के विचारों में परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है और इस तरह अनटचेबिलिटी को मिटाया जा सकता है ।

लोगों के सोशल एटिच्युड को चेज करने के लिए मिक्स्ड हाउसिंग कालोनीज को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए । इससे लोगों को लिविंग हैबिट्स भी बदल जायेंगी । इससे भी अनटचेबिलिटी को खत्म करने में सहायता मिलेगी । ग्राज-कल गवर्नमेंट हाउस या प्लाट कास्ट के आधार पर एलाट करती हैं । हरिजनों और ट्राइबल लोगों को भलग भलग जगह एलाटमेंट दी जाती है इससे कास्ट सिस्टम खत्म नहीं हो सकता है । कास्ट सिस्टम को खत्म करने के लिए एलाटमेंट में साटरी सिस्टम को इंट्रोड्यूस किया जाये, ताकि सब कास्ट्स के लोगों की एक ही जगह रहने का अवसर मिले । इस तरह हम सोसाइटी को चेज कर सकते हैं और अस्पृश्यता को खत्म कर सकते हैं ।

जब हम हाउसेज उनको देते हैं तो ऐसा होता है कि ब्रिकिंग वाटर की फैसिलिटीज उन को नहीं देते ।

मेरा यह कहना है कि हाउसिंग प्लाट देते समय ही उन को ब्रिकिंग वाटर भी देना चाहिए, उसी समय उन को एलेक्ट्रिसिटी और रोड फैसिलिटीज भी देनी चाहिए । नहीं तो मेरे अनुभव में यह आया है कि जब उन को पीने का पानी नहीं होता है तो व उन हाउसेज में नहीं रहते हैं । इसलिए पीने का पानी, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी और रोड फैसिलिटीज उन को अवश्य उसी समय देनी चाहिए ।

गवर्नमेंट को रैजीडेंसियल स्कूल्स इंट्रोड्यूस करना बहुत आवश्यक है जिस में उन को हैबिट्स हैं उन को बदला जा सके । जब रैजीडेंसियल स्कूल होता है तो उसमें सब लोग मिल कर रहते हैं और उस से उन की हैबिट्स निकल जाती हैं और उन का माइंड भी चेज हो जाता है ।

There is a Change in the minds of the children also.

इस के लिए मिक्सड होस्टल्स होने चाहिए और ब्याज और गर्ल्स के भलग भलग होने चाहिए ।
It is essential to change the mind of the society also.

एजुकेशन जो होती है उस में बोकेशनल एजुकेशन ज्यादा उन लोगों को देनी चाहिए ? बोकेशनल एजुकेशन से उन के बच्चों को तुरन्त काम मिलता है । इसलिए बोकेशनल एजुकेशन उन को देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

प्रोडक्शन-कम-ट्रनिंग सेटर भी उन के लिए रखने चाहिए । उसमें उन की मार्काटिंग की जो प्रोबलम होती है उन को गवर्नमेंट को अपने ऊपर लेना चाहिए, नहीं तो वे मार्काटिंग नहीं कर सकते हैं यह मैंने अनुभव किया है ।

इन लोगो से कास्ट सर्टिफिकेट हर साल मागते हैं । यह हर साल नहीं मागना चाहिए । इस बार जब यह एग्जामिनेशन देते हैं उस वक्त उन से वह ले सकते हैं, हर साल नहीं लेना चाहिए ।

लोन सिस्टम हमारे यहाँ ऐसा है कि कुछ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स फारवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं और कुछ बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, तो बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में जब लोन देते हैं तो शिडयूल्ड कास्ट और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को तो रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट कम होता है और फारवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में जब उन को लोन देते हैं तो वह ज्यादा इंटरेस्ट पर देते हैं । मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि ये हरिजन और ट्राइबल्स जहाँ जहाँ भी रहते हैं वहाँ तो सब बैकवर्ड ही होते हैं । फारवर्ड जिले में रहें या बैकवर्ड जिले में रहें उन का एटिच्युड तो बैकवर्ड ही रहता है, इसलिए दोनों जगहों में जो इंटरेस्ट के रेट में अंतर होता है उस का निकालना चाहिए क्योंकि ज्यादा इंटरेस्ट लगाते हैं तो वे नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

There must be general policy to give loans to the people living in backward areas or in forward areas at the same rate of interest.

इंटरैस्ट की जोन्स भी उन को ज्यादा दिया जान चाहिए। इस से उन को काफी फाइनेंशियल ऐडा मिल जाती है। वह जो उन को सबसिडी देते हैं, ज्यादा इंटरैस्ट उस पर रखते हैं तो उस का कोई उपयोग उन के लिए नहीं होता है।

यह जो कास्ट सिस्टम है इस को हम एबालिश करना चाहते हैं। ग्रनटेचविलिटी एक सोशल स्टिग्मा है, यह समाज के डबपलमेंट में एक हिड्स है, इस को हमें निकालना है।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमीशन ने 25 रिपोर्टें अब तक दी हैं। उन पर हाउस के प्लोर पर बहुत डिस्कशन भी हुआ है मगर जब भी कमीशन से रिपोर्ट रिकमेंड होती है तो उस पर पूरी तरह एक्शन नहीं होता है।

I personally feel that the suggestions of the Commission's Report should be mandatory and not recommendatory.

वह जो अभी रिकमेंड करते हैं उसे मंडटरी करना है। मंडटरी न होने से रिपोर्ट आती है, लोग पढ़ते हैं, उन पर डिस्कशन हो जाता है और बाकी कुछ हम उस का उपयोग नहीं करते हैं। उस को फिर ऐसे ही छोड़ देते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए और उसपर भ्रमल करना चाहिए। इंटर-कास्ट मरिजज में स्पेशल ट्रीटमेंट देना चाहिए और जो बच्चे हों उनके लिए भी स्पेशल ट्रीटमेंट होना चाहिए। समाज में जो सोशल स्टिग्मा है उसको निकालना चाहिए। तभी हम समाज से ग्रनटेचविलिटी को मिटा सकते हैं। समाज में जो कास्ट सिस्टम है उसको मिटाना होगा। हमारा एम यही हो हमें समाज से ग्रन टेचविलिटी को निकालना है। गांधी और सरकार का ध्येय था समाज से ग्रनटेचविलिटी को निकालना। (केवल एकोना-मिक अपलिफ्टमेंट करना ही हमारा ध्येय नहीं है। पहले समाज से ग्रनचविलिटी को निकालना है। वे सभी मानव हैं—यह ब्राह्मडिया उनमें आना चाहिए और समाज में भी यह ब्राह्मडिया पैदा होना चाहिए।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today while discussing this Report, let us address to ourselves a social question concerning our brethren and sisters, the Adivasis and the Harijans. As long as our history is known, as long as our legends are known, it is said that there is a price being paid, a penalty being suffered, by the Adivasis of this country because the great poet, Valmiki, saw an Adivasis killing a bird and immediately a sloka was uttered by him:

मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठानम् नृणां स्वात्मानं नृणाः
येन कृचि विधुनान्...

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): You are speaking on the eve of Ramanavami.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I am obliged to my friend for reminding me that I am speaking on the eve of Ramanavami.

The sloka says, 'For generation, Oh! you Adivasi, Oh, you Nishad, do not get the prestige back'. It appears that, though thousands and thousands of years have passed, the prestige, the *pratishta*, has not come back to our brethren for whom we are so much agitated in this House today. I would simply make this request to every hon. Member of this House as the representative of the people: kindly, spare time to study, at least once, the book of Dr. Ambedkar: *The Untouchables, How and When They Became*.

Sir, do we ever ask ourselves this question that today we live in a society where there is a class of people, human beings living in flesh and blood, the same colour, the same complexion, and yet are being treated in a different way as the Jews were being treated in the concentration camps in Germany? Do we ever address to ourselves this question why in a village the Harijans are asked to live away at the end of the village? I request the hon. Minister, Mr. Yogen-dra Makwana, and Mr. Ram Vilas to consider this. Have we at least addressed to ourselves this question why in the villages today the dead bodies of animals are being dragged by the living Harijans? Have we ever asked this question to ourselves? Have we been able to solve this problem? Have we been able to stop this at least—a living man dragging the dead body of an animal? Why do we allow it? What right do we have then today to talk about social reforms? What right have we to talk about social revolutions so long as, with all the power at our command,

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

we are not able to do this minimum thing, this human thing, to our brethren and sisters living in villages, the Harijans and the Adivasis? I say, before this Commission's report is discussed day by day, let the government take a decision Sir, we distribute tractors to the villagers. We give loans from the banks. We provide these facilities to the farmers in the villages. Can we not attach a condition that a man who shall be given a tractor, shall be duty-bound that if an animal is dead in the village, at least the tractor will be made available for transporting it from the house of the farmer to the field. I request, let us not talk too much and too high on this subject. The subject is beyond our capacity. If I may say so, in my humble way, a great man was born. His name was Dr. Ambedkar. He was the true leader of the Harijans who injected the spirit of revolution in their minds. But it was his misfortune that he was born at a time when the great banyan tree of Gandhiji was there and the sapling of Ambedkar did not grow up and the revolution stopped. Sir, we, under the leadership of Gandhiji, promised that we shall treat them as equals. Gandhiji undertook the fast. What happened? We forgot. We forgot the promises given by Gandhiji to the Harijans with the death of Gandhiji. Sir, it is time we revive it.

I remember an incident. It was in the Gujarat State Assembly. We were discussing the problem of ceiling on lands and the question was how much land shall be the minimum land under the ceiling and the economic area. One of our brethren, Shri Uttamrao Patil, an Adivasi gentleman and now an hon. Member of this House raised the point. "Whose lands are submitted and surrendered for your river valley projects? All that belongs to the Adivasis who are living in the jungles and forest lands. You uproot them and have your river valley projects and the benefits of

the river valley projects go to the kulaks of this country.' Have we any answer to that? Let us find an answer. We only take from them and we do not give anything to them. Sir, the time has come when we will have to consider it—the caste history, the commonalities and the hierarchical caste system. We talk a lot. What is the answer? The answer lies—I know it. I am a lawyer. I have defended a few cases of Harijan friends. I have defended the case of a Harijan young man who married a Brahmin girl. Let me tell you my experience. I had to make application to the court that the girl was not kidnapped but she voluntarily married the boy and he would not get a fair trial in the course where the case was to be conducted. I made the request and the High Court transferred the case from the sessions court to another court. Here is the situation of the society where a young man married to a young girl, voluntarily married, is facing a trial of kidnapping the girl and he does not have even the protection of a fair trial in our courts

Sir, I respectfully submit, here is a subject on which, I am sure, there are no party differences. Here is a question which is social, political and economical. Please therefore, consider a few things. In my town of Rajkot, even to-day our Vangi brothers are carrying dead bodies of animals on their heads. Stop it. Gandhiji's anniversary we have celebrated. Stop this dragging of animals. At least start with it if the Commission's report is to be given any value. I respectfully submit, Sir, the society needs a basic thing. I am a lawyer. I speak from my experience. I am Adviser to the Scheduled Castes Workers Union in my town called. Ahmedabad. I know, Sir, in the Municipal Corporation the roster system is never adopted. Let the Government tell how many of our Judges are Harijans. How many topmost

lawyers and how many topmost engineers are Harijans? How many high functionaries are Harijans and Adivasis? They are not.

I know a case which I would place before the House. I was Minister of Education. A case came to my knowledge. An adivasi teacher, by bribe, got a promotion to be a Principal. What happened? He had 20 years' experience. But the hierarchy, the establishment did not want him to be promoted. You know what happened? They made an allegation that that man has a bad character and, therefore, he does not deserved to be a Principal. If a Harijan or an Adivasi is required to be promoted, his character certificate becomes one of bad character. I, Sir, am not boasting of it.

I got the departmental examination made and I proved that a false allegation was made in the entire case. So, let us not only talk about the remo-

val of the entire social prejudice from our caste and community. Let us do one thing; let us treat these humanbeings as humanbeings.

I request Shri Makwana—I can only request through him—and I request my great leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi because in her lies the faith of this community and in her lies the faith of this nation that before this Commission's report is implemented, kindly stop this carrying of dead animals by these humanbeings called the Harijans.

I thank you, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 21, 1902/Chaitra 1, 1902(Saka).