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Thursday, October 7, 1982

Asvina 15, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

C O N T E N T S

No. 4, Thursday, October 7, 1932/Asvina 15, 1904 (Sik 1)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, October 7, 1982/Asvina 15,
1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

viral fever and Malaria in Delhi

* 62. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi
is facing serious problem from viral
fever and malaria recently;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for
the same;

(c) whether it is also a fact that for
viral flu, there is no prescribed medici-
ne either for its cure or its preven-
tion; and

(d) if so, what Government propose
to do to check the menace from viral
fever and malaria?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-
KARANAND): (a) and (b). No, Sir.
There has, however been some in-
crease recently in the incidence of
dengue fever in the Capital which is
now on the decline. Compared to last
year, malaria incidence this year has
gone down significantly.

(c) Only symptomatic treatment of
the viral fever is possible.

(d) Anti-mosquito measures such as
fogging operations and anti-larval
measures, which are effective both
against malaria vector and dengue
virus vector, have been intensified in
the Capital. The surveillance opera-
tions for malaria under the National
Malaria Eradication Programme, such
as collection of blood smear in fever
cases, their examination and the radi-
cal treatment in positive cases, have
been geared up. Adequate stocks of
anti-malarial, analgesic and anti-pyre-
tic drugs have been provided to health
institutions run by Government and
Local Bodies.

Through the media of Television,
Radio, Press cinema slides, etc. inten-
sive health education measures have
been undertaken advising public what
they should do themselves for the
check of the transmission of the
disease.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I ask Shri
Choubey to put his supplementary.....

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Mr.
Speaker, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: All right, I will do
it afterwards.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir,
the answer clearly depicts the con-
tempt with which the Health Ministry
looks upon the common people of
Delhi. Thousands and thousands of
people are suffering from malaria and
dengue fever. When even many of the
Hon. Members of Parliament like Shri
Rajan could not come and many sons
and daughters are still suffering, the
Minister has very kindly replied that
the same is not a serious problem. So,
I would first like to understand with

how many people being attacked in Delhi with Dengue will pose a serious problem. It is like, Sir, Nero, who had been fiddling when Rome was burning. The Minister, I am sure, has only repeated what some bureaucrats wrote for him. A man elected by the people cannot give such a reply. The Minister only replied what some bureaucrats wrote for him, as if, he accepts the problem as serious, the Government's prestige would come down. Any how, Sir, Dengue attack this year has surpassed all records. Shri A. N. Rai Chowdhury, Director of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases told the C.N.S. the other day that the sample survey conducted by them in Ansari Nagar and Kidwai Nagar on 3,100 inhabitants showed that 225 persons i.e. 7.3 per cent persons of that area were affected by Dengue?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, he is supplementing the Minister's work. The Minister has not done his home-work and he has done his home work.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, I would ask through you how many types of Dengue virus are there in the country? What type of Dengue virus has affected this time? How many persons in Delhi based on the figures of hospitals, outdoor dispensaries and private practitioners have been attacked with Dengue? And in your answer you have stated that mosquito killing operations have resulted in giving you certain gainful results. I would like to know whether you have received complaints or not that the mosquito killing operations which are being conducted by you are not being conducted very seriously and whether you want to try to do something better on this or not?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How come that no Minister has got this fever so far?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, there is only one type of Dengue virus and it is called 'Dengue virus'.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: What type of Dengue?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Dengue virus is the only one type. -

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It has got no sub-caste. It has only caste.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It has its own caste. I should say that Dengue virus is a self-limiting fever. The fever lasts for five to seven days irrespective of the fact whether you give or don't give medicine. And there are no deaths due to Dengue fever.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No deaths, but due to pain one may commit suicide.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a purifying fever.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have not received a report of such a suicide.

Sir, Shri Choubeiy has asked about the numbers. When there was a spurt of fever of unknown origin, the National Institute of Communicable Diseases conducted a survey in August; and they have found the numbers due to fever of unknown origin. In May 1982, they have found 626; in June, 1982—720; in July, 1982—675.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Quote numbers.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am giving you the numbers. And these are figures of fever of unknown origin. He asked about the figures of private medical practitioners and out-door patients. I don't have the figures of private medical practitioners and outdoor patients.

Mr. Choubeiy has said that this is a note given by the bureaucrats, and that if the Minister is a representative of the people, he would not have done it. Mr. Choubeiy should know that when I speak, I give the facts to the House, and I have no intention to mislead the House. I have now been informed that though there is only one

type of dengue fever, it has its differences, viz. D-1, D-2, D-3 and D-4. These are technical terms, about which I do not know anything. I do not know.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): But all cause the same fever.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: But all these cause the same fever, and there is no treatment and there is no drug directly to treat the dengue fever.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Better not waste money on drugs.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it so only in allopathy or in homoeopathy and ayurveda also? I understand that in homoeopathy, there is a treatment.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am coming to that. Homoeopaths and ayurvedic scholars have claimed that they have medicines to treat these fevers; and they say they are treating them. But the allopaths, i.e. modern system of medicine people say that they do not have any effective drug for this.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: My second question: I am very glad that ultimately, the Minister agrees. I have a Press report with me which says that there are four types of dengue virus. Anyhow, he has accepted them, viz. A, B, C, D etc. And he has not answered which type is there in Delhi; A, B, C or D. And he says very nicely that whatever type of dengue fever it may be, they get fever, pain etc. So, in every disease, however painful it may be—or not painful—that is the only remedy. I do not know.

I have got another question. The Press report is with me; and I would like the hon. Minister to see it. I will forward it to him. It says that there is a mosquito research centre at Lahore run by Pentagon, carrying on experi-

ments with Aedes Aegypti mosquito, which is the exclusive carrier of them. (Interruptions) I do not know. Aedes Aegypti mosquito is the exclusive carrier of them.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: That is the name of the vector.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: No, it is the name of the mosquito, not the name of the virus.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He should run a mosquito research training institute.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: This is a part of the experiment with bacteriological warfare agents, including mosquito** a so-called expert on the mosquito research, was in charge of the Lahore Centre. After the whole story came out in the Press, he left Pakistan and came to India.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Bringing the mosquitos.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: One** formerly of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences had been his patron. Government of India, however, did not allow** to stay in India. He left for Dacca, and now is at Kathmandu.

Here also there is a Press report which says that in mid-1981, the CIA introduced this mosquito in Cuba; and 2,73,040 persons were attacked.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: This should not go on record. This should not go on record.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Very defamatory.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The main question relates to dengue fever in Delhi. The supplementary question has no relevance at all with dengue fever in Delhi. He is unnecessarily referring to a person who is not here to defend him. (Interruption) I

** Not recorded.

protest, Sir. This should not go on record. (Interruptions) Let him ask a question regarding this. I will reply to him.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Whether Government will enquire.... (Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: And I know why he is asking this question. I will tell that also. Let him ask a separate question. I will tell him.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a supplementary question.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, what shall go on record, and what shall not go on record, is your desire; and not his desire.

MR. SPEAKER: I only want you to put the supplementary question.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I want to know whether Government will enquire whether this Mosquito Centre at Lahore is in any way responsible for such virulent dengue attack in our Capital or not.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I can only say that this question is not relevant and does not deserve any answer. (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Who will decide? I want to know and request you to please let me know who will decide whether it is relevant or not—you or he? (Interruptions) Can he abrogate the right of the Speaker?

श्री नरेन्द्र क्षेत्र : इसकी रेलवेस आप के लिये लिहाज में है तो आप जबाब दे दीजिये नहीं तो कह दीजिये कि इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: What is the question?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interfering? This is my job.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Has Lahore virus fever got anything to do with this?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I only said that the question referred to Delhi Dengue fever it has nothing to do with this question.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have in my family six members and all of them have dengue fever. One of the after-effects of dengue is that the man loses his temper. I think many of the Members have the same. In the coming Asian Games, the effect of dengue is so much in Delhi that there is a fear complex among the foreigners and others about coming over here. In view of that what steps the Government is taking to see what are the symptoms for it and what steps Government is taking? The Parliament House Annexue is meant for giving facilities to the Members of Parliament and their families. I was required by the Willingdon Hospital to take X-ray of the skull of my wife. The expert is there but he refuses to take it; and the doctors are saying that in spite of the repeated requests to the Ministry, they have not given a replacement. Will the Minister kindly look into it and see that it is being done? He should not get annoyed by this simple question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I should be allowed to put a question on Delhi. What I am going to ask is out of practical experience.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: First of all, let me inform the House that the hon. members should not harbour any fear in their minds that this fever is going to persist till the Asian Games come. This spurt of fever of unknown origin which is Dengue was due mainly to seasonal conditions and early

withdrawal of monsoon and comparatively high day temperature.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवानः आपका रिसर्च सेन्टर बया करेगा? इतनी बड़ी बीमारी फैली हुई है, सारी दिल्ली तबाह है और मिनिस्टर को कुछ मालूम ही नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: My question does not relate to a criticism. I am going to say something about it. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Will you not allow me to conduct the proceedings?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदयः नाट एलाउड।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदयः बैठ जाइये और आज्ञा का काम चलने दीजिये। आप इस पर डिस्कशन मांग लीजिये।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Motibhai R. Choudhary.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, my question has not been answered.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I will write to you. (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Since it deals with foreign mosquitoes the External Affairs Minister should say something.

दिल्ली की परिवहन व्यवस्था में सुधार

+
63. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या नीवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के लिये दिल्ली की परिवहन व्यवस्था को सुधारना संभव नहीं है और दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने यह बात स्वीकार भी की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने क्या वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध करने का विचार किया है?

नीवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केशरी) :

(क) और (ख). दिल्ली जैसे विशाल नगर जहां बड़ी तेजी से आबादी बढ़ रही है, वहां जनता के लिये यातायात की समेकित बहुमुखी व्यवस्था करना अत्यावश्यक है। बस सिस्टम को अन्य साधनों के माध्यम से पूरक बनाना चाहिये, विशेषकर, उच्च क्षमता वाले रेल जैसे सार्वजनिक परिवहन द्वारा। इस उद्देश्य के लिये दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के संचालन और हाल में शुरू हुई विद्युत परिक्रमा रेल सेवा को समन्वित किया जा रहा है।

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के चेयरमैन ने कहा है कि वे अपने बलबूते पर समस्या का समाधान करने में असमर्थ हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी समस्या की गंभीरता को स्वीकार किया है, लेकिन इसके हल के बारे में कोई बात नहीं बताई है कि किस प्रकार से इस समस्या का हल किया जायेगा। उत्तर में बताया गया है कि बस सिस्टम को अन्य साधनों के माध्यम से

पूरक बनाना चाहिये, यातायात की समेकित बहुमुखी व्यवस्था करना, यह सब तो बताया गया है, लेकिन क्या करना चाहिये यह नहीं बताया गया। सिर्फ रिंग रेल के बारे में बताया गया है, तो भारतीय रेलों की क्षमता के बारे में तो सभी जानते हैं। कल भी रिंग रेल घर बहुत चर्चा हो चुकी है। तो म माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इसका विकल्प क्या है?

श्री सीताराम केत्तरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, परिवहन निगम के चेयरमैन ने यह नहीं कहा है कि यह कार्य नहीं हो सकता है। उन्होंने अपनी कठिनाईयां बताई हैं। अभी विद्युत संचालित परिक्रमा रेल प्रारंभ हुई है। उसके साथ परिवहन निगम का भी समन्वय है। इस प्रकार हम समस्या को सुलझाने की सभी योजनाओं को क्रियात्मक रूप देने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : 9 सितम्बर को इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में चेयरमैन ने कहा है कि मैं इस समस्या का अपने बलबूते पर समाधान नहीं कर सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा सवाल करिये।

श्री सीतराम केत्तरी : कठिनाईयों को व्यक्त करने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि समस्या को हल नहीं किया जा सकता। आबादी बढ़ रही है, सड़कों पर कंजेशन बढ़ रहा है। इन सब चीजों को मद्देनजर रखते हुये उन्होंने कहा है कि नयेनये रास्ते बनाने होंगे इस चुनौती का मुकाबला करने के लिये। उन्होंने ऐसा कहीं नहीं कहा है कि यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती।

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : रिंग रेल के बारे में हर एक स्टेशन पर यातायात की सुधाः है।

रिंग रेलवे 15 प्रगस्त से शुरू हुई है। आपने प्रोपोजल किया है जो वित्त मंत्रालय में पड़ा हुआ है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक इस का हल होगा?

श्री सीतराम केत्तरी : अभी मैंने कहा कि रिंग रेलवे का जहां तक सवाल है वह प्रारंभ हो गयी है। उसके साथ हमारे परिवहन निगम का भी समन्वय है। इस योजना के द्वारा हम कम्प्यूटर्स के मस्ते को हल करने का पत्ता कर रहे हैं।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Minister has said that Delhi is a fast growing city and the problem of public transportation can be dealt with only on the basis of coordination. Now, the need for coordination does not absolve the DTC and the Government of its responsibility to ensure efficiency as well as full utilisation of its installed capacity. The Chairman of the DTC said that the situation was very grave and that the Delhi Transport Corporation would not be able to face up to the demand on it because of some very grave constraints. These are quotations from what he said in an address to the Management Association. If this is true, has the Chairman drawn the attention of the Government to or as the Government's attention fallen on these grave constraints? If so, what are these grave constraints and what action has Government taken to remove these constraints?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I am afraid, the Chairman is being freely misquoted. He was addressing a conference which was convened by the Management Association. He was postulating that looking forward a stage would come when the bus operation alone could not face up the problem of transportation of Delhi in the years to come. Dr. Delvi was appointed to go into this matter by the Planning Commission. He said that a fleet of 5000 buses is the maximum that can be taken by the Delhi roads and 5000 buses would be required by 1985

by which time the population would be 72 lakhs. Today, it is around 65 lakhs. When it will be 72 lakhs, at that time, considering the whole area, we will require 5000 buses. Looking at the condition of the roads and density of the roads, 5000 buses are the maximum fleet that Delhi can carry. This is the report that has been given. It was this that was highlighted. Therefore, it becomes necessary that the supplemental transport system becomes available.

Bombay has got the railway to support it. Calcutta has got buses and the tram service and now the underground railway. Madras has got the railway to supplement it. Delhi with an equally large population is in a worse position. There is no immediate grave situation because as on to day, the total fleet is of 4200 buses and 500 more buses are going to be added to this. By the time of the ASIAD the strength of the fleet will be 4900 and odd. This is the fleet strength which is required by 1985. Therefore, the problem as it is now faced, stands practically handled. Measures have been taken to improve the services and amenities also. Therefore, what he stated was that looking forward beyond 1985 a situation would arise when the bus transport alone could not be depended upon and other transport facilities must also be available. It is the beginning of this that the ring railway has been started. Continuous dialogue is going on for issue of a single fare ticket to cover both the railway and the bus. This is a matter which is now being gone into. Therefore, coordination is going on through a collective dialogue between the Railways and the buses. As I said, the problem is there, but immediately there is no grave situation. Grave situation can be if the other thing does not come in. Anticipating that it will be, the supplementary service has been pushed into action and coordination has been initiated.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Being a person from Delhi, let me, first of all,

congratulate the Minister for the DTC is now running in a better way, as compared to the last so many years.

(Interruptions) I am not a sycophant. It is a fact that Delhi never had it so good.... (Interruptions) May be, from now onwards the opposition will come out with some kind of agitation. Since I have been associated with the ASIAD Transport Committee, I want to put a specific question and I want the Minister to give a specific commitment of whatever he can possibly do. We have come across a peculiar problem in Delhi that practically over 3 lakhs of people come to Delhi every day from the neighbouring States of Haryana, UP and Rajasthan. Now if you look at your own Government statistics about their servants, they do not reach their offices in time, because the trains are late, may be because of chain pulling or some other reason. Now there are unemployed youths who are prepared to put in mini buses on routes from nodal points in Gaziabad, Sonepat, Gurgoan and half a dozen other places to the Central Secretariat and some other important places. We had given a proposal earlier but we understand that the Ministry of Transport did not clear this. This arrangement would help the commuters, who are coming to Delhi every day to work in various offices, to reach their places and return in the evening in time. It will also solve the unemployment problem of hundreds of unemployed youths, who are prepared to run mini buses. There will also be no load on the central roads in Delhi, because the load will be on the satellite towns around Delhi.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The transport arrangement cannot be allowed to get into an anarchical situation. To supplement the buses, we have got the taxis and small buses going to and fro. Our problem is not the non-availability of sufficient number of buses. As I said, we have got 4,200 buses now. We are adding 500 buses immediately. Another 500 would be borrowed from Haryana and UP to add to the strength, and that will meet

the requirements. It is a question of arrangement. We have got 500 routes now being operated. It has got to be adjusted and re-adjusted to meet the needs. So, the answer to that is not to allow anybody to come with any number of buses and start operating them. It is not the answer.

Suggestion to display Ingredients on cheese packets

*64. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Agriculture have suggested display of ingredients on the cheese packets and containers and to formulate and enforce suitable rules in this regard;

(b) whether the Dairy Sub-Committee of the Central Committee for Food Standard had considered the matter and given the report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Dairy Sub-Committee of the Central Committee for Food Standards had considered the matter but its report is still awaited.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: कृषि मंत्रालय ने स्वास्थ्य विभाग को यह जो सुझाव भेजा है, जिसको करीब 8 महीने होने आये हैं, और अभी तक भी इस मसले को हल नहीं किया जा रहा है, मैंने पहले भी यह स्पष्ट किया है और केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्रालय और स्वास्थ्य विभाग दोनों यह मानते हैं कि चीज में एनीमल रेनेट होता है और मैंने पहले भी डिफाइन कर के इस को एक्सप्लेन कर दिया था, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कृषि विभाग ने शाकाहारियों (वैजिटैरियनों) की धार्मिक भावनाओं और उनके ठोस सिद्धांतों की कद्र करते हुये और शाकाहारी अनजाने

में, इन्हींसेटली कितनी भी कम मात्रा में हों, जैसे चीज में 0.0002 से 0.0004 तक एनीमल रेनेट की मात्रा होनी चाही जाती है, तो नान्वैजिटैरियन डाइट का प्रयोग न करें, इसलिये यह सुझाव दिया है कि पैकिंस और कन्टेनर्स में यह इन्विडिएट डिस्प्ले किया जाये, मत्ती महोदय के विभाग को यह डिस्प्ले करने में क्या कठिनाई है? हम चाहते हैं कि वैजिटैरियन्ज को, जो इस प्रकार की चीजों को नहीं खाना चाहते, इस बात की जानकारी हो। इस बारे में क्या कठिनाई है और इसमें क्यों विलम्ब किया जा रहा है?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the hon. Member has already asked one this question and this is for the second time he is asking the question, the very question I should say. His only contention seems to be that cheese contains animal rennet and the religious feelings of the vegetarians, not the non-vegetarians—these are the religious feelings of the vegetarians, that is what he says.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Not religious feeling, but just feeling.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you mean non-vegetarians have no religious feeling?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is nothing in religion prohibiting that. It is only the feeling.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: But the hon. Member's contention is that. If that is the only contention that there is animal rennet to which he has referred, first of all I should say that it does not form part of the ingredients of the cheese itself; I will come to it later on. But if this is the case that the vegetarians should know the non-vegetarian content of the food, then there are many things which have the non-vegetarian contents. They know it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: They better not know it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I may tell you that they must know it. Ice-cream contains Gelatine, which is an animal protein. Sugar is purified with the bone charcoal. Jelly crystal contains animal proteins. Many medicinal preparations contain ingredients from animal sources. The capsules that you are all taking are animal proteins.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about tap water?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Tap water contains many live animals.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: If this is the case, I do not know why the hon. Member has only cheese in mind. Now, I say that in cheese I am informed that animal rennet is not an ingredient in the sense that it forms part of the food itself because it is used as a re-agent, an agent in the process of making cheese. It does not form part of the cheese itself. Maybe it remains as a very very minimal, negligible percentage in the cheese but it does not form part of the ingredients of the cheese itself. These are all things which have been considered by the Sub-Committee and when the recommendations of the sub-Committee come, we will look into the matter.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न का जवाब इस प्रकार दिया है कि आइसक्रीम और पुडिंग में जेलाटीन होता है, तो क्या हम आइसक्रीम और पुडिंग के इनप्रीडिएन्ट्स को भी डिसप्ले करें, क्या हम मेडिसन्ज और कैपसूलज के इनप्रीडिएन्ट्स को भी डिसप्ले करें। फारेन कन्ट्रीज में इनप्रीडिएन्ट्स डिसप्ले किये जाते हैं। इनप्रीडिएन्ट्स को डिसप्ले करने से जनता को जातकारी होगी और जो किसी चीज को खाना चाहेगा, वह खाएगा और जो नहीं खाना चाहेगा, वह नहीं खायेगा। इसमें क्या कठिनाई है? डिपार्टमेंट क्यों एक आव्स्ट्री-नेट पालिसी एडाप्ट कर रहा है? क्षणि

विभाग इस बारे में बलियर है और उसने सुन्नाव दिया है।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have already replied to this question.

श्री भीम सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में है कि चीज बनाने की दृष्टि से जो रेनिट दूध को क्रायोग्लेट करने के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, वह काफ, बछड़े, के फोर्थ स्टम्क से निकाला जाता है। वह भेड़, बकरी या किसी और जानवर से नहीं निकलता। मैं जानता दाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दुओं की धार्मिक भावना को देखते हुये इसको एग्जहिविट करना जरूरी है या नहीं। किसी दूसरी चीज से रेनेट एक्सट्रैक्ट नहीं होता।

It is from the fourth stomach of the calf.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have already told that rennet is used as a re-agent, as a substance in the process of making cheese. It is not used as an ingredient.

SHRI BHIM SINGH: It is a starter used to coagulate the milk to form cheese.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Milk is also non-vegetarian. Shri Culzari Lal Nanda said so.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नीबू डालकर दूसरी चीज बना लिया करो और खा लिया करो, इसको छोड़ो।

Heavy school curricula for average Students

65. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high percentage of children in our country either terminate or branch off to different faculties after passing class X;

(b) whether such children as are not competent to go beyond class X are unable to put to any use their substantial knowledge of Biology, Higher Mathematics, etc., in their subsequent avocations;

(c) if so, how Government propose to check such national waste; and

(d) whether Government would consider to reduce the extra load of curricula for such students?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the 10+2 system of social education, besides Health and Physical Education, Socially Useful Productive Work and Fine Arts, the study of languages, Science, Mathematics and Social Sciences have been recommended as compulsory up to class X, so that children in their formative years get an opportunity for a balanced growth and all-round development. That being so, there is no 'national waste' in giving general education to students up to class X.

(d). Does not arise.

श्री हीरा लाल आर० धरमार० : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब सभा पटल पर रखने की वात कहा है। प्रश्न का जवाब देखने से जैसा कि मालूम होता है, मंत्री जी ने आधिकार में बताया है कि कक्षा (10) तक छात्रों को सामान्य शिक्षा देने में कोई राष्ट्रीय अपेक्षा नहीं है। और (d) में कहा है कि प्रश्न नहीं उठता। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश के 80 प्रतिशत गरीब लोगों की ओर यह एक गम्भीर डग्गारा है। मैं इस सदन का

ध्यान खींचते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने बीससूनी कार्यक्रम बनाया है, क्या आप बीससूनी कार्यक्रम पर अमल करने की हच्छा नहीं रखते इसलिए ऐसा जवाब दिया है?

श्रीमती शोला कौल : मान्यवर, जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ माननीय सदस्य का सवाल यह है कि क्या बायोलाजी और साइंस पढ़ाने का कोई लाभ हो सके। उन छात्रों को जो दसवीं के बाद नहीं पढ़ते और जिनको इसे पढ़ने का शौक नहीं है और क्या यह नेशनल वेस्ट होता है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहती हूँ कि दसवीं क्लास के इम्तहान पब्लिक एग्जाम होते हैं और दसवीं जमात के बाद दो तिहाई छात्र अपनी पढ़ाई नहीं करते हैं। सरकार का ध्येय यह है कि दसवीं जमात तक हम उनको एक कांप्रिहेन्सिव एजूकेशन दे सकें और उसके बागे वे अपने सब्जेक्ट चुन सकते हैं। इसमें बायोलाजी एक ऐसा सब्जेक्ट है जोकि जिन्दगी के बारे में बताता है, वह चाहे प्लान्ट्स की जिन्दगी हो, इन्सान की जिन्दगी हो या जानवरों की जिन्दगी हो। एक स्टूडेन्ट के लिए इसको जानना बहुत जरूरी होता है। बीससूनी कार्यक्रम में जो शिक्षा का सूत्र है उसमें इसका ज्ञान होना जरूरी है क्योंकि आजकल साइंस की जिन्दगी है। अगर दसवीं क्लास तक बच्चा साइंस के बारे में जानकारी हासिल नहीं करेगा तो उसको परेशानी होगी। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, हम भी जानते हैं कि खरल एरियाज में इसका जानकारी नहीं है इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि खरल एरियाज के बच्चे भी साइंस को पढ़ें।

श्री हीरा लाल आर० धरमार० : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि बीससूनी कार्यक्रम पर वे अमल करना

चाहते हैं लेकिन मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में उन्होंने "न" कह दिया है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़े हुए लोगों को शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आप ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं या नहीं—इसका स्पष्ट उत्तर देने की कृपा करें।

श्रीमती शोला कौल : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने एजूकेशन के बारे में नहीं पूछा था लेकिन वे कह रहे हैं तो मैं उनको जवाब देना चाहती हूँ कि हम पिछड़े इलाके के बच्चों को शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और यह सरकार के बोस्सवी कार्यक्रम में भी है।

श्री राम विलास पास्थान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदया यदि माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न को देखें, तो आपने जो जवाब दिया है, वह सही नहीं है। उन्होंने अपने प्रश्न में कहा है क्या ऐसे बच्चे जो दसवीं से आगे नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं, वे जीव-विज्ञान उच्च गणित आदि के ज्ञान का अपने उत्तरवर्ती व्यवसायों में कोई उपयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि बच्चे दसवीं के बाद पढ़ क्यों नहीं पाते हैं। न पढ़ने का जो भी कारण हो, लेकिन सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि वे गरीब हैं। दूसरे अनुपयोगी शिक्षा, जिसका कोई उपयोग नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय आप जानते हैं कि किस तरह आज कल गांवों में पढ़ाई होती है। गरीब बच्चे पढ़ नहीं पाते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदया से दो खण्डों में सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या सरकार सभी को मुफ्त शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था करने जा रही है या नहीं, जिससे गरीब बच्चे जो पढ़ने से बचते रह जाते हैं, वे न यह सही और दूसरे हमारी शिक्षा रोजगारेन्मुखी होनी चाहिए। शिक्षा बहुत तरह को होती है, जिसका शिक्षा से कोई संबंध नहीं है और लड़के डिग्री लेकर बैठे रहते हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती शोला कौल : मान्यवर, इस हाउस में कई बार जिक्र किया गया है कि हम और हमारा संविधान बातें हैं, सभी को शिक्षा देने के लिए। छः साल से 14 साल तक के बच्चों को शिक्षा देने के लिए हम पैसे जाएं। इसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि दसवीं कक्षा के बाद हमारी शिक्षा बोकेशनलाइजेशन होनी चाहिए, जिससे बच्चे पढ़ कर कुछ कामाई कर सकें। इसलिए इसको दसवीं के बाद + 2 रखा है। इसका मतलब यह है कि ऐसी शिक्षा सिखाई जाए, जिनमें बच्चों की रुचि हो और आगे चल कर कुछ काम कर सकें... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What about giving free education?

श्रीमती शोला कौल : आठवीं कक्षा तक की एजूकेशन है। उसके बाद कुछ स्टेट्स ने, क्योंकि एक सैवल पर एजूकेशन स्टेट सर्वज्ञकृत बन जाता है। इसलिए कुछ स्टेट्स उसको करती हैं और कुछ नहीं करती हैं।

श्री राम विलास पास्थान : आपकी स्टेट नहीं करती है, विरोधी स्टेट करती हैं।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You are all along violating the Directive Principles of the Constitution.

7th Non-aligned Summit

*66. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been sounded to host the Seventh Non-aligned Summit;

(b) if so, whether a decision has been taken by the Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned countries in this regard;

(c) whether as a member of the non-aligned movement India will take initiative in resolving the middle-east feuds between the Arab nations and also help to resolve the Israel-Lebanon dispute; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The President of Cuba, the current Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement consulted all the members of the Movement and on the basis of the unanimous replies received informed the Government of India that a consensus has been reached for holding the VIIth Summit at New Delhi. No conference of Foreign Ministers was held for this purpose. Our Foreign Minister announced at the meeting of Foreign Ministers and Heads of Delegations of Non-Aligned countries to the 37th Session of the U.N. General Assembly that the VIIth Non-Aligned Summit is to be held in New Delhi from 7th to 11th March, 1983.

(c) and (d) The Non-Aligned Movement has taken many initiatives to resolve the problem. The Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned countries in Nicosia in July, 1982 considered the question of Palestine. It set up a 9-Member Committee, including India to suggest measures of concrete support and assistance to the Palestinian and Lebanese people. The Committee has visited capitals of several members of the Security Council and has yet to submit its report. An Emergency Special Session of the UN General Assembly called at the initiative of the Non-Aligned countries adopted on 24th September, 1982, a resolution proposed by 15 Non-Aligned Nations, including India. The resolution, *inter-alia*, condemned the recent criminal massacre of Palestinians in West Beirut and urged the Security Council to conduct an investigation into the circumstances and extent of the massacre.

Further discussions were held at the Ministerial meeting of Non-Aligned Countries which met in New York on October 4 and 5.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister is a very comprehensive one. In the reply, he has stated that resolution was passed by 9-Member Committee including India condemning the atrocities on Palestinians. I want to know what steps the Security Council has taken, after passing the resolution, in this regard. Also, I want to know from the hon. Minister how many heads of Government have agreed to attend this Conference.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: We are expecting all the Non-aligned countries to attend the Conference.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What about the first part of my question? I wanted to know whether the Security Council has taken any steps to inquire into the massacre of Palestinians.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the Non-aligned Conference. The Security Council has nothing to do with it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want to know whether any steps have been taken by the Security Council in this regard.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: The question is about the Non-aligned Conference, not about the Security Council.

MR. SPEAKER: The Security Council has nothing to do with it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: in the main reply, it is stated:

.....and urged the Security Council to conduct an investigation into the circumstances and extent of the massacre.

So, I want to know whether the Security Council has done it or not.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: The position in this regard has been very clearly stated by our Madam Prime Minister in her statement made on October 5, in both the Houses. All the details are given there. The hon. Member is also aware of it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: May I know whether the Non-aligned nations have discussed about Iran-Iraq war? He has not stated that.

MR. SPEAKER: How can he say that? All the subjects are going to be discussed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I first welcome the appointment of Shri Rahim; he is a very nice man....

MR. SPEAKER: Is that a reflection on others?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The hon. Minister has just now informed us that the Non-aligned Conference will take up the question of Israel-Lebanon dispute, etc. and particularly try to obtain Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. In view of the fact that there is some confusion in this regard, particularly, amongst the Non-aligned members, I would like to know whether the Government of India have recognised the State of Israel. I am not talking about diplomatic relations. Has the Government of India recognised the State of Israel?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: He need not say about Iran-Iraq war. He has not stated that.

MR. SPEAKER: That has to be discussed; all the subjects are to be discussed.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Regarding the recognition of Israel, it does not arise out of this Question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why not? You are going to talk about this. Even the Non-aligned countries are asking about this. This question

is going to come up, whether Israel should be expelled or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chitta Basu, next Question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why do you want to save this Government and the Minister?

Opening of Khunjerab Pass

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*67. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:**

SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ledged a strong written protest with Pakistan and China over the signing of a Sino-Pak protocol on the opening of Khunjerab Pass at terminus of Karakoram Highway in occupied Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Governments of Pakistan and China in relation thereto?

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

(b) In their written reply of 29th Aug., 1982, the Pakistan Government reiterated its position on Kashmir and characterised India's protest as "unwarranted and unacceptable".

The Chinese Government in their reply of 11th September, 1982 stated that the opening of the Pass was "something normal" in Sino-Pakistani bilateral relations and it did not concern any third country adding that it did not involve "ownership" of Kashmir and "the dispute over Kashmir is between India and Pakistan".

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The reply of Pakistan clearly indicates their claim over Kashmir.

You might have also observed that recently the representative of Pakistan has also sought in the United Nations to raise the question of Kashmir.

In this context, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether this kind of persistent claim of Pakistan over Kashmir which is an integral part of India would not adversely affect the current bilateral talks between India and Pakistan or the no-war proposal because the very signing of this protocol runs counter to the spirit of the no-war proposal offered by Pakistan?

If that is so, what reaction the Government has got with regard to this attitude of Pakistan?

Has the Government of India made it known to the Government of Pakistan regarding our reaction?

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: We have made our protest in categorical terms and we got a reply to it.

Pakistan and China illegally constructed a highway and Government are aware of the political and strategic implications of this and we are keeping strict vigilance over this.

I can only answer like that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, Of course, you would not agree with me that the answer is not satisfactory. It does not matter.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But the Minister is of satisfactory!

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My second question is this. It is also well-known that China supports the concept of self-determination of Kashmir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, no. Not any more!

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I think Syamy is not the spokesman of China here!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I know a little better.

MR. SPEAKER: He is the all knowing Swamy! There are certain flying Swamis now, all-knowing Swamis!

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Even in this reply, China has sought to characterise the signing of the protocol as merely a bipartite exercise between China and Pakistan and they have also characterise it as a routine and normal exercise. On the other hand, China has sought to characterise India as a third party and described India as a third party in this dispute. In this context, China may even go to the extent of describing India's protest as an act of interference.

May I know from the Hon. Minister whether these implications are being studied by the Government and if they have studied, what has been the Government's reaction?

Again, I would like to know whether the Government have also examined the military implications of the signing of the protocol between Pakistan and China?

Does it not increase the military potentiality of China and Pakistan and their growing alliance? If so, what has been the reaction of the Government of India in relation thereto?

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: If China takes the stand that the dispute over Kashmir is between India and Pakistan, as a responsible democratic Government, we have made our protest and we will wait and see the result and we will follow it up.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Demands of Pharmacists of CGHS

*61. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Health Scheme Pharmacists Association met the Health Minister on 28th August, 1982 and presented a memorandum;

(b) if so, the demands made by them and decision taken thereon.

(c) whether it is a fact that the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission to give selection grade to 10 per cent of the Pharmacists from January, 1973 has not been implemented; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands relate to the revision of scale of pay promotional avenues, release of pay for the strike period and grant of selection grade. No decision has been taken thereon.

(c) and (d). The Pay Commission had recommended Selection Grade to 10 per cent of the Pharmacists. Government has sanctioned 20 per cent of the posts of the Pharmacists in the Selection Grade.

CEREBRAL MALARIA

*68. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE:
SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the battle to contain malaria has been unsuccessful;

(b) whether it is also a fact that new varieties of malaria e.g. Cerebral Malaria is causing new anxieties;

(c) if so, the steps taken to control it and number of cases reported during the last one month; and

(d) how were Delhi people educated and warned against new type of almost fatal malaria?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. In fact, the incidence of *P. falciparum* type of malaria, which occasionally causes cerebral malaria, has declined by more than 12 per cent during the period January—September, 1982, compared to the incidence during the corresponding period last year.

(c) Does not arise in view of the above position.

(d) Does not arise, is view of the fact that there has been no case of cerebral malaria, reported in the Capital for the last three years.

Withdrawal of Foreign Troops from Afghanistan

*69. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI J. S. PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has asserted that all foreign troops must be withdrawn from Afghanistan; and

(b) the progress made in this regard as a result of recent visit of India's Prime Minister to USSR?

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

(b) India has consistently advocated a negotiated political settlement of the Afghanistan issue on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan. P.M. during her recent visit to the Soviet Union reiterated India's well known views of Afghanistan.

गोरखपुर में कोच कारखाने की स्थापना

*70. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डेयः क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में एक कोच कारखाना

स्थापित करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है और रेल मंत्रालय ने यह शर्त रखी है कि कोच कारखाना ऐसे स्थान पर स्थापित किये जायें जहां मीटर गेज और बड़ी लाइन दोनों ही मौजूद हों और यह भी कि कारखाना पिछड़े इलाके में स्थापित किया जाए ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने रेल मंत्रालय से उक्त कोच कारखाना गोरखपुर में स्थापित करने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) कारखाना कहां स्थापित किया जायेगा तथा तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान नौधरी) : (क) रेलवे क्षेत्र में एक डिव्हिनि निर्माण फैक्टरी स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर योजना परियोजना ने अपना अनुमोदन अभी हाल में भेजा है। अब परियोजना रिपोर्ट विस्तृत अनुमान, स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण आदि के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है। यद्यपि कोई शर्तें निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है परन्तु ऐसे स्थान पर फैक्टरी को स्थापित करना लाभदायक होगा जहां बड़े आमान तथा मीटर आमान दोनों की लाइनें उपलब्ध हों। फैक्टरी के स्थान का निर्णय करते समय पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास सम्बन्धी सरकार की नीति को निश्चय ही ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) परियोजना रिपोर्ट, विस्तृत अनुमान और स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण के पूरा होने के बाद ही स्थान के बारे में कोई निर्णय लिया जा सकता है।

Demands of Medical Students

*71. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical students marched to Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi on 25th August, 1982 and submitted a memorandum to the Director General, Health Services listing their demands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). A group of medical students met the Director General of Health Services on 25th August, 1982 and presented a Memorandum seeking an increase in the stipend for interns. The matter is receiving Government's attention.

Conversion of Katpadi to Tirupati Line

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

(a) whether the estimate for surveying for converting the line from Katpadi to Tirupati into broad gauge has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, when the survey will be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI-KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The estimate for the survey is under technical scrutiny.

(b) The survey will be taken up after the estimate is sanctioned.

Level-crossing accident near Taran Taran

*73. SHRI MOHENDRA NGANGOM:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 11 September, 1982 at a manned level-crossing near

Taran Taran (Punjab) there was a bus-train collision killing more than 40 persons and causing serious injuries to several others;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) details of immediate relief given to the victims; and
- (d) details of the enquiry being launched and when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b) On 11-9-82 at about 22.55 hrs., while No. 9 AK Up Passenger train was running between Jandoke and Taran Taran stations of Northern Railway, it collided with a Punjab Roadways Bus at manned level crossing situated at km. 24/13-14. As a result, 34 occupants of the bus were killed and another 21 injured.

(c) After being rendered first aid at the site, the injured were immediately shifted to hospitals for further medical attention. Ex-gratia relief at the rate of Rs. 1000 to the 21 injured and Rs. 2000 to the next of kin of 31 dead has been given.

(d) The cause of the accident is under investigation by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, who is a statutory authority functioning independent of the Railways, under the control of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. His report is awaited. The Punjab Government has ordered a magisterial enquiry which commenced on 30-9-82.

Working of Public Sector Transport Undertakings

*74. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

The steps that have been taken by the Government to improve the working of public sector transport undertakings which are incurring heavy losses year after year and to tone up their less-than-desired standard of operational efficiency and financial effi-

ciency in the background of investment of Rs. 1674.85 crores as on 31st March, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): State Govts., under whom the State Transport Undertakings are functioning, have been advised to take effective steps to improve the physical and financial performance of these units. The National Development Council had recommended appointment of High Level Review Committees to make an in-depth study of the working of these undertakings and most of the States have done that. They will take appropriate steps on the basis of the review.

A Minister-level review was taken up in Transport Ministers' Meeting on 31-5-1982, and the States were advised to improve the performance of STUs. Monitoring of the performance at the Central Govt. level will now be done through a quarterly review at the Planning Commission level.

With a view to facilitating improved functioning of State Road Transport Corporations, a Bill to amend Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 has been introduced in the Parliament.

Indian Nationals in Pakistan Prisons

*75. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPEEYEE:**
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) number of Indian nationals in Pakistani prisons;
- (b) how many of them are from defence forces;
- (c) was the probability of this question raised and sorted out with Pakistan during the Simla Talks for agreement, when India agreed to release all their prisoners in India; and

(d) what was Pakistan's stand and what safeguards for checking and verification and preventive measures were agreed to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b). According to our information, over 300 Indian nationals are believed to be detained in various jails in Pakistan. This includes 43 defence personnel missing since 1971 conflict.

(c) and (d). Simla Agreement provided that representatives of the two sides will meet to discuss the question relating to repatriation of POWs and civilian internees. Accordingly the question of their release and repatriation has been taken up on numerous occasions with the Government of Pakistan through diplomatic channels. Several exchanges of detenus from both sides have already taken place. Recently as a result of our efforts, Pakistan government repatriated the 10 Indian nationals detained in Sukkur jail on July 20, 1982. Most of the present civilian prisoners were detained in Pakistan after 1972.

Decline in Demand for Wagons

*76. **SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:**
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is sharp decline in demand for wagons both on B.G. lines and M.G. lines in the last two months and there are surplus wagons;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the surplus wagons are either tankers used for petroleum products or open wagons meant for carrying coal;

(c) what are the causes of this sudden sharp decline;

(d) whether it is also a fact that on the one hand, there are surplus wagons and on the other, Western, Central and Northern Railways have to cancel a number of trains due to non-availability of coal; and

(e) reason why these surplus wagons are not used for carrying the coal from the coal fields to the place of shortage?

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

(c) The reason for less loading of coal is due to non-availability of adequate steam coal during the lean months for various users, including the Railways and not because of non-availability of wagons. However, the Railways have already taken up the matter of increased supply of steam coal with the Coal Department and position is likely to improve shortly.

(d) and (e). The reason for less loading of coal is not the nonavailability of enough steam coal for various consumers including the railways.

Decentralisation of Railway Administration

*77. **SHRI A. T. PATIL:**
SHRI SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to decentralise the functioning of Railway Administration;

(b) if so, what are the salient features thereof; and

(c) which of the present defects are intended to be removed thereby?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (c). The functioning of the Railway Organisation is already under review. Currently, a comprehensive report submitted by a Study

Team of Indian Institute of Public Administration, Delhi, on delegation of Powers, is under active consideration. The Railway Reforms Committee is also looking into the matter. Internal exercises are going on in the Ministry, in this regard.

Demurrage Charges

*78. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have increased the demurrage charges from Rs. 2 per quintal to Rs. 4 per quintal from September, 1982;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) What are the reasons for not entertaining claim of the party in respect of goods on which demurrage is charged when pilferage has taken place in the meantime?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Claims for compensation for loss, damage etc. are entertained under the provisions of the Indian Railways Act 1890. Such claims are there irrespective of the fact whether demurrage is charged or not. For loss, damage etc. to booked goods, the Railways ordinarily owe carrier's liability till transit of goods ends, bailee's liability upto seven days after that and no liability thereafter. Transit is considered as having ended as soon as demurrage accrues on a consignment; otherwise it terminates on expiry of free time allowed for removal of goods after unloading.

Formulation of Norms for Adoption of Indian Children by Foreigners

*79. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has issued notice to the Government, the Indian Council of Child Welfare and the Council of Social Welfare to assist the Court in formulating norms to be followed before foreign parents could adopt Indian children;

(b) if so, whether the Government have accepted the notice;

(c) whether this has any sequel to the alleged sale of Indian children for adoption abroad; and

(d) whether any officials of the Indian Council of Child Welfare and employees of the Indian Council of Social Welfare are involved in the adoption of children by foreign parents?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir, but no evidence of sale of Indian Children to foreigners has come to notice.

(d) Indian Council of Child Welfare and Indian Council of Social Welfare are voluntary organisations assisting the Delhi High Court and Bombay High Court respectively with their reports in cases where guardianship of Indian children is sought by foreigners under the Guardians and wards Act, 1890.

Spread of Malaria in India

*80. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a revival of malaria in India;

(b) if so, details of the cases detected in India (State-wise), during the current year upto date;

(c) the details of the steps taken and proposed to be taken by the Government to check it; and

(d) what is the opinion of World Health Organisation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir. Total malaria incidence in the country has, in fact, declined from 64.6 lakh cases in 1976 to 26.6 lakh cases in 1981. Further, malaria incidence has declined by 26 per cent during the current year compared to the corresponding position last year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Reduction in total malaria incidence has been achieved as a result of the implementation of the Modified Plan of Operations relating to National Malaria Eradication Programme.

(d) World Health Organisation has noted the decline in incidence of malaria in India since 1977.

Wide spread of Dengue fever (virus fever) in Delhi

646. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the widespread of Dengue fever (virus fever) in Delhi and other Metropolitan cities of the country;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of how many people became the victims of this fever;

(c) what were the main reasons of this widespread virus fever; and

(d) whether Government have taken any preventive steps to ensure that causes of this fever or similar fevers are eliminated in future?

THE MINISTER OF HELTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There has recently been some increase in the incidence of dengue fever in the Capital, which is now on the decline.

(b) Dengue fever is not a notifiable disease and as such no separate data about dengue fever cases is maintained.

(c) The vector for the dengue virus is Aedes Aegypti mosquito. This normally breeds in stored water in and around the houses.

(d) Measures have been intensified to reduce domestic and peri-domestic breeding places of mosquitoes. Mala-thon Fogging and anti-larval measures have been stepped up. Health education measures to enlist public cooperation have been accelerated. Surveillance operations against malaria under the National Malaria Eradication Programme have been geared up.

अहमदाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच सुपर फास्ट रेलगाड़ी

647. श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अहमदाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच छोटी लाइन पर एक सुपर फास्ट रेलगाड़ी चलाने का निर्णय लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो रेल सेवा कब से आरम्भ होगी और इस गाड़ी का दिल्ली पहुंचने का समय क्या होगा और यह दिल्ली पहुंचने तक कुल कितना समय लेगी;

(ग) यह रेल गाड़ी किस किस स्टेशन पर रुकेगी और इसमें द्वितीय श्रेणी तथा प्रथम श्रेणी के कितने कितने डिब्बे लगाये जायेंगे;

(घ) क्या इस रेलगाड़ी में कोई दूसरी श्रेणी का बातानुकूलित डिब्बा और टूटायर स्लीपर डिब्बा लगाया जायगा और प्रत्येक श्रेणी के किराये का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या यह रेलगाड़ी बड़े जंकशनों और जिला मुख्यालयों पर रुकेगी अथवा यात्रियों की संभावित संख्या देख लेने के बाद इसके रुकने के स्थानों का निर्णय किया जायेगा; और

(च) क्या मेहसाना स्टेशन पर इस रेलगाड़ी को रोका जाया करेगा?

रेल मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्यविभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मलिककाज़ीन) :

(क) अभी कोई अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

(ख) से (च). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Shortage of Radiographers in Safdarjung Hospital

648. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of radiographers in Safdarjung Hospital and the Radiotherapy Department of the hospital is on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, what is the total number of radiographers required and how many are in service at present in the hospital;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of radiographers have left the hospital recently; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). No. Cut of 27 sanctioned posts of Radiographers, only three posts are vacant.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Invention of new drugs to prevent Japanese Encephalitis

649. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new drugs have been invented to prevent Japanese Encephalitis;

(b) if so, whether experiments have been made to prevent Japanese Encephalitis in India; and

(c) the details about the steps taken by the Government to help persons suffering from Japanese Encephalitis?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI R. SHANKARANAND): (a) No.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has approved the production of Japanese Encephalitis vaccine at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, in collaboration with the Government of Japan. In addition, areas where Japanese Encephalitis occurs are subjected to insecticidal spraying as necessary, in order to control the mosquito vector responsible for the transmission of the disease.

Killing of Palestinians in Beirut

650. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.N. Security Council resolution has demanded pull-back of Israeli forces from West Beirut and has also condemned Israel's drive into the city's Muslim sector;

(b) whether hundreds of men, women and children were shot dead in two Palestinian refugee camps within 36 hours, apparently by right-wing Lebanese militiamen;

(c) whether bulldozers had been used to pile wreckage on many of the bodies in an attempt to conceal them, but arms and legs were sticking out of the rubble; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) The Security Council Resolution 520 adopted unanimously on September 17, 1982, *inter alia*, condemned the Israeli incursions into Beirut in violation of the ceasefire agreements and relevant Security Council resolutions, and demanded an immediate return to the positions occupied by Israel before 15th September, 1982. On September 19, another Resolution (521) adopted unanimously by the Security Council condemned the "criminal" massacre of Palestinians in Beirut.

(b) and (c) We have seen with deep regret reports to this effect.

(d) The reaction of the Government of India was expressed in an official statement issued on September 20, 1982 condemning the massacre of Palestinians on September 17 and 18.

Third cargo berth at Paradip Port

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

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Centre for the construction of the third cargo berth at Paradip Port in Orissa.

(b) when the construction work is expected to be started; and

(c) the details about the target date of its completion?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHR C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Rs. 712 Lakhs.

(b) The construction work is expected to commence in November, 1982. The mobilization is however, in progress.

(c) April, 1984.

Encroachment on Railway land, Sawan Park, Delhi

652. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1243 dated 15th July, 1982 regarding encroachment on Railway land, Sawan Park, Delhi and state the action that has been initiated by Government to vacate the encroachment and progress made so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): The eviction application under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 has been filed in the Court of Estate Officer. Further action would be taken on receipt of the judgement of the Estate Officer.

Over-crowding in 4DF, 99Up and 100 Dn trains between Gurgaon and Delhi Cantt.

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

(a) whether 4 DF, 99 Up and 100 Dn trains run over-crowded specially between Gurgaon and Delhi Cantt. stations, Northern Railway;

(b) whether any survey has been made in this regard;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to remove it;

(d) the number of coaches that are being attached to 4DF trains for the last 6 months, with monthly average and the number of coaches sanctioned for this train and the reasons for not attaching full sanctioned coaches;

(e) whether Government propose to increase the number of coaches so as to ease over-crowding of this train;

(f) whether the vegetable sellers coming from the Farrukhnagar side keep their vegetables on the way in all coaches and block the way and create difficulty for passengers for getting in and down; and

(g) if so, the steps to be taken to overcome the difficulty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) and (b). The survey has revealed that 4 Farukhnagar-Delhi Passenger and 99 Up Delhi-Hisar Haryana Express run over-crowded between Gurgaon and Delhi. However, no over-crowding on 100 Dn Hissar-Delhi Haryana Express was revealed.

(c) Augmentation of loads of these trains to remove over-crowding is not feasible at present due to shortage of coaches.

(d) During last six months on an average six coaches were attached to

4DF Passenger as against normal load of 7 coaches due to shortage of stock.

(e) Normal load of this train will be restored as soon as the availability of coaches improves.

(f) Yes. Sometimes, vegetable sellers carry their booked baskets of vegetables in the compartments.

(g) Surprise raids and checks are conducted to detect unauthorised carriage of vegetable baskets etc. in the passenger coaches obstructing passage.

कैंसर रोगियों के बारे में राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण और ऐसे रोगियों का इलाज

654. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बता ने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कैंसर से कितने लोग पीड़ित हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष कैंसर से औसतन कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है ;

(ग) क्या कैंसर का इलाज संभव है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने कैंसर के बारे में कोई राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो कब ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) और (ख) चूंकि कैंसर न तो अधिसूच्य रोग है और न ही इसका पंजीकरण किया जाता है, इसलिए देश में कैंसर से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की संख्या और इस रोग से होने वाली मौतों के अधिकृत आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। वैसे सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के

अनुसार कैंसर का उपचार करने की सुविधाओं वाले अस्पतालों में 1979, 1980 और 1981 के दौरान भरती किए गये रोगियों तथा कैंसर से होने वाली मौतों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:—

वर्ष	भरती किए गये रोगियों की संख्या	मौतें
1979	54,905	4,109
1980	57,618	4,277
1981	19,649	935

(कतिपय राज्यों से 30 सितम्बर, 1982 तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार)।

(ग) हां, यदि शुरू में ही इसका पता चल जाये।

(घ) इसके इलाज के उपलब्ध तरीके हैं— रासायनिकता विकिरण-चिकित्सा और शल्य-चिकित्सा। इन्होंने थेरापी इसके उपचार का एक नया तारीका है। आम तौर पर कैंसर, का इलाज उक्त कुछेक या सभी तारीकों के मिले जुले उपयोग से किया जाता है और इसका निर्धारण रोग से प्रभावित अंग रोग की अवस्था, उपलब्ध सुविधाओं और रोगी की स्थिति (अर्थात् वह किस प्रकार की चिकित्सा किस हद तक सहन कर सकता है) पर निर्भर करता है। आखिरी अवस्था में अब रोगी के बचने के अवसर बहुत कम होते हैं तो रोगी की तकलीफ को दूर करने के लिए दर्द-निवारक जैसे प्रभासक उपाय किए जाते हैं। देश में कैंसर के इलाज की सुविधा अधिकांश बड़े बड़े अस्पतालों, मेडिकल कालेज अस्पतालों और विशिष्ट संस्थानों में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ड) और (च) कैंसर के रोगियों का अभी तक कोई देशव्यापी सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

Cities Having Women Hostels and Construction of More Hostels.

655. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities where the women's hostels are running and the number of such hostels;

(b) whether Government are considering construction of more hostels for women in the country and if so, their number and the names of the cities; and

(c) what is the criteria adopted for providing accommodation to women in these hostels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) A list of the names of the cities where working women's hostels have been sanctioned and the number of such hostels is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir. The name of cities in which the hostels will be constructed will depend upon the projects/proposals received from voluntary agencies as recommended by the State Governments.

(c) The hostel accommodation constructed under the scheme is open to admission to all working women with an income not exceeding Rs. 750/- basic P.M. or Rs. 1,500/- consolidated P.M. without any distinction of religion, caste, race, place of birth, language or any of them. The working women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given preference in the matter of allotment of accommodation in the hostel.

Statement

List of Cities/Town Covered Under the working Women's Hostel Scheme from the Year 1972-73 to October 1, 1982.

Name of City/Town covered	No. of hostels sanctioned
1	2

ANDHRA PRADESH

Guntur	1
Hanamkonda	1
Hyderabad	4
Kakinada	1
Vijayawada	1

GUJARAT

Ahmedabad	5
Bhavnagar	1
Jamnagar	1
Rajkot	3
Vadodara (Baroda)	1
Wadhwani city	1

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Chamba	1
Dharamshala	1
Hamirpur.	1
Kulu	1
Mandi	1
Nahan	1
Parwanoo	1
Simla	2
Solan	1
Theog	1
Una	1

ASSAM

Dibrugarh	1
Gauhati	4

	1	2
Pathsala	.	.
<i>BIHAR</i>		
Patna	.	.
Ranchi	.	.
<i>HARYANA</i>		
Ambala	.	.
Faridabad	.	.
Gurgaon	.	.
Mandi Dabwali	.	.
Sonepat	.	.
Yamunanagar	.	.
<i>JAMMU KASHMIR</i>		
Srinagar	.	.
<i>KARNATAKA</i>		
Bangalore	.	.
Belgaum	.	.
Hubli-Dharwar	.	.
Madikeri	.	.
Manday	.	.
Mangalore	.	.
Manipal	.	.
Mysore	.	.
<i>KERALA</i>		
Alleppey	.	.
Alwaye	.	.
Badagara	.	.
Changanacherry	.	.
Chalkkudy	.	.
Cochin (Ernakulam)	.	.
Irinjalakkuda	.	.
Kottayam.	.	.
Kasargoda	.	.
Kozhikode (Calicut)	.	.

	1	2
Moovathupuzha	.	1
Othara	.	1
Palai	.	1
Palghat City	.	1
Perumbavoor	.	2
Ponnani	.	1
Quilon	.	3
Shortallai	.	1
Tellicherry	.	2
Thiruvella	.	1
Trivendrum	.	9
Trichur	.	2
Thodupuzha	.	1
Vaikom	.	1
RAJASTHAN		
Ajmer	.	1
Alwar	.	1
Banasthali	.	1
Bhusawar	.	1
Sri Ganga Nagar	.	1
SIKKIM		
Gangtok	.	1
MADHYA PRADESH		
Bhind	.	1
Bhopal	.	5
Burhanpur	.	1
Chhindwara	.	1
Damoh	.	1
Dewas	.	1
Dhar	.	1
Durg-Bhillai	.	1
Guna	.	1

	1	2
Gwalior	.	2
Indore	.	2
Jabalpur	.	3
Khandwa	.	2
Mandsaur	.	1
Morena	.	1
Neemuch	.	1
Raipur	.	1
Ratlam	.	1
Shajaur	.	1
Shivpuri	.	1
Ujjain	.	2
Vidisha	.	1
PUNJAB		
Abohar	.	1
Amritsar	.	1
Bhatinda	.	1
Jullundur	.	2
Ludhiana	.	1
Patiala	.	1
Rajpura	.	1
TAMIL NADU		
Coimbatore	.	3
Kanchipuram	.	1
Madras	.	12
Madurai	.	3
Tiruchirapalli	.	1
Salem	.	3
Tirunelveli	.	1
MANIPUR		
Imphal	.	3
Lamsang Bazar	.	1
MEGHALAYA		
Shillong	.	2

	1	2
ORISSA		
Baripada	.	2
Bhubaneshwar	.	1
Cuttack	.	2
Rourkela	.	1
WEST BENGAL		
Asansol	.	1
Calcutta	.	3
<i>U.Ts.</i>		
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
Itanagar	.	1
A & N ISLANDS		
Port Blair	.	1
CHANDIGARH		
Chandigarh	.	1
DELHI		
Delhi	.	7
TRIPURA		
Agartala	.	1
MAHARASHTRA		
Amravati	.	2
Aurangabad	.	Expansion
Bombay	.	8
Kolhapur	.	1
Nagpur	.	4
Nasik	.	2
Poona	.	6
Sangali (Sholapur)	.	1
Thana	.	1
Tapovan	.	1
Wardha	.	1
UTTAR PRADESH		
Allahabad	.	3
Aligarh	.	1
Azamgarh	.	1

	1	2
Bareilly	.	1
Dehra Dun	.	1
Ferozabad	.	1
Gorakhpur	.	1
Jhansi	.	1
Kanpur	.	3
Lucknow	.	2
Maudaha	.	1
Merrut	.	2
<i>U.Ts.</i>		
GOA		
Panaji	.	2
MIZORAM		
Aizawl	.	1

TOTAL : 266 Hostels

Scheme of 77 roads and bridges of inter-State of economic importance

656. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved a scheme of 77 roads and bridges of Inter-State of Economic importance; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme cleared by the Government and the amount involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. These road/bridge works have been approved under the Central-aid Programme of State roads of inter-State of economic importance under which the pattern of loan assistance is 100 per cent for inter-State Projects and 50 per cent loan assistance for intra-State Projects, the balance 50 per cent being

met by the State Governments concerned from their own resources. Accordingly, out of Rs. 72.50 crores, the Central loan assistance is for Rs. 48.00 crores as indicated below, the balance Rs. 24.50 crores being provided by the concerned States from their own resources:—

	Central Share
	Rs. in crores
(i) Inter-State Projects ..	23.50
(ii) Intra-State Projects ..	24.50
Total	48.00

Details of individual works are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5452/82].

Amount earmarked for various Employment Schemes for women and Physically Handicapped under Socio-Economic Programmes

657. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU-MALLU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the money earmarked for various employment schemes for women and the physically handicapped under the socio-economic programme of the Central Social Welfare Board during 1982-83;

(b) the details regarding the aims and objective of the scheme as well as the criteria adopted while sanctioning money to the voluntary organisations to set up production centres; and

(c) the details regarding the centres, as well as, the products manufactured in these centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) A total provision of Rs. 275.00 Lakhs has been provided in the Budget during 1982-83 under the Socio-economic programme of the Central Social Welfare Board. Of this Rs. 150.00 Lakhs are for Animal Husbandry and Self-employment units

and the remaining 125.00 Lakhs for Production Units and Ancillary Units etc., including Rs. 25.00 Lakhs for administrative expenditure.

(b) The aims and objectives of the scheme are mainly to provide work and wage to needy women such as destitutes, deserted widows and other economically backward women as also the handicapped so as to supplement their family income. The criteria adopted while sanctioning money to voluntary organisations are:

(i) The institution seeking assistance under the scheme should be registered under an appropriate act and should be well established and normally engaged in field of Social Welfare for three years.

(ii) The institution should have a sound management and satisfactory financial position.

(iii) It should have the necessary capacity to work out and implement the scheme successfully.

(c) Since the inception of the programme in 1958 till March 1982, grants for setting up 4423 units benefitting 53,189 women and physically handicapped persons have been approved. The products manufactured include articles like Handloom, Handicraft, Electronics, Bakery items, Soap-making, Printing and Stationary, Leather goods, Tailoring, Papad, Candles, Cardboard, Knitwear, Readymade Garments etc.

Extension of lease period of land by Bombay Port Trust

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

(a) whether Bombay Port Trust has extended lease of the land previously owned by Caxton Press at Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the terms & conditions for the extension of lease;

(c) whether Bombay Port Trust had earlier refused permission to the new owners for making extension changes in the building structure of Caxton Press;

(d) whether the Emca Construction Company has constructed flats in the said building and have sold or rented them out to commercial people;

(e) the cost of rent of each such flat and the share of Bombay Port Trust in their sale proceeds/rent receipts;

(f) whether Emca Construction Company were permitted to build flats and sell them;

(g) if so, the terms thereof; and

(h) if not, the action proposed to be taken against the builders?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) No. The present lease of the land allotted by Bombay Port Trust to Caxton Press expires only in 1988. The question of extending the lease does not arise now.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In 1981, Bombay Port Trust permitted the lessee to make certain modifications to the building in accordance with the lease terms.

(d) to (h). EMCA Construction Company has not constructed any flats in the building for commercial purposes. They have also not been permitted by Bombay Port Trust to construct and sell flats.

High incidence of *P-falciparum* type of Malaria in Orissa

659. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa is a problem State because of high incidence of *P-falciparum* type of Malaria;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made by Central Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Epidemiological reports indicate a declining trend in the total incidence as well as *P-falciparum* incidence during the current year in Orissa.

(b) and (c). Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme in the areas of high incidence of *P-falciparum* the Government are monitoring sensitivity of *P-falciparum* to Chloroquine and carrying out operational research studies in Keonjhar district of Orissa. In addition some investigations are being carried out in certain areas of Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj and Phulband districts under Swedish International Development Agency/World Health Organisation assisted *P-falciparum* containment programme.

Guidelines for opening of new Universities

660. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been evolved for opening of new Universities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHIELA KAUL):

(a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has evolved certain guidelines for the guidance of State Governments for establishment of new Universities. According to these guidelines, there should be a survey of the existing facilities for higher education in the State and its projected needs.

The Commission should be associated with such a Survey from the beginning, and prior to the formulation of the proposal for establishing a new university. For a proper consideration of the proposal, sufficient data about the existing facilities and the need for additional facilities should be provided in a specific form suggested by the Commission.

Alleged irregularities in reservation in Tirunelveli Junction

661. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint regarding irregularities in making reservations out of Emergency Quota in Tirunelveli Junction Railway Station, Southern Railway were received during 1982 by the Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Madurai Division;

(b) if so, how many such complaints were received from M.Ps and how many from others;

(c) what are the nature of the complaints; and

(d) what action has been taken by the Divisional Commercial Superintendent thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. There is no Emergency Quota exclusively for Tirunelveli Junction.

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

Indian Ocean as 'Zone of Peace'

662. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Conference of jurists on Sunday, 19 September, 1982 held in New Delhi on 'Indian Ocean as a zone of peace' described the United States military base in Diego Garcia as

a threat to the countries in the Indian Ocean region and pledged support to the Mauritian claim to the Island;

(b) whether during the last visit by the Prime Minister to this Island, this question cropped up for discussion with the Government of that Island; and

(c) what action do Government propose to take further to ensure the implementation of the 1971 UN declaration and defuse international tension, strengthen world peace to achieve the noble principles of the UN Charter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) An International Conference on the Indian Ocean which did not involve official Indian participation, was held in New Delhi from 17th to 19th September, 1982. The Conference was jointly organised by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and Indian Association of Lawyers. The Government have seen press reports attributing these statements to the Conference.

(b) In the joint communique issued at the end of the Prime Minister's visit to Mauritius the Prime Minister reiterated India's full support for Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago of which Diego Garcia is a part. The two Prime Ministers expressed particular apprehension at the transformation of Diego Garcia into a military base.

(c) India supports the UN call for convening an International Conference in early 1983 for implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

Irregular bus services on Route Nos. 910, 916, 229 & 233

663. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a large number of representations/complaints about the irregular bus services on route numbers 910, 916, 229 & 233;

(b) whether most of the complaints are of the kind of missing trips, late departure, non-stopping of buses at stops and not

taking of passengers on the last trips to Depots; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to avoid such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). A few complaints of this nature have been received. The complaints were generally regarding missing of, and irregular operation of particular trips or non-stoppage of the buses at the bus stops.

(c) D.T.C. have taken steps to minimise the number of missing trips by improving the facilities for maintenance and ensuring time-bound outshedding. During rush hours line-men & Supervisory staff have also been deployed to regulate traffic and facilitate easier and quicker movement.

All India National Permits for goods carriers

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

(a) the guidelines, if any, issued for the issue of All India (National) Permits for Goods Carriers (Trucks) and the authority competent to issue the same;

(b) whether any annual quota for issue of such permits for each State has been laid down;

(c) if so, what;

(d) whether any ceiling has been laid down for the issue of such permits to individuals or Transport Companies, Private or Public Ltd.;

(e) if so, what;

(f) whether one of the criterion for the grant of such a permit is that the truck must bear the Registration number of the State to whom an application in this behalf is made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) All types of permits including National Permits for public carriers are issued by the State Transport Authorities of the State

Govts./U.T. Administrations. These are issued in terms of the provisions of Section 63(11) to 63(15) of M.V. Act, 1939 and the Rules framed thereunder.

(b) No, Sir. There is no annual quota.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The maximum number of national permits that can be had by an individual is three and in the case of Company/Firm, it is seven.

(f) Yes, Sir.

Allocation of money for conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad-Parhham-Parli Vaijanath line

665. **SHRI V. N. GADGIL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have represented that the allocation of Rs. 45 lakhs made for conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad-Parhham-Parli Vaijanath line for the year 1982-83 is inadequate; and

(b) whether Government propose to enhance the allotment for conversion of this line?

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

(b) The allotment has since been enhanced to Rs. 1 crore.

Czech-Hindi Dictionary

666. **SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to prepare a Czech-Hindi Dictionary, if so, the names of scholars to whom the work has been entrusted;

(b) the size of the proposed dictionary, the time to be taken for the project and the estimated expenditure thereon; and

(c) the criteria adopted for selection of scholars for the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir. The project is included under Item 18 of the Cultural Exchange Programme between the Government of India and Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for the years 1981-83. The Central Hindi Directorate which is a subordinate office of the Ministry of Education is the implementing agency of Czech-Hindi project. The names of scholars who are working on it are:

1. Shri Om Prakash Rohtagi, Assistant Education Officer.
2. Km. Kusum Bansal, Research Assistant.
3. Dr. N. G. Goel, Research Assistant.
4. Km. Sharda Yadav, Research Assistant.

(b) The dictionary consists of 15,000 Czech entries and their Hindi equivalents. The project started in 1976 and according to the existing schedule of programme agreed to between the two countries it has to be completed by the end of 1983. The expenditure will be according to the financial terms contained in the Cultural Exchange Programme i.e. exchange of delegations and printing dictionaries. So far an expenditure of Rs. 89,395.13 has been incurred on exchange of delegations and the estimates in respect of printing will be calculated at the time of sending manuscript to the press.

(c) The selection of scholars is made on the basis of sufficient working knowledge and/or long lexicographical experience in Hindi and/or Czech and English.

Pay scale of Railway Catering Staff

667. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pay scales of Catering Staff viz. Managers/Inspectors/Cooks/Waiters vary from one railway zone to another;

(b) whether it is a fact that Western Railways catering staff do not get the same emoluments as those of Southern and Northern railway catering staff;

(c) if so, the reasons for discriminatory treatment between catering employees of Western Railway and Southern Railway Zones; and

(d) whether a statement indicating the emoluments paid to railway catering staff, zone-wise and category-wise, will be laid on the Table?

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

New Inter-state Bus Terminus bridge over Jamuna

669. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken a decision for a new bridge over the Yamuna near Inter-State Bus Terminus; and

(b) if so, what is the schedule of its execution and the estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is expected to be completed in 5 years from the date of commencement of the work, the estimated cost of the Bridge and its approaches is Rs. 37.27 crores.

Railway Service Commission Allahabad

670. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3646 on 10-9-1981 re. Railway Service Commissions; Allahabad and state:

(a) whether any guidelines had been laid down by the Railway Board for the selection of Examiners and re-examiners for the evaluation of answer books of the candidates appearing for the tests conducted for appointment to the various Railway posts by the Railway Service Commission;

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

(c) the manner in which the examiners referred to in the reply to part (e) of the above question were selected by the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad and whether any panel of such examiners is maintained by the Commission keeping in view the standing and qualifications of such persons in the educational sphere?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No, the Chairman of the Railway Service Commissions have discretion to select examiners for the valuation of Answer Books of candidates who appear in the examinations conducted by the Commissions. It is considered that a person of the status of the Chairman of the Railway Service Commission is competent to select examiners from appropriate sources.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sarvodaya Express

671. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what was the punctuality of the Sarvodaya Express and the capacity of passengers during the last three months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): During June to August '82, 181 Ahmedabad-New Delhi Sarvodaya Express arrived New Delhi right time on 21 days out of 27 occasions the train ran. The pairing train 182 Sarvodaya Express arrived Ahmedabad right time on all the 26 occasions.

During this period the train provided 1060 berths/seats in second class and 46 berths in AC 2 tier per trip.

Amount spent on passenger amenities and welfare of staff

672. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided and spent by Zonal Railways, Zone-wise and year-wise for the last three years on passengers amenities and welfare of staff;

(b) the main heads of expenditure on the passenger amenities and welfare of Staff;

(c) break up of expenditure on welfare of staff category-wise (Class I, II, III and IV) and passenger amenities on AC 1st, 1st/AC sleeping, Chair car and 2nd sleeper and ordinary 2nd passengers?

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

Late running of trains on Rajkot and Bhavanagar Divisions of Western Railways

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

(a) the average punctuality of each trains on Rajkot and Bhavanagar Divisions on Western Railways on each days during 1 June, 1982 to 30 August, 1982;

(b) details of trains which ran late and the reasons thereof;

(c) the action taken so as to ran trains in time; and

(d) the action taken against employees for late running of the above trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) This calls for collection and compilation of voluminous data which would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

However, the average punctuality performance of Passenger carrying trains on

Rajkot and Bhavanagar Divisions during June to August, '82 was 91.8 and 83.5 per cent respectively.

(b) 703 trains in Rajkot and 883 in Bhavanagar Divisions ran late during this period due to loco losses on account of bad, coal, water scarcity, accidents, agitations, alarm chain pulling, detentions to maintain connections etc.

(c) All feasible efforts are being made to improve the performance.

(d) 76 and 137 staff were taken up in Rajkot and Bhavanagar Divisions respectively for late running of trains during this period.

सड़क-चौराहों पर मरम्मत कार्य

674. श्री जगपाल तिहाँ : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में विभिन्न सड़कों के चौराहों पर मरम्मत कार्यों के कारण सड़कों के किनारे क्षतिग्रस्त हो गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग पर एक 20 फुट गहरी खाई के कारण अगस्त, 1982 के अंतिम सप्ताह में यातायात रुक गया था ; और

(ग) मरम्मत कार्यों में सावधानी के उपाय करने के लिये सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संताराम केतरी) : (क) जी, हाँ। कभी-कभी सड़कों के चौराहों पर मरम्मत कार्यों के कारण सड़कों के किनारे क्षतिग्रस्त हो गये हैं। तो भी इसकी समय से मरम्मत कर दी गयी है।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) क्षतिग्रस्त भूमिगत सीवर का भाग, जो सड़क ठीक करने के कारण हुआ

था, का मरम्मत कर दिया गया है। रोक लगाकर और सूचना बोर्ड लगाकर पर्याप्त सुधारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं।

Report of M. G. K. Menon Committee

675. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the M. G. K. Menon Committee constituted to review the working of the five centres of advanced studies in evolving a breakthrough in technologies in energy studies has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Committee has particularly stated that the entire functioning of the Centre at Delhi by the guidelines prescribed for its working by the Nayudamma Committee have been followed more in breach than in their observance; and

(c) if so, what Government propose to do, on the basis of the Menon Committee's findings, to rectify the situation?

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

(b) The findings and recommendations of the Review Committee on the Centre of Advanced Studies in the IITs, which include the observations in question about the IIT Delhi's Centre of Energy Studies, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5453/82].

(c) The Council of IITs has directed all the five IIT's to implement the recommendations of the Menon Committee.

Mosquito Menace in the Capital

676. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mosquito menace has increased in the Capital City recently;

(b) whether D.D.A. has received written and oral complaints from the public, as well as, from the Members of Parliament; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to do away with the growing mosquito menace particularly in view of the Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No.

(b) D.D.A. has informed that some complaints have been received.

(c) The following anti-mosquito measures are being carried out in this connection:—

(i) Anti-larval measures in the urban areas using chemical larvicides.

(ii) Residual insecticidal spraying with B.H.C. in labour huts;

(iii) Periodical malathion fogging.

(iv) Focal spraying with Pyrethrum in homes in and around the positive cases of malaria.

(v) Biological control with larvivorous fish.

(vi) All labourers working in Asiad-82 Projects are given mass radical treatment for malaria and all labour huts are sprayed with B.H.C. and anti-larval operations are intensified in Asiad-82 projects.

Criteria for Admission in Energy Studies

677. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware that the Review Committee (G.K. Menon Committee) was highly critical of the criteria adopted by the Centre for admission to the Master's degree programme in energy studies; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) The Government are aware of the

findings and recommendations of the M.G.K. Menon Review Committee on the question of admission to the Master's degree course in Energy studies at IIT Delhi. The Committee has opined that the eligibility for admission to the master's degree needs proper scrutiny in order to ensure that candidates with science background acquire sufficient training in core engineering subjects such as drawing, design, workshop technology and materials science. The Committee has further recommended that the Centre should evolve a core programme and offer electives in groups leading to specialisation in distinct subject areas.

The IIT Dehi, implementing these recommendations, is ensuring that persons with a master's degree in science receive adequate basic engineering training, and the course work now includes provision for specialising in distinct subject areas.

Low capacity Utilisation of Railway Units

678. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the various production units of the Railways are running at 40 per cent of their capacity;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to identify the causes of low capacity utilisation; and

(c) what are the criteria adopted for setting up new production Units?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Setting up a new Production Unit on Railway Sector depends on the requirements vis-a-vis availability of capacity of the particular product subject ultimately to availability of resources.

कालका और शिमला के बीच सवारी और माल गाड़ियों के लिये स्टेशन स्टाफ

679. श्री कृष्ण बत्त सुलतानपुरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कालका और शिमला के बीच चलने वाली सवारी गाड़ियों और माल गाड़ियों के समय में परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है और क्या स्टेशन-स्टाफ की संख्या कम कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) किन किन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अन्य राज्यों के लिये इमारती लकड़ी, सब्जी आदि की बुकिंग की जाती है तथा तथा उन स्टेशनों से गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी वार्षिक आय हुई?

रेल मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जन):

(क) और (ख) 11 के० एस०/12 के० एस० पासल एक्सप्रेस के कम लोकप्रिय होने के कारण इसे 15.8.82 से रद्द कर दिया गया है तथा इसके फलस्वरूप इस खंड पर 1 के० एस०/8 के० एस० गाड़ियों के समय में परिवर्तन किया गया है। लेकिन 1.10.82 से 1 के० एस०/18 के० एस० गाड़ियों का समय पहले जैसा दिया गया था। कालका शिमला खंड की रात की पारी बन्द हो जाने के कारण, 200-250 रु. वेतनमान के प्लाटइंमैन के 2 पद और 330-560 रु. वेतनमान के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के 10 पद कम कर दिये गये हैं।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

ऐसे स्टेशनों के नाम (कालका-शिमला खंड) जहां लकड़ी, सब्जियों आदि की बुकिंग की जाती है, तथा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन स्टेशनों से हुई वार्षिक आमदनी इस प्रकार है:—

क्रम सं०	स्टेशन का नाम	वार्षिक आमदनी		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
		रु०	रु०	रु०
(क) लकड़ी				
1. समर हिल		6,13,643	6,75,580	11,67,099
2. शोगी		11,15,621	15,60,107	14,07,511
3. मंपुर (हिमाचल)		2,67,430	3,25,518	2,84,318
(ख) सब्जियां				
1. शिमला		2,27,310	1,62,754	98,695
2. जतोग		81,422	41,923	95,270
3. तारा देवी		2,100	2,430	3,640
4. शोगी		26,593	28,101	38,479
5. कथलीघाट		25,385	23,262	18,893

1	2	3	4	5
6.	कच्च	2,137	2,698	3,438
7.	कडाघाट	1,23,001	91,192	92,584
8.	सलोघडा	37,157	38,764	47,728
9.	सोलन बूवरी	4,412	7,432	15,024
10.	सोलन	18,709	1,39,275	1,39,024
11.	बडोंग	6,375	6,853	7,123
12.	कुमार हट्टी	29,120	22,389	23,748
13.	धर्मपुर हिमाचल	37,921	40,556	39,460
14.	जाबली	4,034	4,005	5,920
15.	कोटी	—	80	682
16.	सोनवारा	—	182	543

Supply of Enriched Uranium from France

680. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
 SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:
 SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
 SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHE-
 KARA MURTHY:
 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
 JEE:
 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
 SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
 SINGH:
 SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
 SWAMI INDERVESH:
 SHRI SATYA NARAYAN
 JATIYA:
 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:
 SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
 SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN:
 SHRI NGANGOM MOHEN-
 DRA:
 SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MAD-
 HUKAR:
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
 SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA:
 SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
 SHRI CHITTA BASU:
 SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-
 VATE:
 SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN
 SINHA:
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
 SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
 SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
 SHRI B.D. SINGH:
 SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHEHA:
 SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADA-
 SAN NADAR:
 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
 PATIL:
 SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA:
 SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
 AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any agreement
 between India and France to supply enriched
 uranium to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently
 talks were held between India and France

to resolve differences on safeguards for the proposed supply of French enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) No, Sir;

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The talks with France are not yet concluded and Government are not in a position to give details at this stage.

Allocation of Wagons to Synthetic Chemicals, Bareilly

681. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Chairman, Railway Board there are 10,000 wagons lying idle for want of traffic;

(b) if so, the reasons why industrial units like Synthetic and Chemicals, Bareilly got only 50 per cent of the coal wagons out of the authorised allocation of wagons by concerned authorities;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to non-allotment of wagons many industrial units in the country are producing just 50 per cent of the installed capacity; and

(d) the steps being taken to utilise all the available wagons for transporting essential raw materials like coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir, but the number, however, has now come down to about 4,000 wagons.

(b) The Railways are lifting all the coal made available at the rail heads and wagons supplied are not being fully utilised. The overall demand being more than the actual availability of coal made available for loading at rail heads, the industries enjoying lower priorities as

compared to steel plants, power houses, railways, cement and fertilizer plants are getting 25 to 50 per cent of their requirement by rail depending on their respective priority and the month to month availability of coal in coalfields.

(c) The Railways are not aware of the actual performance of the industrial units.

(d) A meeting was convened by the Secretary (Coordination) Cabinet Secretariat on 22-7-1982 and the various concerned Ministries were advised to offer more traffic to the Railways with a view to reducing the number of wagons lying idle. The Zonal Railways have also been directed to make efforts and capture traffic which is at present moving by road.

Weigh Bridges at Railway Stations

682. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many railway stations have weigh-bridges;

(b) number of weigh-bridges actually being utilised to weigh wagon-loads;

(c) total goods-load per year which is not actually weighed under Railway arrangements and charges for which are accepted on the basis of "senders' weight accepted";

(d) what percentage of goods load in container-service is not weighed by Railways; and

(e) estimated loss of revenue to railways per year due to non-weighment of goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) About 280 railway stations have been provided with weigh-bridges.

(b) Excepting the weigh bridges which are under repair at any point of time and those which could not be utilised for operational reasons, all other weigh brid-

ges are being utilised for weighment of wagon load traffic;

(c) This information is not available as statistics of traffic accepted on the basis of senders weight are not maintained.

(d) Freight charge for commodities carried in containers is fixed on the basis of their load-ability as determined by test weighments in accordance with the prescribed procedure. The need for weighment of containers does not, therefore, arise.

(e) It is not possible to estimate the loss of revenue due to non-weighment of goods since statistics of goods not weighed are not maintained.

Bill on Capitation Fees

683. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4238 on 5th August, 1982 regarding legislation against charging of capitation fee and state whether Government have taken steps to bring the Bill before the current Parliament session?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Steps are being taken to introduce the Bill in the Parliament as early as possible.

Maintenance of Steam Engines

684. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that recently several trains were unduly late in Samastipur-Khagaria and Samastipur-Darbhanga section of North Eastern Railways due to break down of steam engines while running; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government for proper upkeep and maintenance of steam engines to avoid frequent break down and

to ensure smooth and uninterrupted service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During the period 1-9-82 to 27.9.82, there has been only one case of engine break-down on Samastipur-Khagaria Section. There was no case of engine-break-down on Samastipur-Darbhanga during this period.

(b) As a rule it is ensured that all engines are maintained in good fettle and are in proper working order by preventive maintenance schedules. Special emphasis is paid to locomotives assigned to work passenger/trains.

Loss to Railways due to rain and flood

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the loss suffered by the Railways due to heavy rains and floods in the country during this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The loss to the Railways on account of heavy rains and floods has been assessed at Rs. 6.7 crores approximately.

Incentives for Family Planning

686. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Private and Public Sector units which offered more incentives by way of interest free loans, Gifts and other rewards, the family welfare programmes amongst the workers of those

units, have picked up note worthy pace;

(b) whether Government are aware that in these units because of incentives, even the conservative people who were not inclined for Family Planning, also came forward for Family Welfare; and

(c) if so, whether Government would review the policy with regard to incentives so as to make the family welfare programmes speedier and more acceptable?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Precise information in this respect is not available with the Government.

(c) The question of incentives and disincentives for controlling population growth is under review.

Capital's Ring Railway

688. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the capital's much published ring railway, which was expected to take away a sizable load from the roads of the fast spreading metropolis, has failed to live up to the expectations;

(b) if so, the average number of passengers who travelled by these trains upto 15 September, 1982; and

(c) new steps taken by Government to ensure full utilisation of services by the commuters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Ring railway service has been introduced only recently on 15-8-1982. It is therefore, too early to make an assessment of the popularity or otherwise of this service

as also to make any financial analysis. However, ways and means of securing better coordination between the ring railway service and other road transport are receiving active consideration of the Government. The average number of tickets sold in a day is approximately 2,300.

Failure of BCG vaccination to control T.B. and new vaccination to cure T.B.

690. **SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:**

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

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

(a) whether according to a study conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research over a period of seven and a half years has shown that BCG vaccination does not provide any protection against tuberculosis;

(b) if so, whether the World Health Organisation and the Centre for Disease Control, United States Public Health Service have conducted similar studies in this regard;

(c) if so, outcome thereof;

(d) whether there is a proposal to find any new vaccination to cure tuberculosis; and

(e) if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). According to a joint study made by the Indian Council of Medical Research the World Health Organisation and the United States Public Health Services in the Chengalpattu district of Tamil Nadu, vaccination with BCG did not provide protection against bacillary forms of tuberculosis in persons above the age of five years during a seven and a half year follow up period. The study did not, however, investigate the value of BCG in providing protection against tuberculosis in children be-

low 5 years of age, who are otherwise liable to suffer from serious forms of tuberculosis.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Voluntary premature retirement sought by professors of Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi

691. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the number of Professors who left the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi seeking voluntary premature retirement during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to look into their grievances, if any, and to remove the same; and

(d) steps envisaged to check this trend and to provide job satisfaction to the Professors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Eight Professors of Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi have sought voluntary retirement during the last two years.

(b) All the officers have retired voluntarily on personal reasons.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

National permits for trucks to Harijans

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to grant 2,400 National Permits for trucks to Harijans in the country during the current year;

(b) whether Banks have agreed to give loans upto 80 per cent to the Harijan National Permit holders in order to own trucks; and

(c) whether similar facilities to the Scheduled Tribes of the country is not contemplated at the moment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (c). Allocations of national permits to State Government are not made on annual basis. In 1980, the Central Govt. had increased the total number from 8300 to 16600 for allotment of national permits by State Transport Authorities. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 provides for reservation of permits in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the ratio similar to that applicable for recruitment to public services.

(b) Loans are given by the banks for purchase of truck chassis in accordance with their policies.

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

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

(क) रेलवे के प्रत्येक डिवीजन में इस वर्ष रेलवे सुरक्षा बल में कास्टेबलों से इंस्पेक्टरों तक की श्रेणी में कितने-कितने स्थानान्तरण किये गये ;

(ख) रेलवे के प्रत्येक डिवीजन में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण किया गया ;

(ग) प्रत्येक डिवीजनल रेलवे में (क) और (ख) भाग में उल्लिखित दोनों श्रेणियों में स्थानान्तरणों के परिणाम-स्वरूप स्थानान्तरण भत्ता, सामान (लेगेज) पास, स्थानान्तरण पास और यात्रा भत्ता के रूप में कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(घ) क्या ये स्थानान्तरण अपरिहार्य थे, यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार का विचार रेलवे सुरक्षा बल में स्थानान्तरणों के परिणाम-स्वरूप वित्तीय भार को कम करने के लिये अन्य कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(ङ) क्या स्थानान्तरण पर किये गये व्यय को रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को सेवा शर्तों में सुधार करने के उपयोग में लाया जा सकता था, यदि नहीं तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्यविभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मलिकार्जुन)

(क) से (ङ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पट्ट पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Supply of nuclear fuel by USSR for Tarapur

694. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during her recent visit to USSR the Prime Minister had taken the opportunity of discussing with the Soviet Government the question of supply of nuclear fuel for Tarapur Atomic Power Station;

(b) if so, what was the outcome of the talks;

(c) whether the Soviet authorities offered any other assistance to India for the better functioning of this atomic plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) D is not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Leprosy patients in Madhya Pradesh and assistance sought from international agencies

695. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SWAMI INDERVESH:

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

(a) whether there are about one lakh leprosy patients in Madhya Pradesh who have been indentified in a recent survey;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have approached the Central Government for assistance from International agencies for effective prevention of leprosy; and

(c) if so, what is reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Till end of June 1982, about 89000 leprosy patients have been brought under treatment in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The Madhya Pradesh Government have submitted a scheme seeking International aid which, inter alia, provides for intensification of the Leprosy Control Programme in the State. The Scheme is presently under technical appraisal.

Closure of Government School for the Blind at Kingsway Camp, Delhi.

696. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing discontent among the inmates of the Government School for the Blind at Kingsway Camp Delhi and its unofficial closure in the first week of August, 1982; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to assess the functioning of the School and if so, the result thereof and the measures taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) In the first week of August, 1982, students of the Government School for the Blind Boys, Kingsway Camp, Delhi did not attend the classes to press their demand for separation of the hostel for the college going blind students from the hostel for the school boys. A decision has been taken to shift the college boys to a new building which is expected to be ready by 15 October, 1982. The school is now functioning normally.

Appointment of task forces of Leprosy and Blindness Control Programmes

697. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has recently appointed three task forces of experts for the effective implementation of the national leprosy and blindness control programmes;

(b) if so, how the task forces will implement these programmes;

(c) whether the State Governments have been given any directions to implement these programmes effectively; and

(d) if so, by when the task forces would achieve their goals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) Action Groups of leading Experts are being set up to assist in effective field level implementation of the National Programmes of Leprosy, Tuberculosis and Control of Blindness. These Action Groups will interest with State and

U.T. Government organisations concerned with implementing these programmes.

(c) and (d) These National Programmes have been included in Government's new 20 Point Programmes and specific State and U.T. wise targets have been formulated for the year 1982-83. It is envisaged that the Action Groups will play a catalytic role in the attainment of these targets.

698. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many acres of Railway land is in possession of Railways throughout the country and how many acres of it is being utilised and for what purposes;

(b) the total income therefrom;

(c) whether Railway Board has taken sufficient care of the land in its possession; and

(d) if not, how many acres of Railway land has been encroached or grabbed by others and what action has been taken against them?

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

Adoption of acupuncture system in Government Hospitals

699. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Report of the Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee stating that "Acupuncture" method has been successful in curing asthma, piles, spondylitis, frozen joints and other ailments;

(b) whether the Acupuncture Association of India has appealed the Government to recognise and accept this tested method in India;

(c) whether Government would consider opening of acupuncture system in Government Hospitals, particularly in rural areas as a safer and cheaper method of treatment;

(d) whether Government would consider giving financial assistance to train Doctors and para-medical staff for Acupuncture; and

(e) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the proceedings of WHO sponsored Inter-Regional Seminar on Acupuncture in Beijing in 1979 and if so, reactions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The General Secretary of the All India Dr. Dwarakanath S. Kotnis Memorial Committee has written to the Govt. advocating efficacy of the Acupuncture therapy.

(b) As per available records no such request has been received in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) Govt. have no such proposal under consideration at present.

(e) The proceedings of the WHO sponsored Seminar on Acupuncture in Beijing in 1979 are not available in the Ministry.

Travel Agents resentment against Indian Railway (Amendment) Act

700. DR. K. S. BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great resentment among the travel agents against the recently amended Indian Railways Act which deprived them of their normal business of purchasing tickets and reserving seats and berths for travel by trains;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Act conferred special powers on petty

functionaries of the Railways and constables; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no resentment amongst authorised and recognised travel agents. The amended Indian Railways Act has not deprived them of their normal business. However, some unauthorised and unrecognised self-styled travel agents have filed petitions in courts against the Indian Railways Amendment Act 1982 challenging its constitutional validity.

(b) No. It brings the offences under Sections 114 and 114A of the Indian Railways Act 1890 under the purview of Section 131 of the same Act.

(c) Since the cases are subjudice, the decision of the courts has to be awaited.

Promotion Avenues for T.B. Health Visitors

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

(a) promotion avenues of T. B. Health Visitors in Delhi who play important role in Tuberculosis Eradication Programmes;

(b) whether there is any selection grade for T.B. Health Visitors and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is stagnation in the service of T.B. Health Visitors and they do not get any promotion to the next higher post even after reaching at the maximum of their pay-scale;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to lay down a uniform policy for better promotional avenues of these employees keeping in view their hazardous field

duty in T.B. clinics throughout the service, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There are no promotion avenues for T.B. Health Visitors working under Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) Selection Grade posts are given for the T.B. Health Visitors under the rules of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) to (e). There are no promotional avenues for this category of posts. However, they are appointed to the Selection Grade posts created for this category. Also, T.B. risk allowance at the rate of Rs. 10 is given to T.B. Health Visitors in various Chest Clinics/Hospitals working under T.B. Control office in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

कोयले की कमी के कारण रेल गाड़ियों का रद्द किया जाना

702. डा० सुदूरहमण्ड स्वामी :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयले की अनुपगलव्धता के कारण अनेक रेल गाड़ियां रद्द कर दी गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं तथा कितनी गाड़ियां रद्द की गई हैं और और कितनी-कितनी अवधि के लिये रद्द की गई हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :
(क) और (ख) : याती गाड़ियों (जोड़े में) की अधिकतम और न्यूनतम संख्या, जो अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1982 में कोयले की कमी के कारण अलग-अलग

अवधियों के लिये रद्द रहीं, इस प्रकार थी :—

महीना	अधिकतम संख्या	न्यूनतम संख्या	
अगस्त, 1982	216	29	
सितम्बर, 1982	186	28	

Continued supply of Entrovioform

703. SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has asked a multinational company to continue the supply of 'Entrovioform' a drug which has been associated with paralysis and blindness and manufacturers have acknowledged it; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Government have not sent any such communication.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of Ernakulam-Alleppey Line to Kayam Kulam

704. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction work of extending the Ernakulam-Alleppey line to Kayam Kalam will be started; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Urgency Certificate for Rs. 1.40 crores has been sanctioned in April 1982 and the work has been taken in hand.

Amount spent of Development of Railways in Uttar Pradesh

705. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total amount out of Budget of Railways invested in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years for the development of railways lines as against other State:

(b) whether Government are aware that the allocation in Budget for Uttar Pradesh is not in proportion to other States;

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

(d) what steps Government propose to take with a view to bringing about parity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Allocation of funds in the Railway Budget for development of Railway Lines is not made State-wise or Region-wise, but is made Zonal Railway-Wise. Therefore, the amount spent in development of railway lines in Uttar Pradesh can not be correctly identified and or compared with those for other States.

Uttar Pradesh is served by Northern, Central, Western, Eastern, and North Eastern Railways. Some of the major projects are spread over the adjoining states also a for example the gauge conversion of Barabanki-Samastipur section from M.G. to B.G. which was executed during the recent past, covered vast areas of both U.P. and Bihar.

The investment in the projects for the development of railway lines located in U.P. and partly in the adjoining States during the last 3 years, including that expected in the current year, are of the order of Rs. 80 crores as against a total investment of about Rs. 460 crores for the entire country.

रोजगार प्रधान माध्यमिक शिक्षा

706. श्री उमाकांत मिश्र :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या कम करने की दृष्टि से सरकार उन छात्रों को हाई स्कूल से आगे पढाई न करने देने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेंगी जो पढाई में कमजोर होते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या माध्यमिक शिक्षा को अधिक रोजगार प्रधान बनाने के लिये शीघ्र कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) (क) और (ख) : स्कूली शिक्षा की $10+2$ पढ़ति के अन्तर्गत कक्षा 10 को प्रथम सातिक स्तर में माना जाता है। कक्षा 10 तक की शिक्षा को व्यापक आधार वाला तथा अधिक कार्योन्मुख बनाया गया है ताकि जो छात्र इस स्तर पर शिक्षा छोड़ देते हैं अधिक रोजगार योग्य बन सकें। $10+2$ स्तर पर विविध पाठ्यक्रमों दोनों शैक्षणिक तथा व्यवसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था की गई है। ये स्तर उन छात्रों के लिये सातिक हैं जो आगे शिक्षा जारी रखना नहीं चाहते अथवा नहीं रख सकते। छात्रों को अधिक रोजगार योग्य बनाने तथा उच्च शिक्षा पर भार को कम करने के उद्देश्य से इस स्तर पर अन्य बातों के साथ साथ व्यवसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों पर जोर दिया गया है।

शिक्षा को और अधिक रोजगारोन्मुख बनाकर इन तथा अन्य उपायों का आशय शिक्षित बेरोजगार की समस्या से कारगर हो से निपटाना है।

Passengers carried by private buses under DTC

707. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private buses plying under DTC carry lesser number of passengers than what the DTC buses do thereby causing a loss of 27 paise per kilometre;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken to check the leakage of DTC revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). Due to the differences in lay out between DTC and P.O. buses, the total number of passengers carried by the latter is less than DTC's own buses. The losses are caused because the rate of payment to P.O. buses is higher than their earnings.

(c) With a view to check any leakages, the DTC has employed special squads to check ticketless travels on buses.

दिल्ली में परिवहन की समस्याओं संबंधी विशेषज्ञ दल

708. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्री रत्न सिंह राजदा :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में परिवहन की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये एक विशेषज्ञ दल का गठन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को उक्त दल को रिपोर्ट उस बीच प्राप्त हो गयी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सोताराम केसरी) :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने अभी हाल ही में अपने परिचाल क्षमता में सुधार संबंधी विशेष अध्ययन करने के लिये सेंट्रल इनस्टीट्यूट आफ रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट से अनुरोध किया है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

बड़ो लाइन को बीकानेर तक बढ़ाना

709. श्री कुमाराम आर्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हनुमानगढ़ में और सूरतगढ़ के बीच बनाई जा चुकी बड़ी लाइन को बीकानेर तक कब तक बढ़ाया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य की ओर ध्यान दिया है कि बीकानेर तक बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण के बाद श्रीगंगानगर-सूरतगढ़, लूपलाइन का सम्पर्क जो बीकानेर, जोधपुर और गुजरात की तरफ की मोटर लाइन है, समाप्त हो जायेगा, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप माल की ढुलाई में कठिनाइयां पैदा हो जायेंगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन कठिनाइयों की दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्यविभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन)

(क) सूरतगढ़-बीकानेर खण्ड (182 कि० मी०) का बड़ी लाइन में आमान परिवर्तन एक अनुमोदित कार्य है। अन्तिम मार्ग-निर्धारण संवक्षण प्रगति के अन्तिम चरण में है। सर्वेक्षण पूरा होते ही यह कार्य शुरू कर दिया जायेगा। लेकिन परियोजना की पूर्ति पर्याप्त धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है।

(ख) और (ग). चूंकि आमान परिवर्तन विभिन्न चरणों में प्रगति करता है, इसलिये अन्तर्रिम चरणों में ऐसी कठिनाइयों का सामना आना स्वाभाविक है। लेकिन परिवहन की सुविधायें उपलब्ध रहेंगी, चाहे यानान्तरण स्थल पर आमान बदलना पड़े।

परिवार नियोजन के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति

710. श्री धर्मदास शस्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष के दौरान अभी तक चालू वर्ष के लिए देश में परिवार नियोजन का निर्धारित लक्ष्य किस हद तक प्राप्त कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) क्या भारत द्वारा अपनाए गए परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम की अन्य देशों में भी सराहना की गई है, यदि हाँ, तो उसका विवरण क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) देश में वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लक्ष्य और उपलब्धियां नीचे दी गई हैं :—

तरीके	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि	लक्ष्यों की प्रतिशत
	1982-83	1982-83	उपलब्धि
1. नसवन्दी	4,521,800	869.811	19.2
		(अगस्त, 82 तक)	
2. आई० य० डी० निवेशन	1,512,200	330.416	21
		(अगस्त, 82 तक)	
3. समीकृत प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधक उपयोगकर्ता	6,502,200	3,173,408	48
		(जुलाई, 82 तक)	
4. समीकृत खाई जाने वाली गोलियों के उपयोगकर्ता	503,100	114,503	22
		(जुलाई, 1982 तक)	

(ख) भारत के परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की अनेक देशों में सराहना की जाती है।

**अतिरिक्त रूटों पर सुपर-फास्ट गाड़ियों
का चलाया जाए।**

711. श्री भरसिंह मंत्रालयना: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ऐसे कितने और कौन-कौन से अतिरिक्त रूट हैं जिन पर सुपर-फास्ट गाड़ियों चल रही हैं तथा यात्रियों संबंधी उनकी क्षमता क्या है;

(ख) इन गाड़ियों से कितना राजस्व अर्जित किया गया तथा ये लाभ में चल रही हैं अथवा हानि में; और

(ग) सुपर-फास्ट गाड़ी और मेल-गाड़ी के भाड़े में कितना अन्तर है तथा पैसेंजर गाड़ियों की तुलना में इनके भाड़े में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है?

रेल मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय काय विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मलिकार्जुन):
(क) विभिन्न मार्गों पर चल रही वर्तमान 25 सुपर फास्ट गाड़ियों में से, केवल एक गाड़ी अर्थात् 21/22 आगरा फोर्ट—जयपुर एक्सप्रेस 1982-83 के दौरान अतिरिक्त मार्ग पर चलायी गयी थी। इसमें दूसरे दर्जे की 364 और पहले दर्जे की 30 सीटें हैं।

(ख) राजस्व आय गाड़ीवार नहीं रखी जाती है।

(ग) मूल किराये में कोई अन्तर नहीं है केवल सुपर-फास्ट गाड़ियों के मामले में पहले दर्जे का वातानुकूल कुर्सी यान के लिए 25 रु०, दूसरे दर्जे की शार्थिका के लिए 6 रुपये और दूसरे दर्जे की सीट के लिए 2 रुपये पूरक प्रभार वसूल किये जाते हैं।

Piling of weapon at Diego Garcia

712. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Diego Garcia has been made a regular mill-

tary base by the Government of United States of America and modern chemical weapons had been piled up at Diego Garcia by U.S. Administration which pose an immediate danger to peace in the area of Indian Ocean;

(b) how many other countries are supporting the policy of India that Indian Ocean may remain a zone of peace; and

(c) what is the reaction of the US Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) The island of Diego Garcia, which was initially leased out by Great Britain to the USA for the setting up of a communications facility, has been transformed into a full-fledged U.S. military and naval base. There is, however, no information that chemical weapons have been stock-pilled on the island.

(b) Every year since 1971 the UN General Assembly has been adopting a resolution calling for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace which was adopted in 1971. In 1979, as many as 117 countries supported the resolution. During 1980 and 1981 the resolution was adopted without a vote.

(c) The United States has neither accepted the 1971 UN Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace nor supported the convening of the Proposed Conference in Colombo for implementing the Declaration. Recently, it has called for a re-examination of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and the consideration of a new set of principles that should be embodied in the concept of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

Efforts made by India to end West Asia Crisis

713. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Government of India to bring peace in Lebanon; and

(b) Government's reaction to recent escalation of hostilities by Israel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. ARAHIM): (a) The Government of India has urged immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon in compliance with the relevant Security Council resolutions giving different groups in Lebanon a chance to resolve their own differences and bring about a reconciliation. India is committed to a unified, sovereign and non-aligned Lebanon. Simultaneously, the quest for a comprehensive solution to the West Asia crisis should be pursued.

India is a member of the 9-country Ministerial Committee established at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned Countries in Nicosia in July, 1982 to contact all the Permanent Members of the UN Security Council and others with a view to an early resolution of the Lebanese crisis.

The Government of India has been in close touch with the members of the Non-aligned Movement, the PLO Chairman as well as other world leaders and Governments directly and through diplomatic channels.

(b) Government have strongly condemned the Israeli occupation of West Beirut and have called for immediate cessation of the Israeli aggression and the withdrawal of its forces not only from Beirut but from Lebanon in compliance with all relevant UN resolutions.

Scheme submitted by Madhya Pradesh Government to Centre for Leprosy Control and Assistance Provided

714. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

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

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government's Health Department has submitted to the Centre a programme for leprosy control;

(b) whether the Centre have provided any help in this regard to the Madhya Pradesh Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) other directions proposed to be issued in this regard to eradicate completely the leprosy from Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). As in other States and Union Territories where Leprosy is prevalent, the National Leprosy Control Programme is implemented by the Madhya Pradesh Health Department in that State. During 1982-83, the Government of India have allocated Rs. 26 lakhs as assistance to Madhya Pradesh under this Programme. Government are looking into the recommendations made by the Working Group on Leprosy Eradication headed by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, former member of the Planning Commission in relation to the objective of eradicating leprosy on a time-bound basis. The decisions of the Government on these recommendations will be implemented in Madhya Pradesh as well as other States/Union Territories as part of the National Programme.

Karur-Dindigul B. G. Railway Project

715. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the required land for the Karur-Dindigul B. G. Railway project had been ordered by the Government of Tamil Nadu for assignment to the Railways; and

(b) the present state of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The required land is yet to be assigned to the Railways.

(b) Urgency Certificate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 50 lakhs in

July, 1981. Construction work of parallel B. G. line from Tuticorin to Tirunelveli via Maniyachi was inaugurated on 30-8-1982. and the works on this section have been taken up and are in progress as Phase I (Stage I).

Late running of Kalka Mail and A.C. Express

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

(a) on how many days between the beginning of the last week of August and the third week end of September Howrah-Kalka Mail and Kalka-Howrah Mail and the A.C. Express from Howrah to New Delhi and New Delhi to Howrah were late;

(b) on how many days these were late by more than two hours, more

than 3 hours, more than four hours, more than five hours and more than six hours;

(c) on how many days these were late even more; and

(d) what are the principal reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During the period from 22.8.82 to 25.9.82, 1 Up/2 Dn Howrah-Kalka Mail arrived late at the destinations on 10 and 25 days respectively. 81/103 and 82/104 Howrah-New Delhi A. C. Deluxe Express trains arrived late at New Delhi and Howrah on 23 and 10 days respectively.

(b) and (c). The details are as follows:

Train No.	Late				
	2-3 hrs.	3-4 hrs.	4-5 hrs.	5-6 hrs.	More than 6 hrs.
1 Up Mail	51	21	..	..	..
2 Dn Mail	10	..	1	..	..
81/103 Exp.	5	..	..	..	1
82/104 Exp.	2	1	..	..	1

(d) The main reasons for late running of these trains during this period were Allarm Chain Pulling, law and order problems, bad weather, agitation, accidents, loco failures/defects, power failures, signal and telecommunication failures etc.

Revision of Pay Scales of Delhi Primary School Headmasters

717. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to revise the pay scales of Primary School Headmasters of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and from which date this decision will be implemented;

(c) whether Government are aware that Joint Council of Delhi Teachers have made representations and carried on agitations for the demands of all teachers in Delhi;

(d) if so, their demands; and

(e) steps being taken to take a decision thereon soon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRI P. K. THUNGNON): (a) and (b) It has been decided to revise the pay scales of Primary School Headmasters from Rs. 425-640 to Rs. 440-750. The above decision is to be implemented with effect from 5th September, 1982.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The demands of the Joint Council of Delhi Teachers' Organisations are listed in the statement. The conversion of Rs. 425-640 scale into Rs. 440-750 in the case of Junior Teachers including Headmasters of Primary Schools has been agreed to. The Leave Rules have been liberalised to provide for 10 days Earned Leave at full pay with permission to accumulate leave. A Joint Consultative Machinery has already been approved and necessary notification constituting a Joint Consultative Machinery has also been issued by the Delhi Administration.

The number of selection grade posts have been increased at 20 per cent of sanctioned posts of teachers with effect from 1.4.1981. Previously, only permanent and temporary posts, which were in existence for three years or more, were counted for this purpose.

In addition to the above, a Cadre Review Committee was constituted to find out the reasons for stagnation of teachers and suggest measures for further improving their promotional avenues. On the basis of the recommendations of this Committee, it has been decided to post a Principal and a Vice-Principal in each Senior Secondary School irrespective of the strength of the students in such schools. This decision would result in the creation of a number of posts of Vice-Principals in the Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi as well as in other Union Territories as a result of which, a large number of post-graduate teachers will be promoted to the post of Vice-Principals. This will give substantial relief to many Post-graduate/Trained Graduate/Asstt. Teachers who have been stagnating in their respective grades for a number of years.

Statement

TEACHERS' DEMANDS

- (1) Revision of pay-scales;
- (2) Grant of Selection Grade on completion of 8 years' of service;
- (3) Conversion of Rs. 425-640 scale into Rs. 440-750 scale in case of:
 - (1) Junior Crafts Teachers;
 - (2) Junior Physical Education Teachers;
 - (3) Junior Language Teachers;
 - (4) Junior Domestic Science Teachers;
 - (5) Junior Music Teachers;
 - (6) Junior Dance Teachers; and
 - (7) Headmasters, Primary Schools.
- (4) Provision of earned leave for teachers;
- (5) Grant of medical allowance to all teachers in replacement of the present scheme of reimbursement of medical expenses;
- (6) Provision of Joint Consultative Machinery with statutory powers on the pattern of similar machinery for the Central Government employees;
- (7) Free education for teachers' wards upto University level, including professional courses, such as medical, engineering, etc.;
- (8) Age of retirement to be enhanced to 60 years, extendable upto 65 years, on the pattern of University teachers;
- (9) All the schools in Delhi to be upgraded to 12-year schools on 10+2 pattern of education; and
- (10) Withdrawal of the Hospitals and Educational Institutions Bill, 1978.

Engineering Colleges at Hamirpur

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

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh had forwarded any proposal to Union Government for setting up an Engineering College at Hamirpur during the year 1981-82 or 1982-83;

(b) if so, whether this matter has since been referred to the All India Council for Technical Education for clearance;

(c) if so, the dates when the proposals was received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh and when the matter was referred to the Council; and

(d) the action taken by the Council in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). The proposal of the Himachal Pradesh Government for setting up an Engineering College in the State has been received by the Northern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education in April, 1982 and is at present being examined by the Regional Committee. Further action for obtaining the approval of the All India Council for Technical Education will be taken after the recommendations of the Regional Committee become available.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अधीन प्राइवेट बसों के संचालन से निर्गम को हुई हानि

719. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अधीन प्राइवेट बसों के संचालन से इस वर्ष भी सरकार को हानि हुई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण इस वर्ष कितनी हानि हुई है तथा उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) अप्रैल, 1982 से अगस्त, 1982 की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को किलोमीटरी योजना के अधीन चल रही कुल 491 बसों के प्राइवेट परिचालन से जिनमें 421 स्टैंडर्ड साइज बसें और 70 मिनी बसें हैं, अनुमानतः 96.75 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ है।

Manufacture of High Capacity Crane

720. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any high capacity crane is to be manufactured by the Railways with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Out of 45 Diesel cranes of 140/150 tonne capacity sanctioned so far, 6 cranes are proposed to be imported. Components/sub-assemblies etc. for 6 more shall be imported for assembling in Railway workshop. The manufacture for the balance will be set up in Railway workshop with foreign collaboration.

Loan proposed by SDFC to Shipping Companies

721. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan proposed to be given by the Shipping Development

Fund Committee to the Shipping Companies as a relief package; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) and (b). The Government have not yet taken any final decision on the representation made by the Shipping Industry through Indian National Shipowners' Association for a relief package in the wake of the shipping crisis.

Steps taken to improve the draught in Hooghly Estuary

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

(a) steps taken to improve the draught in Hooghly estuary; and

(b) what steps have been taken for getting 40,000 cusecs of water to save the Calcutta Port?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) A comprehensive scheme has already been sanctioned by Government for improvement of draught in the navigational channel leading to the Ports of Calcutta and Haldia at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.50 crores with foreign exchange component of Rs. 7.50 crores.

(b) The existing agreement between India and Bangladesh, regulating withdrawal of water by India for Calcutta Port through the Farakka Barrage is being reviewed by the Ministry of Irrigation.

Submission of Nanda Committee report

723. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nanda Committee, set up in 1979, to look into the working of the three Government sponsored institutes for Management Studies at

Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Bangalore has submitted its report;

(b) if so, details of the Report; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The main recommendations are:

1. The Institutes should give special importance to basic and applied research and strengthen considerably the fellowship programme.

2. An Academic Committee may be constituted to advise the Board of Governors in all academic and research matters.

3. The training and education of managers for public utilities and services should be included among the objectives of the Institutes.

4. The Institutes should act as Mother Institutes and foster the growth of other management institutes in the country.

5. The Institutes should be declared as "Institutes of National Importance".

6. There should be industry-institute and institute-institute collaboration.

7. Two more Indian Institutes of Management be set up—one in Northern and—the other in Central region.

8. Quality Improvement Programme (QIP) be instituted for management teachers.

9. Expertise in International Management be developed.

10. The concept of management education be broadened by recognising management qualifications in different functional areas and levels

(c) The Government has invited comments from the IIMs for further processing the recommendations.

Reduction in grant to Kerala University

724. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) year-wise allotment of amount to Kerala University for the last 3 years; and

(b) the reasons why the grant to Kerala University has been reduced when the number of students there has increased this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission does not sanction grants to Kerala University on the basis of year-wise allotment. Grants are sanctioned by the Commission for implementation of the development programmes submitted by the University and approved by the Commission. During the last three years beginning with 1979-80, the University was sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 39.15 lakhs, 35.35 lakhs and 50.09 lakhs respectively. There has been no reduction in the payment of grants for approved programmes.

Alleged Directions by Delhi Municipal Corporation to Doctors not to Declare Malaria Cases

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation directed the doctors and dispensaries not to declare malaria cases even if the blood tests confirm the presence of the disease; and

(b) if so, what steps the Ministry has taken to locate much gross irres-

ponsibility and to prevent its recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindi Correspondence Course

726. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindi lessons are given in different languages in the Hindi Correspondence Course of Central Hindi Directorate; and

(b) if so, the names of such regional languages?

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

(b) Tamil, Malayalam, Bengali and English.

Budge-Budge Namkhana Project

727. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when will the sanctioned Budge-Budge Namkhana Project begin to be constructed; and

(b) the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The planning Commission have been approached for giving formal clearance to this project, and the same is awaited. Action will be taken as soon as the clearance is received from the Planning Commission.

Train Accident between Khatkhal and Salchapra

728. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gauhati-Silchar Barak Valley met with an accident on 4 September, 1982 between Khatkhal and Salchapra;

(b) if so, details of casualties because of this accident;

(c) whether enquiry was conducted on the cause of the accident; and

(d) if so, details of the enquiry report?

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

(b) In this accident, 3 persons sustained grievous injuries and 5 simple injuries.

(c) and (d). The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Gorakhpur has held a statutory inquiry into this accident. His report is awaited.

Proposal for Incentives to Indian Shippers

729. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any proposal for giving incentives/aid to Indian Shippers to utilise our shipping lines which have suffered due to world-wide recession; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Cancellation of Purna-Adilabad mixed Train

730. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the last few days mixed train between Purna-Adilabad was cancelled;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to rise in State transport bus rates the people are inconvenienced due to cancellation of this train; and

(c) if so, when Government contemplate to resume this train?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Out of 2 pairs of passenger trains running on Purna-Adilabad section, one pair was cancelled from 6-7-82 due to coal shortage. This has already been restored from 23-7-82.

Trading in Destitute Children

731. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the population of destitute children in India according to 1971 and 1981 Census;

(b) the figures of destitute children sent abroad during the last ten years;

(c) whether Government are aware of the report published in British tabloid "The Mail" dated 21 August, 1982 regarding hundreds of unwanted babies allegedly being transported from Calcutta slums to the homes of adoptive parents in the USA with each such infant going at approximate \$ 3,840;

(c) whether Government are also aware of the Bombay High Court ruling dated 22 July, 1982 turning down the petition filed on behalf of foreigners who wished to be appointed guardians of a group of Indian children;

(e) what concrete steps Government propose to take in this regard; and

(f) whether this is part of an International racket in child trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHR P. K. THUNGON): (a) No count of destitute children was taken in census of 1971 and 1981.

(b) The figures are not available. Such cases are decided by the competent courts.

The Ministry has made efforts to get information from Courts, but the information was available only from some courts. According to this available limited information, 881 children were given as wards to foreign guardians in 1979 (Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Pondicherry), 305 in 1980 (Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Pondicherry) and 554 in 1981 (Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. That Judgement relates to 'ordinary residence' of the child and the 'jurisdiction' of Court in the context of inter-state transfer of children.

(e) So far alleged 'sale' of children is concerned, an enquiry was made by the Government of West Bengal on the request of Central Government. No evidence of sale of Indian Children to foreigners has come to the notice. The enquiry revealed that these cases were legal court cases under Guardians and Wards Act, 1890. So far as inter-state transfer of Children is concerned, the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development has been asked to make a study.

(f) Does not arise.

Persecution of Foreign Nationals in U.A.E.

732. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report in the "Indian Express" of 24 August, 1982 to the effect that foreign nationals were being persecuted in U.A.E.;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made from Mr. K. Joseph Reddy who has returned from U.A.E. and made the allegation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) No, Sir. However, the Embassy of India in Abu Dhabi and the Consulate General of India in Dubai were in regular touch with the UAE authorities as well as with Shri K. Joseph Reddy during his internment. All possible assistance was extended to him. Enquiries have also been made into other allegations made by Shri Joseph Reddy.

(c) Some foreign nationals in the UAE, including Indians, have been arrested on charges of incomplete or lack of proper travel documents. The Indian Embassy and the Consulate General invariably extend all assistance in expeditious processing of their cases by taking them up with the UAE authorities.

As regards some Indian nationals arrested on December 29, 1981, the Indian Embassy and Consulate officials had promptly visited them in the jail. Some of the people were found to hold complete and valid documents. This was immediately brought to the notice of the Government of UAE with the result that such Indian nationals were released on 15th January, 1982, on production of representations from

their sponsors with whom they were employed.

पदोन्नत प्रधानाध्यापकों का अपने कार्य पर उपस्थित न होना

733. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के विद्यालयों में पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान पदोन्नति प्राप्त प्रधानाध्यापकों तथा उप-प्रधानाध्यापकों की संख्या क्या है तथा उनमें से कितने अपने कार्य पर उपस्थित हुये;

(ख) कितने प्रधानाध्यापक तथा उप-प्रधानाध्यापक तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय से एक ही स्थान पर कार्य कर रहे हैं और उनका स्थानान्तरण नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) ऐसे प्रधानाध्यापकों तथा उप-प्रधानाध्यापकों के नाम और उनके तैनाती के स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध

उन प्रिन्सिपलों तथा वाइस-प्रिन्सिपलों की सूची, जिनके विरुद्ध शिक्षायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

ऋग सं०

नाम तथा पदनाम

नियुक्ति का स्थान

- श्री सी० के अग्रवाल, प्रिन्सिपल
- श्रीमती सरोज पाल, प्रिन्सिपल
- श्री जे० सी० मेहता, प्रिन्सिपल
- श्री श्रीपाल सिंह, प्रिन्सिपल

- रा० बाल सी० से० स्कूल, झील, कुरंजा।
- रा० बालिका सी० से०, स्कूल सराय रोहिल्ला।
- रा० बाल० सी० से० स्कूल वैस्ट पटेल नगर-2
- रा० बाल० सी० से० स्कूल नं० १ आर के० पुरम, नई दिल्ली।

विद्यालयों में अनियमिततायें बरते जाने की शिकायतें दर्ज की गई हैं?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा स्मारक कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुगंन) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान 62 प्रधानाचार्यों तथा 121 उप-प्रधानाचार्यों को पदोन्नत किया गया था। जबकि सभी प्रधानाचार्यों ने अपना कार्यभार संभाल लिया है केवल 6 उप प्रधानाचार्यों ने अभी तक कार्यभार नहीं संभाला है।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार 144 प्रधानाचार्य तथा 36 उप प्रधानाचार्य पिछले 3 वर्ष से अधिक समय से एक ही स्थान पर कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा उनका स्थानान्तरण नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) ऐसे प्रधानाचार्यों तथा उप-प्रधानाचार्यों के नामों की सूची संलग्न अनुबंध में दी गई है।

क्रम सं०

नाम तथा पदनाम

नियुक्ति का स्थान

5. श्रीमती एन० डी० चौधरी, प्रिन्सिपल

6. श्री ओ० पी० आहुजा, प्रिन्सिपल

7. श्री जगदीश सिंह, वाइस-प्रिन्सिपल,

8. श्रीमती एन० खोसला, वाइस-प्रिन्सिपल,

9. श्रीमती एस० चूध वाइस-प्रिन्सिपल

10. श्री नारायण सिंह, वाइस-प्रिन्सिपल,

रा० बालिका सी० से० स्कूल नं० १
शक्ति नगर।

रा० बाल० सी० से० स्कूल सिविल
लाइंस, दिल्ली।

रा० बाल० माध्यमिक स्कूल, मांडल
टाउन, दिल्ली - १

रा० बालिका सी० से० स्कूल बी०
ब्लाक, कालका जी, नई दिल्ली।

रा० बालिका सी० से० स्कूल
सुलतानपुरी, दिल्ली।

रा० सह-शिक्षा मा० स्कूल महराम-
नगर, नई दिल्ली।

उन अधिकारियों की सूची जिनके विषद् अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई लम्बित है।

1. श्री जी० एन० श्रीवास्तव, वाइस-प्रिन्सिपल,

2. श्री प्रताप सिंह, प्रिन्सिपल,

3. श्री के० सी० गुप्ता, प्रिन्सिपल,

रा० सह-शिक्षा मा० स्कूल, नजफगढ़
नई दिल्ली।

रा० बाल० सी० से० स्कूल, पहाड़
गंज नई दिल्ली।

रा० बाल० सी० से० स्कूल राणा
प्रताप बाग, दिल्ली।

रिक्त पदों का भरा जाना

734. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
रेल मंत्री मह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1980 के बाद से
भारी संख्या में रेलवे कर्मचारी सेवा
निवृत्ति के प्रार्थी रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1980-81,
1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान,
वर्षवार कितने कितने रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने
सेवा निवृत्ति का अनुरोध किया है;

(ग) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारियों की सेवा
निवृत्ति से प्रति वर्ष रिक्त होने वाले पदों
में से दस प्रतिशत पद भी भरे नहीं जा
रहे हैं;

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

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा रिक्त पदों को कब
तक भर देने की संभावना है?

रेल भंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग
में उप मंत्री (श्री मलिकार्जुन) : (क) से
(ङ), सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और
सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

ऐसे कर्मचारियों को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता जिनकी पदोन्नति अवश्य हो गई है।

735. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को छूता करेगे कि :

(क) क्या भारी संख्या में रेलवे कर्मचारी पदोन्नति अवश्य हो जाने के कारण अपने-अपने ग्रेडों में रुपए हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा रेलवे-ऐसे से कर्मचारियों को संख्या क्या है;

(ग) क्या लिपिक ग्रेड-एक के कुछ कर्मचारियों को 3500 रुपये की प्रति माह की वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन सभी कर्मचारियों को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का है, जिनकी पदोन्नति अवश्य हो गई है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में तथा संतदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मलिनकाजुन)

(क) और (ख) कुछ ऐसे उदाहरण हैं जहाँ कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारी अपने ग्रेडों में अवश्य हो गए हैं जिसका कारण कर्मचारियों के अपने ग्रेड के अधिकतम पर पहुंचना अथवा अगले पदोन्नति को संभावना तत्काल उपलब्ध न होता है।

(ग) रेलों पर ग्रेड 1 के कलर्कों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता को कोई योजना नहीं है। बहरहाल, जटिल तथा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण किस्म का कार्य कर रहे वरिष्ठ कलर्कों ग्रेड 1 के कलर्कों को 3500 रु. प्रति माह विशेष बोनस दिया जाता है।

(घ) और (ङ) जो कर्मचारी अपने ग्रेड में अवश्य हो गये हैं उनके लिये अन्य केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू समान योजना के अधार प्रवरण ग्रेड की एक योजना रेलों पर पहले से ही प्रचलित है और जहाँ निर्धारित मानदंड की पूर्ति होती है वहाँ बहुत सी कोटियों के लिए प्रवरण ग्रेड पहले ही स्वीकार किये गये हैं।

Report of Task Force on Problems of Sub-Standard and Spurious Drugs

736. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of task force set up to go into the problems of sub-standard and spurious drugs has been received by the Government;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions made; and

(c) if not, when the report is expected?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The report of the Task Force is expected shortly.

Air Conditioned Train for Tourists

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

(a) whether it is a fact that railway is going to introduce a fully Air-conditioned train for the tourists desirous of visiting places of Buddhist interest;

(b) if so, the names of the places which are likely to be covered by that train;

(c) what are the facilities to be provided to the passengers;

(d) whether such train will also run for other historical and religious places; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Calcutta-Gaya-Varanasi-Gorakhpur (for Lumbini and Kushinagar)—Calcutta.

(c) Facilities for stay catering arrangements on and off the train and sight-seeing arrangements in Deluxe Buses.

(d) Not for the present.

(e) Does not arise.

Hospitals in India having Dialysis Machines

738. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the names of the Government hospitals in India which are having dialysis machines to help the patients to live longer?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): A statement showing the information, in so far as is available, is attached.

Statement

DIALYSIS FACILITIES

Assam	1. Medical College, Gauhati.
Bihar	1. Patana Medical College, Patna. 2. Telco Hospital, Jamshedpur. 3. Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.;
Gujarat	1. Civil Hospital (B.J. Medical College), Ahmedabad.
Haryana	1. Medical College, Rohtak.
J & K	1. S.M.G.S. Hospital, Jammu. 2. Govt. Medical College, Jammu. 2, S.M.H.S. Hospital, Srinagar.
H.P.	1. H.P. Medical College, Simla.
M.P.	1. Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal. 2. G.R. Medical College, Gwalior. 3. Kasturba Hospital, Bhopal (BHEL).
Maharashtra	1. K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay. 2. B.R.L. Nair, Hospital, Bombay. 3. I.T.M.G. Hospital, Bombay. 4. T.N. Medical College, Bombay. 5. J.J. Group of Hospital Bombay. 6. B.J. Medical College, (Sassoon Gen. Hospital) Pune. 7. Medical College Hospital, Nagpur.
Andhra Pradesh	1. Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad. 2. King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam. 3. Genetic Institute, Hyderabad.

<i>Kerala</i>	1. Medical College Hospital, Trivandrum. 2. Medical College Hospital, Calicut. 3. Kottayam Medical College Hospital, Kottayam.
<i>Orissa</i>	1. V.S.S. Medical College, Burla, Sambalpur. 2. S.C.B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack. 3. M.K.G.C. Medical College, Berhampur. 4. Ispat General Hospital, Rourkela.
<i>Punjab</i>	1. Rajendra Hospital, Patiala. 2. S.G.T.B. Hospital Amritsar.
<i>Rajasthan</i>	1. S.M.S. Medical College Hospital, Jaipur.
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	1. Govt. General Hospital, Madras. 2. Govt. Stanley Hospital, Madras 3. Southern Railway Headquarters Hospitals, Madras. 4. Govt. Royapettah Hospital, Madras. 5. Govt. Erskine Hospital, Madurai.
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	1. J.N. Medical College, Aligarh. 2. Jhansi Medical College Hospital, Jhansi. 3. Banaras Hindu University (Institute of Med. Sciences), Varanasi. 4. K.G. Medical College Hospital, Lucknow. 5. G.S.V.M. Medical College Hospital, Kanpur. 6. S.N. Medical College Hospital, Agra.
<i>West Bengal</i>	1. S.S.K.M. Hospital, Calcutta. 2. Calcutta Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.
<i>Karnataka</i>	1. Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

UNION TERRITORIES

<i>Delhi</i>	1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. 2. Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi. 3. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi. 4. Lok Nayak J.P.N. Hospital, New Delhi. 5. G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi. 6. Army Hospital, Delhi-Cantt.
<i>Goa</i>	1. Goa Medical College Hospital, Goa.
<i>Pondicherry</i>	1. J.I.P.M.E.R., Pondicherry.
<i>Chandigarh</i>	1. P.G.I., Chandigarh.

कुण्ठ रोगियों के बारे में राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण

739. क्वास्वास्थ्य श्री राम विलास पासवान : श्रीमती प्रभिना दण्डवते : और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की छूटा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुण्ठ रोगियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) पूरे संसार में कुण्ठ रोगियों को कुल संख्या क्या है,

(ग) कुण्ठ रोग के फैलने के क्या कारण हैं,

(घ) कुण्ठ रोग उन्मूलन के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ङ) क्या इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा कोई राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, और यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) 1971 की जनगणना पर आधारित अनुमानों के अनुसार देश में कुण्ठ रोगियों को कुल संख्या लगभग 32 लाख थी ।

(ख) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन कुण्ठ रोग विशेषज्ञ समिति की 1977 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार विश्व में कुण्ठ रोगियों की अनुमानित संख्या 120 लाख है ।

(ग) कुण्ठ रोग लैप्रा-बैसिलस से होता है । यह रोग कुण्ठ के संक्रामक रोगियों के निकट सम्पर्क से फैलता है ।

(घ) और (ङ) यह वर्तमान वर्तमान चुनिंदा सर्वेक्षणों और स्वेच्छा से रोगियों को रिपोर्ट देने पर आधारित है । कोई राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

Reorientation of Health Care System

740. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire health care system in the country is being reoriented;

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

(c) what special attention is being given to villages?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The salient features of the reorientation of health care system are:

(i) Greater emphasis on preventive and promotive aspect of Health;

(ii) Reorientation of medical education and training of medical workers;

(iii) Full involvement of institutions having only 'curative' functions at present, into delivery of preventive and promotive aspects of health services;

(iv) Greater involvement of voluntary organisations and participation of the community in the delivery of Health services.

(c) The main features of expansion of health services in rural areas are:—

(i) Providing one *health guide* for every 1000 population and at least one trained *Dai* in every village.

(ii) Providing a sub-centre and one male and one female Multipurpose Worker for every 5000 rural population in general and for every 3000 population in tribal and hilly areas.

(iii) Upgrading existing rural dispensaries into subsidiary health centres and subsequently into Primary Health Centres (P.H.Cs) and establishing new P.H.Cs. so as to have one Primary Health Centre for every 30,000 rural population in general and for every 20,000 population in tribal and hilly areas.

(iv) Providing facilities for treatment in basic specialities at upgraded Primary Health Centres/Community Health Centres to be established for every one lakh of rural population.

The integrated health services cover among other things provision of maternal

and child health, immunisation and family welfare services, control of communicable diseases, prophylaxis against Vitamin 'A' deficiency and anaemia, health, education and patient care at the primary health centres. These are intended to serve all sections of the population.

Oil Tanker

741. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oil tankers operating under the Shipping Corporation of India at present;

(b) whether additional oil tankers could be fruitfully deployed in the coming years; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C.M. STEPHEN): (a) At present, Shipping Corporation of India has got 17 Crude Oil Carriers (including two Very Large Crude Carriers and eight Product Carriers). Apart from these oil tankers, three ore/oil carriers and seven ore/bulk/oil carriers are also deployed by Shipping Corporation of India occasionally for carrying oil either in Indian Oil Circuit or in cross trade.

(b) and (c). To meet the increasing transportation needs of Indian Oil Industry, additional units of oil tankers would be required to be added to the fleet of Shipping Corporation of India. Shipping Corporation of India has submitted a proposal for acquiring two medium range Product Tankers and the same is being examined. S.C.I. has also taken steps to acquire a few large range tankers during the next two years.

Expenditure of the Ring Railway in Delhi

742. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the electrification of the Ring Railway and the building-up of other necessary infrastructure in the Capital;

(b) whether its viability was examined and its present average daily earnings;

(c) whether for want of connecting bus service and its high fare structure, the Ring Railway has not become popular; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to make this project a viable proposition and popular with the Delhi commuters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The total expenditure incurred so far on the electrification of the Ring Railways and the building up of other necessary infrastructure in the capital is Rs. 30 Crores.

(b) to (d). Ring Railway service has been introduced only recently on 15-8-82. It is therefore, too early to make an assessment of the popularity or otherwise of this service as also to make any financial analysis. However, ways and means of securing better coordination between the ring railway service and other road transport are receiving active consideration of the Government.

Execution of Calcutta Metro Railway Project

743. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) The progress made so far in the execution of the Calcutta Metro Railway Project;

(b) when are the trial runs likely to be started and the project completed; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the project upto now and what steps are being taken to eliminate any delays in the execution of the project which is likely to escalate the cost further apart from adding to the difficulties of the Calcutta commuters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Overall progress of work upto August 1982 is 34.8 per cent.

(b) Trial runs of prototype coaches have already commenced with effect from 29-9-1982 and are continuing. Target date for completion of project as a whole is 1987.

(c) Total expenditure incurred upto August 1982 is Rs. 142 crores. To ensure completion of the project by the target date proper monitoring is being

done at Railway Board's level and close liaison maintained with the State Government by the Metro Railway administration.

News Item 'Effluent Recovery Racket Exposed'

744. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI BALKRISHAN WASNIK:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Effluent recovery racket exposed' appearing in the "Times of India", New Delhi dated the 18 September, 1982;

(b) if so, the facts of the case and total loss caused to the Public Exchequer by this racket;

(c) the action taken against the delinquent officials; and

(d) the preventive measures taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes.

(b) A soap factory at Sewri has a licence from Bombay Port Trust to discharge its only effluents into Hazi Bunder Fish Wharf Basin. Bombay Port Trust enters into contract with private party, offering the highest bid for removal of the effluents. The contract for the year which ended on 23.7.82 was awarded to M/s. Haji Soap Works, Bombay for a sum of Rs. 2418. When the Docks Department of the Bombay Port Trust invited sealed tenders for a fresh contract, nineteen tenders were received and during the processing of the tenders one of the lower tenders seems to have been tampered with and raised to Rs. 4,01,000 from Rs. 1,01,000. The Docks Manager, Bombay Port Trust passed orders that the tenders may be discharged and open auction held, advising all the nineteen tenderers to participate in the auction. Accordingly a public auction was held and the highest bid received was for Rs. 6 lakhs. Since the hike in the offer received from earlier amount of Rs. 2418 per year to Rs. 6

lakhs was intriguing, Bombay Port Trust decided that it was not in the public interest to confirm this auction and orders were issued to cancel this auction. Bombay Port Trust has also allowed the previous contractor to remove the oil sludge on a month to month basis under the terms of the old contract. It is not possible to quantify the loss on this account.

(c) On complaint by an aggrieved tenderer, a case under Sections 417-511-468-471 read with 120B of the I.P.C. has been registered by the General Branch, Crime Branch, C.I.D., Bombay. Shri P.S. Rangnekar, Docks Manager, Bombay Port Trust was arrested on 20-9-82 and was released on bail on the same day by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, 28th Court, Esplanade, Bombay. However, he was placed under suspension with effect from 27-9-82.

(d) Steps to prevent at source the discharge by industrial units of effluents in the Bunder basin are under consideration of Bambay Port Trust.

News Item Captioned 'When Intern Aborts in Dehumanised Hospital'

745. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'When Intern aborts in dehumanised hospital' appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 12 September, 1982;

(b) if so, whether he got the matter investigated and fixed responsibility for causing such a mishap;

(c) whether in other Central Government hospitals in the Capital, viz. Safdarjung and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, such cases of Departmental Heads taking more than 12 hours duty at a stretch by the Junior Medical Officers under verbal orders are in abundance;

(d) whether to avoid any complaint, no duty rosters or attendance registers are being maintained in some of the Departments in these hospitals where Medical Officers could mark their attendance and time of arrival and departure and every thing is done under verbal orders; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter has been looked into. The Intern concerned was granted leave whenever the same was applied for. The question of fixing responsibility does not arise as there has been no lapse.

(c) No.

(d) Duty rosters and attendance registers are maintained in the hospitals.

(e) Does not arise.

Construction of a Crude Oil Discharge System at Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour

746. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for the construction of a crude oil discharge system at the Visakhapatnam outer harbour has been approved recently; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the estimated cost alongwith the Capital investment?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C.M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes.

(b) The details of the estimated cost of the scheme are as follows:—

Rs./Crores

Estimated Cost: 26.53

Capitalised Interest: 2.40

Total 28.93

Foreign Exchange Component: 1.65

Out of Rs. 28.93 crores, the share of Visakhapatnam Port Trust would be Rs. 20.02 crores. The balance of Rs. 8.91 crores would be borne by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

Production in Coach Factories

748. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coaches manufactured in the factories are far less than the proposed production;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the reasons for short production;

(c) whether Government are considering to establish another coach factory in the country; and

(d) if so, where and when and the amount allocated for the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. There has been no shortfall in manufacture of coaches in the Railway Sector. However, there has been some shortfall in manufacture of coaches in the coach factories in Public Sector.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Yes.

(d) Government has in principle accepted the need to set up a new coach manufacturing factory within the Railways. Detailed Project Report including location survey is now being prepared. Decision on location will be taken only after the Report is ready. The Project is likely to cost about Rs. 80 crores.

Statement

Production Unit	1980-81		1981-82	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1. Integral Coach Factory Madras (I.C.F.) . . .	714	720	720	730
2. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore (B.E. M.L.) . . .	270	176	300	300
3. M/s. Jessop & Co., Calcutta . . .	98	26	132	43
Total . . .	1082	922	1152	1073

NOTE: 1. In 1980-81, due to the strike in Public Sector Units, BEML fell considerably short of the target.

2. In 1981-82, while BEML & ICF maintained the targets, Jessops continued to lag behind. This sick unit, which was taken over by the Government is now showing better performance.

Passenger Train Cancellation due to Shortage of Coal

749. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of passenger trains had been cancelled in August and September, 1982 due to shortage of coal for locos;

(b) if so, which Zonal Railways were affected by these cancellations;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Department of Coal has failed to keep its obligations to the Railways in the matter of supply of coal ;

(d) what was the average daily requirement of wagons of coal for passenger traffic in August and September, 1982 and what was the actual receipt from the Department of coal in the same period; and

(e) steps taken to avoid such cancellations in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The maximum number of passenger trains which remained cancelled on any day due to shortage of coal during August and September, 1982 was 216 and 186 pairs respectively.

(b) The Zonal Railways affected by these cancellations were Central, Northern, North Eastern, Southern, South Central and Western Railways.

(c) and (d). Against the daily requirement of 1350 BG four wheeler wagons for passenger and goods services (inter-ministerial target of 1300) the average daily loading during the months of August and September, 1982 (upto 20-9-82) was 1164 and 1331 wagons per day respectively.

(e) A close liaison is being maintained with the Department of Coal and the coal producing authorities to step up availability of steam coal for the Rail-

ways. With improvement in Railways' coal stocks, the number of passenger trains cancelled has come down to 28 pairs as on 29-9-82 as against 216 pairs as on 24-8-82.

P.O.H. of Electric Locos at Kharagpur

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

(a) whether the Railways have a proposal to start Periodic Overhauling of electric Locos in Kharagpur South Eastern Railway workshops;

(b) if so, what are the details of the said proposal; and

(c) when that proposal will be implemented?

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

(b) POH of 40 electric locomotives per annum and special repairs to 8 electric locomotives per annum is proposed.

(c) Capacity for POH electric locomotives is being set up based on all India risings. Where and when capacity is set up will depend on techno-economic and operational factors. No decision has yet been taken as to likely time, this project will be implemented.

Appointment of Retirement Railway Employees

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

(a) whether it is a fact that of late the Railways are appointing casual workers and employees, in many departments, from amongst the retired Railway employees.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Railways will recruit regular workers and employees in place of such casual employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A limited number of retired railway employees are engaged on daily rates in the categories of Typists/Stenographers, Accounts Clerks, Commercial Clerks etc. as on ad-hoc measure pending availability of regular recruits through Railway Service Commissions. The services of such daily rated staff are dispensed with once regularly selected candidates are available.

Diesel Shed at Kharagpur

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

(a) whether Government had proposed to start a diesel shed at Kharagpur and the said proposal had been accepted in the Railway Budget;

(b) in which year was the proposal first mooted and in which year Railway Budget did it first find a place;

(c) the present stage of actual implementation of the said proposal; and

(d) if there has been abnormal delay in starting the implementation of this proposal, the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take to start actual work on this proposal?

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

(b) The proposal was first mooted in 1979-80 for inclusion in the South Eastern Railway's Works Programme for 1980-81. It was approved in the Railway Budget for 1980-81 presented in June 1980.

(c) The abstract estimate for the diesel shed was sanctioned in March 1981. Presently the drawings are under finalisation.

(d) There has not been abnormal delay. However, there were some problems in the actual shed site in view of the very complicated lay out of Kharagpur and Nimpura yards, pattern of traffic in view of the new Steel Plants at Paradeep/Daiteri and Vishakhapatnam etc. These have been resolved and the work will be taken in hand with the finalisation of drawings.

Airy Delhi Transport Corporation Buses

753. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether over-crowding in Delhi Transport Corporation buses particularly in summer is unbearable and unhealthy a practice; and

(b) whether to obviate the above, Government propose to open the portion of the roof, over-head the dryer, close to the destination plate (like that of Tourist Buses) and half-open the wind screen (left of driver) to make the buses more airy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). Overcrowding certainly makes bus-travel uncomfortable particularly during summer. D.T.C. buses however, have cross-ventilation and no change in the present design is contemplated.

Reutilisation of Chassis of Condemned Buses

754. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government propose to re-utilise the chassis of condemned bus after undertaking necessary repair and removal of machine, as a trolley to a new bus, on straight routes, to cope with heavy rush?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM

KESRI): No such proposal is under consideration at present with the Government.

Legislation for Adoption of Indian Children by Foreigners and Sending Children from Calcutta

755. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL, SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY, SHRI SUBHASH YADAV, SHRI NIHIL SINGH, SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE, SHRI NAVIN RAVANI, SHRI V. N. GADGIL, SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHOUDHARY, SHRI CHITTA BASU, SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN, SHRI N. E. HORO, SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA, SHRI JITEN-SAHEB PARULEKAR, SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come across reports in news papers that some agency in Calcutta are carrying on Traffic in babies meant for adoption abroad;

(b) whether Government have fully enquired into the matter to find out whether this was done as a legitimate action and children were really adopted by well-to-do families and taken care of by them or they were simply exported for other purposes;

(c) whether Government would furnish figure of the number of babies that were adopted by foreigners during 1980-81, from the different State; and

(d) whether in order to regulate the adoption of Indian children by foreigners, Government will introduce suitable legislation so that there is no possibility left for traffic in helpless children by unscrupulous people?

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

(b) An enquiry was made by the Government of West Bengal on the request from Central Government.

No evidence of sale of Indian children to foreigners has come to the notice. The enquiry revealed that these cases were legal court cases under Guardians & Wards Act, 1890.

(c) These were not cases of adoption but cases of guardianship under Guardian and Wards Act, 1890. The cases are dealt with by competent courts and government is not a party to court proceedings. Efforts have been made to collect information from the courts, but such information was received only from some courts. According to available limited information, 305 children were given as wards to foreigners in 1980 in 5 States—Karnataka (90), Kerala (18), Tamil Nadu (192), Andhra Pradesh (4) and Gujarat (1); and 554 children were given as wards to foreigners in 1981 in 3 States and one U. T. Maharashtra (368), Kerala (122), Tamil Nadu (61) and Pondhicherry (3).

(d) An adoption Bill 1980 was introduced in Parliament in December 1980.

Issue of Indian Historical Review Banned

756. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAHASHAM:

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Historical Research banned the circulation of a particular issue of the Indian Historical Review, an academic journal; and

(b) if so, the circumstances which led to such a step?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में मलेरिया और जीवाणु ज्वर फलना और सरकारी अस्पतालों में लम्बी प्रतीक्षा

757. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की छुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त/सितम्बर के दौरान दिल्ली में मलेरिया और जीवाणु ज्वर के महामारी के रूप में फैलने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सिव्हे मच्छर मारने के लिए कोटनाशक दवाओं का जो छिड़काव किया जाता था उसे इस तर्क पर बन्द कर दिया गया है कि अब देश में मलेरिया नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस रोग के निदान हेतु प्रत्येक अस्पताल में एक पृक्के सेल की स्थापना की गई है परन्तु अब भी रोगियों की संख्या इतनी अधिक है कि उन्हें दो चार घंटों तक पंक्तियों में खड़ा रहना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस रोग का पूरों तरह से उन्मूलन करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) राजधानी में विषाणु ज्वर महामारी के रूप में नहीं फैला मलेरिया का प्रकोप घटता जा रहा है । कोटनाशक दवाइयों का छिड़काव बन्द नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) नहीं ।

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए राजधानी में राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सभी आवश्यक उपायों को देज कर दिया गया है । मलेरिया वाहकों

तथा डेंगू वायरस के वाहकों, दोनों पर प्रभावकारी फार्गिंग आपरेशन और लार्वानाशक उपाय जैसे मच्छररोधी उपायों को राजधानी में बड़ा दिया गया है । राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बुखार वाले रोगियों के खून के नमूने लेना, उनकी जांच करना और पाजिटिव रोगियों का मूल उपचार करना जैसे नियरान वाले कार्य तेज़ कर दिये गये हैं । सरकार तथा स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा चलाई जा रही स्वास्थ्य संस्थाओं को मलेरिया रोधी-एनेलजिक तथा एन्टी पायरेटिक दवाइयों का पर्याप्त स्टाक दे दिया गया है ।

जेहलम एक्सप्रेस के महिला डिब्बे में डकेती

758. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

श्री छांगुर राम :

श्री बी० एन० गाडगिल :

डा० ए० य० आजमी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की छुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जेहलम एक्सप्रेस के महिला डिब्बे में सशस्त्र डकैती पड़ी थी तथा उस घटना में एक महिला की हत्या हो गयी थी ;

(ख) इस मामले में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यदाही की है और क्या सरकार का विचार कोई मुआवजा देने का है ,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी राशि कितनी है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जो हाँ, परन्तु यह डकैती का मामला नहीं था बल्कि 14.9.1982 को ज्ञालम एक्सप्रेस के महिलाओं के डिब्बे में हुई लूटपाट एवं हत्या का मामला था।

(ख) से (व) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गयी है :-

1. (i) सरकारी रेलवे थाना, लुधियाना में भारतीय दाढ़ संहिता की धारा 392/394/302/34 और शस्त्र अधिनियम की धारा 25/27-54-59 के अधीन एक मामला 286 दिनांक 14-9-32 को दर्ज किया गया था, जिसको जांच की जा रही है।

(ii) इस मामले के अपराधियों का पता लगाने के लिए एक पुलिस निरीक्षक के पर्यवेक्षण में एक विशेष ठल बताया गया है।

(iii) राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस, पंजाब द्वारा रात में चलने वाली सुभो गाड़ियों में, विशेष रूप से महिलाओं के डिब्बे की देखभाल के लिए, सादे कपड़ों में विशेष कर्मचारी तैनात किये जाते हैं।

(iv) रात में चलने वाली डाक एक्सप्रेस और पैसेजर गाड़ियों में राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के सशस्त्र अनुरक्षियों की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(V) रेल मंत्री ने इस मामले को पो. पंजाब के मुख्य

मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है।

2. ऐसे मामलों में रेल प्रशासन द्वारा कोई क्षतिपूर्ति देय नहीं है।

नए रेल सेवा आयोगों का गठन

759. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय का विचार विद्यमान रेल सेवा आयोग के अतिरिक्त कुछ नये रेल सेवा आयोगों के गठन करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या गोरखपुर में भी किसी रेल सेवा आयोग के स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है?

रेल मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) और (ख) अजमेर, अहमदाबाद चंडी-गढ़, जम्मू और श्रीनगर, भूवनेश्वर ज़िले द्वारा और भोपाल में नये रेल सेवा आयोगों की स्थापना की जा रही है। मुजफ्फरपुर में पहले से ही रेल सेवा अयोग है, अतः गोरखपुर में आयोग की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम के अध्यापकों के विरुद्ध सतर्कता के मामले

760. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम के शिक्षा विभाग के उन अध्यापकों का क्या व्यौरा है जिनके विरुद्ध 1978 से अब तक दिल्ली नगर निगम के सतर्कता विभाग को शिकायतें की गई हैं और कितनी शिकायतें सिद्ध हो गई हैं; और

(ख) दोषी अध्यापकों के विरह्व कथा कार्यवाही की गई ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा रसनाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. थुंगन) (क) और (ब) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभी पटल पर यथा शीघ्र रख दी जाएगी।

नार्दन रेलवे यूनियन वर्कर्स की मांग

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नार्दन रेलवे यूनियन वर्कर्स ने 30 अगस्त, 1982 को रेल मंत्री के निवास स्थान पर अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में धरना दिया था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों का व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) उनको पूरा करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मलिकार्जुन) (क) से (ग). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 30 अगस्त, 1982 को कुछ व्यक्तियों ने जो अपने आपको गैर मान्यता प्राप्त उत्तरीय रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ के सदस्य बताते हैं, रेल मंत्री के निवास पर धरना दिया ।

उनकी मुख्य मांगे भी सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों के बराबर वेतन में समानता, सांविधिक बोनस प्रदान करना, अधिक औपत वेतन पर छट्टी के बदले नगद भुगतान, उत्तरीय रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ की मान्यता देना कथित मजदूर विरोधी काले कानून का वापी लेना, रोके हुए अतिरिक्त मंहगाई भत्ते का भुगतान करन, नैमित्तिक मजदूरों को स्थायी करना ट्रेड यूनियन गतिविधियों के लिए कथित दंडों का परिस्थापन करना आदि आदि । इनमें बहुत सी मांग इस प्रकार की हैं जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्म-

चारियों को ध्यान में रखकर जांच की जानी अपेक्षित है तथा केवल रेल कर्मचारियों के संबंध में एक पक्षिय निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सकता ।

रेलों के मंडलीय तथा क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर और रेलवे बोर्ड स्तर पर एक त्रिपक्षीय स्थायी वार्ता तंत्र काम कर रहा है जहां मामलों पर आमने-सामने विचार विमर्श किया जाता है और अधिकतम सम्भव हल निकाला जाता है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों से संबंधित मुख्य मांगों पर संयुक्त परामर्श तंत्र के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय परिषद में विचार विमर्श किया जाता ।

Studies made on Reduction of Terminal Lie-Over Periods of Coaches

762. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPEYEE:

SHRI CHATURBHUJ:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when were the studies made and submitted by the Railway Board's Operation Research Cell regarding reduction of terminal lie-over periods of coaches by changing rake-links so as to maximise utilisation of coaches for train service;

(b) what were Board's decision about them, the steps taken since then and their results as yet, and

(c) zone-wise examples of rake-link changes which have helped to maximise utilisation of coaches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Two studies were conducted by Operational Research Cell of the Railway Board regarding the Coaching Stock Utilisation. One study covered some important terminals of Indian Railways while the

other study covered a few terminals of Western Railway. These studies were taken up in 1978 and completed in 1979.

(b) and (c). Board observed that the first study contained some such conclusions/suggestion which did not lend themselves to improvement by Operational Research methods. Out of the 8 rake links suggested in this study, 7 were found impracticable. One concerning rakes of trains 9 DN/ 10 UP Bombay VT. Madras and 5 DN/ 6 UP Bombay VT. Firojpur, is again examined. Some rake links suggested for revision in the Western Railway study did not appear realistic, but the one pertaining to 39 DN/ 40 UP Bombay Central. Vadodara, 45 DN/46 UP Bombay Central. Vadodara and 41 DN/42 UP Bombay Central. Viramgam has been tried and also found not workable.

Average actual speed of goods and passenger trains

763. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the designed, allowed and booked maximum speeds of the modern track, diesel and electric engines, modern coaches and roller-bearing BOX wagons;

(b) what have been the average actual speeds of goods and passenger trains employing modern tracks, engines, coaches and wagons in the last three years and the current year;

(c) details of steps taken in these years to reduce under utilisation of rolling stock and track due to low actual speeds; and

(d) what average speeds are proposed for the current and the coming years for goods and passenger trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The maximum permissible speed on any section of Railway line is sanctioned in relation to the track structure (viz, rail section, sleeper density, ballast cushion, type of formation and their condition) grades, curves, strength of bridges, standard of signalling etc. It is also different for different types of rolling stock on the same section. The maximum permissible speed, therefore, varies from section to section and for different types of rolling stock and these are incorporated in Railways working time tables. The designed and maximum sanctioned speeds of modern track, diesel and electric engines, modern coaches and roller bearing box wagons are given below:

	Designed speed		Maximum sanctioned speed	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
(i) Modern track	130 to 160 kmph with 60 kg./52 kg. rails concrete sleepers elastic fastenings, 30 cms ballast cushion etc. good formation on curves upto 1:25 curvature on Group 'A' routes, subject to higher standard of maintenance.		130 kmph (on New Delhi—Howrah route) 120 kmph on Delhi-Bombay Rajdhani route.	Modern track is available only in patches, as it is being laid only where renewals are being done and according to availability of material and funds.

1	2	3	4	5
(ii) WDM-4 Diesel Loc.	130 kmph		130 kmph	
(iii) WDM-2	120/105		120/100	
(iv) WAP-1	130 kmph		100 kmph	Being raised to 120 kmph
(v) WAM-4	110/105		110/100	
(vi) ICF all coil coaches fitted with DA/QA valves	130 kmph		130 kmph	With augmented Brake power 16 t Bogies, solid wheels and maintained to a higher standard as per Technical pamphlet C-7807.
(vii) Box wagons fitted with roller bearings	75 kmph		75 kmph	

(b) Overall average speeds including halts (kms per hour) during the last three years have been as under :

Type of Train	Broad Gauge			Metre Gauge		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
E.M.U. . . .	33.8	33.0	32.5	32.4	32.0	31.3
Mail/Exp. . . .	48.3	47.7	47.2	35.6	35.2	35.0
Pass. Trains . . .	26.7	26.7	27.0	24.5	24.3	24.4
Mixed Trains . . .	26.0	25.4	24.8	17.5	18.0	18.6
Average speed of All Goods Trains (all Traction) . .	19.5	19.7	20.8	14.8	15.1	16.1

The average speed of goods trains in the current year (upto July 1982, the latest data available) compared with the corresponding period of last year was as under:

(Kms per hour)
April to July

	1981	1982
B.G. . . .	20.3	21.3
M.G. . . .	16.0	16.3

As regards passenger trains, this is worked out only on annual basis and as such data for 1982-83 are not yet available.

(c) In order to improve utilisation of rolling stock for movement of goods traffic certain new managerial innovations were introduced in the freight operation in the last two years. The innovations included, steps taken to segregate the wagons fitted with roller bearing and brass bearing centre buffer couplers from the conventional type of wagons, to avoid coupler-incompatibility, and their formation into unit trains; formation of Jumbo Rakes with covered wagons and sherpa Rakes with flat BRH type of wagons,

which are higher pay load unit trains for carriage of bulk commodities over longer loads at higher speeds; and to end running of through goods trains, optimisation of loads of goods trains, identification and condemnation of overaged wagons and engines on age-cum-condition basis which are uneconomical for repairs; more and more dieselisation/electrification of track, introduction of close circuit rakes, development of high capacity, high speed wagons known as BOX 'N' wagons etc.

(d) As regards speeds for passenger trains these are worked out periodically and are related to the schedule of these trains. Regarding goods trains the speeds both on B.G. and M.G. have improved from 20.3 and 16.0 to 21.3 and 16.3. As an impact of the innovations enumerated above these speeds are likely to improve further.

Non-availability of blood bank facilities in hospitals of Bihar

764. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that about 80 per cent of the Government hospitals in Bihar have no blood bank facilities with the result that many precious lives which could be saved are lost; and

(b) whether the Central Health Ministry has any proposal to grant funds to start blood bank in Government Hospitals in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) According to information available, 19 blood banks are functioning in Government hospitals in Bihar.

(b) No.

Extending Gour Express upto Katihar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct train between Katihar and Howrah;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is great necessity of a direct Express train between these two stations and there is a continued public demand for this; and

(c) whether it is possible to extend Gour Express presently running between Howrah and Malda upto Katihar so that the problem may be solved for the time being?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). 347/348 Howrah-Katihar Passenger train provides a direct daily service between Howrah and Katihar. Besides this, one partial 3-tier sleeper coach is running between Katihar and Howrah by 165Up/166Dn Janata Express and two coaches viz. one 1st-cum-second class and one 3-tier sleeper coach are also running between Sealdah and Katihar by 43Up/44Dn Darjeeling Mail and connected trains. These arrangements adequately cater to the needs of the travelling public of Katihar and Calcutta.

(c) It is operationally not feasible at present to extend Gour Express upto Katihar due to lack of adequate terminal facilities at Katihar. This will also deprive Malda Town of the only originating Express train.

Problems of Shipping Companies

766. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that atleast 20 shipping copanies are contemplating to declare lay-off in their establishments because of poor liquidity position;

(b) whether it is also a fact that seven shipping companies in the country have already closed down their operation following serious financial crisis; and

(c) what action Government are going to take to ease out the problems of shipping companies?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Government is not aware of any shipping company contemplating lay-off in its establishment due to cash flow problems.

(b) Recently, eight companies have either closed down their operations or gone out of business completely including transfer of vessels to other companies.

(c) Government are considering the representation made by Indian National Shipowners' Association to grant relief to the shipping industry in the face of the recession faced by the shipping industry.

Proposal to achieve growth of earning freight traffic

767. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what policy-action Government propose to take to achieve growth of revenue earning of freight traffic, and reduction of revenue losses in several fields?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): In order to bring about improvement in efficiency Railways introduced certain innovations in October, 1980 in freight operation. This brought about tremendous improvement and loading of revenue earning goods traffic went up considerably. Against 195.94 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic lifted during 1980-81, loading during 1981-82 rose to 221.19 million tonnes. During the current year from April to August 1982, loading achieved is to the tune of 91.29 million tonnes against 86.74 million tonnes during the corresponding period of last year. The improved trend is expected to continue in future as well.

Railways are already taking action to plug any possible losses of revenue by safe transit of goods, intensive ticket checking on passenger carrying trains, as also keeping a watch through its organs like Vigilance and Railway Protection Force etc. Much, however, depends on law and order situation for

which close coordination is maintained with the State Governments and concerned Departments of Government of India.

Supply of Wagons

768. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAS be pleased to state what policy-action Government propose to take to achieve (i) removal of bottlenecks in the supply of wagons to meet the demands of Coal-mines, steel-plants, cement factories, and for movement of foodgrains and other goods; (ii) avoidance of delays in unloading at the points of destinations; and (iii) stoppage of pilferage and other crimes in respect of goods, spares etc?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (i) With the managerial innovations introduced by the Railways the wagons supply position has not only improved considerably but a stage came when Railways had to stable wagons during recent months for want of traffic from various users of railway wagons. Railways are able to offer wagons for carriage of all the traffic that is offered provided the movement is rational N. P.

(ii) The Government have already taken the following steps to avoid delays in the unloading of wagons:

(a) The rates of demurrage Charges were suitably enhanced with effect from 24th January 1981, for the general rail users and with effect from 15th February 1981 for the Steel Plants and Collieries.

(b) Certain important stations have been declared as 'Notified Stations' where Railways are empowered to dispose of goods not taken delivery of within 7 days after termination of transit, i.e. after the expiry of free time.

(c) Railways undertake unloading of wagons, whenever considered necessary, to ensure quicker release of wagons and collect from the consignees the unloading charges at the rates fixed by the Railway before affecting delivery.

(d) A close liaison is maintained with the trade and local chambers of commerce to enlist their cooperation for expeditious release of wagons.

(iii) The Railway Protection Force is making all out efforts to prevent pilferages of goods, spares etc. In its drives, they adopt various preventive measures such as:

(1) Wagons containing high valued commodities like foodgrains, coal, steel, cements etc. when running in block rakes are being escorted.

(2) All important yards, goods sheds, parcel offices, are guarded round the clock by R.P.F. personnel, special attention is being paid to places which are known as black spots.

(3) R.P.F. staff are detailed at vulnerable outer signal, engineering restrictions and ungradientes where trains slow down.

(4) At way side station when loads are stabled, they are guarded by R.P.F. staff.

(5) Intelligence about movement and activities of criminals and receivers of stolen property is collected by Crime Intelligence Branch of R.P.F. and raids are regularly arranged to apprehend criminals and receivers and to recover stolen property.

(6) Dog squads are also being utilised for patrolling yards and arrest of suspects.

(7) Close coordination is made by RPF with Government Railway Police and Civil Police for effectively tackling the problem of thefts and pilferages.

Thefts and pilferages are taking place on Railway, to an extent in which the involvement of some unscrupulous railway employees including R.P.F. personnel cannot be ruled out; but the administration is keeping a strict eye on their activities and deals with them strongly when their involvement is discovered. As a result of the efforts of the RPF, stolen consignments worth about Rs. 44.52 lakhs could be recovered in 1981 with the arrest of 118 R.P.F. personnel, 463 railway employees and 5,170 outsiders. Besides this, 14 notorious criminals/receiv-

ers of stolen railway property were detained under the National Security Act.

Passenger trains punctuality

769. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what policy-action Government propose to take to achieve punctuality of passengers trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Punctuality performance of important Mail/Express trains is watched in the Railway Board's office on day-to-day basis. General Managers are paying personal attention to matters pertaining to punctual running of trains. Staff responsible for loss of punctuality is identified and dealt with suitably. Liaison with concerned State Government is being maintained by various Zonal Railways for arresting the incidence of alarm chain pulling, hose-pipe disconnection and other miscreant activities which are seriously affecting the punctual running of trains.

Functioning of Suburban Trains

770. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what policy-action Government propose to take to achieve improvement in the functioning of suburban trains in metropolitan cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The functioning of suburban trains in Metropolitan Cities viz. Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi has by and large been satisfactory. However, it has not been possible to meet fully the peak demand of commuters' traffic in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, notwithstanding the fact that the number of suburban services run and number of commuters carried daily is one of the highest in the world.

Proposals for introducing additional suburban services have been formulated but their implementation will depend on availability of resources viz. coaches, line

capacity on sections enroute and terminal/maintenance facilities and production of additional Electric Multiple Units.

The punctuality of suburban trains is watched at all levels. Suburban trains are given preference over mail/express trains.

नरोबी में भारतीयों पर अक्रमण

771. श्रीमती किंतोरी तिन्हा :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी :

श्री कूल चन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान नैरोबी में हुए हाल में सैनिक विद्रोह के बाद अनेक भारतीयों को मारने, उनकी सम्पत्ति को लूटने और उनकी आत्मतों को अपमानित करने के बारे में समाचार पत्रों में छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे जान माल की कुल कितनी हानि हुई ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राजव मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) और (ख) कीनिया में 1 अगस्त, 1982 को सरकार का तख्ता पलटने के विकल प्रयास के दौरान और उसके बाद वहां जो बारदातें हुई और जिसकी चपेट में एशियाई समुदाय भी आ गया था, उनकी जानकारी सरकार को है और यह जानकारी उसे नैरोबी स्थित हाई कमिशनर की रिपोर्टों के माध्यम से और समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से भी मिली थी। सरकार के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, कुछ स्थानीय अफ़्रीकियों ने इस विफल आंदोलन के दौरान उत्तम अव्यस्थित स्थिति का लाभ उठाया और “एशियाइयों” की दुकानों आदि को लूटा। भारतीय राष्ट्रकों के घरों को लूटे जाने की भी कुछ घटनाएं हुई लेकिन इसमें

बहुत मामूली नुकसान हुआ था। इस विफल आंदोलन की कोशिश के दौरान कोई भारतीय राष्ट्रिक नहीं मारा गया था। किसी भारतीय महिला को अपमानित करने की कोई पटना तो संकार की जानकारी में नहीं आयी है लेकिन भारतीय मूल की महिलाओं के साथ कुछ घटनाएं हुई हैं।

सवारी और माल रेल गाड़ियों को रद्द करना

772. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1980 से दिसम्बर, 1980, जनवरी 1981 से दिसम्बर, 1981 और फरवरी, 1982 से 30 सितम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितनी सवारी और माल गाड़ियां रद्द की गई थीं,

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे विभाग को, जोनवार, हुई वार्षिक हानि क्या है,

(ग) ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनमें खानों से कोयले के परिवहन के मामले में रेलवे विभाग की असफलता के कारण रेलगाड़ियां रद्द की गई थीं,

(घ) क्या घटिया किस्म का कोयला होने से रेलवे इंजनों के संचालन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा था; और

(ङ) इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या ठोस कदम उठाने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मलिकार्जुन) :

(क) से (ङ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Rail link between Daitri and Keonjhargarh

773. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the construction of second phase rail link of Jakhpura-Banspani line between Daitri and Keonjhargarh has been started;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the target date for its completion?

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

(b) On completion and opening of the line from Jakhpura to Daitri (Phase I) it was found that there was no traffic offering on this line. The Orissa Mining Corporation did not move their iron ore for export via the new railway line initially, and even later the quantity moved was very meagre. It was, therefore, decided not to invest any further amount on phase-II, till the final location survey for the construction of the line from Daitri to Keonjhargarh (Phase-II) is first carried out which is an approved work in 1982-83. On completion of the survey, the report will be examined from all angles, and further action taken in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(c) Not yet decided.

Rail link between Kiribur and Barbil

774. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Orissa has requested his Ministry to provide rail link between Kiribur and Barbil;
- (b) if so, when the rail link is proposed to be provided between the aforesaid two mineral rich places of Orissa; and
- (c) the progress made so far in this regard?

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

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

Return of mentally retarded prisoners

775. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the ten prisoners who had been recently deported by Pakistan have become mental cases because of the long years of torture and brutality suffered by them in Pakistani Jails;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide them with proper medical care to bring them back to normaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (c). Most of the ten Indian detenus released by Pakistan Government were in a very poor state of health. After their repatriation to India on July 20, 1982, all the ten prisoners were admitted to Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital for care and treatment. As a result of this many out of them recuperated sufficiently. They have been given financial and other assistance to proceed to their home towns.

Guidelines for Enrolment of Scheduled Caste Students in Delhi University

776. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by Government for enrolment of Scheduled Caste students in the Delhi University Colleges and institutions of higher learning;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government have made an assessment to know how far the instructions issued are being adhered to by the authorities concerned; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and

(b). The Government and the University Grants Commission have requested all the Central Universities to reserve 20 per cent seats (15 per cent for SCs & 5 per cent for

STs) in all courses offered by them. It was also suggested that wherever a minimum percentage of marks is prescribed for admission to a course, relaxation of 5 per cent marks may be given to candidates belonging to these communities, and if all the reserved seats are not filled, the University might consider further relaxation of marks so that the reserved seats are filled up as far as possible.

(c) and (d). According to information furnished by the Delhi University, the following provisions have been made for admission of SC/ST candidates:—

Courses	Percent- age of seats res- erved for SC/ST	Relaxation in minimum marks for admission
Under-graduate	20%	15% for SCs and 5% for STs. Reservation is inter-changeable. 5% relaxation in marks in all courses except B. Sc. Engineering Courses where 10% relaxation in marks is given.
Post-graduate M.A., M.Com., M.B.A., LL.B/ LL. M.	20%	i) 5% relaxation in marks for SC/ST in B.A courses for M. A., M. Com., M. B.A, ii) 10% relaxation for LL.B/LL. M. courses
M.Sc.	No reser- vation	Weightage of 5% marks is given in the aggregate and in the subject offered for M.Sc
Diploma in Post-Graduate course in Dietetics and Public Health Nutrition, Master of Nursing.	20%	No relaxation in marks.
Medical Sciences		
Post-graduate and Diploma courses	Nil	Weightage of 5% marks of SC/ST for ranking them in the merit list.
Technology		
M.Sc. in Elect/Civil/Mechanical	Nil	Relaxation of 5% marks in minimum eligibility requirements.
Music & Fine Arts		
M.A.	Nil	No relaxation in minimum marks required for eligibility.

The Govt. have again requested the Delhi University to make provision for reservation in the Post-graduate courses in which there is at present no reservation for SC/ST students.

Policy Regarding Dialysis Facilities to Patients in Government Hospitals in Capital

777. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the patients needing dialysis in the Government hospitals in the Capital are denied the facility in view of Government's decision to keep the machines only for the use of patients having a chance of recovery;

(b) if so, what is the basis for such a decision; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government to instal more such dialysis machines in view of the demand?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All main Government hospitals in the Capital have installed dialysis machines for treating acute and chronic cases of renal failure.

1982 में रेल दुर्घटनाएं

778. श्री छृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी: क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1982 में कितनी रेल दुर्घटनायें हुई उसमें कितनी माल गाड़ियां थीं और कितनी सवारी गाड़ियां तथा कितनी हानि हुई?

रेल मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मलिंद्राजुर्ग): जनवरी से अगस्त, 1982 की अवधि के दौरान माल गाड़ियों की 426 दुर्घटनाएं और यात्री गाड़ियों की 194 दुर्घटनाएं हुई। इन दुर्घटनाओं में रेलवे

सम्पत्ति को हुई हानि की अनुमानित लागत लगभग 7.06 करोड़ रुपये है।

Acquisition of Ships from Japan

779. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING & TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the direction of Shipping Development Fund Committee to the Govt. of Tamil Nadu for renegotiating the prices of ships to be acquired from M/s. Hitachi Ship-builders and Engineers Limited Japan, has resulted in a saving of about Rs. 4 crores in the total cost; and

(b) if so, at what price the Tamil Nadu Government are going to acquire these ships now?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) and (b). M/s. Poopuhar Shipping Corporation (an Undertaking of Govt. of Tamil Nadu) has submitted a proposal for acquiring three new Bulk Carriers from M/s. Hitachi Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd., Japan at a price of JY 5350 million (Rs. 21.40 crores approximately) per vessel. Shipping Development Fund Committee while considering the above proposal advised the said Corporation to renegotiate the price with an intention to bring down the prices further in view of the present down-ward trend in the ship prices. Subsequently, the price was renegotiated by the Corporation at JY 5,000 million (Rs. 20 crores approximately) per vessel.

Recommendations of Task Force for Augmentation of Services under National T.B. Control Programme

780. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of examination of the recommendations of the Task Force on specific measures for augmentation of services under the National TB Control Programme has been completed; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Report

of the Task Force has been forwarded to the Planning Commission and is under their consideration.

अतिरिक्त रेल गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए नियन्त्रण

781. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिला : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल यात्रियों की संख्या में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखकर उनके मंत्रालय ने अतिरिक्त रेल गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए कोई नई नीति बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें निर्धारित मानदण्ड क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उत्तमता (श्री मलिनकार्जुन) :

(क) और (ख) गाड़ियां चलाने के सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में कोई नयी नीति नहीं बनायी गयी है। लेकिन, संसाधनों की कमी के कारण, नयी गाड़ियां चलाने में धीरे चलों की नीति अपनाने का निर्णय लिया गया था।

यात्री यातायात की मात्रा में हुई वृद्धि की पूर्ति के लिए, सरकार ने यह विनिश्चय किया है कि भारो कर्षण से हुलाई करके, दोनों और इंजन लगाकर धर्तमान गाड़ियों को अधिक डिब्बे लगाकर चलाया जाये। जहां कहीं व्यावहारिक है वहां गाड़ियों के फेरों में भी वृद्धि की जा रही है।

नई दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच नई गाड़ियां

782. श्री धन्त्य नारायण जटिला : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यात्री यातायात सुविधा के लिए वर्ष 1980-81 के बाद नई दिल्ली और

बम्बई के बीच, वरास्ता मथुरा-कोटा-रत्नालाम-बड़ौदा चलने वाली, शुरू की गई नई रेलगाड़ियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 1980 के बाद उक्त रुट पर वार्षिक यात्री यातायात में भारी वृद्धि हुई है तथा रेल गाड़ियां उस अनुपात में नहीं चलाई गई हैं;

(ग) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को इन्दौर-दिल्ली तथा इन्दौर-बम्बई के बीच नई रेल गाड़ियां चलाने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह नई रेल सेवा कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है?

रेल मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मलिनकार्जुन) :

(क) और (ख). 1980-81 के बाद नयी दिल्ली तथा बम्बई सेन्ट्रल के बीच कोई नयी गाड़ी नहीं चलायी गयी है। इस मार्ग पर यात्री यातायात में हुई वृद्धि की पूर्ति के लिए इस अवधि के दौरान 23/24 जनता एक्सप्रेस, 3/4 फ़न्टियर मेल, 151/152 राजधानी एक्सप्रेस तथा 181/182 सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस के भार में क्रमशः 3, 1, 8 तथा 2 सवारी डिब्बे बढ़ाये गये हैं।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) इस मार्ग की पूर्ति के लिए 1-10-82 से इन्दौर तथा बम्बई सेन्ट्रल और इन्दौर तथा दिल्ली/देहरादून के बीच भी 19/20 देहरादून एक्सप्रेस तथा सम्बद्ध गाड़ियों में 6 शू सवारी डिब्बे चलाये गये हैं।

Unproductive Hours of Diesel and Electric Locomotives of Goods and Passenger Trains

783. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the percentages of (24 hours of a day) of the "unproductive hours" of diesel and electric locomotives of goods and passenger trains separately during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) steps taken for better utilisation of the locomotives;

(c) whether the performance of levels of both diesel and electric locomotives were lower in 1980-81 than what they were in 1969-70; and

(d) if so, reasons of non-improvement in performance in 10 years inspite of increased modernisation of track and rolling stock?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN)

(a) No separate statistics of "unproductive hours" as such is being maintained. However, an indication of the productivity of locomotives could be obtained from the percentage of train and assisting required engine hours to total engine hours for diesel and electric locomotives. The figures for the last three years has been as under:—

	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Pass.	Goods	Pass.	Goods	Pass.	Goods
<i>Diesel Locos</i>						
BG	65	60	66	59	66	57
MG	89	77	89	76	89	75
<i>Electric Locos</i>						
BG	59	56	59	56	59	60
MG	82	73	84	77	82	79

(b) In addition to the control and monitoring at the level of the Zonal Railways, daily operational meetings are held at the Railway Board's level presided over by the Chairman, Railway Board, to evaluate day-to-day developments and to improve utilisation. End-to-end running of

trains has also been introduced to optimise utilisation.

(c) The engine kilometres per day per engine in use, separately for passenger and goods, during 1969-70, 1980-81 and 1981-82, were as under:—

	Diesel				Electric			
	BG		MG		BG		MG	
	Pass.	Goods	Pass.	Goods	Pass.	Goods	Pass.	Goods
1969-70	670	356	446	283	416	340	384	254
1980-81	610	303	541	276	453	274	405	206
1981-82	671	347	554	321	453	355	399	214

(d) Though the performance during 1980-81 has not been as good as that in 1969-70, the figures for 1981-82 are comparable to and in a majority of cases even better than the figures for 1969-70.

Indo-USSR Joint Commission

784. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-USSR Joint Commission was recently held in Moscow;

(b) if so, the names of Indian personnel who took part in this meetings;

(c) the nature of discussions held; and

(d) outcome thereof?

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

(b) A list is laid on the table of the House.

(c) The nature of discussions was cordial and constructive.

(d) The Joint Commission provided an opportunity for indepth review of the entire gamut of Indo-Soviet cooperation in the economic, technological, commercial and scientific fields. Cooperation with the Soviet Union covers important areas and projects in such fields as ferrous metallurgy, non-ferrous metallurgy, Machine, Power, Mining, Oil, Communications Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, Food Processing Irrigation and Science & Technology. The Joint Commission was able to determine the modalities and time schedules for this cooperation and discuss the possibilities of extending it further.

Statement

Names of Indian Personnel who attended the Joint Commission Meeting.

1. Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs

2. Shri M. K. Rasgotra, Foreign Secretary

3. Shri V. K. Ahuja, Ambassador of India to Moscow

4. Shri D. V. Kapur, Secretary, Deptt. of Heavy Industry

5. Shri A. S. Gill, Secretary, Deptt. of Steel

6. Shri R. Ganapati, Secretary, Deptt. of Mines

7. Dr. Arjun Sengupta, Additional Secretary, PMO

8. Dr. J. S. Teja, Additional Secretary, MEA

9. Mr. K. Thomas Kera, Additional Secretary, Min. of Communication

10. Mr. M. K. Mangalmurti, Joint Secretary, MEA

11. Mr. M. S. Ajyar, Joint Secretary, MEA

12. Mr. S. Sundar, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Economic Affairs

13. Mr. P. P. Khanna, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Petroleum

14. Shri S. K. Sarkar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce

15. Shri K. Mishra, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Power

16. Shri T. R. Jayaraman, Adviser, Deptt. of Coal

17. Shri K. P. Balakrishnan, Minister (Political), Embassy of India, Moscow

18. Shri P. K. Banerjee, Counsellor (Commercial), Embassy of India, Moscow

19. Shri Y. N. Bapet, Counsellor, Embassy of India, Moscow

20. Shri P. S. Ram Mohan Rao, 1st Secretary, Embassy of India, Moscow

21. Shri S. C. Mehta, 1st Secretary, Embassy of India, Moscow

22. Shri V. N. P. Sinha, 1st Secretary, Embassy of India, Moscow

23. Shri R. P. Chaurasia, 1st Secretary, Embassy of India, Moscow

Return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius

785. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-KARA MURTHY:

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Government have supported the move of Mauritius Government for returning the Diego Garcia to them;

(b) if so, whether India's decision in regard to this move was conveyed to the Mauritius Government when Prime Minister of India visited that country;

(c) if so, what help India has agreed to provide to them in getting the island back from Britishers; and

(d) whether India was approached by Mauritius Government to take up the matter with the British Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir. Right from the beginnig India has opposed the excision of the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, from Mauritius. The Government of India's consistent policy in this regard has been that the Chagos Archipelago is part of Mauritius and that it supports the demand for the return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius.

(b) During her visit to Mauritius, our Prime Minister reiterated India's full support for Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, which was detached from the territory of Mauritius in 1965 in contravention of the UN General Assembly Resolution on this subject.

(c) In keeping with its policy, the Government of India will support the Mauritian Government's efforts in various world forums to restore their sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago.

(d) No, Sir.

Indians Captured by Israelis

786. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Israel is holding 31 Indians in captivity who were held during the Lebanon War;

(b) if so, whether Indian Embassy in Beirut has provided suitable information on the detained Indians to the International Red Cross Society;

(c) if so, whether they are still there or they have been freed;

(d) what is the total number of Indians who died in the Israel and Lebanon war;

(e) the total number of Indians held by Israel; and

(f) steps being taken to get their release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a), (c) and (e) According to the Indian Embassy in Beirut, out of 41 Indian nationals detained earlier, 34 were released. According to subsequent information provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross, 55 Indian nationals are presently under Israeli detention.

(d) According to available information 4 Indians nationals have died.

(b) and (f). The Government of India had been in touch with the International Committee of the Red Cross to secure the release of the detained Indian nationals. The International Committee of the Red Cross has intimated that 55 Indian nationals detained by Israel would be released within the next few days and arrangements are being made for their return to India.

Proposed Meeting of Chief Ministers on Law and Order Problem in Trains

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Minister proposed to call a meeting of the

Chief Ministers to discuss the law and order problem in trains;

(b) if so, when such a meeting was called last and what were the other subjects discussed in the meeting; and

(c) to what extent the Chief Ministers assured him to strengthen the police departments to check crimes on railway in their respective States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The Minister for Railways had planned to call a meeting of the Chief Ministers of certain States to discuss and order problem and crime on railways, but the meeting could not be held. However, the Minister for Railways addressed demi-official letters to the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh—where the incidence of crime and other law and order problem on the railways was acute—and sought their cooperation and assistance in improving the situation. All zonal General Managers have been advised to keep in close contact with State Chief Secretaries. On the direction of the Minister of Railways, Inspector General/R.P.F., Railway Board also met Inspectors General of Police of these States and discussed ways and means to tackle the problem.

Trains Cancelled in Samastipur-Khagaria and Samastipur-Darbhanga Sections

789. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that normally many trains running on metre gauge lines remain cancelled in Samastipur-Khagaria and Samastipur-Darbhanga section of North Eastern Railway due to shortage of coal and frequent break-down of steam engines; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not maintaining proper coal stock and poor maintenance of steam engines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Out of 10 and 20 trains run on M.G. lines in Samastipur-Khagaria and Samastipur-Darbhanga sections respectively on North Eastern Railway, the following number of trains were cancelled for periods varying from 2 to 31 days due to shortage of coal:—

Month	Samasti-pur-Kha-garia Section.	Samasti-pur-Darbhanga Section
July '82	2	2
Aug. '82.	4	6
Sept. '82	..	2

There was no cancellation on engine maintenance account.

(b) For sometime past the availability of steam coal in the country has not been enough to meet the combined requirements of Railways and Industries. In order to avoid large-scale closure of industries for want of steam coal, Railways impose voluntary cut on their requirements from time to time and resort to cancellation of some less important branch line train services at times.

Extension of Hatia-Patna Express or Muzaffarpur-Dhanbad Maurya Express upto Samastipur or Ranchi

790. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct train service between Ranchi and North Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that either Hatia-Patna Express or Muzaffarpur Dhanbad Maurya Express can establish the connection if extended to Samastipur or Ranchi; and

(c) if so, the difficulty in establishing such a link?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Extension of 27/28 Muzaffarpur-Dhanbad Maurya Express to and from Ranchi has not been found feasible due to lack of coaching stock, line capacity constraints on Muri-Bokaro single line section and also terminal facilities at Hatia/Ranchi.

Likewise, extension of 23/24 Patna-Ranchi Express to and from Muzaffarpur-Samastipur has not been found feasible due to line capacity constraints enroute and also terminal facilities at Muzaffarpur.

Unrepaired Steam Locomotives at Samastipur Loco Shed

791. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many steam locomotives are presently lying unrepaired in Samastipur Loco Shed for want of spares and their identity numbers;

(b) for how long these locomotives have been lying in the shed for repairs; and

(c) the reasons for delay in getting them repaired?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Four metre gauge steam locomotives are waiting for spares at Samastipur Loco Shed. The individual numbers of the locomotives are YP 2533, YP 2020, YG 3057 and YG 3033.

(b) These locomotives have been under repair since 13-2-82, 6-2-82, 31-7-82 and 1-9-82 respectively.

(c) Certain long lead items of loco spares were out of stock. Hence components were cannibalised from these locos to continue the majority of locos in service. Efforts are on hand to expedite stores to release these locos for traffic expeditiously.

Steps to Popularise Family Planning among Industrial Workers during next Two years

792. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken or are proposed to be taken to popularise the family planning among industrial workers during the next two years; and

(b) the grants given to various States for the purpose of these programmes for the above two years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Family Welfare services and population education are provided to the industrial workers through various family welfare centres run by Government/organisational infrastructure established by the Employers/Trade Unions.

National Family Welfare fortnights and Family Welfare months are also organised by the Public Sector Enterprises by undertaking intensive programmes of education and motivation.

(b) Grants to State Governments for the purposes of these schemes are included in the overall assistance provided for Family Planning Plan Schemes to the State Governments. The quantum of assistance is determined keeping in view the trend of expenditure.

Evaluation Report of Programmes conducted on Industrial Workers for Family Planning

793. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation of the programme conducted on industrial workers for family planning has been made;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) details of grant given to private agencies or trade unions in this regard for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The mid-term evaluation of the family welfare projects in the organised sector for promotion

of family welfare programme among industrial workers has been completed and have been found to be satisfactory.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Name of the Organisation	Amount of grant-in-aid released during	
	1980-81	1981-82
	Rs.	Rs.
(in lakhs)		
1. Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay	1.50	..
2. All India Organisation of Employers, New Delhi. . . . .	..	0.80
3. Employers Federation of India, Bombay	0.90	1.75
4. Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad . . . . .	..	3.14

Protocol signed with Hungary for Medicines and Public Health

794. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protocol has been signed with Hungary for 1983-84 for the implementation of the already existing agreement between the two countries in the field of medicine and public health; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The plan of work for implementation of the Agreement on Cooperation in matters of public health concluded in the year 1976 between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Hungarian Peoples' Republic, was signed on 8th September, 1982 at Budapest by the Health Ministers of the two countries.

(b) The plan of work provides for—

(i) exchange of information about the methods of work and results achieved in the field of medical and scientific research, organisation of health services in respective countries as also about significant epidemiological problems influencing the health situation of the two countries;

(ii) exchange of experiences concerning the organisation of preventive and curative health care system in the two countries; exchange of relevant medical and health education literature and general information about conferences and symposia to be held in the respective countries on matters related to public health; and

(iii) exchange of scientists, research workers, and medical doctors etc. working in the field of public health in medical universities, scientific research institutes and other relevant organisations.

Allocation and Expenses on Health and Family Welfare for Rural Population

795. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the programme of Health and Family Welfare for rural population proposed to be taken up during the next two years; and

(b) the allotment for the year 1981-82 and the expenses incurred on rural health programmes during this period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Health and Family Welfare Programmes to serve the rural population, proposed to be taken up in the country during the next two years (1983-85) are as follows:

(i) To establish approximately 21,000 additional sub-centres.

(ii) Extension of the village Health Guide Scheme to achieve the target of 1 guide per 1000 rural population by the end of 1983-84.

(iii) To establish 292 new Primary Health Centres.

(iv) To upgrade 987 existing dispensaries into Subsidiary Health Centres.

(v) To upgrade 106 existing Primary Health Centres into Community Health Centre.

(b) Details of allocations and expenditures during 1981-82 under the Health Minimum Need Programme and the Family Welfare Programme, under rural health Programmes are as follows:

Health Minimum Need Programme	Outlay	Expenditure
1981-82	106.0	103.0
FAMILY WELFARE		
1981-82	74.58	72.59

परिचम एशिया में शान्ति के लिए रूसी योजना

796. श्री रामावत्तर शास्त्री : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोवियत राष्ट्रपति श्री ब्रेजेनेव ने परिचम एशिया में शान्ति स्थापित करने के लिये एक छह सूची योजना का प्रस्ताव किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सोवियत राष्ट्रपति ने 15 सितम्बर, 1982 को एक भाषण में यह प्रस्ताव किया कि मध्यपूर्व में न्यायोचित और स्थायी शान्ति निम्नलिखित छह सिद्धांतों पर आधारित हो सकती है और होनी चाहिए :

पहला, आक्रमण द्वारा विदेशी प्रदेश हथियाएं जाने की अस्वीकार्यता के सिद्धान्त पर दृढ़ता से पालन किया जाये। इसका आशय यह है कि इजराइल ने 1967 के बाद जिन-जिन प्रदेशों पर कब्जा किया है यानी गोलान हाईट्स, जोर्डन का पश्चिमी तट, गाजा पट्टी और लेवनानी प्रदेश अरबों को लौटाएं जाने चाहिए। इजराइल और उसके अरब पड़ोसी देशों की सीमाएं अलंबनीय घोषित की जानी चाहिए।

दूसरा इससे फिलिस्तीन के अरब लोगों को उनके आत्म-निर्णय के अविच्छेद्य अधिकार की और जोड़न के पश्चिमी तट तथा गाजा पट्टी में इजराइली कब्जे से मुक्त होने वाले फिलिस्तीनी प्रदेशों में अपना एक स्वतंत्र राज्य स्थापित करने के अविच्छेद्य अधिकार की व्यावहारिक गारंटी मिलनी ही चाहिए। फिलिस्तीनी सरणार्थियों को संयुक्त राष्ट्र के निर्णयों में उपबन्धित, अपने घरों को लौटने या छोड़ी गई सम्पत्ति का मुआवजा प्राप्त करने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए।

तीसरा, येरूशलम का पूर्वी भाग जिस पर इजराइल ने 1967 में कब्जा कर लिया था और जहां एक प्रमुख मुस्लिम धर्म स्थान है, अरबों को लौटाया जाना चाहिए और उसे फिलिस्तीनी राज्य का अभिन्न अंग बनाया जाना चाहिए। तीनों धर्मों के अनुयायियों को येरूशलम से होकर अपने-अपने धर्म स्थानों पर जाने की गारंटी दी जानी चाहिए।

चौथा, इस क्षेत्र के सभी राज्यों को सुरक्षा, स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व और विकास की पूर्ण पारिस्पारिकता के आधार पर गारंटी दी जानी चाहिए क्योंकि किन्हीं देशों की सुरक्षा की गारंटी किन्हीं अन्य देशों की सुरक्षा को अनदेखा कर के नहीं दी जा सकती।

पांचवा, अरब राज्यों और इजराइल के बीच युद्ध की स्थिति समाप्त की जानी चाहिए और शान्ति की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। इसका अर्थ यह है कि इस संघर्ष से संबद्ध सभी पक्ष, जिनमें इजराइल और फिलिस्तीनी राज्य शामिल हैं, इस बात का वचन लें कि वे एक-दूसरे की संप्रभुता, स्वाधीनता और प्रादेशिक अखंडता का आदर करेंगे और जो भी विवाद उत्पन्न होंगे उनका समाधान शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से बातचीत द्वारा करेंगे।

छठा, समाधान के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय गारंटियां तय की जानी चाहिए और उन्हें स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए, सुरक्षा परिषद या समूची परिषद को ही गारंटीदाता की भूमिका ग्रहण करनी चाहिए।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने सोवियत प्रस्तावों पर गौर किया है। पश्चिमी एशिया की स्थिति के संबंध में अन्य योजनाएं और प्रस्ताव भी हैं। भारत सरकार शान्तिपूर्ण समाधान की दिशा में सभी प्रयासों का स्वागत करती है।

रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान

797. श्री रामायतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार प्रतिवर्ष दुर्गा पूजा त्यौहार से पहले रेलवे-कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान करती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अभी तक बोनस के भुगतान की घोषणा न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार बोनस की घोषणा कब तक करने और कर्मचारियों को भुगतान करने का है?

रेल मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) नेशनल फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन रेलवे मेन और आल इंडिया रेलवेमेन्स फेडरेशन के साथ उत्पादकता सम्बद्ध बोनस के भुगतान के लिए हुए करार के अनुसार, प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए पावर रेल कर्मचारियों को उत्पादकता सम्बद्ध बोनस का भुगतान अनवर्ती वित्तीय वर्ष के 31 अक्टूबर तक किया जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग) 1981-82 के वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए पात्र रेल कर्मचारियों को उत्पादकता सम्बद्ध बोनस के भुगतान के आदेश रेलों को इस हिदायत के साथ जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि भुगतान दशहरा की छुट्टियों से पूर्व कर दिया जाये।

Number of Trains Introduced during last Two Years

798. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state that total number of new Passenger, Express, Mail and Superfast trains introduced during last two years on different routes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): A total of 84 non-suburban trains were introduced in year 1980-81 and 44 in 1981-82. These include trains introduced on broadgauge after conversion from metregauge and also on newly opened sections.

Proposal to introduce Express Trains between Delhi and Puri

799. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce Express trains between Delhi and Puri to be run daily;

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

(c) the details about the rail facilities proposed to be improved between Delhi and Puri?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The frequency of 143/144 Kalinga Express has been increased from one day to 3 days in a week with effect from 1-10-82. 77/78 Utikal Express will run as usual on the remaining 4 days in a week, thus providing a daily service between Puri and Nizamuddin.

The timings of 175 Up Neelachal Express has also been revised to arrive New Delhi at 18.30 hrs. instead of at 21.05 hrs.

New Railway Line in Orissa

800. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the new railway lines proposed to be constructed in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the estimated cost of each of those proposed new lines; and

(c) the details of progress made so far in constructing these new lines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The construction of the following new lines are in progress and will remain so during the 6th Plan period. The construction of these lines will, however, not be completed during the 6th Plan;

(i) Jakhapura-Banaspani (176 Kms) new BG line.

(ii) Koraput-Rayagada (174 Kms), new BG line.

(b) The estimated cost of the above 2 new lines is as under:

(i) Jakhapura-Banspani new BG line: Rs. 39 crores (The estimate is under revision)

(ii) Koraput-Rayagada : Rs. 112 crores.

(c) The first phase of Jakhapura-Banspani BG line, between Jakhapura-Daitari (33 Kms) has already been opened to goods traffic in March, 1981.

The construction of the first phase of the Koraput-Rayagada new BG line, between Koraput and Machiliguda (20 Kms) has been started on urgency certificate amounting to Rs. 5 crores. Land Acquisition Proceedings are in progress.

Electrification during Sixth Plan

801. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to electrify high traffic density routes on priority basis;

(b) if so, the names of such high traffic density routes that are proposed to be electrified during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) the amount earmarked for the electrification of those routes during the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Rs. 450 crores.

(d) All these sections have been approved for being taken up for electrification during Sixth Plan and electrification work is in different stages of progress on these sections.

Statement

Part (b): Following sections are expected to be energised during Sixth Plan period:

1. Gummidiundi-Gudur (Already completed)

2. Gudur-Chirala (Already completed)

3. Kirandul-Jagdalpur-Koraput (Already completed)

4. Koraput-Waltair.

5. Delhi-Mathura.

6. Trivellore-Arakkonam (Already completed)

7. Vadodara-Ratlam

8. Mathura-Jhansi

9. Mathura-Gangapurcity

10. Colliery lines near Chandrapura complex

11. Bina-Jhansi

12. Arakkonam-Jollarpettai

13. Arakkonam-Renigunta-Gudur

14. Gangapurcity-Kota-Ratlam

In addition following sections are also proposed to be taken up for electrification during Sixth Plan period but will be completed in Seventh Plan period.

1. Sitrampur-Mughalsarai

2. Vijayawada-Balharshah

3. Bina-Bhopal-Itarsi

4. Bhusaval-Nagpur

5. Itarsi-Bhusaval

6. Itarsi-Nagpur

7. Bhopal-Nagda

8. Balharshah-Wardha

9. Kazipet-Sanatnagar

10. Bina-Katni-Annupur-Bilaspur

11. Durg-Nagpur

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में रेल गाड़ियों का देर से चलना

802. श्री भीखा भाई :

श्री जगपति सिंह कक्षयन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष में रेलग डियों के देर से चलने का प्रतिशत क्या है;

(ख) रेल गाड़ियों के देर से चलने के कारण प्रतिवर्ष कोयले और अन्य सामग्री को फितनी अधिक खपत हुई और इस पर फितनी लागत आई; और

(ग) उसके लिए पिछले तीन वर्ष में सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को दिए

गए समयोपरि भत्ते का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संतदीर्घ कार्यविभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मलिनकार्जुन) : (क) 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 (अगस्त, 1982) के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर समय न खोने वाली गाड़ियों का समय पालन का प्रतिशत इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	समय पालन का प्रतिशत	
	समय न खोने वाली गाड़ियां	
	ब० ला०	मी० ला०
1980-81	92.8	76.2
1981-82	66.4	73.1
1982-83		
(अगस्त, 1982 तक)	79.7	76.5

(ख) रेलों पर इस प्रकार की सूचना नहीं रखी जाती ।

(ग) गाड़िया के चालन से सम्बद्ध रेल कर्मचारियों को केवल तभी समयोपरि भत्ता देने की अनुमति दी जाती है जब उन्हें निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार पाक्षिक या साप्ताहिक सीमा से अधिक कार्य करना पड़ता है । अधिक समयोपरि भत्ता के भुगतान करने से बचने के लिए जहां तक सम्भव होता है कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि दृढ़ती पर नहीं लगाया जाता । गाड़ियों के देशी से चलने के कारण ऐसे कर्मचारियों को यदि कोई समयोपरि भत्ता का भुगतान किया जाता है तो ऐसे भुगतान का हूँ-बहूँ व्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता ।

के० स० स्था० यो० श्रीष्ठालयों द्वारा सेवित परिवार तथा किंजवे कैम्प क्षेत्र की स्थिति

803. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना श्रीष्ठालय से 2000-2500 परिवारों को आवश्यकता पूरी करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है तथा दिल्ली में ऐसे 46 श्रीष्ठालय हैं ;

(ख) क्या बम्बई, इलाहाबाद और कलकत्ता में प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना श्रीष्ठालय लगभग 4000 परिवारों की आवश्यकता पूरी करता है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि किंजवे कैम्प क्षेत्र में 13391 परिवारों के लिये केवल एक श्रीष्ठालय है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो किंजवे कैम्प श्रीष्ठालय के मामले में ऐसे भेद-भाव के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) उपरोक्त विसंगति कब तक दूर कर दी जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) आमतौर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना का एक एलोपैथिक श्रीष्ठालय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के 2000-2500 परिवारों को सेवाएं प्रदान करता है । दिल्ली में 12 आयुर्वेद श्रीष्ठालयों, 10 होम्योपैथिक श्रीष्ठालयों तथा 2 यूनानी एककों के अलावा 76 एलोपैथिक श्रीष्ठालय हैं ।

(ख) इन शहरों में केवल कुछके श्रीष्ठालय हो ऐसे हैं जिन से लगभग 4000 परिवार सम्बद्ध हैं ।

(ग) से (ङ). हां । मौजूदा किंम्सवे श्रीष्ठालय में, जो लगभग 13400 परिवारों की आवश्यकता पूरी करता है,

भायारह डाक्टर हैं और यह औपचालय दिन में 12 घण्टे कार्य करता है।

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत खोले गये विद्यालय

804. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छह से चौदह वर्ष को आय, के बच्चों के लिए 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, राज्यवार कितने अतिरिक्त विद्यालय खोले गये हैं; और

(ख) उन विद्यालयों में छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है और इसका खर्च कौन वहन कर रहा है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसके प्राप्त हो जाने पर इसे यथा सम्भव सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Super Powers Military Activities in Indian Ocean

805. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: SWAMY INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware that a number of super powers have considerably increased their military strength in the Indian Ocean due to their inner rivalry;

(b) whether Government of India propose to create a powerful world public opinion against the presence of such military super powers;

(c) whether Government propose to convene a Non-aligned countries meeting to discuss this issue; and

(d) what other steps have been taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). Over the years India has continued to draw the attention of the world of the dangers inherent in the great power rivalry in the Indian Ocean and of the need to eliminate great power presence from the Indian Ocean. India has reiterated its firm support for the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of Peace in terms of the UN Resolution of 1971. India has consistently opposed Great Power Military presence in the Indian Ocean which introduces new tensions and conflicts in the neighbourhood and constitutes a threat to peace and stability in the area. Together with other Non-aligned littoral and hinterland States, India is working to preserve the concept contained in the 1971 Declaration. India supports the convening of the Indian Ocean Conference in 1983 to implement the 1971 Declaration. A decision to hold a meeting of Non-aligned countries and to discuss this issue can only be taken by the member countries of the Movement as a whole.

पौष्टिक भोजन की कमी के कारण अन्धायन और अंधे लोगों का सर्वेक्षण

806. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में अंधे लोगों की संख्या के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने ऐसे बच्चे जन्म लेते हैं जो अंधे होते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश मामलों में अन्धायन का कारण पौष्टिक भोजन की कमी होता है; और

(घ) क्या विश्व में अंग्रेजों की कुल संख्या के बारे में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा 1973-74 में देश के विभिन्न भागों में किये गये नमूना सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर आवकलन किया गया है कि देश में लगभग 90 लाख दृष्टिहोन व्यक्ति हैं।

(ख) इसके बारे में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) जो नहीं, यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि देश के दृष्टिहोन व्यक्तियों में से उनके 2 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति हो एसे हैं जो आहार में विटामिन ए की कमी के कारण दृष्टिहोन बने हैं।

(घ) विश्व में 4 करोड़ 20 लाख दृष्टिहोन व्यक्ति होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

Nationalisation of Public Schools

807. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Education Department to nationalise all public schools in the Capital; and

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

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

(b) Question does not arise.

गाड़ियों का देर से चलना

808. श्री राम थारे पनिका : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत दो महीनों से यह एक आम शिकायत है कि गाड़ियां देर से चल रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गाड़ियों को ठीक समय पर चलाने के लिए कोई विशेष उपाय करने का है;

(ग) उत्तर रेलवे में ऐसी गाड़ियों का व्यौरा क्या है जो गत दो महीनों में अपने गंतव्य स्थान पर बिलम्ब से पहुंची और ये कितने-कितने बिलम्ब से पहुंची, और

(घ) इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं तथा क्या सरकार का विचार इन कारणों को दूर करने का है?

रेल मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपर्युक्ती (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क), (ख) और (घ) . जी नहीं। यह सही नहीं है कि पिछले दो महीनों से यह एक आम शिकायत है कि गाड़ियां बिलम्ब से चल रही हैं। लेकिन खतरे की जंजीर खोंचने, बदमाशों की गतिविधियों, होस पाइप अलग करने, दुर्घटनाओं, चल स्टाक की खराबियों, सिगनल की खराबियों तथा अन्य परिचालनिक खराबियों के कारण कुछ गाड़ियां कभी-कभी अवश्य बिलम्ब से चलती हैं।

रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में महत्वपूर्ण मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के समय-पालन पर दिन प्रति-दिन के आधार पर निगरानी रखी जाती है। महाप्रबन्धक गाड़ियों के समय पर चलने से सम्बन्धित मामलों पर व्यक्तिगत रूप से ध्यान दे रहे हैं। समय पालन की उपेक्षा करने वाले कर्मचारियों का पता लगाया जाता है और उनके विरुद्ध उपर्युक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है। खतरे की जंजीर खोंचने, होस पाइप अलग करने की घटनाओं तथा बदमाशों की गतिविधियों पर काबू पाने के लिए विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के साथ सम्झके बनाये रखा जा रहा है।

(ग) पिछले दो महीनों के दौरान समूची उत्तर रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में याडियों तथा गन्तव्य स्टेशनों पर इनके पहुंचने के समय तथा इनके विलम्ब से पहुंचने के समय के ब्यौरे से सम्बन्धित सूचना इकट्ठी करने का कार्य बृहदाकार होगा और जो इस

कार्य के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिवहन के अनुरूप नहीं होगा। दहरहाल, जुलाई, और अगस्त 82 के दौरान उत्तर रेलवे पर समय न खोने वाली मेल/एक्सप्रेस तथा पैसेंजर याडियों का समय-पालन का अलग-अलग मंडल-वार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:—

मण्डल	मेल/एक्सप्रेस	पैसेंजर		
	जुलाई 82	अगस्त 82	जुलाई 82	अगस्त 82
इलाहाबाद	86.3	86.0	84.7	85.8
दिल्ली	94.1	92.1	90.1	86.1
फिरोजपुर	98.9	99.1	99.8	100.0
लखनऊ	81.6	77.7	77.5	71.2
मुरादाबाद	92.3	90.2	95.0	93.8
बोकानेर (द०८०)	98.4	96.7	97.9	99.4
बोकानेर (म००८०)	97.1	97.6	95.0	93.9
जोधपुर	94.9	77.9	81.2	75.6

Reservation Centres in Delhi

809. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU
MALLU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to start reservation centres in different parts of Delhi where reservation of Railway tickets will be done through computers;

(b) whether this has been put into effect and if so, the experience gained;

(c) whether the experiment has achieved the desired results; and

(d) if so, whether such system will be introduced in other big cities?

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

prepared for computerising reservation of seats and berths on trains originating/passing through Delhi. Initially such reservation offices will be located only at Delhi/ New Delhi and the Central Reservation Office near Connaught Place. The proposal envisages locating more reservation offices in several other parts of the city at a later stage.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) This will be considered later.

Annexation of Occupied Area by Pakistan

810. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government have violated the Simla Agreement to integrate the Civil Services of Pak occupied areas of Kashmir with those of Pakistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b). Government are aware of Pakistan's steps in the past of progressively integrate Pakistan-occupied Kashmir into Pakistan, contrary to the provision of the Simla Agreement. Government stand on the subject is well known, viz., the whole of Jammu and Kashmir is constitutionally and legally an integral part of India.

New Device to Prevent Derailment

811. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Railways are preparing to instal a device along the rail tracks to detect carriage axles that are running hot;

(b) if so, full details of the new device which is under consideration;

(c) whether after installing the infra-red hot axle sensing devices, the derailments, accidents can be prevented; and

(d) if so, when the Government are likely to instal such proposed devices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The device known as 'Hot Box Detector' is used to detect hot running bearings of all Rolling Stock. The device is installed near the track at the desired location and as the wagons/coaches etc. run through, the hot bearings are automatically detected. The device can also be made to convey the exact location of wagon or coach to the next station where the same can be detached from the train for attention.

Two numbers of electronic infra red hot box detectors obtained from M/s. Servo Corporation, USA in 1977 have been tried out successfully. It is proposed to obtain more such similar detectors for

extending their application on some intensively worked sections on Indian Railways.

(c) If hot boxes are not detected in time, there are chances of journal breakage, which may also lead to derailments. Thus, this device is of assistance in preventing train derailments due to hot bearings, as potential accident prone wagons/coaches can be detached in time for repairs.

(d) Procurement of the detectors would depend upon availability of funds.

New Guidelines in respect of Minimising Recurring losses of State Road Transport Corporations

812. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the States to put an end to the recurring losses of State Road Transport Corporations;

(b) if so, how much loss has been shown by each State during the year 1981-82;

(c) what new guidelines have been issued in this respect to the States so that it could be minimised; and

(d) reaction of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) to (d). In the Transport Ministers' meeting held on 31.5.1982 a review of performance of the State Road Transport Undertakings was made and the Transport Ministers of States stated that adequate steps were being taken to improve the performance of State Transport Undertakings.

The information available about the losses incurred by the State Road Transport Corporations set up under the R.T.C. Act during the year 1981-82 is at Annexure.

In the National Development Council meeting in March, 1982 the Chief Ministers agreed to set up High Level Committees in their respective States to review the working of R.T.C.s, and take effective measures for their improvement. From the information available, a large number of States/Union Territories have set up such High Level Committees. Central Govt. has initiated the process of monitoring through quarterly performance review meetings.

Statement

Losses incurred by SRTCs during 1981-82

Amount in lakhs of Rupees		
1. Andhra Pradesh	SRTC	1485.86
2. Bihar SRTC		N.A.
3. Calcutta S.T.C.		N.A.
4. D.T.C.		5115.28
5. Durgapur S.T.C.		N.A.
6. Gujarat S.R.T.C.		N.A.
7. Karnataka S.R.T.C.		900.00
8. Kerala S.R.T.C.		N.A.
9. Madhya Pradesh SRTC		675.00
10. Maharashtra SRTC		3155.81
11. North Bengal STC		465.44
12. Orissa SRTC		N.A.
13. Pepsu RTC		N.A.
14. Rajasthan SRTC		N.A.
15. Uttar Pradesh SRTC		267.94
16. Assam STC		N.A.
17. Himachal RTC		N.A.
18. Jammu & Kashmir RTC		74.91
19. Meghalaya Transport Corporation		N.A.
20. Manipur SRTC		46.19
21. Tripura RTC		N.A.

Freight classification of Foodgrains and Pulses.

814. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the freight classification for foodgrains and pulses have been steeply upgraded by the Railways during the last three years;

(b) if so, what was the rise in classification for foodgrains from 30A, during 1974, 1975, 1981 and 1982;

(c) whether this has led to over 75 per cent rise in freight in coarse on foodgrains and pulses and on the supplementary charge in addition are now being levied;

(d) what was the Railway goods freight on 500 quintals of Bajra for 1000 Kms in 1973 and in 1982;

(e) whether this steep rise has led to inflation and rise in price of coarse foodgrains meant for the poor; and

(f) if so, would the Railways revise downwards the freight classification for foodgrains, pulses and other bare necessities meant for the common man?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During the last three years, the classification of grains and pulses was enhanced only once from 1-1-1982 by two classes.

(b) The changes made in the wagon-load freight classification of grains and pulses since 1974 are indicated below:

Date of Change	Wagonload Dix. 'A'	Classification Div. 'B'
1-4-1970	32.5-R	30-A(Spl)
1-4-1975	3.75	35
1-9-1981	37.5-X	35-X
1-1-1	5-X	40-X
1-4-1982	42.5	40

(Note: 'X' indicates that the commodity was exempted from the levy of supplementary charge introduced from 15-7-1980).

(c) In addition to the enhancement effected in the classification of grains and pulses from 1-1-1982, the levy of

supplementary charge, as indicated below, was also made applicable to grains and pulses:

(i) The supplementary charge of 15 per cent introduced from 1-4-1981 and the additional supplementary charge of 10 per cent for leads upto 500 KMs and of 15 per cent for leads in excess of 500 KMs introduced from 1-1-1982.

(ii) The exemption granted to foodgrains from the levy of supplementary charge of 15 per cent introduced from 15-7-1980 was withdrawn from 1-4-1982.

(d) The goods freight for 500 Quintals of Bajra for a distance of 1000 KMs, as on 1-4-1973 and 1-4-1982 are furnished below:

Freight for 500 quintals As on As on of Bajra for a distance 1-4-1973 1-4-1982 of 1000 KMs. Rs. 1,715/- Rs. 5,915/-

(e) The rise in price of coarse foodgrains in not on account of increase in railway freight only.

(f) Does not arise.

Special grants for advancement of Education in Orissa

815. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering to give special grants for advancement of education in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to give special grants to Orissa for advancement of Education. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of assistance to nine educationally backward States for development of non-formal education at the elementary stage, a sum of Rs. 31,88,300 has been released for the year 1982-83 to Orissa Government.

Rail link between Kashmir Valley and rest of the country

816. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Jammu and Kashmir have requested the Centre to provide a railway link between the Kashmir Valley and the rest of the country;

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

(c) the progress made so far in the construction of new line to connect the Cantonment town of Udhampur in the Jammu region with the rest of the country; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken to provide the railway link between the Kashmir Valley and the rest of the country to cope up with the tourist traffic?

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

(b) to (d) Work on the Jammu-Udhampur rail link has been taken in hand on the first 23 Kms. to start with, as part of the overall scheme of providing a rail link in J & K State. The question of taking up Udhampur-Qazigund rail link could be considered only after completion of Jammu-Udhampur line subject to availability of funds. A survey carried out during 1972-73 for an electrified local railway line from Qazigund to Baramulla via Srinagar revealed that the project was not remunerative. Due to scarcity of resources it has not been possible to undertake construction of this line.

DTC bus accidents during 1981-82 and compensation paid

817. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) number of persons, died, injured in accidents involving DTC buses during 1981-82;

(b) total amount paid as compensation to the victims or their families during the above mentioned year;

(c) number of cases in which compensation was not paid within that year, alongwith reasons thereof; and

(d) steps Government proposes to reduce the accidents by DTC buses and also to ensure that the compensation is paid within time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) 179 persons were killed and 1620 persons were injured in accidents involving DTC buses during the year 1981-82.

(b) An amount of Rs. 18.34 lakhs was paid as compensation during the year 1981-82.

(c) Compensation was paid in all cases where an award was given by the Motor Accident Claims Tribunals.

(d) An Accident Committee has been constituted on 28th August, 81 comprising A.D.M. Delhi, Joint Director of Transport, A.C.P. (Traffic), W.M.-I, DTC, A.G.M.(T) A/Cell and senior Security Officer. The terms of reference of this Committee stipulate that it will not only carry out an analytical study of all fatal and major accidents involving DTC buses but also suggest remedial measures. Besides this Committee, there are Division-wise Departmental Accident Committees comprising the Divisional Manager, A.E. and L.W.O. to decide and dispose of minor accident cases in their respective division. The Divisional Committee also meets at regular intervals. Disciplinary action as per rules is initiated against the drivers who are found at fault. In serious cases, the permanent driver involved in fatal accidents is removed from the duty of driving by placing him under suspension for further action. In the case of driver whose services is on retainer or probationary basis, his services are terminated under the rules.

The accident prone drivers are being given Refresher Courses in the DTC Training School.

Payment of compensation depends on the nature of orders of the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal and the payment is made within the stipulated time.

Foreign exchange earned by Indian Railway construction company Limited

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

(a) total amount of foreign exchange earned by the Indian Railway Construction Company Limited (IRCON) during the financial year 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to start production of various other items used in Railways in order to enhance foreign exchange earning by the said Company;

(c) whether Government had received suggestions/representations from Social Organisations/Trade Unions to convert this Ltd. Co. into a Corporation type of Organisation; and

(d) if so, reaction of the Govt. thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The total amount of foreign exchange earned by Indian Railway Construction Company Limited (IRCON) during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 is as under:

1980-81 Rs. 4000

1981-82 Rs. 2.2 crores (direct)

(However, taking the indirect earnings of staff remittances and IRCON's sub-contractors etc, the total foreign exchange earning for 1981-82 will be approximately Rs. 6.2 crores)

(b) IRCON has been set up with the object of taking up construction

of Railway turnkey projects both in India and abroad, and not for manufacture of equipments imported from abroad.

(c) No, but the difference between the two, is hardly of any consequence.

(d) Does not arise.

Failure of national malaria eradication programme

319. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the failure of the National Malaria Eradication Programme;

(b) whether the Government would institute a high powered evaluation team to assess its work and to stop leakage of funds, if any; and

(c) whether one of the most distressing constraints faced by N.M.E.P. during the containment programmes is the lack of funds and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) The Modified Plan of Operations related to the National Malaria Eradication Programme has not failed. In fact, under its impact, the total malarial incidence in the country has come down from 64.6 lakh cases in 1976 to 26.6 lakh cases in 1981. The question of constituting an Evaluation Team to appraise the Programme does not, therefore, arise.

(c) Since 1979, the National Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing of the expenditure as per the approved pattern between the Central and State Governments and adequate funds are being provided by the Central Government against their 50 per cent share.

Inquiry into clash between Security Guards and Jamia Millia Staff

820. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION & CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) name, status and terms of reference of the enquiry officer and enquiry respectively, conducted into the clash between the Security Guards and Jamia Millia Staff during September, 1982;

(b) the outcome of inquiry if completed and punishment awarded in each case; and

(c) if not completed, the time by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi has appointed a Committee consisting of the following to enquire into the alleged clashes between staff and the security guards of the Jamia:

1. Prof. Mushirul Hasan, Proctor and Professor of History.

2. Dr. P. K. Gandhi, Reader and Head of the Department of Social Work.

3. Shri Khalid Saifullah, Headmaster, Jamia Middle School.

(b) and (c) The Committee's work is in progress and the report is expected to be submitted shortly.

Prime Minister's visit to USSR

821. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited Soviet Union during the month of September this year; and

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

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

(b) The discussions provided an opportunity for the Soviet leadership and the Indian Prime Minister to exchange views on a large number of international and bilateral matters. As a result of these discussions, the two sides have a better understanding of each other's viewpoints. The talks contributed to further strengthening and diversification of Indo-Soviet relations.

A copy of the Joint Declaration issued at the end of the summit talks has been placed in the Parliament Library.

Booking of consignments on senders weight from Salt Coutors, Madras

822. SHRI TRILOK CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consignments booked from Salt Coutors, Madras are booked on senders weight to Delhi thereby leaving room for pilferage of Railways revenues through the connivance of the railway staff with the traders;

(b) if so, whether in order to plug this and derive the full revenues, the consignments should be booked on correct weight from the booking office; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof.

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Working of New Delhi goods shed

823. SHRI TRILOK CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that goods unloaded at New Delhi Goods Shed Line No. 37 are not systematically stacked, pilferages take place therefrom, other goods not meant to be kept in Line 37 are stored there, labour provided by the Railways does not help the traders, the road is full of dust and dirt and the platforms are in broken condition; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to streamline the working of the New Delhi Goods Shed and improve its environmental condition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Line No. 37 in New Delhi Goods Shed is nominated for inward full wagon load consignments for general goods which are unloaded by the consignee's labour. By and large, the goods unloaded systematically. No complaint from the Trade has been received during the last six months in regard to pilferage nor has any such case come to the notice of the Railway Administration. Due to congestion in other unloading Lines, at times Quick Transit Service Wagons are also placed for unloading in Line No. 37. Since the consignment are required to be unloaded by the consignee's labour, no labour is provided by the Railways. The road and platforms at New Delhi Goods Shed are intensively used, and are periodically maintained according to the requirements. Cleaning is being done daily for which a Safaiwala has been deployed.

(b) Due to paucity of unloading space, platforms and sheds, steps have been taken to decentralise the traffic comprising of various commodities to other stations in Delhi area where these can be handled.

Allotment of funds for national highways

824. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total allotment for National Highways in the Sixth Plan;

(b) what is the allotment made for the National Highways in various States in 1982-83;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has requested for more allotment; and

(d) if so, details of the request and the action taken by the Government of India on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Rs. 660 crores.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). No request for additional allotment has been received so far. Such demand when received will be given due consideration along with the demands from other States subject to overall availability of funds.

Statement

Allocation of funds to States for National Highway (Original) works in 1982-83.

S.No.	Name of State	Allocation	3
1	2	3	
(Rs. in lakhs)			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	760.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	
3.	Assam	500.00	
4.	Bihar	760.00	
5.	Delhi	660.00	
6.	Goa	100.00	

1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	525.00
8.	Haryana	425.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	300.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	300.00
11.	Karnataka	700.00
12.	Kerala	460.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	770.00
14.	Maharashtra	800.00
15.	Manipur	100.00
16.	Meghalaya	175.00
17.	Nagaland	5.00
18.	Orissa	380.00
19.	Punjab	460.00
20.	Rajasthan	550.00
21.	Tamilnadu	565.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1000.00
23.	West Bengal	750.00
24.	Border Roads Development Board	525.00
Total Rs.		11580.00

Declaration of Cochin-Madurai road and Calicut-Bangalore road as National Highways.

825. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government for declaring Cochin-Madurai Road and Calicut-Bangalore Road as National Highways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) owing to financial constraints, the Government of India are unable to declare any new road as National Highway in any State at present and this applies to the roads in Kerala also.

Expenditure on establishment and medicine etc. in CGHS Dispensaries

826. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) number of Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries functioning in the country State-wise as on 1 April, 1982;

(b) expenditure on establishment and medicines etc. (separately) incurred by the Government during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(c) number of persons covered by the Scheme;

(d) number of doctors, nurses, compounders etc. working as on 1 April, 1982;

(e) total amount of expenditure incurred on the scheme during 1980-81, 1981-82 and current year;

(f) total amount of money received from the persons covered by the scheme during the aforesaid period; and

(g) guidelines for extension of this scheme in various parts of the country and the places proposed to be covered by the scheme during the current year and next two years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Information is given in the statement attached.

(c) 25,66,717.

(d) Medical Officers. 1243

 Pharmacists. 804

 Nurses 275

 Laboratory Staff. 90

(e) 1980-81 1457.04 (Rs. in lakhs)

 1981-82 1826.39 -do-

 1982-83 692.63 -do-

(upto July, 1982)

(f) 1980-81 150.12 (Rs. in lakhs)

 1981-82 173.60 -do-

 1982-83 (Not yet calculated)

(g) Normally CGHS is extended to a new city if there are at least 7500 Central Government employees. The scheme is functioning in 15 cities at present. There is no proposal to extend it to any new city during the current Plan period because the emphasis is to consolidate the existing services.

Statement

(a)	Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total No. of dispensaries. (including Homoeopathy/ISM Units)
1.	Delhi	.	99
2.	Maharashtra	.	46
3.	Uttar Pradesh	.	29
4.	Tamil Nadu	.	13
5.	Bihar	.	7
6.	Rajasthan	.	6
7.	Karnataka	.	9
8.	Andhra Pradesh	.	13
9.	West Bengal	.	14
10.	Gujarat	.	5
Total:			241

(b) *Statement showing expenditure during three years*

Sl.No.	Budget Head	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Upto July, 82)
1.	Salaries	563.73	674.91	324.55
2.	Wages	10.08	8.58	3.40
3.	Travelling Expenses	10.13	6.80	3.53
4.	Office Expenses	33.53	40.62	12.55
5.	Payment for Professional & Specialist Services	136.85	174.18	78.17
6.	Rent Rates & Taxes	16.36	17.21	6.07
7.	Machinery & Equipment	6.74	16.76	4.71
8.	Material & Supplies (including Medicines)	678.56	885.58	259.73
9.	Others	1.26	1.75	0.42
	TOTAL	1457.04	1826.39	692.63

Law Officers, Counsels working in Railway

827. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of Law Officers, standing counsels and panel lawyers and other legal practitioners working in the Railways during the last three years and current year (year-wise and zone-wise) (permanent as well as temporary) and the total remuneration paid;

(b) number of such additional practitioners employed by the Railways in connection with cases of accidents (zone-wise, year-wise) and the amount of money paid as remuneration (year-wise and zone-wise); and

(c) the categories of such above persons (temporary or permanent) and the number of such persons whose services were terminated by the Railways during the aforesaid period and the category hereof and reasons of such discharge of services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The information has

been called for from the Zonal Railways. After the complete facts have been collected, the same shall be placed on the Table of the House.

Categories of Advertisements in Railways

828. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of advertisements displayed on Railways during the last three financial years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the total valuation of these advertisements, category-wise and the amount actually received by the Government during the above period, year-wise;

(c) the total amount of money received by the Railways (category-wise and zone-wise) directly and through other sources (separately for each source) indicating the various sources and the amount of commission paid separately to each such source (year-wise); and

(d) the amount of expenditure year-wise incurred by Railway on the display of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Indians in Foreign Jails

829. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians in different jails of foreign countries as on 31 August, 1982 (country-wise);

(b) since when they are in these jails; and

(c) steps taken by the Government to secure the release of Indians detained in foreign jails and to ensure protection of the interest of the Indian community in those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (c). Information is not available with the Government and is being collected from all Missions abroad. It will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Proposed visit of Indian devotional singers to South Africa

830. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a party of Indian devotional singers has recently planned to visit South Africa to give their performance there;

(b) whether Government have put a ban on cultural exchanges with South Africa; and

(c) whether prior permission of the Government was sought in this connection and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Government has consistently followed a policy of boycott of South Africa due to its policy of apartheid. Government has, however, having regard to cultural and religious requirements of the large community in South Africa of Indian origin, made exceptions on individual merit, and allowed Indian nationals concerned with Indian culture and religion to visit South Africa at the invitation of cultural and religious organizations belonging to persons of Indian origin.

(c) Government's permission to visit South Africa was given in respect of Mr. Pithukuli Murugadas, a devotional singer and four others of his party for a limited period and for religious purposes only.

Steps to liquidate quacks from the country

831. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that those who practice the indigenous or native systems of medicines prescribe allopathic medicines indiscriminately without any knowledge of that system and the Indian Medical Association has passed a resolution against such practices and urged the Government to put an end to it;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government towards liquidating the quacks from the country in general and Delhi in particular; and

(c) whether a list of such practitioners will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). There are

reports that practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine prescribe allopathic medicines. Practice of the modern medicine is regulated under Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. Unauthorised practice of modern medicine is punishable under Sub-Section (2) of Section 15 of that Act. The Indian Medical Association has expressed their concern about the menace of quackery in a recent letter to the Union Health Minister. Under instructions of the Government of India, the penal provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 had been kept in abeyance, these instructions have now been withdrawn and the State Governments/Union Territories have been advised to take action immediately to put an end to the problem of unqualified medical practitioners as well as to ensure that there is no fresh addition of unqualified persons to the steam of practitioners.

(c) Such a list is not available with the Government. However, the problems of unauthorised medical practice is likely to be largely solved after the State Governments/Union Territories complete the enlistment of unqualified medical practitioners, who are eligible therefor.

माध्यमिक शिक्षा में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम, साहित्य शामिल करना

832. श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का माध्यमिक शिक्षा के पाठ्यक्रमों में परिवार कल्याण सम्बन्धी साहित्य को शामिल करने का विचार है जिससे परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को एक लोक कार्यक्रम बनाया जा सके; और

(ख) क्या एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है जिसमें लोग यह महसूस करें कि परिवार नियोजन को स्वैच्छिक

रूप से स्वीकार करना उनके लिए अत्यावश्यक है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) भारत सरकार ने अप्रैल, 1980 से जन संख्या शिक्षा को स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम में समाविष्ट करने के लिए पहले ही एक देश-व्यापी कार्यक्रम शुरू कर दिया है। सोलह राज्यों तथा दो संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को पहले ही इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है तथा चाल, विर्तीव वर्ष में शेष राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) सेवाओं का जाल बिछा कर और परामर्श की सुविधाओं को इस प्रकार बना कर कि वे सभी स्तर के लोगों तक पहुंच जायें। परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को पूर्णतया स्वैच्छिक आधार पर चलाया गया। लोग परिवार नियोजन के किस तरीके को अपनायें, यह उनकी इच्छा पर छोड़ दिया गया है।

Inter State Movement of light motor vehicle like F-35 Matadors

833. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4038 on 18th March, 1982 regarding Inter State Movements of Light Motor Vehicles Like F-35 Matadors and state:

(a) whether the position has since been ascertained from the concerned States; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b) The position has since been ascertained from the concerned States. Light Motor Vehicles, which means a Transport Vehicle the registered laden weight of which does not exceed 4000 Kgs. and which does

not ply for hire or reward, is allowed to move freely. It is only in the case of transport vehicles which do not satisfy above criterion that the permits are required and permit fees charged.

Dacoity in Jaleshwar Railway Station

834. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jaleshwar Railway Station and the waiting hall were looted and razed by two dozen armed people on 10th September, 1982;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) safety measures taken to check the recurrence of the same in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No such incident has been reported at Jaleshwar Railway Station on 10th September, 1982. However, a dacoity was committed on Jalesar Road Station on Allahabad Division of Northern Railway on the night of 8/9-9-1982.

(b) About 10/11 miscreants equipped with fire arms committed a dacoity on Jalesar Road Station on the night of 8/9-9-1982 at about 00.30 hrs. in which cash amounting to Rs. 936.40 and personal belongings of value of Rs. 4,025/- approximate, were looted from six passengers including one lady passenger on the platform. A case on crime No. 278 u/s 395 IPC was registered at Government Railway Police Station, Aligarh Jn. which is under investigation. DIG/Railways/Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad and Supdt. of Police, Railways, Agra have inspected the site and have held meeting with SPs of the District Etah, Mathura and Agra and SHOs of concerned Civil Police Stations of these Districts with a view to trace out the culprits. All out efforts are being made to work out the case.

(c) The following measures have been taken to check the recurrence of such cases in future.

(1) Two Police constables from Police Force, Jalesar Road town (Mathura Distt.) are deputed during night at Jalesar Road Station for the safety of passengers and the railway staff.

(2) The SHO, Civil Police Station, Sahpau (Distt. Mathura) has been given instructions to make rounds during night at Station.

(3) The SP/District Mathura has been requested to direct the SHOs of the adjacent Police Stations to include this railway station in their 'Gusht' and rounds.

(4) Special drive has been launched on the affected rail route to check the undesirable activities of miscreants/criminals.

(5) Intelligence unit and CIA of GRP/Uttar Pradesh have been deployed to collect intelligence and keep an eye on the activities of suspected persons on this section.

Criteria for allocation of funds for repair of National Highways

835. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government provide necessary funds to the State Governments for the repairs of National Highways;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for allotment of funds to various States;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of National Highways are in very bad shape and need thorough repairs;

(d) if so, steps taken by Government thereto;

(e) whether States have asked for increased allotment under this head; and

(f) if so, the Government's reaction thereto with State-wise kilometre of

National Highways and allocation made by the Union Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Norms for maintenance of National Highways were laid down in 1968. These specify various operations as ordinary repairs, periodic renewals and special and flood damage repairs and the physical inputs required for these under different conditions are indicated. The allocation of funds to any State is also dependent upon a number of factors such as total requirements of funds in respect of all the States and finally availability of total resources.

(c) and (d) Improvement of National Highways is a continuing process. National Highways are being constantly improved and maintained in a traffic-worthy condition within the over-all financial constraints.

(e) and (f). Over-all availability of funds for maintenance has been less than required due to over-all financial constraints. There is a constant demand from all the States for additional allocation on this account. The Central Government has also been continuously trying for enhancement of such grants. In the last three years, the allocations of maintenance have increased from about 30 crores to 47 crores. A statement giving state-wise length of National Highways is attached (Annexure I) and allocations made during the last three years is given in Annexure II.

Statement—I

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE LENGTH OF NATIONAL HIGH WAYS

S.No.	Name of State	Total length in Kms
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2299
2	Arunachal Pradesh	330
3	Assam	2278
4	Bihar	2117
5	Chandigarh	24
6	Delhi	72
7	Goa	229
8	Gujarat	1398
9	Haryana	681
10	Himachal Pradesh	630
11	Jammu & Kashmir	648
12	Karnataka	1996
13	Kerala	784
14	Madhya Pradesh	2736
15	Maharashtra	2861

1	2	3
16	Manipur	431
17	Meghalaya	472
18	Mizoram	240
19	Nagaland	113
20	Orissa	1649
21	Punjab	913
22	Rajasthan	2557
23	Sikkim	62
24	Tamil Nadu	1749
25	Tripura	200
26	Uttar Pradesh	2328
27	West Bengal	1561
TOTAL		31358

Statement-II*Allocation of funds for maintenance and repairs of National Highways during the last three years.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	Andhra Pradesh	277.26	253.01	326.46
2	Assam	175.61	246.60	368.62
3	Bihar	247.28	311.91	339.16
4	Chandigarh	2.00	3.00	3.20
5	Delhi	42.36	39.11	39.42
6	Goa	17.76	17.14	28.47
7	Gujarat	277.99	385.01	301.38
8	Haryana	70.00	100.63	119.54
9	Himachal Pradesh	83.67	83.57	90.47
10	Jammu & Kashmir	45.34	44.28	46.94
11	Karnataka	136.17	231.05	287.48
12	Kerala	103.50	158.06	197.72

1	2	3	4	5
13	Madhya Pradesh	181.17	201.36	265.53
14	Maharashtra	259.82	295.43	366.20
15	Manipur	22.24	25.95	34.98
16	Meghalaya	21.30	31.96	58.38
17	Nagaland	2.43	0.81	2.40
18	Orissa	132.00	152.60	199.21
19	Punjab	84.22	98.00	123.19
20	Rajasthan	173.77	222.69	339.93
21	Tamil Nadu	137.75	147.72	187.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	262.65	430.37	569.06
23	West Bengal	213.16	241.00	291.30
24	Ferry Vessels (Roads Wing's) at Pandu (share to Rail Authorities)	28.90	30.58	21.48
25	Port Trust Cochin (Kerala)	..	1.97	9.88
26	B. R. D. B.	20.85	20.95	80.00
27	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	2.60
TOTAL		3020.00	3774.95	4700.00

Admitted patients missing from Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

836. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several patients admitted recently for their treatment in the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi have been reported missing; and

(b) what efforts have been made to trace them out and measures to stop their recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) A few of the patients admitted in the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital left without informing the Hospital authorities; such cases are reported to the Police.

Comparative maintenance and operating costs for steam, diesel and electrical locomotive

837. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) for one thousand Gross Ton Kilometres (GTKM) what are the comparative maintenance and operating costs for average steam, diesel and electrical locomotives (last two combined);

(b) in each of the last three years and the current year what different percentages of the steam GTKM (Passenger and goods) were hauled by steam locos, diesel and electrical locos (the last two combined).

(c) what are the total maintenance and operating expenditures incurred

on the steam, diesel and electrical locos (last two combined) on line in these years; and

(d) the average actual utility percentage of diesel and electrical locos in 24 hours of a day?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Comparative Costs of maintenance and operation of Steam, Diesel and Electric Services per 1000 GTKM for 1982-83 (Estimated).

(In Rupees)

		Passenger Services		Goods Services	
		B.G.	M.G.	B.G.	M.G.
1. Steam	.	54.02	61.26	85.39	62.91
2. Diesel	.	23.51	38.00	16.77	26.16
3. Electric	.	37.85	37.69	18.68	21.94
4. Diesel and Electric combined.	.	28.98	37.96	17.33	26.10

(b) Percentage proportion of traffic hauled by Steam, Diesel and Electric Traction for goods and passenger Services for the last three years.

	BROAD GAUGE			METRE GAUGE		
	78-79	79-80	80-81	78-79	79-80	80-81

Passenger Services

1. Steam	.	43.39	40.68	37.66	74.68	71.84	70.38
2. Diesel	.	34.22	36.64	38.76	22.87	25.61	27.06
3. Electric	.	22.39	22.68	23.58	2.45	2.55	2.56
4. Diesel and Electric combined.	.	56.61	59.32	62.34	25.34	28.16	29.62

Goods Services

1. Steam	.	10.58	8.26	6.52	34.56	32.60	26.42
2. Diesel	.	61.11	64.58	66.27	64.68	66.54	72.73
3. Electric	.	28.31	27.16	27.21	0.86	0.86	0.85
4. Diesel and Electric combined.	.	89.42	91.74	93.48	65.44	67.40	73.58

(Figures beyond 1980-81 are not yet available)

(c) The total cost representing the maintenance and operating expenses incurred on Steam, Diesel and Electric locos for the last years for which data is available are indicated below:

(Rs. lakhs)

BROAD GAUGE

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
<hr/>			
<i>Passenger Services</i>			
1. Steam	7739.36	8070.73	9349.88
2. Diesel	2993.30	4041.44	4526.06
3. Electric	2787.33	3564.32	4505.09
4. Diesel and Electric combined	5770.63	7605.76	9031.15
<i>Goods Services</i>			
1. Steam	9512.91	9336.69	9334.70
2. Diesel	15693.35	15722.43	18221.91
3. Electric	7890.16	8144.12	8525.92
4. Diesel and Electric combined	23583.51	23866.55	26747.83

METRE GAUGE

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
<hr/>			
<i>Passenger Services</i>			
1. Steam	4548.60	5167.72	5782.37
2. Diesel	843.33	1143.46	1457.45
3. Electric	111.15	90.95	147.70
4. Diesel and Electric combined	954.48	1234.41	1605.15
<i>Goods Services</i>			
1. Steam	4300.13	4046.95	4364.14
2. Diesel	3541.41	3319.92	4131.90
3. Electric	45.81	34.16	46.66
4. Diesel and Electric combined	3587.22	3354.08	4178.56

(d) The percentage utilisation of Diesel and Electric locos in a day for the year 1981-82 (latest figures available) are indicated below:

1981-82

	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
Diesel locos	77%	76%
Electric locos	83%	53%

Survey of Guna-Gwalior, Gwalior-Bhind and Bhind-Itawa

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

(a) what is the stage of survey of the (i) Guna-Gwalior, (ii) conversion of narrow-gauge to broad-gauge for Gwalior-Bhind line and (iii) laying of broad-gauge line between Bhind and Itawa; and

(b) if the survey has been completed what is the report and when the work will be undertaken by the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLI-KARJUN): (a) The survey for the construction/conversion of the proposed B.G. line is in advanced stage of progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to provide more AC second class two tier coaches

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

(a) what is the number of first class AC coaches and second class 2-tier AC coaches on various routes of Indian Railways;

(b) what are the figures of their running economy for the last one year;

(c) whether it is not a fact that AC 2-tier coaches are more popular and yield more income to the Railways in comparison to ordinary first class coaches; and

(d) whether the Railways propose to provide more AC second class 2-tier coaches on as many trains as possible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLI-KARJUN): (a) There are 198 AC first class (including 69 partial AC first class) coaches and 180 AC two-tier sleeper coaches running on various routes of Indian Railways.

(b) Separate accounts of expenses are not maintained by classes of services. However, on the basis of cost analysis of Coaching Services (latest available), AC 1st class (ACC) suffered a marginal loss of Rs. 52 lakhs in the year 1979-80. As separate figures of earnings for AC sleeper class (2-tier AC) are not maintained and are merged with 1st class, separate profitability of the AC sleeper class services is not available.

(c) Yes, AC 2-tier sleeper coaches are well patronised by the travelling public. A surcharge ranging from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 50/- per ticket is being levied in AC 2-tier sleeper coaches in addition to the basic first class fare apart from increased carrying capacity.

(d) Yes, subject to the availability of coaches and also the quantum of traffic.

Railway Crossing Accidents during July, August and September, 1982

840. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of accidents occurred at various manned and unmanned railway crossings in the country during July, August and September, 1982;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in these accidents and compensation paid by railways;

(c) what is the programme of Government for manning all the unmanned railway crossings and strengthening the manned railway crossings;

(d) whether any watchmen at manned railway crossings have since been punished for being negligent in their duties; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLI-KARJUN): (a) There were 15 train accidents at level crossings on Indian Government Railways during July to September, 1982.

(b) 43 persons were killed and 37 injured in these accidents. These cases are governed by the provisions of Law of Torts and not by the Indian Railways Act, 1890. No compensation has so far been paid in these cases. However, an amount of Rs. 91,000 has been paid in these cases as ex-gratia relief.

(c) Level crossings which require manning or strengthening have been identified and necessary action is being taken in a phased manner in consultation with the respective State Governments consistent with availability of funds.

(d) and (e). 3 Gatemen have been held responsible for causing accidents and disciplinary action has been initiated against them as per rules.

Retention of Madurai and Virudunagar M.G. Line

841. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no technical problem in retaining the MG line between Madurai and Virudunagar and in having a parallel BG line as part of Karur-Dindigul-Madurai-Tuticorin BG line; and

(b) if so, whether this has been approved by the Railway Board so that the north bound passengers from beyond Virudunagar are not put to great hardship by taking circuitous routes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLI-

KARJUN): (a) and (a). As per approved scheme, the Madurai-Virudunagar section is proposed to be converted from MG to BG. There is no proposal at present for a parallel BG line between Madurai and Virudunagar, as the traffic on the section does not warrant the same.

UGC allocation of funds for West Bengal Universities

842. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has allocated to the West Bengal Universities only about five crores of rupees for the entire 6th plan period against their requirement of rupees eleven crores; and

(b) if so, in view of the resulting serious predicament to the seven universities of West Bengal including the Calcutta university whether Government would take up the issue with the UGC and drive home the need for increasing the allocation and allocate money to the UGC for the same purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the tentative allocation proposed by the Commission for the general development programmes of the Calcutta, Burdwan, Jadavpur North Bengal and Kalyani Universities in West Bengal is Rs. 4.50 crores in the Sixth Plan. In addition, the Calcutta and Jadavpur Universities have been allocated a tentative outlay of Rs. 3.10 crores for programmes of engineering and technology. Besides, some of these universities would be getting substantial assistance under programmes like Centres of Advanced Study, Departments of Special Assistance, Computers, Instrumentation Centres, Support for Research etc. Assist-

ance for on-going programmes of the Fifth Plan, which have started, but not completed, would also be provided separately. In the case of Rabindra Bharati, assistance for Fifth Plan Scheme approved in 1978-79 will continue till 31-3-1983, and therefore no fresh allocation has been made. The Agricultural University in the State does not come within the purview of the University Grants Commission.

(b) The Government have no proposal under consideration to get the allocations for Universities in West Bengal increased during the Sixth Plan.

Central Medical team to assess flood affected people of Orissa suffering from Malaria

843. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has deputed any Central medical team to make preliminary assessment of the flood affected people of the Orissa State suffering from malaria; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the medical facilities provided by the Central Government to that State?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No Central medical Team was sent for the purpose of making preliminary assessment of flood affected area for malaria. However, a Central Team headed by Additional Director General of Health Services, Government of India visited Orissa to advise the State Government and help organise the medical relief by the State Government.

(b) The Central Government have provided the following assistance to the Orissa Government for medical relief:—

(1) Supply of required drugs, vaccines disinfectants, insecticides, chlorination tablets, etc.

(2) Provision of jet guns.

(3) Monitoring equipment and expertise for control of infectious diseases.

(4) Logistic support.

New Railway lines during Sixth Plan

844. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new railway lines which have been approved for construction during the Sixth Five Year Plan alongwith the amount allocated for each line in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the current financial year separately in each case;

(b) the latest progress made in the construction of these lines in each case alongwith the targets fixed for their completion and the amount spent so far; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the completion of these lines on target dates?

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

(c) As the throw-forward cost of all the new line projects is very large and the allocation for new lines is limited, action has been taken by the Ministry of Railways in consultation with the Planning Commission to identify few projects to be executed on priority in order that maximum benefits of the investment can be derived early instead of spreading funds thinly on large number of project. Efforts are also being made to secure more funds for construction of new lines for the balance period of the 6th Five Year Plan in order to expedite the on-going priority projects.

Statement

(a) and (b). The following 15 new railway lines have been approved for construction during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The particulars regarding outlay during current year and the explanation on each project, upto date progress, and targets so far fixed, if any, are given below.

S.No.	Name of the Project	Outlay 1982-83 (Rs. in crores)	% progress	Target	Expendi- ture upto 31-3-1982 (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Motumari-Jaggyapets (80-81) . . .	1.09	..	30-6-85	0.05
2	Kota-Chittorgarh-Neemuch Phase I & II (80-81) . . .	4.50	3.3%	1989	1.94
3	Jammu Tawi-Udhampur (81-82) . . .	1.00	0.05%	Not fixed	1.00
4	Bhuj-Naliya (81-82) . . .	3.00	..	31-3-86	0.25
5	Koraput-Rayagada (Ph. I, Ph. II) (1981-82)	5.00	..	31-3-85 (Phase I)	0.20
6	Nangal Dam-Talwara and Taking over Mukerian Talwara siding (81-82) . . .	1.25	..	Not fixed	0.00
7	Chitradurg-Raydurg (1981-82) . . .	1.30	30%	Not fixed	0.00
8	Telepur-Patancheru (1981-82) . . .	1.0	8%		0.17
9	Karur-Dindigul-Manyachi-Tuticorin/Tirunelveli (81-82) . . .	1.7	3%	Not fixed	2.07
10	Budge-Budge Namkhana including Laksamikantpur-Kulpi (81-82) . . .	0.05	..	Not fixed	0.00
11	Bhatinda by-pass (1982-83) . . .	0.60	0.05%	31-3-1985	..
12	Alleppey-Kaynkulam (1982-83) . . .	1.40	..	Not fixed	..
13	Bring old Madhav Nagar on the main line . . .	0.05	..	Not fixed	0.0002
14	Niraj-Sangli restoration . . .	0.05	..	Not fixed	0.0002
15	Kalka-Parwanoo (1982-83) . . .	0.50	..	Not fixed	0.00

No specific amount have been allocated for each line during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The total allocation for all new lines projects including those approved prior to commencement of the Sixth Plan is Rs. 380 crores.

Opening of Central Schools in Civil Sectors

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

(a) whether Government have any proposals under consideration for the

opening of Central Schools in the Civil Sector during the next financial year;

(b) if so, the names of places, State-wise for which such proposals have been sanctioned or are under sanction; and

(c) the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have been authorised to open 15 Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in the Civil Sector in the country during 1983-84. The locations for Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened next year are to be decided by the Sangathan at the time of commencement of the next academic session. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the names of such places.

Proposals for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas are considered by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan when received from an appropriate sponsoring authority in the prescribed manner. Opening of schools is a continuous process. The schools are opened in a phased manner, at places where requisite physical facilities in the form of land and buildings, etc. are available.

जी० टी० रोड को चौड़ा करना

846. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को छान में रखते हुए सरकार का जी० टी० रोड को और चौड़ा करने का विचार है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो जी० टी० रोड को चौड़ा करने का कार्यक्रम कब तक आरम्भ हो जाएगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी) : (क) जी, हां । जी० टी० रोड पहले से ही दा लेन वाली है लगभग 50 किलो-मीटर सड़क को चौड़ा करने का काम चल रहा है । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में

जी० टी० रोड पर दिल्ली, हरियाणा और फँजाब तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के कुछ गिने चुने भागों को और चौड़ा करने का विचार है ।

(ख) अनुमानों की स्वीकृति के बाद काम शुरू होगा जो छठी योजना के शेष दो वर्षों में संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है ।

(ग) फिलहाल सकल वित्तीय रुकावटों और अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कार्य की प्राथमिकता से सड़क को चौड़ा करने में बाधा है ।

उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय, पटपड़गंज, शाहदरा के लिए पक्का भवन

847. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय, पटपड़गंज, शाहदरा के पास कोई पक्का भवन नहीं है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इस विद्यालय के लिए पक्का भवन बनाने का विचार है ।

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यारा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसक कारण क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भी जी गई सूचना के अनुसार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने नये पक्के भवन के निर्माण के लिए एक नियमित स्थान आवंटित किया है । किन्तु अभी तक कब्जा नहीं दिया गया है । दिल्ली

प्रशासन ने भवन के निर्माण के लिए 1982-83 को वार्षिक योजना में बजट व्यवस्था की है।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के प्रस्तावित नये डिपो

848. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय दिल्ली में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के 20 डिपो हैं, ; और

(ख) बतों को समृच्छा देख-भाल और मरम्मत के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा कितने नये डिपो स्थापित किये जाने का विचार है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केशरी) :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के पास अभी 23 डिपो हैं।

(ख) नन्द नगरी और नांगलोई में दो डिपो निर्माणाधीन हैं और एशियाई खेल से पहले ये चालू कर दिये जायेंगे। 1982-83 के दौरान निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर 5 और डिपो बनाने का प्रस्ताव है :—

- (1) पश्चिम पुरी
- (2) बोदेला
- (3) मसुदपुर
- (4) नौयेडा
- (5) बजौरपुर डिपो III

दिल्ली-लखनऊ और कानपुर के बीच दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को बस सेवा

849. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को दिल्ली से लखनऊ

और कानपुर तक अपनी बसें चलाने की अनुमति दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मार्गों पर दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा बसें न चला पाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केशरी) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली से लखनऊ और कानपुर के लिये बस सेवा लागू करने संबंधी दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के पास अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अतः उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में अनुमति देने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Fly Over at Bandra

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

(a) whether the fly-over on the Western Railway at Bandra on the Bombay Suburban Railway has been completed;

(b) if not, at what stage the work stands;

(c) whether the work on Third Corridor has been started;

(d) whether it is a fact that the sanction by the Planning Commission is still awaited; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Not yet.

(b) The Progress is 90 per cent.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(c) Constraint of Resources.

Findings of Railway Accident Committee on Un-manned Gates

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

(a) whether the earlier findings of a Railway Accident Committee with regard to the un-manned gates have been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Recommendations of Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee-1978 (Sikri Committee) regarding un-manned gates generally pertain to framing of norms for manning of un-manned level crossings, utilisation of Railway Safety Works Funds for manning, carrying out of traffic census, provision of speed breakers/bumps, etc. Action to implement these recommendations has been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Cancellation of trains on Western, Northern and North-Eastern Railways

852. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as on 1 September, 1982, 346 trains were notified as cancelled, the majority being on the Western, Northern and North-Eastern Railways;

(b) number of trains cancelled on Western Railway alone during the year 1982;

(c) what are the main reasons for the cancellation of trains frequently;

(d) whether it is a fact that cancellation of trains are precisely in the same sector when alternative transport facility like buses are meagre; and

(e) what steps are being taken to resume the rail service in these sectors for the benefit of railways as well as passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. 173 pairs of trains remained cancelled on 1-9-1982, the majority being on Northern, North Eastern and Western Railways. As on 30-9-82 only 22 pairs remained cancelled and none of Western Railway.

(b) Depending upon availability, of coal train services were cancelled during various periods on Western Railway. The maximum number cancelled on any one day during 1982 was 113 pairs on Western Railway.

(c) Due to acute shortage of steam coal.

(d) while cancelling train services adequate care is taken to see that only relatively unimportant trains are cancelled as far as possible and that too for the minimum number of days only.

(e) A close liaison is being maintained with Deptt. of Coal and the coal producing authorities to step up availability of steam coal to meet Railway's full requirement of coal. There has been an improvement in Railway's coal stocks and the number of trains cancelled due to shortage of coal as on 30-9-82 was 28 pairs.

Container facilities at Calcutta and Haldia Ports

853. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Expert of the Overseas Development Administration has completed his study of container facilities at Calcutta and Haldia ports; and

(b) what are the findings; and

(c) what suggestions have been given for the improvement of these facilities and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) to (c). The British expert Mr. Trellawney visited Calcutta and Haldia Ports during August 1982 for studying the

container facilities. His report, to be forwarded by the Overseas Development Administration, is still awaited.

Loss incurred by Railways due to Accidents

854. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway recently incurred a loss to the tune of Rs. 1.20 crores due to accidents;

(b) whether this has been incurred mainly in the second quarter of April-June of this year, when as many as 203 railway accidents have been recorded; and

(c) the amount paid to persons and their dependents for injuries sustained by them and loss of life during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The estimated cost of damage to railway property due to train accidents during the current year has been more than Rs. 1.20 crores.

(b) No.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1,12,900/- has been paid as ex-gratia to the next of kin of those killed and to the injured during the current year (April '82 to August, 1982).

Proposal for acquisition of vessels by public sector shipping companies

855. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have turned down proposals made by the Public Sector shipping companies for the acquisition of vessels;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what proposals the Government have to alleviate the problem of additional shipping vessels for these companies?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Whenever the proposals for acquisition of ships are received from Shipping companies including the Public Sector Undertakings, the same are examined on merits and sanctions are issued as expeditiously as possible.

U.N. conference on Indian Ocean

856. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the USSR has called on the U.N. Special Committee for the Indian Ocean to make preparations for a conference on the Indian Ocean in early 1983;

(b) Government's reaction to this request; and

(c) whether the Government of India will be participating in this very important meeting along with details of our Government's thinking on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) The request to the Ad-hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to accomplish preparatory work for the Conference on the Indian Ocean in the first half of 1983 was made in the UN General Assembly resolution adopted by consensus on 9th December, 1981.

(b) and (c). India supports the convening of a Conference on the Indian Ocean and will be participating in the Conference. India feels that the focus of such a Conference should be the implementation of the 1971 UN Declaration. The participation of all great powers is essential to make this Conference a success.

Railway Accidents, Cancellation of Trains and Passenger Traffic

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

(a) number of Railway accidents during 1982;

(b) the number of trains cancelled during this period;

(c) number of persons killed in the accidents during this period; and

(d) Railway fare collected during this period for passenger traffic, and freight for goods traffic and estimated loss of railway property on account of accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There were 620 train accidents

on Indian Government Railways during the period January to August 1982.

(b) Trains to the tune of 744 were partially or totally cancelled during this period.

(c) 243 persons were killed in these accidents.

(d) Approximate earnings on originating basis during January to August, 1982 and the estimated cost of damage to railway property due to train accidents during the same period are given below:

January-August/82

I	Approximate Earnings	(a) Passenger	Rs. 760.00 crores
		(b) Goods	Rs. 1869.00 crores

II Estimated cost of damage to railway property due to train accidents Rs. 7.06 crores

Month-wise Traffic Freight

858. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state month-wise traffic freight carried by the Railways during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Figures of revenue earning goods traffic lifted during the last one year (month-wise) are given below:—

(in million tonnes)

Month	Loading	
1	2	
September, 81	17.70	
October, 81	18.51	
November, 81	18.33	
December, 81	19.48	

I	2
January, 82	20.04
February, 82	18.82
March, 82	20.88
April, 82	17.75
May, 82	19.10
June, 82	17.97
July, 82	18.80
August, 82	17.69

Traffic handling capacity of major ports

859. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of each major port for handling traffic, port-wise;

(b) steps taken to enhance the capacity, port-wise;

(c) sixth Plan outlay for the ports, port-wise; and

(d) expenditure in the first two years incurred, port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b) As statement marked Annex-I furnishing the information port-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5454|82]

(c) and (d). A statement marked Annex-II furnishing the information port-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5454|82]

Institutes of Management Studies at Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Bangalore

860. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the aims and objectives of the Institutes of Management Studies at Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Bangalore;

(b) whether those are fulfilled by those institutes; and

(c) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The main aims and objectives of the Institutes of Management are to increase the efficiency and the productivity of the various sectors of the economy by meeting the requirements of professional management manpower; by evolving appropriate policies for resource allocation and utilisation; by evolving new knowledge and by adopting knowledge already evolved to increase efficiency and effectiveness; and to increase the technical and professional competence of all those involved in the implementation of plans, programmes and projects etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. They are being fulfilled to a large extent.

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of Railway Coach factory and workshop in Kerala

861. **SHRI E. BALANANDAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have assured land free of cost and infrastructural facility for the establishment of a Railway Coach factory and workshop in Kerala;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government on the same?

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

(b) The offer for making available land free of cost and infrastructural facilities for the new Railway Coach Factory in Kerala was received in August, 1980.

(c) The Planning Commission has only recently approved the Railway's proposal to set up a new coach factory. A decision on location will be taken only after detailed project report, location survey etc. are completed. At that stage Kerala Government's offer for free land and infrastructural facilities will be taken into account.

Teaching of Hindi through Bengali

862. **PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Hindi Directorate has stopped teaching Hindi through Bengali in their correspondence course;

(b) is it also a fact that the students who were having lessons in Bengali have been asked if they could opt. for Hindi lessons in English instead; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Fresh admission to the Correspondence Course for teaching Hindi with Bengali as medium of instruction has been stopped.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Various Committees to evaluate the functioning of the Central Hindi Directorate had, *inter-alia*, recommended phasing out Correspondence Courses presently being undertaken by the Directorate and entrusting them to voluntary organisations in the respective regions. The Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Calcutta, a voluntary organisation has agreed to conduct the correspondence course in Bengali medium and the Ministry of Education has approved the proposal. Hence it was decided to discontinue teaching Hindi in Bengali medium. However, it was also decided that the Central Hindi Directorate will continue to teach Hindi in Bengali medium for the 2nd year course (during 1982-83) for those students who have passed first year.

As the Directorate is running English medium correspondence courses also, a decision was taken that those students who had initially requested for enrolment for Bengali medium correspondence course should be enrolled in English medium course; consequently the students were asked if they could opt for Hindi lessons in English medium instead of Bengali medium. Administrative and Financial considerations were also taken into account while taking above decisions.

Increasing the frequency of Darjeeling Mail

863. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the frequency of Darjeeling Mail proposed to be increased; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) It is already running daily between Sealdah and New Jalpaiguri.

अब मंजूर की गई कालोनियों में औषधालय खोले जाना।

864. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनधिकृत कालोनियों में से अब मंजूर की गई कालोनियों के लिये क्या क्या स्वास्थ्य योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं ;

(ख) उन कालोनियों में कितने औषधालय खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ग) ये औषधालय कब तक खोल दिये जाने की संभावना है और इस बारे में सरकार कितना धन व्यय करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द): (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

दिल्ली शिक्षा अधिनियम का उल्लंघन

865. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री दिल्ली शिक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रबंध योजना का उल्लंघन के बारे में 26 नवम्बर, 1981 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 786 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जांच कार्य इस बीच पूरा हो गया है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) भविष्य में दिल्ली शिक्षा अधिनियम तथा इसके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों का उल्लंघन रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री बी. के. थुंगन) :

(क) और (ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी

गई सूचना के अनुसार वाणिज्य सीनीयर माध्यमिक स्कूल और ए.एस.वी.जे. सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल, दरियागंज, दिल्ली नामक दो स्कूलों का संचालन कर रहे श्री राम प्रतिष्ठान ने नियम 59(ङ) के अधीन यथा अपेक्षित दोनों स्कूलों के लिए अलग-अलग प्रबन्धकों को नियुक्ति करने के लिए शिक्षा निदेशालय को आश्वासन दिया है। कोई अन्य उल्लंघन ध्यान में नहीं आया है। ऐसी कार्यवाई का अनुपालन न करने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाने हेतु दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा अधिनियम और नियमावली 1973 में समुचित व्यवस्था है।

जहाँ तक शेष दो स्कूलों अर्थात् ए.एस.वी.जे. प्राथमिक स्कूल और वाणिज्य प्राथमिक स्कूल, दिल्ली का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली नगर निगम इस मामले को जांच कर रहा है और अद्यतन स्थिति यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Setting up of Apex Organisation to Supervise fight against Leprosy

866. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of leprosy is on the increase in various parts of the country and nearly half a million cases are added every year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the working group on eradication of leprosy has suggested establishment of an apex organisation to direct and supervise fight against leprosy;

(c) if so, when the apex body will be formed; and

(d) what are the other major recommendations of the working group?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There is no indica-

tion of increase in the incidence of leprosy but about 3 lakhs cases are being additionally detected annually, many of them being old undetected cases of earlier years.

(b) to (d) The Working Group on the Eradication of Leprosy has *inter alia* recommended the constitution of a National Leprosy Control Commission. The Working Group's recommendation are under Government's consideration.

More DTC Buses for Trans Jamuna Colonies

867. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 25 per cent of the population of Delhi are residents of Trans-Jamuna Colonies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only about 10 per cent of buses in Delhi cross the river out of a total fleet of 2,500 buses;

(c) whether Government are aware that these colonies are poorly served in the matter of public transport as compared to other parts of the city; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b) Trans-Yamuna area is being served by 579 buses on 99 Routes by D.T.C. This is approximately 20 per cent of total fleet deployed on city routes.

(c) and (d) The D.T.C. has been making periodic assessments of the requirements of the entire operational area of the city including the Trans-Yamuna area. Services are augmented wherever necessary subject to the availability of additional buses. Since January, 1982, in Trans-Yamuna area the DTC has introduced 9 new routes and has augmented services on various routes by adding 39 buses.

Curricula to include protection against leprosy and Blindness

868. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider it advisable to include in the school curricula lessons for young students to educate them about the means for fighting such diseases, as leprosy and blindness; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Attack on Indian Immigrants in U.K.

869. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has lately been an increase in the racial attacks in Great Britain;

(b) whether these are all pre-meditated attacks;

(c) whether our High Commission in London had taken up the matter with the British Home Office in this regard;

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

(e) what measures have been taken to prevent these unprovoked attacks on immigrants in Great Britain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in Britain is that of the Government of UK. However,

Government's concern has been conveyed from time to time to the British Government.

Malaria in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

870. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether according to the latest research conducted at the National Institute of Communicable Disease in Delhi, malaria is endemic in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the survival of the Ongees, already a vanishing tribe, depends on the eradication of malaria and intestinal parasitic infections; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to eradicate malaria in the region and to improve the environments?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A study made by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases has shown that Ongees, a tribe inhabiting the Little Andamans Island, suffer from malaria and intestinal parasitic infections.

(b) The implementation of the National Malaria Eradication Programme in Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been intensified and, as a result, malaria incidence has shown a declining trend. The following special steps have been taken in respect of the Ongees tribe in Little Andaman Islands:

(1) Individual huts have been provided for each family. These huts are covered by special DDT spray for better malaria control.

(2) A Medical Officer and paramedical staff have been posted to look after the health of this tribe exclusively.

(3) A special Food Programme has been implemented to provide balanced food and to eliminate malnutrition.

(4) Water supply arrangements have been improved to prevent parasitic infection.

Regional Engineering Colleges

871. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Engineering Colleges with year of establishment;

(b) how many of these colleges are now considered as fulfledged and how many are not;

(c) the reasons for slow development of certain colleges, including REC, Silchar;

(d) whether it is a fact that out turn of students, per year, in Silchar REC is far less than the other Colleges; and

(e) what steps are being taken to complete the construction of various Institutional Building, appointment of teaching staff at REC, Silchar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Fifteen Regional Engineering Colleges have been established in the country. Their location and the year of establishment are given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). Instructional facilities according to prescribed standards by way of instructional buildings, laboratory and workshops, library etc. have been provided in all the fifteen Colleges except Silchar. It takes few years to develop all the facilities according to prescribed standards. Since the Silchar College was established only in the year 1977, it is still in the process of development although sufficient headway has been made in this direction.

(d) All the Regional Engineering Colleges were approved for an intake of 250 students per year. The Silchar College was started in 1977 with an intake of 60 students. In 1980 the intake was raised

to 90 and in 1982 it has further raised to 120 at the instance of the Board of Governors of the College and the State Government of Assam.

Since the Silchar College has not yet reached its approved intake of 250, its out-turn is naturally lower than other Regional Engineering Colleges.

(e) The State Govt. of Assam has assigned the construction work of the College buildings to the State PWD for its speedy development and sufficient headway has been made in this direction.

With a view to meeting the shortage of teaching staff, the Board of Governors of Silchar College has been advised to offer suitable incentives over and above the normal scale of pay to the teachers from the neighbouring States to work in the College.

Statement

Regional Engg. College	Year of establishment
1. Warangal	1959
2. Surathkal	1960
3. Nagpur	1960
4. Bhopal	1960
5. Durgapur	1960
6. Jamshedpur	1960
7. Srinagar	1960
8. Allahabad	1961
9. Surat	1961
10. Calicut	1961
11. Rourkela	1962
12. Jaipur	1963
13. Kurukshetra	1963
14. Tiruchirapalli	1964
15. Silchar	1977

Adult Education**872. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:****SHRI HARISH KUMAR
GANGWAR:****SHRI T. R. SHAMMANNA:**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-items captioned 'Sluggish Progress of adult education plan' as reported in the Times of India dated 11 September, 1982;

(b) whether it is a fact that the adult education programmes will have to be stopped up if the cent per cent coverage of illiterate persons is to be achieved; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard to achieve the goal?

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

(c) The major steps taken by the Government to step up the programme are:—

- Including the programmes of (i) Universalisation of Elementary Education for reduction the numbers of adult illiterates and (ii) Removal of Adult illiteracy, in the Minimum Needs Programme in the 6th Five Year Plan and in the new 20 Point Economic Programme;
- emphasising coverage of districts having literacy rate below the national average, according to 1981 Census;
- involving students and voluntary agencies in the programme of adult literacy;
- emphasising coverage of the target groups of women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, migrant labourers and other weaker sections of the society;
- stepping up post literacy programmes for reducing relapse of neo-literates into illiteracy;

- utilising the potentialities of electronic media, particularly the tele-casting/broadcasting net-work available at the state/national level; and
- reconstituting the National Board of Adult Education to advise the Government on all matters relating to the Adult Education Programme, including formulation of policies and projects and coordination in the implementation of the programme.

Destruction of Indian Art Pieces by U.K. racists

873. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that racists in London have in a systematic way started harassing the Indian settlers;

(b) whether during August-September, 1982 India art pieces put up by Indian artists in London Exhibition were vandalised by the racists;

(c) whether Government have received any report of racists attack on Indians in U.K. during this period and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government have taken up the matter with the British Government and if so, the reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) To the best of our knowledge it is not a fact that in recent times racists in London have in a systematic way started harassing the Indian settlers.

(b) Indian artists (UK) organised an exhibition of works of Indian artists having and working in UK entitled "Between Two Cultures" at the Barbican Concourse Gallery. During this, three incidents were reported. These are:

(i) A sculpture consisting of pyramidal shapes in sand was slightly vandalized.

(ii) A teenage girl was found bouncing a rubber ball on the paintings, and

(iii) Two paintings were stolen from the exhibition. The first two incidents according to the organisers, a collective of Indian artists in U.K., were those of teenage vandalism without particular racial overtones. The third is a case of theft. Reports on the incident in newspapers according to organisers tend to be overtly sensational.

(c) The Government has not received any report of attacks on Indians with racist overtones in this period.

(d) The Government does not feel that there is cause to take up this particular issue with the British Government.

Spurious drugs un-earthed

874. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of spurious drugs have been unearthed in Delhi during the last one year;

(b) what type of drugs were found to be spurious and what were found to be substandard;

(c) whether they bore any trade name or patent name; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Madras Branch of UGC

875. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state reasons why University Grants Commission branch is not being opened in Madras in spite of repeated requests from the Southern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): There have been suggestions in the recent past that Zonal Offices of the U.G.C. should be set up in different regions of the

country, including the Southern Region. The present view taken on such proposals is that the problems and perspectives of higher education, and institutions of higher learning have to be considered at the national level and that it will neither be desirable nor necessary to deal with them on a regional or sub-regional basis.

12.00 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग रोज पहले खड़े होते हैं, आज मैं पहले खड़ा होता हूँ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): We welcome this transformation.

MR. SPEAKER: On 4th October, 1982, Shri Mani Ram Bagri had sought to raise a question of privilege regarding reported proposed summoning of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, a Member of this House, before the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha, in connection with a question of alleged breach of privilege and contempt of the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha by Shri Vajpayee.

I have not received any communication in this behalf either from Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee or from the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha. The House may, however, like to know that a similar case had arisen in 1962 in the Gujarat Legislative Assembly relating to an article in a paper alleging that money had been passed to get a particular candidate elected at the election to the Council of State. The matter was referred to the Privileges Committee of Gujarat Assembly which thoroughly examined the subject and gave a learned Report in which they had inter alia stated that "a Member while voting at such election is acting in the capacity of a voter of the electoral college and not in the capacity of a Member of the House... that the allegations of bribery and corruption made in the said news-item against the... Members do not concern the character or conduct of the Members in that capacity and do not cast reflections upon the Members of the House for, or relating to, their service therein and, therefore, there is no breach of privilege of the House". The Report of the Privileges

Committee was adopted by the Gujarat Legislative Assembly.

As hon. Members know, it is a well established convention that, if a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege or contempt of the House is made out against a Member who belongs to another House, the matter is reported to the Presiding Officer of that House for taking such action as he considers necessary. In fact, in pursuance of the decision taken at the Presiding Officers' Conference, the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha had, as early as December, 1958, passed a Resolution to this effect that, if any Member of a House of any other Legislature in India or the Indian Parliament was involved in any case of alleged contempt or of a breach of privilege of the Assembly, the Speaker would refer the matter to the Presiding Officer of the House to which the Member belonged.

I have no doubt that all concerned would take the relevant facts into account while dealing with this sensitive and important issue.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: One by one. Mr. Bagri.

श्रोता मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक काम रोका प्रस्ताव दिया था, बरेली के अन्दर....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इत्तिला तो आपको भिजवाई है, अगर नहीं भी इत्तिला पहुंची हो तो....

(व्यवधान)

श्रोता मनोराम बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवर्त्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको जवाब दे रहा हूँ, यह एडजॉर्नमेंट मोशन का मसला नहीं है, जैसा मैंने देखा है, कालिंग अटैशन मोशन मेरे पास आया है,

Let me ascertain the facts and if there are any grounds for that, I will consider.

श्रोता रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : कई जगह ऐसा हुआ है।

श्रोता मनोराम बागड़ी : मेरा प्वाइंट आप आर्डर सुन लीजिये। उसके अपर आप जैसी अनुमति दें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सुनने के बाद,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया आपका प्वाइंट आप आर्डर

According to that, I have not allowed the Adjournment Motion.

श्रोता मनोराम बागड़ी : दोबारा री-कंसीडर करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बताया कि अगर कुछ जरूरी हुआ तो कालिंग अटैशन मेरे पास कंसीडररेशन में रखा है।

श्रोता मनोराम बागड़ी : आप एडजॉर्नमेंट मोशन...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नो। एडजॉर्नमेंट मोशन
This does not call for an Adjournment Motion.

श्रोता मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहली दफा तो कालिंग की फिलाव दिखाई है और आप बगैर सुने....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पढ़कर आया हूँ

श्रोता मनोराम बागड़ी : पहली दफा मैंने गुनाह किया और वह भी सुना नहीं गया।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, yesterday I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion on the renaming of the Marathwada University after Dr. Ambedkar....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of Adjournment Motion here.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The whole Maharashtra is upset about this. The Legislature has passed a Resolution and yet the Maharashtra Government is not doing anything....

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Do you mean that Parliament will not allow Dr. Ambedkar? Parliament is a creature of Dr. Ambedkar. How can you say, 'Not allowed'?

श्री रामचंतर गास्त्रो : यह बरेली का ही सवाल नहीं है.... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया, मेरे अंडर कंसिडरेशन है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: No question. Not allowed.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिच) : दिल्ली के पड़ोस के गाजियाबाद में लोकतांत्रिक समाजवादी पार्टी के कार्यकर्ताओं का एक प्रदर्शन और जलूस था.....

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you unnecessarily raise it?... Not allowed.

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Under consideration...

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing about it. It is a State subject. Not allowed.

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a subject to be discussed here... Not allowed. Law and order is a State subject... Not allowed.

Mr. Gangwar.

श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : मैं जानना चाहता था कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी का मामला...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मेरे अंडर कनसिडरेशन है।

श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार : बरेली में...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. It is not a subject for discussion here.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : The entire North-Eastern area is neglected...*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : The meeting of the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh will be concluding to-day. We want good relations between Indian and Bangladesh. We want that the Prime Minister should make a statement to-day or tomorrow in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: That will come later on.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: This is a very important matter.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री बागड़ी के प्रिविलेज मोशन पर आपने रुलिंग दिया है। इस सम्बन्ध में श्री राज नारायण का खत भी आया है....

MR. SPEAKER: I am only concerned with the Members.

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not accept any letters on this point from others: I am only concerned with the hon. Members of this House. Hon. Members of this House are entitled to write to me on this subject.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है मंडल आयोग के सम्बन्ध में...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. और तरीके से डिसक्स कीजिए। Not by an adjournment motion.

*Not recorded.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
सेना के सीमेंट की तस्करी के सम्बन्ध में.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई मोशन दीजिए। देखेंगे

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मोशन दिया
हुआ है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिदार) : कांस्टी-
ट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 65 के अनुसार अगर
प्रैजिडेंट अनुपस्थित या बीमारी के कारण
अपनी ड्यूटीज को डिसचार्ज नहीं कर
सकता, तो वाइस-प्रैजिडेंट को इमीडिएटली-
चार्ज मिलना चाहिए था।

MR. SPEAKER : वह कल हो गया है।
He was incapacitated. I have seen that.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : 26 तारीख को
राष्ट्रपति अमरीका गए और कल 6 तारीख
की शाम को उपराष्ट्रपति को शपथ दिलाई
गई। क्या यह ईंडियन कांस्टीट्यूशन का
ब्रीच नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I have seen
that. Not allowed.

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen that. Not
allowed. When the President becomes in-
capacitated, then it is done. When it was
announced that he had become incapacitated
and had to be operated, immediately
action was taken.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): There is some matter arising
out of the ruling that you have given
just now. You have rightly given the
ruling just now that according to the
decision of the presiding authority in
1957, if any privilege motion is to come,
then it is to come to you. In the same
light the privilege motion against me in
the Maharashtra Assembly was sent to
you. Please take the decision on this pend-
ing matter before I die.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Jadavpur): The Railway Minister yester-
day most improperly criticised the State
Government of West Bengal for not co-
operating in the Metro Railway construc-
tion. I would like him to make a statement
and let us know where they are not co-
operating.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : राष्ट्रपति के
बारे में जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है वह कांस्टी-
ट्यूशनल प्वाइंट है।

MR. SPEAKER : The Constitution it-
self is very clear on it.

कांस्टीट्यूशन इस बारे में विलक्ष
साफ है। आप बैठिए, मैं अभी आपको
बातांगा।

12.10 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTER

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you and, through you, to the House, my colleague, Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, CALCUTTA FOR 1980-81
AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:..

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5433/82].

(6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5439/82].

श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) :
अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने कालिंग अटेंशन की नोटिस दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका यह समय नहीं है।

This is not the time for the discussion. It is under my consideration.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Not a single word of whatever Shri Gangwar says is to go on record.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF MEDICAL EDUCATION, NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): On behalf of my colleague, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Advancement of Medical Education, New Delhi for the year 1981-82 along with audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5438/82].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): On behalf of my colleague, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 567(E) (Hindi and in English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1982 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 465(E) dated the 22nd June, 1982 under sub-section

RAILWAYS RED TARIFF (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1982, HALF-YEARLY REPORTS ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN INTAKE OF SC AND ST, AGAINST RESERVED VACANCIES ON RAILWAYS FOR THE PERIODS ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1980 AND 31ST MARCH, 1981 RESPECTIVELY.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Railways Red Tariff (Third Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published is Notification No. G.S.R. 775 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1982 issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5440/82].

(2) A copy of the Half-Yearly Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways for the period ended 30th September, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5441/82].

(3) A copy of the Half-Yearly Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways for the period ended 31st March, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5442/82].

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मनीराम जी, आप कहां जा रहे हैं? मैं आपका जवाब दे रहा हूँ :

"When the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence,

[Shri Mallikarjun]

illness or any other cause, the Vice-President shall discharge his functions until the date on which the President resumes his duties."

जिस दिन आपरेशन हो गया,
उसी दिन अनेकल हो गए।

(अवधान)

12.13 hrs.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that under Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure, I have nominated the following Members as Members of the Panel of Chairmen:

1. Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai.
2. Shri Somnath Chatterjee.
3. Shri V. N. Gadgil.
4. Shri S. M. Krishna.
5. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.
6. Shri N. K. Shejwalkar.

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED RECENT INCIDENT OF FIRE IN ONGC OIL WELL NEAR BARODA AND ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): I call the attention of Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported recent incident of fire in ONGC oil well near Baroda."

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Sir, I bring to the notice of the House with anguish that on the morning of September 27, 1982 fire broke out in Dabka-15 well of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission situated approximately at 40 kms. from Baroda,

The well caught fire when 3 persons broke through the security fencing around the well and attempted to steal oil from the same, by opening the fitments on the well head. The hydro-carbons that were thereby let out got ignited and an oil tanker which seems to have been brought by these persons was burnt. This subject matter is under investigation by the police.

Smoke from the fire was observed at about 9.30 hrs. in the morning by a security guard at the ONGC Dabka Collecting Station which is located 2.5 kms. from the Dabka-15 well. Immediately the Ankleshwar Project Authorities of the ONGC were informed of the incident, and reached the site of the Dabka-15 well with fire fighting equipment without loss of time. Senior officers and experts of the ONGC including the Chairman rushed to the site on information from different parts of the country. The State officials including the Chief Minister were immediately contacted for all necessary help to deal with the situation effectively and with the utmost speed. Further fire fighting equipment was rushed to the site from the nearby places like Baroda and Ahmedabad etc., including equipment belonging to the army and the air force. The area being a water shortage one, water had to be rushed in tankers to the spot from different places apart from making arrangements from the nearby tubewells. A pit had also to be developed near the oil well to store the water for fighting the fire. The fire was successfully extinguished at 16.25 hrs. on September 30, 1982. The well was controlled and killed on October 1, 1982.

The State police have arrested six persons so far of whom three have succumbed to the fire injuries.

Dabka-15 well which produced oil and gas for about one year was closed in February 1981 when its daily oil production declined to 10 tonnes. No damage has been caused to any oil installations or the inhabitants of the village, barring the 3 persons on the spot who were injured in the fire. All necessary steps were taken to avoid any mishap resulting out of the presence of hydro-carbons.

Instances of theft of crude oil were detected in the past and the cases were duly registered. In the past six months special reviews have been held with the State Government to increase surveillance and security of wells and oil installations in the entire area.

The entire issue of the thefts of crude oil in the area has now been entrusted to the Central Bureau of investigation for their due investigation. I assure the House that not only all precautionary steps would be taken but requisite action according to law would be initiated on the basis of investigations.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, you know ours is a poor country and we are still deficient in oil. ONGC and our Government are striving very hard to see that my country becomes self-sufficient in oil. But we are still dependant on oil coming from abroad as we import a lot of crude oil. In this situation such incidents occurring here and there are of great dismay to my country. Only recently a very big fire took place in Bombay High and we left Sagar Vikas there. Newspapers have stated that Rs. 25 crores have gone to water.

Sir, definitely pilferage or stealing takes place at night and not in daytime. Of course, I do not know whether Gujarat has become a haven for the thieves that stealing can be done even in daytime. Sir, whereas the fire took place at night it was detected only at 9.30 hrs. in the morning by the security guards. I do not know, if such people are entrusted with security, what will happen to our country. Even all the newspapers have stated that this stealing of crude oil from various wells in Baroda area is nothing new. The Baroda fire is not a chance fire. This is not a chance mishap. Even according to the Chairman of ONGC, Mr. Wahi, it is the result of the systematic racket in stealing crude oil in this region. So, it is the result of systematic racket going on in Baroda region or Gujarat region where crude oil is being stolen. And even the Times of India, on 29-9-81 had stated that the CBI officer who had been there had stated that oil from various oil-fields was being stolen in connivance with the ONGC security staff. The Hindustan Times also

said the same thing on the same day. Naturally my country cannot afford this luxury. Government is pumping in crores and crores for exploring oil to make my country independent and not dependent upon any other country for oil; they want to reach this stage by 1890. Now, in this situation can we afford to have this luxury of having a fire here and a fire there, resulting in loss of crores of rupees? Here also, the Press has stated that the 'Police in the past already started cases in Mehsana region for oil theft.' In this particular case, three persons have died who have actually come to perform this pilferage. My question is this. How many cases have the Government started up to this day regarding theft of crude oil from oil wells? May I know whether the Government has been able to ascertain what are the other agencies involved behind the common thieves who are being caught and arrested or burnt to death? What are the other agencies who are actually behind these thefts? This is my first question.

My second question is this: What is the loss sustained by the ONGC due to this fire mishap which has taken place in Gujarat recently? Thirdly, I wish to know this: May I know whether Government have been able to establish any links, not only between these thieves and ONGC security staff, but with staff other than security-staff also? These pilferages have been going on continuously for months and months together. What action is proposed to be taken by Government in this regard? You say, cases are referred to CBI; there it ends, nothing happens afterwards. So I want to know what action the Government propose to take against those officers who are conniving with them, who have had links with those people indulging in pilferage? These are my questions.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I not only appreciate the anxiety and the sentiments that have been expressed by my hon. friend Mr. Choubey, but I even fully associate myself with his anxiety.

I would not like to dwell at length on the preface of his speech but I would

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

directly come to the point with reference to the question that he has raised.

On the question of the cases that had been instituted, I may bring to the notice of the House that during 1981, 145 cases of thefts and pilferage of oil and equipments including materials were reported to the police; the cases of theft of crude oil in 1981 reached 50. It is estimated that 186 tonnes of oil were stolen in these cases; but, out of this, 154 tonnes of oil was recovered. In 1982, so far, 19 cases of theft of oil from oil pits or wells have been registered with the police. This is the data so far as the cases are concerned.

It is true that reports have come in the newspapers that certain of the officials of the ONGC are involved. Previously also, when the reports had come that some officials were involved, necessary action against them had been taken and I assure the hon. House that we shall not spare any officer, however high he may be, once it comes to the notice that the man's involvement in this type of nefarious activities is there. I would like to go on record on the assurance part of it.

With reference to the loss that has been referred to, this is as on today, only a provisional figure that I am going to give to the House: It is estimated that possibly about 4.5 lakh cubic metres of gas and about 45 tonnes of oil condensate might have been lost as a result of the fire in the blow-out. The value of this oil condensate would be about Rs. 53,000 and the gas about Rs. 70,000, that is, a total of Rs. 1,23,000. But this is, as I said, is only provisional that I can give out at this stage.

My, hon. friend has asked me that apart from entrusting the matter of investigation to the C.B.I. what further action would be taken against the security officers and others either because of whose negligence the theft occurs or because of whose complicity such type of nefarious activities takes place. As I have already informed, once we get the investigation report—because so far as this incident is concerned, it has been entrusted to the State Police

but so far as the general aspect of the thefts that are committed is concerned they have been entrusted to the C.B.I. for investigation and I have also made a request that the report should be given at the earliest—I assure the hon. House that none will be spared however high the position he may be holding.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): From the hon. Minister's reply, it is clear that the pilferage and theft of crude-oil and even petroleum has been going on for the past two years. He has given the figures for 1981 and 1982 until now. Several cases according to him have been registered against the offenders and in the circumstances, I am not at all convinced of the Minister's reply and their failure to take action against the Security Staff and the concerned oil wells and in stations. This had been going on in 1981 and also it is still going on. I have no doubt that there was a lack of indulgence on the part of the officers who are in-charge of the security staff. Perhaps some of them must have even been in collusion. Anyhow, at least taking into consideration what has happened in the last two years—several such thefts have taken place and the theft at the Dabka oil well is the latest on which has attracted the attention of the country—some action should have been taken against the Security Staff. At least some officers should have been suspended pending investigation. The final action will depend, as the hon. Minister pointed out, on the findings of the investigations, but at least this much action should have been taken, but that has not been done.

Another fact which was evident from the hon. Minister's reply was that the lack of availability of water impeded the fire fighting operations, and they had to bring water from distant areas. I hope, this is not the only closed oil well; there are a large number of oil wells in the country which are lying idle. This kind of pilferage and theft is likely to occur in other oil wells also. In case fire breaks out or an accident like this takes places in other wells as a result of pilferage, then it must be assured that there would be sufficient water available to fight the fire.

First, I would like to know whether any steps are being taken as a precautionary measure to dig wells or to stock enough water so that it is available in case of accidents to fight the fire. Secondly, I would like to know whether apart from the theft from this oil well, it has come to his notice that stealing of oil had been regularly going on from the ONGC pipeline in Gujarat specially in the Mehsana areas. Has any such case been brought to his notice, and has anybody been apprehended and has any action been taken against the officers who are in charge of supervising the security of ONGC pipeline in Gujarat?

Thirdly, I would like to know the total number of idle oil wells now in the country, and how many such oil wells are there in the western region. Have any precautionary measures been taken in and around the idle wells in various parts of the country, so that the theft that has taken place in Dabka oil well may not be repeated in other wells as well?

Lastly, there is a report that the Petroleum Ministry has arrived at some agreement with the Soviet Union to seek their assistance to activate these idle oil wells. I would like to know, how many of these idle oil wells are going to be activated with Soviet support and what would be the additional oil that would be produced as a result of activation of these idle wells.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The hon. Member has no doubt extended the area of the subject by putting certain parts of the questions, but to the extent I can, I will certainly give him the answers immediately.

The first question that he put to me was with reference to digging the wells to store water to be used in the case of accidents. I have not been that staunch believer in Almighty God, but nonetheless I will only pray on this occasion that no accidents may occur so that the question of digging the wells for the purpose of storing water may not arise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, when you begin to dig the well, you can perform some Puja and start it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, I will invite you for that purpose.

It is really sometimes difficult in areas which are far-flung and where the water resources are not proper that fighting out the fire does involve complications, but I do keep in mind the suggestion that has been put forth by my Hon. friend, Shri Kodiyan. It is not possible for me to promise at this stage, but we will certainly take note of this suggestion in all earnestness.

Sir, it is true that even in the pipeline there had been cases of thefts of oil. They form part of the cases that have already been reported and registered by the Police. It is rather unfortunate, but it is true that in a complex society system, like this, where economic unhappiness prevails, . . .

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Make it simple.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: . . . these type of things do occur. In fact, I was reading one Article and I noted that even in a developed country like the United States, it seems to be a stupendous task and a tremendous amount of theft of oil takes place there also. I would not like to go into it, but I would say that necessary action has already been taken with reference to the cases that have come to the fore and further action will also be taken once this investigation report comes out.

My Hon. friend has asked a question about the total number of idle oil wells in the country, and particularly in the Western region. Sir, I am not very sure of the number of dry wells all over the country, but if my recollection is not wrong, they would be roughly about 1,300 and odd. In the Western region there are 362 dry wells and the patrolling and security even in the Western region itself is really a very difficult job, because these wells are spread over roughly, an area of about 25,000 square kilometres. So, this presents really a very difficult job. And during the last six months we have increased the patrol parties to take care of them. To the extent it is possible, I assure the House, certainly action will be taken.

Now, under the arrangement with the Soviet Union about 120 wells are to be

worked over. It is not possible at this stage for me to give the estimation of the oil that would be produced out of these oil wells, but I was myself there sometime back for the purpose of having a contract with Mr. Maltsev, the Oil Minister. And he extended his cooperation wholeheartedly. That is all what I can say at this stage. It is not possible to say how much we will be able to get out of these efforts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Rajnath Sonkar Shastri.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am sorry, Sir. One more minute. I gave a little wrong figure with reference to the wells. The total wells of ONGC that are dry are 476 on-shore, and two off-shore. That makes 478. I am sorry for the statement that I had made.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ौदा के एक कुएं में आग लग जाने के सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है उसको सुनकर बड़ा दुःख और आश्चर्य हुआ। एक ओर तो देश में तेल की कमी थी और इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए विशेष तौर पर सन् 1981 को बिना उल्लेख किए हुए हम नहीं रह सकते कि जबसे माननीय मंत्री जी आए तबसे इन्होंने इसमें विशेष जागरूकता दिखाई। सन् 1982 से 1985 तक हमको देखने से मालूम हुआ कि 5 करोड़ 35 लाख टन तेल समुद्र से निकाला जाएगा और 650 करोड़ का आपने लाभ अर्जित किया है। इसके लिए हम मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हैं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमें यह भी बड़ा आश्चर्य हो रहा है कि जहां आप देश के हित में अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं वहीं आपके कार्यकाल में दो दुर्घटनायें आग लगने की हुई हैं। एक दुर्घटना तो बाम्बे हाई में हुई और दूसरी बड़ौदा के

निकट हुई। इन दोनों दुर्घटनाओं की विभिन्निका को देखने से लगता है कि विमत कई वर्षों में ऐसी दुर्घटनायें नहीं हुई थीं। बाम्बे हाई में 23 जुलाई 1982 को रात साढ़े नौ बजे कुएं में विस्फोट हुआ और गैस निकलने लगी। 166 मीटर की गहराई तक जाने के बाद गैस निकली और इस गैस निकलने का जो स्वरूप अखबारों में छपा है उससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि यह शुद्ध रूप से अधिकारियों की लापरवाही थी। गैस फूटने के 54 घंटे के बाद आग लगी। समझ में नहीं आता कि 54 घंटे तक अधिकारी क्या करते रहे। आज भी कुछ लोगों से बात हो रही थी तो उन्होंने स्पष्ट बताया कि 54 घंटे का जो मौका मिला, उसमें आग को रोका जा सकता था।

बड़ौदा में दो दुर्घटना हुई हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में एक फोटो छपा है उसको देखने से ही आग की विभिन्निका का अन्दाजा हो जाता है। 6 दिन तक आग लगी रही और दस मीटर से अधिक ऊपर लपटें उठती रहीं। तीन व्यक्ति तत्काल उसमें जल गए। एक जले हुए व्यक्ति ने अस्पताल में अपने ब्यान में कहा है कि एक प्रकार का गैंग है और उस गैंग का मैं एक मैम्बर हूँ। ब्यान देने के बाद उस व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गई। उसने बताया कि वह गैंग के द्वारा भेजा गया था। अधिकारी लोग वहां इस प्रकार के गैंग के लोगों को जाने देते हैं। खुलेआम यह खबर अखबार में निकली है कि 35 टैंकर तेल की चोरी करने का काम वहां प्रतिदिन कर रहे हैं। यह भी बताया गया है कि दस टैंकर सरसा पर निर्भर है, छः अहमदाबाद में—यदि मंत्री जी चाहेंगे। तो मैं वह खबर उनको भेज

सकता हूँ । दो तीन अखबारों की खबर है । "पैट्रिओट" में लिखा है कि बड़ौदा के आसपास कुछ स्टोर हैं और व्यापारी लोग वहां से थोड़ा तेल लेते हैं । और साथ ही साथ उसमें इस चोरी के तेल को रख कर बाकायदा धन्दा करते हैं । चतराल और नन्दासन दो ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जो कि 'आयल वैलों' से घिरे हैं । चोर लोग वहां टैंकर के साथ गए और लापरवाही से बीड़ी फेंक दी, जिसकी बजह से आग लग गयी । जब वहां पर टैंकर रात में गए तो कोई सुरक्षा सैनिक रहा ही नहोगा या सुरक्षा गाड़ रहे होंगे । तो वे उस बक्त क्या कर रहे थे सुना है कि रसीद शेख भी पकड़ लिया गया है । इसके बारे में अखबार में दिया है कि वह जूनियर टैक्नीशियन था । साफ प्रतीत होता है कि वहां पर काम करने वाले लोग खुद चोरों से मिले हुए हैं । या चोरी करवाने में उनकी पूरी सांठ-गांठ है और आये दिन यह कार्य हो रहा है । यदि वहां पर आग न लगी होती तो शायद इतनी बड़ी बात प्रकाश में न आती । मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि, इस प्रकार की नैगलीज़सी बरती जाएगी चोरी होती रहेगी तो सब गड़बड़ हो जाएगी । जैसा की कहा गया है कि देश को अखबों रूपरों का फायदा हुआ है और हम आत्मनिर्भर होने जा रहे हैं, तो आप प्रगति इस तरह नहीं कर पायेंगे ।

मान्यवर ! जब बम्बई हाई में आग लगी थी, उस समय यह स्पष्ट बात सामने आई थी, हमारे पास आग बुझाने के लिए उपकरण नहीं हैं । क्या इस ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान गया है । कि आग बुझाने के उपकरण हमारे ही देश में बनें ? क्या एसी कोई योजना सरकार के पास है ? कि आग बुझाने के उपकरण हमारे देश में बनें ? साथ ही साथ यह भी मालूम हुआ है कि आग बुझाने के लिए

लोग अमरीका से आए थे । क्या मंत्री जी हमारे देश में ऐसे लोगों को शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ? ताकि हमें बाहर से लोगों को न बुलाना पड़े । खतरा होता है खतरा हो गया और होता रहेगा । पूरे केस को देखकर ऐसा लगता है कि एक आग तो कुंए में लगी हुई है और दूसरी आग ईर्ष्या की कुछ लोगों के दिल में लगी हुई है । हमारा देश जो कार्य करने जा रहा है । आत्मनिर्भर होने जा रहा है, उसको देखकर यह स्वाभाविक है । इस कार्य में कौन-कौन से लोग लगे हुए हैं और कौन सी एजेंसियां काम कर रहे हैं, विदेशी हाथ की मुंज़ा इस भी समझ में आ रही है इस सब का पता करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या सोच रहे हैं ? इस बारे में कार्यवाही करने में हम कहां तक सक्षम हैं ?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और निवेदन करना हूँ कि मंत्री जी मेरे अंतिम प्रश्न की विस्तृत जानकारी देंगे, क्योंकि आपके अधिकारी ने जैसा कि कहा है कि आग लगना साधारण बात है, लेकिन जो आग हमारी आत्म-निर्भरता की स्थिति में लग रही है, इसके बारे में आपका मंत्रा लय कहां तक सजग है ।

श्री पी. शिवशंकर : मान्यवर, जहां तक पहला प्रश्न है, मैंने पहले ही निवेदन किया है कि ये जितनी भी आयल बेल्स हैं, ये 25 हजार स्क्वायर किलोमीटर के एरिया में कैली हुई हैं । इस पूरे इलाके में सिक्यूरिटी गार्ड्स को रखना एक मुश्किल बात है । लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी हम से जितना प्रयास हो सका, हम करते जा रहे हैं ।

मेरे मित्र ने एक बात जो पूछी कि डायिंग डिक्लेरेशन के अन्दर रशीद सेठ, जो ओ एन जी सी में काम करते हैं, उनका

नाम दिया गया है और मैं हाउस को यह बात बताना चाहता हूं कि अब्दुल रशीद और एन जी सी में आटो फिटर हैं, इनको हिरासत में ले लिया गया है। इन्वेस्टी-गेशन चल रहा है। इस बबत कुछ कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है, क्योंकि इन्वेस्टी-गेशन की क्या रूपरेखा निकलती है, उसको देखना होगा।

इसके अलावा मेरे मित्र ने जो संवेदना प्रकट की है, जो दुःख प्रकट किया है कि इस किस्म की जो चीजें हमारे देश में हो रही हैं, इसका असर हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति पर पड़ता है। मैं उनसे सहमत हूं। जैसा कि मैंने पहले निवेदन किया कि इस और विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। पिछले ४ महीनों में गश्त बढ़ा दी गई है। लेकिन इलाका इतना विस्तृत है कि पूरे इलाके में सिक्यूरिटी गार्ड्स से काम कराना जरा मुश्किल दिख रहा है। लेकिन जहां तक हो सकता है, बंदोबस्त जरूर किया जाएगा।

दूसरी बात मेरे मित्र ने पूछी है कि आग बुझाने वाले उपकरणों को इस देश में बनाने की योजना है या नहीं? यह एक अच्छा सुझाव है। अभी तक हमारे दिमाग में नहीं आया था, इसके बारे में जरूर विचार किया जाएगा। इसके अलावा हमारे जो टेक्नीशियंस हैं, उनको ट्रेनिंग के लिए दूसरे मुल्कों में भेजा जाता है, ताकि यदि आग लगे तो उसे ठीक ढंग से बुझाने का प्रयत्न किया जा सके। उपकरणों को बनाने की योजना के बारे में विचार किया जाएगा।

आखिरी सवाल विदेशी लोगों द्वारा सेबोटेज के बारे में पूछा है और उसके साथ-साथ हम जो देश को आत्म-निर्भर

बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं आयल प्रोडक्शन के मामले में, उसमें कठिनाइयां आने वाली हैं ऐसे किस्म के लोगों से। मेरी मिनिस्ट्री यह जरूर है कि हम इससे सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं, जहां तक ला एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन है उसमें स्टेट को हुक्मत का सवाल आता है, और हम अपनी तरफ से जितना प्रयास हो सकता है अपनो मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से वह करते हैं पैट्रोलिंग गार्ड की शक्ति में या उन लोगों को कुछ सुविधायें हों जैसे जीप आदि की, वह देते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जिस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है विदेशी लोगों के कामों को तरफ वह हम कोशिश करेंगे दूसरे मंत्रालयों तक उस बात को पहुंचायें, और उनकी बात का मैं स्वागत करता हूं कि हमको उन्होंने एक अच्छा सुझाव दिया है जिस पर हम काम कर सकते हैं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : कुछ लोगों ने अच्छा काम किया है उन लोगों को आप सम्मानित करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your name is not there in the Call Attention.

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : हमने कुछ पुरस्कार भी दिये हैं ऐसे लोगों को जिन्होंने अच्छा काम किया है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : चार कुएं बच गये हैं आग लगने से, यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have any information, you can write to him.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यह लोक सभा की बात है, कोई बनिये को दुकान नहीं है जो वहां जा कर बताऊं।

श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, चोरी की बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी घटनायें

हमारे सामने आती रही हैं, लेकिन अब तेल की चोरी के मामले सामने आये हैं। और आप जानते हैं कि तेल और कोयला दोनों ही इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर बुरा प्रभाव डालते हैं। इसी देश की नहीं बल्कि संसार के किसी भी देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर इन पदार्थों की चोरी बुरा प्रभाव डालती है। तो मैं मंत्री जो से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जितने मामले प्रकाश में आये उनके जो अपराधी हों उनको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दिलाने का आप बन्दोबस्त करें, क्योंकि यह सीधे चोट है हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर। और इसी रूप में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर भी ध्यान दें। अभी बौम्बे हाई में आग लगा थी, जिसको कह दिया कुदरती है, और ऐसे ही लग जाती है। इसी प्रकार यहां बड़ीदा के निकट लग गई जिसके बारे में कहा जाता है कि ऐसे ही लगती रहती है। चोरों ने लगा दी और इस प्रकार को आगें यहां लगती रहती हैं। तो क्या आप कोई अच्छी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध करने जा रहे हैं और इस बात को ध्यान में रख रहे हैं कि हमारे पड़ौसी मुल्क का हाथ तो इसमें नहीं है, वह सेबोटेज करना चाहता हो हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को इसके द्वारा चकनाचूर करना चाहता हो, और तेल में हम आत्म निर्भर होने की जो कोशिश कर रहे हैं उन प्रयासों में कमी करना चाहता हो?

आपने अभी गुजरात के उप पुलिस महानिरीक्षक ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसको पढ़ा होगा। उन्होंने कहा है कि तेल की चोरी में तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं। गुजरात में तेल चोरी का सिलसिला नया नहीं है, यह जांच के दौरान प्रकट तथ्यों से स्पष्ट हो चुका है। इस और आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता, खुद ही स्पष्ट है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो तेल की चोरी का मामला है, इस तेल में मिलावट करने के भी बहुत से मामले सामने आये हैं। और उससे नुकसान होता है मशीनरी को तथा लोगों को ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ता है। पी० य० सी० ने नवम्बर, 1978 और अक्टूबर, 1981 के बीच में 55 मामलों में विभाग द्वारा निषिक्षयता बरती जाने पर आश्चर्य व्यक्त किया था। इसमें तेल में मिलावट की गई या रास्ते में कहीं तेल चोरी गया। यह आम बात है। हम ले जा रहे हैं पैट्रोल या मिट्टी का तेल कहीं और उसमें पानी मिला दें तो क्या प्रभाव होगा यह सोचने की बात है, और पी० य० सी० ने यह बात कही है। इस सम्बन्ध में आपने क्या कार्यकाही की है?

13:00 hrs.

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आइडल वैल हैं, वहीं से तेल चोरी होता है। आपके लिये वह आइडल हैं लेकिन चोरों के लिये आइडियल हैं। अगर वहां कुछ निकलता नहीं है तो ये लोग चोरी करने क्यों जाते हैं? कुछ तो मिलता ही है। मैं बताउंगा कि कितने मामले चोरी के पकड़े गये और लाखों लाखों रुपये का तेल और गैस चोरी हुआ है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इन आइडल वैलों को नोटिफाई कर के पर कंट्रैक्टरों को देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे जिससे आप को कुछ पैसा मिल जाय? क्या इनसे इस तरह से कुछ रेवेन्यू वसूल करने की कोशिश करेंगे?

इंडियन एक्सप्रेस का 4 अक्टूबर का एक हैंडिंग है—

“Yet another racket thriving in ONGC”

पेज नं० 9 है। उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि यह तेल की चोरी की तो घटनाएं हैं ही लेकिन इससे भी ज्यादा बड़ी घटनाएं ड्रिलिंग विट्स और पाइप की हैं। पाइप

भी बहुत कीमती होता है और ड्रिलिंग विट्स में डाइमंड लगा होता है। आजकल ये ड्रिलिंग विट्स और पाइप बहुत चोरी हो रहे हैं। एक एक ड्रिलिंग विट का डायमीटर में 20 हजार से 80 हजार रुपये तक लागत आती है। एक एक कुएं में 50 से लेकर 150 तक यह लगती हैं यह वहां से बराबर गायब हो रही हैं।

जिस विभाग से यह जारी होती हैं, अगर खराब भी हो जायें तो यह वहां वापिस नहीं आती हैं। रिटर्न वाले के यहां जाती हैं। जो कि अलग विभाग हैं। वापसी का काम इश्यू वाले के पास नहीं है। इश्यू विभाग ने अगर 100 ड्रिलिंग विट्स दीं और 1000 पाइप दिये, लौटकर जब यह आते हैं खराब होकर आयेंगे तो रिटर्न डिपार्टमेंट में आयेंगे। बहुत से पाइप नीचे चले जाते हैं, खोदने में कहीं-कहीं ड्रिल्स वहां रह जाते हैं, राक आ गई और वह टूट जाते हैं। इन का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। चाहे इश्यू 100 हों और रिटर्न में 10, 50 या 20 आ जायें तो भी इनका खाता बराबर कर दिया जाता है। यह जो खराब होकर वापिस आती हैं, ये भी बड़े काम की होती हैं।

म यह भी जानकारी में लाना चाहता हूं कि ट्यूबवेल कम्पनियाँ इनका इस्तेमाल करती हैं और वह इह बहुत सस्ते दामों में खरीद लेती हैं और चोरी करवा लेती हैं। नीलाम में ये 5 खरीदती हैं और 200 चोरी की इनके पास होती हैं।

अकेले मेहसाना डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 15 साल पहले केवल 6 ट्यूबवेल कम्पनी थीं आज 80 से ऊपर हैं। ये यही काम करते हैं पाइप चोरी का खरीद लिया, ड्रिलिंग विट्स चोरी की खरीद लीं और खूब मुनाफा कमाया। ये कम्पनियाँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं,

पता नहीं, कहां बोरिंग करती हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि तेल की तो चोरी है ही, इन ड्रिलिंग विट्स और पाइप की भी करोड़ों रुपये की चोरी आपके विभाग में हो चुकी है, जिसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है। इसको जल्दी चैक करना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि यह सामान बहुत विस्तृत एसिया में पड़ा हुआ है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। इसमें लिखा है:—

For instance, five cases of thefts of drilling bits officially stated to be worth about Rs. 80,000 and one case of pipe theft worth Rs. 20,000 have been registered at a single police station alone in Mehasana District in first eight months of this year. Besides this, the police station has also registered three cases of theft of crude oil during this period worth over Rs. 50,000/-.

ये ऐसे केसिज हैं, जो लिखाये गये हैं। लेकिन अधिकतर केसिज लिखाये ही नहीं जाते हैं। अधिकारियों को मालूम है कि अगर चोरी दिखाई जायगी, तो मंत्री महोदय अफसरों को पकड़ेंगे, इसलिये वे नहीं दिखाते हैं मैं समझता हूं कि अगर स्टाक को थारोली चैक कराया जाय, तो सिर्फ गुजरात में ही कई करोड़ रुपये के बंगलिंग का पता लगेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी चोरियों को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। क्या सरकार सिक्युरिटी के लिये गश्ती बोट्स और स्टीमर्ज का इंतजाम कर रही है?

तेल में जो बार बार मिलावट की जाती है, क्या मंत्री महोदय उसके बारे में कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं या नहीं? क्या ऐसी घटनाओं में किसी विदेशी ताकत का हाथ है या नहीं? क्या सरकार ने इन घटनाओं की जांच कराने का निश्चय किया है या नहीं? मैं यह नहीं मानता कि वे लोग यह नहीं जानते थे कि बीड़ी का टुकड़ा फकने से आग लग जायेगी। जो इस तरह चोरी

करने जाते हैं, वे बीड़ी नहीं पीते हैं। वे आप और हमसे ज्यादा होशियार होते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि अधिकारियों ने मंत्री महोदय को गुमराह करने के लिये यह बीड़ी और माचिस का मामला बनाया है। वास्तव में यह बात नहीं है। इसके कोई दूसरे कारण हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

श्री पो.० शिव शंकर : मानवर, माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ समस्याओं की तरफ संसद का ध्यान दिलाया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि चोरी के जो मामले प्रकाश में आये हैं, जो भी लोग उनके लिए जिम्मेदार हों, उन्हें कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दिलवाई जाय। हम तो सिर्फ यह कोशिश कर सकते हैं कि जहां तक हो सके, सुबूत और गवाह पेश करें। यह अदालतों का काम है कि वे कितनी सजा दें।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : इसके लिये कानून को बदलिये।

श्री पो.० शिव शंकर : मुझे जरूर विश्वास है कि अदालत ऐसे लोगों को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देगी।

माननीय सदस्य ने सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के संबंध में जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसके संबंध में मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ; जहां तक सैबोटेज का संबंध है, हमने सी० बी आई० में एक खास ग्रुप कायम किया है। हमने इसका इनिशिएशन किया है और इसके भिन्न भिन्न प्रोपोजल्ज की केबिनेट सैक्रेटरिएट में जांच पड़ताल हो रही है। मुझे इस बात का विश्वास है कि हम एक अच्छी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था ऐसे इलाकों में डेवलप करने में कामयाब रहेंगे।

जैसा कि मैंने इससे पूर्व कहा है, इन चोरियों में कर्मचारियों का हाथ है, ऐसा अनुमान जरूर है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : उपमहानिरीक्षक ने अपने वक्तव्य में साफ कहा है कि उनका हाथ है। यह केवल अनुमान नहीं है।

श्री पो.० शिव शंकर : म थोड़ा सा क्षिद्धक रहा हूँ बोलने में, क्योंकि पूरा मामला पुलिस के इनवेस्टिगेशन में है और यदि मैं कहूँ कि इसमें फलां फलां लोग हैं, तो मेरे लिये बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाएगा।

पुलिस अधिकारी का जो बयान आपने अखबार से पढ़कर सुनाया, वह मैंने भी पढ़ा है लेकिन जब तक इसका इन्वेस्टिगेशन पूरी तरह से न हो जाय और अदालत के सामने पूरी बातें न आ जायें कि कौन जिम्मेदार है और कितना जिम्मेदार है तब तक हमारे लिये बड़ा मुश्किल है कि हम अभी से उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही शुरू कर दें।

माननीय सदस्य ने मिलावट के संबंध में जो बात कही है, मैं मानता हूँ कि हाई स्पीड डीजल में खासकर जो मिट्टी का तेल है, उसकी काफी मिलावट हो रही है। कुछ दिन पहले जब मैं मिनिस्ट्री के पेपर्स पढ़ रहा था तब उनसे मेरा ऐसा अनुमान बना कि इस देश में जो मिट्टी के तेल की खपत होती है उसका 15 परसेंट मिलावट में जाता है। हम अपनी तरफ से पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि चोरी-छिपे जो चीजें होती हैं वह सब बाहर नहीं आती हैं और कुछ जो बाहर होती हैं पुलिस के अधिकारियों या पब्लिक की ओर से, उन पर जहां तक हो सकता है अदालत में मुकदमे चलाकर कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : 55 मामले तो पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग कमेटी के सामने आये थे। इतने मामले तो प्रकाश में आ चुके हैं।

श्री पो. शिव शंकर: मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन दिलाता हूं कि जो मामले प्रकाश में आये हैं, उन पर बराबर कार्यवाही हो रही है और आगे होती रहेगी, इसमें किसी किस्म की ज़िज्जक का सवाल ही पदा नहीं होता है।

मेरे मित्र ने आइडल वेल्स की बात कही है। इस संबंध में मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि जब किसी वेल से ठीक ढंग से आयल नहीं निकलता है, जैसे कि यह डबका का वेल था, तो उसको कुछ दिनों के लिये बन्द कर दिया जाता है। बन्द इसलिये किया जाता है कि थोड़े दिनों में गैस के प्रेशर से आयल ऊपर आ जाता है और उस बक्त फिर आयल को निकाला जा सकता है। तो ऐसा नहीं है कि वेल पूरी तरह से आइडल हो जाता है और उसमें से तेल निकाला ही नहीं जा सकता है। अगर आप ठेकेदारों को भी देंगे तो और भी मुश्किल हो जायेगी। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी वेल्स हैं वह हमारे हो कन्ट्रोल में रखे जायें। जो वेल उत्तरांक हो सकते हैं उनमें से फिर तेल निकाला जा सकता है। मैं नहीं समझता ठेके पर देने से देश का कोई लाभ होगा बल्कि नुकसान ही हो सकता है।

आपने जो “इंडियन एक्सप्रेस” में छपी पाइप और ड्रिलिंग विट्स की चोरी की बात कही है उस संबंध में हमने मिनिस्ट्री को आदेश दे दिये हैं कि वे इसकी पूरी तकसील में जायें और जैसा कि मैंने इससे पहले भी निवेदन किया, यह पूरा मामला सी०बी०आर्ड० के हवाले कर दिया गया है।

उनकी जांच के बाद जब रिपोर्ट आयगी तो, जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी आश्वासन दिया है, कितना ही बड़ा कोई आफिसर क्यों न हो, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने में हम पीछे नहीं रहेंगे।

श्रीमतों प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई-उत्तर मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय द्वारा पूछे जा चुके हैं, मैं उनको दोबारा नहीं दोहराना चाहती हूं। फिर भी मैं कुछ मुद्दों की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षिक करना चाहती हूं।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जैसा रेलवे में होता है कि सिक्योरिटी की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट की होती है, जबकि मिनिस्ट्री आपकी होती है, ऐसा इसके बारे में नहीं होना चाहिये। एक व्यवस्थित रूप से आपका कोआर्डिनेशन सिक्योरिटी में होना चाहिये। टैकर्स आपके वहां से तेल चोरी करके चले जाते हैं। उनको पकड़ने के बाद उनको ठीक तरह से सजा देने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। जैसी कि अखबार में खबर है कि साठ हजार का तेल चोरी करके सूरत जा रहा था और जिस जगह जा रहा था, उस पट्टोल पम्प के मार्ट को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। मृत्यु के बक्त जिस व्यक्ति द्वारा व्यान दिया गया है, उस में कहा गया है यह काम बहुत दिनों से, सालों से, महीनों से चल रहा है। इस प्रकार के काम में पुलिस और आ०एन०जी०सी० के आफिसर शरीक हैं। इसलिये इसको आप को सीरीयसली लेना चाहिये। वहां से तेल निकालने वाले लोग एक्सपर्ट होते हैं कि कहां से वाल्व निकालना या कहां से क्या करना है। आप को यह पता लगाना चाहिये कि ऐसे लोगों को ट्रैनिंग कहां से दी जाती है। इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूं कि बम्बई हाई में आग लगी और बड़ौदा

में आग लगी—इन दोनों जगहों पर आग बुझाने में कितना खर्च हुआ है, क्यों कि वह खर्च भी आप का प्रोडक्शन में जायगा। इसके बारे में आपके जवाब में कुछ नहीं है। जैसा कि आपने कहा है कि 478 ड्राई-वैल्स हैं, तो वहां पर भी चोरी होने की संभावना है। उन जगहों पर आप क्या प्रीकाशनरी मेजर्स ले रहे हैं। जो लाइट वैल्स हैं, जहां से तेल ज्यादा नहीं निलकता है, उनके प्रोटैक्शन के लिये आप क्या मेजर्स ले रहे हैं। जिससे इस प्रकार की बात आगे न हो। एक सवाल मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या टैक्स कंफिकेट किये जाते हैं या नहीं। अगर किये जाते हैं तो आज तक कितने टैक्स कंफिकेट किये गये हैं? मेहसाना में एक डी० एस० पी० थे उन्होंने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करते हुए एक टैक्स कंफिकेट किया जाता है। इस चीज को भी पकड़वाया और उस गेंग को भी पकड़वाया, जिसके पुरस्कार स्वरूप उनका ट्रॉफी सफर कर दिया गया। इस चीज को भी देखिए। डी० एस० पी० का नाम गुरुदयाल सिंह था। इस वक्त भी जहां पर डबका में घटना हुई है, वहां क्या आपने किसी बड़े आफिसर के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है। क्या किसी अफसर को सस्पेंड किया है? सस्पेंशन कोई सजा नहीं है, यदि इन्वेस्टिगेशन के बाद के निर्दोष सावित हो जाते हैं तो उनको पूरी तर्फ बरीरह दे दी जाती है। लेकिन आपने किसी बड़े अफसर के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया। Who is responsible for the security and protection of the whole thing? यदि इन्वेस्टिगेशन के दौरान वे अफसर रहेंगे तो फिर वे जिस तरह से चाहेंगे रिपोर्ट भिजवा देंगे।

पेट्रोल-डीजल देश के लिए बहुत आवश्यक चीज है। जब किसी चीज की 2273LS—10.

कमी होती है तो उसकी चोरी होती है। पहे बंबई में दूध की चोरी नहीं होती थी, लेकिन जब उसकी कमी हुई और कीमतें बढ़ गई तो उसकी चोरी होने लग गई। इसलिए सिक्यूरिटी बढ़ाई जाए और चोरी करने वालों के खिलाफ अभियान चलाया जाए। अगर चोरी चलती रहेगी तो हम आत्म-निर्भर कैसे हो सकेंगे। एक गृहिणी होने के नाते मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहती थी, मंत्री महोदय को कि पहली बार गैस सिलैंडर की कीमत 3 रुपया कम कर दी गई है और हम उम्मीद लगा रहे थे कि कभी न कभी हमें 18 रुपए में सिलैंडर मिलने लगेगा। लेकिन अगर चोरी चलती रहेगी तो किस तरह से हम आत्म-निर्भर होंगे।

इस चोरी को रोकने के लिए सिक्यूरिटी को और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए, सिक्यूरिटी आफिसर्स को ट्रेनिंग दी जानी चाहिए और स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट के साथ परमानेट को-आर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए। आपने कहा है कि रिव्यू किया है, लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या निकला, यह भी बताने का कष्ट करें। सिक्यूरिटी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए गए हैं, यह भी बताने का कष्ट करें। अगर इन सब प्रश्नों का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय देंगे तो सदन को बहुत कुछ जानकारी मिल सकेगी।

श्री धी० शिवशंकर : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्या ने सिक्यूरिटी के संबंध में जो बात कही है, उसके बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री के अंदर और स्टेट की जो कुमुक है, उसमें जितना हो सका, कोआर्डिनेशन की कोशिश की जा रही है। 12 मास पहले सिर्फ 3 पेट्रोल पार्टीज इस इलाके में घूमती थी। उसको बढ़ाकर अब 13 कर दिया गया है। तो 13 पेट्रोल पार्टीज घूमती हैं उनकी जीप

[ब्रौ० पौ० शिवशंकर]

और दूसरी भी जितनी सुविधाएं हो सकती हैं उसका बन्दोबर्स्त किया गया है ताकि वह रात दिन इस इलाके के अन्दर, 25,000 किलोमीटर के अन्दर, घूमती रहें।

एक और बात माननीय सदस्या ने पूछी कि बंबई हाई की आग और इस आग को बुझाने में कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ? जहां तक डबका वैल का सवाल है क्योंकि यह सिर्फ ओ० एन० जी० सी० के अफसरों ने ही इस आग को बुझाया है तो अभी तक स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि इतना पैसा खर्च हुआ है, लेकिन अनुमान है कि एक लाख रुपए से ज्यादा नहीं हुआ होगा।

जहां तक बंबई के संबंध में सवाल पूछा मेरे पास इस वक्त पूरी फिर्स तो नहीं हैं, जो कुछ थोड़ी सी फिर्स हैं, सारे का सारा जो खर्च हुआ है सागर विकास रिंग को मिला कर, यह सारे का सारा रूपया इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी से मिलेगा, ऐसा हमें विश्वास है क्योंकि इंश्योरेंस कवरेज पूरा रहा है और इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी 40 लाख डालर फारन एक्सचेंज के अब तक और 72 लाख कुछ रुपयों में इन्होंने अभी तक दे दिया है। यह सिर्फ प्रोवीजनल पेमेन्ट है। बाकी जनरल सर्वे हो रहा है उसके बाद जितना भी खर्च हुआ वह खर्च इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी पूरा देगी ऐसा विश्वास है। इस वक्त बताना मुश्किल है कि कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ है क्योंकि जो थोड़े बहुत इक्विपमेंट बाहर से मंगवाये हैं उसका अभी वैल्यू-एशन नहीं हुआ है।

जहां तक ड्राई वैल्स का सवाल है उनसे हर जगह चोरी होने की सम्भावना

हो सकती है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि नहीं होती है। लेकिन यदि पैट्रोल पार्टीज अपनी ड्रूटी ठीक ढंग से करें और पब्लिक का सहयोग, जैसे कि अभी तक मिलता रहा है, मिले तो मैं समझता हूं चोरी को जितना हो सके कम किया जा सकता है।

टैक्स को कनफिस्केट करने का जो आपने सुझाव दिया है, एक्जीक्यूटिव को तो यह पावर नहीं दी जा सकती है, लेकिन सोचा जा सकता है, मैजिस्ट्रेट की तो पावर्स हैं, वह पावर्स क्या दी जा जा सकती हैं, यह सोचने का विषय है। मैं जरूर इस संबंध में सोचूंगा और अगर कुछ प्रयास किया जाये तो जरूर करूंगा।

जहां तक यह प्रश्न पूछा गया कि क्या सैक्यूरिटी अफसर को सस्पेंड किया गया है? तो अभी तक यह एक्शन नहीं लिया गया क्योंकि ऐसा है कि किस सैक्यूरिटी अफसर की गलती से ऐसा हुआ यह जब तक इन्वेस्टीगेशन रिपोर्ट न आये, तब तक किसी के खिलाफ एक्शन लेना मुश्किल है।

आत्म निर्भरता के संबंध में आपने सवाल पूछा। चाहे चोरी हो या न हो, मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि 1989—1990 तक हम तेल में आत्म निर्भर हो जायेंगे।

13.30 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE
CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): On behalf of Shrimati Sheila Kaul, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education and Culture Resolution No. F. 1-1/80-PN.

2 dated 14th September, 1982 read with Item No. 5 of the Annexure thereto, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education and Culture Resolution No. F. 1.1/80-PN. 2 dated 14th September, 1982 read with Item No. 5 of the Annexure thereto, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

13.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at thirty-seven minutes past fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) SUPPLY OF MORE ELECTRICITY TO GUJARAT FROM NEIGHBOURING STATES.

श्री जोतो भाई अर्चोधरो (मेहसाना):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सारा गुजरात अभूत-पूर्व विजली की कटौती से गुजर रहा है। इसकी दैनिक मांग 2100 मेगावाट है, जबकि इसे 900 मेघावाट मिल रहा है। उसी कारण से एक हजार

के करीब हाई टेंशन पावर इस्टेमाल करने वाले उद्योग गृहों को 20 से 25 प्रतिशत की कटौती के साथ रात को विजली मिलती है, जिससे हजारों कामगार बेकार हो गये हैं। दूसरे छोटे मोटे उद्योगों को 50 से ज्यादा प्रतिशत कटौती से गुजरना होता है।

इस साल मानसून की आखिरी बारिश न होने की वजह से सारे गुजरात में अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है और मानसून में पैदा होने वाली कुछ फसल एक बार का पानी न मिलने से तैयार हुई फसल भी नष्ट हो रही है। उसको बचाने के लिये किसानों को दिन में विजली देने का आदेश दिया गया है। फिर भी किसानों को पूरे समय विजली मिलती नहीं है, वह बार बार बन्द हो जाती है। बोल्टेज कम मिलती है, जिससे विजली की मोटरें जल रही हैं। किसान खेत में जाकर बिना विजली के बैठा रहता है और जलती फसल देखता रहता है। इससे गुस्से में आकर वे लोग जगह जगह रास्ता रोको आदि आन्दोलन छेड़ रहे हैं। कृषक के हाथ में डेरी उद्योग द्वारा हर रोज पैसा मिलता रहता है। लेकिन डेरी उद्योग में भी 50 प्रतिशत तक कटौती होने की वजह से किसानों का पूरा दूध डेरियां नहीं ले सकती हैं।

अतः मेरी केन्द्र सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि निम्न स्तर के कोयले की वजह से बार बार यंत्रों में खराबी पैदा होती है, तो उन्हें अच्छी कोयला समय पर मिलता रहे, ऐसा प्रावधान किया जाय। वी० एच० ई० एल की यंत्र सामग्री, जो बार-बार बिगड़ती रहती है, इससे भी ये पावर स्टेशन बन्द रहते हैं। अभी जो नये पावर स्टेशन बन रहे हैं, उनके लिये बाहर से अच्छे यंत्र मंगवाने का छूट होनी चाहिये। नैचरल गैस गुजरात में मिलता है और

[श्रो मोतोभाई आर० चौधरी]

नजदीक में बम्बई हाई से भी मिल सकता है। इस लिये गुजरात को गैस आधारित पावर स्टेशन बनाने की छूट देनी चाहिये। चूंकि बहुत दूरी के कारण समय पर कोयला नहीं मिल पाता, वह मसला भी गैस की वजह से हल हो सकेगा।

गुजरात इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में भी भारी गड़वड़ी है, जिसकी वजह से भी विजली अच्छी तरह से मिल नहीं पाती है। इस की भी जांच कराई जाय।

(ii) NEED FOR SHORT AND LONG TERMS MEASURES TO SOLVE WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM OF MADRAS.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

Against a normal supply of 50 gallons per head per day, only about 15 gallons of water is now being supplied to the people of Madras City. With the failure of the South West monsoon, and delay in the setting of the North East monsoon, reservoirs catering to the needs of the city of Madras have almost dried up. Against 2750 million cubic feet capacity, the Poondi reservoir, as on 4-10-82 is only having a capacity of 14.70 million cubic feet and Red Hills is having 1.98 million cubic feet against the full capacity of 2850 million cubic feet. Arrangements are under way to instal booster-pumps to tap the sub-soil water and to pump the stagnant water, which could not reach the off-take point. Filter point tube-well fitted with hand-pumps are also being erected wherever necessary. But, all these could not ensure adequate, clean, protected, drinking water, free from bacteria, fungus, etc. Exploiting the sub-soil water to a greater extent will lead to seepage of saline water. One tanker of drinking water to the City costs Rs. 160/- now, as against Rs. 50/- a year ago. Even in

the exploitation of sub-soil water, heavy expenditure has to be incurred. The city is already in the grip of virus fever, cholera, typhoid, etc. and soon all epidemic diseases will engulf the City, if the minimum quantity of protected drinking water is not supplied to the people of Madras. If the Veeranam Project, prepared by the previous DMK Government was implemented in time, this chaos of water scarcity would not have arisen.

In the national interest I request the Central Government to study the situation at the right earnest and extend massive aid to the State Government through all the available ways and means, to find short-term and long-term solution for solving the drinking water scarcity in the Madras Metropolitan area, which I represent.

(iii) NEED TO START DAILY TRAIN SERVICE FROM NEW DELHI TO KERALA.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, the re-scheduling of Railway time table has resulted in a situation that there are no trains from Kerala to New Delhi for two days in a week. Previously the K.K. Express was running for two days and the Jayanthi Janata for the remaining five days, ensuring daily train from Kerala to New Delhi. Re-scheduling has increased the number of available seats, but deprived us of the benefit of having daily train from Kerala to New Delhi. This is causing much difficulties to a number of passengers who have to travel daily from Kerala to New Delhi and back. I therefore request the Railway Minister to examine this question and take the following steps:

The Jayanthi Janata which is running five days in a week from Cochin-Mangalore to Nizamuddin may be made a daily train running all the seven days in a week. I also request that for the convenience of the passengers of South Kerala, the Cochin-Nizamuddin Jayanthi Janata may be extended upto Trivandrum.

The Railway Minister is requested to take urgent decision in this matter.

(iv) LEGISLATION FOR WELFARE OF JAWANS.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR (Pilibhit): The soldier is highly acclaimed during war, but quietly forgotten in peace time. The nation observed the 'Ex-Servicemen's Week' from September 1 to 7 and it is time for a reappraisal of what we owe and are doing for these men who have made supreme sacrifices for the country.

The special debt every Indian owes to the soldiers, sailors and airmen, pledged to lay down their lives in defence of India's territorial integrity, should not stop with statutory pay and allowances, however decent these may be, compared to IAS, IFS, IPS and other Secretarial services. Defence Personnel deserve a special consideration, very much different from those applicable to the Civilian Personnel.

India's most crucial war against Pakistan in 1971 ended in spectacular victory for which an estimated large number of officers and men of the armed force made the supreme sacrifice. Many thousands more were seriously wounded and disabled.

In the wave of popular enthusiasm following victory, industries and business houses volunteered to provide jobs to the wounded and the disabled. These efforts, though noble, were uncoordinated and haphazard. Soon, however, even these efforts and offers of help were forgotten.

The case of the servicemen during peace time is no better. Some six thousand officers in the 45-52 age group retire or, are forcibly retired every year to 'keep the forces fighting fit'. Much more shocking, some 50,000 Jawans are retired every year when they reach the age of 36. After giving the best years of their lives in defence of the motherland, guarding inhospitable frontier regions under exacting conditions, these men are

forced to live on a meagre pension rapidly reduced in value due to inflation. Their retired life is indeed a tragic life. They are too old to begin a second career.

How callously neglected is obvious from a recent case of a Param Veer Charkra winner working as a lowly watchman in a semi-Government go-down. It came to light because a Minister met him by chance, expressed shame at the unfortunate fate of the winner of Nation's highest award for gallantry during war.

What is now needed is a Jawans' Welfare Bill, to be enacted by Parliament for the systematic readjustment in civilian life of compulsorily 'retired' servicemen and war veterans, able and disabled.

The Bill can well be based on the model of the American GI Rights Bill enacted in the wake of World War II. Under the Bill U.S. Government undertook to provide funds for higher education and vocational training, the grant sufficient enough to cover purchase of books, tuition fees, living allowance for single or married veterans. It also guaranteed loans to veterans to buy a home for farm or start business.

The Indian Jawans Bill for welfare must also have provision for creating a Central Jawans Welfare Fund.

I urge upon the Government to bring a legislation soon in this respect.

(vi) SUPPLY OF GOOD QUALITY SEED AND FERTILIZER TO THE FARMERS OF U.P.

श्री दिग्म्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : उत्तर प्रदेश और विशेषकर मथुरा में किसानों को उचित साना में गेहूं का बीज नहीं मिल रहा। रासायनिक खाद में मिलावट की जा रही है। विजली की सिंचाई के लिये बहुत कमी है। नहर का पानी नहीं मिल रहा। डीजल में मिट्टी का तेल मिलाया जा रहा।

[श्रो दिग्म्बर सह]

है। ट्रेक्टर खराब हो गये हैं। पिछली खरीफ की फसल में बीज की बोरियों में मिट्टी मिली हुई थी। किसानों को इस समय बड़ी चिन्ता हो गई है। गेहूं के खेत कम बोएं जायेंगे और उसमें गेहूं का उत्पादन कम होगा। राष्ट्रीय आय कम होगी। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस जिम्मेदारी को अपने ऊपर लेकर प्रदेश सरकार से संपर्क करके समस्या के शीघ्र हल का प्रयत्न करने की कृपा करे और किसी अधिकारी को भेज कर अविलम्ब जांच कराई जाये। सरकार का ध्यान अधृष्ट करने के लिये यह वक्तव्य दे रहा है।

(vi) SITUATION IN DELHI UNIVERSITY AS A RESULT OF DELAY IN SOLVING NON-TEACHING EMPLOYEES' DEMAND.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): A serious situation has developed in the Delhi University Campus due to police intervention lathi-charge on and the arrests of the Delhi University non-teaching employees and even some of the students. A number of leaders of Delhi University Karamchari Union have already been arrested and some of them suspended from the job by the University authorities. The employees were on hunger strike for their long-standing demand of wage increase and other facilities.

The University authorities instead of trying to settle the dispute through negotiations have taken the path of confrontation and have called police inside the campus, which resulted in the situation stated above. It is alleged that even some anti-social elements were pushed into the Campus to intimidate the employees.

The actions of the University authorities and the police have invoked wide spread condemnation by the teachers and students of Delhi University. The DUTA and Students Organisations of

various political opinions have condemned the placing of police inside the University Campus.

I request the Education Minister to intervene and take up the question with the Delhi University Authorities so that the disputes be settled through negotiations instead of confrontation.

I also request that all the employees be released and suspensions be withdrawn.

(vii) SUPPLY OF WATER FROM RIVERS OF NEIGHBOURING STATES TO TAMIL NADU.

SHRI A. SENAPATHI GOUNDER (Palani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Tamil Nadu is facing drought situation since the monsoon has failed and all dams are almost empty. This has caused double loss, viz, irrigation and power generation. As far as Mettur dam is concerned, the Karnataka Government has not allowed enough Cauvery water. Hence the whole of Thanjavur district known as the granary of Tamil Nadu is now barren. As for Parambikulam, Aliyar and other dams, the scanty water allowed is totally absorbed by the hot and dry earth. Hence drought will affect all over Tamil Nadu. Due to lack of water in dams power generation also is very poor. There is power cut all over Tamil Nadu which has made all pumpsets idle. Industry also suffers.

The condition of Tamil Nadu warrants immediate steps to be taken by the Central Government. The Central Government should take immediate steps to get Cauvery water to Thanjavur district for irrigation purposes. Tamil Nadu has to depend upon Kerala for power and Karnataka for water. Now there is talk about Krishna water to Madras. So, practically Tamil Nadu depends upon surrounding States for its very survival. It is, therefore, necessary that the Central Government passes suitable legislation to bring the rivers under its control.

(viii) EARLY COMPLETION OF BAVANTHADI IRRIGATION AND OTHER PROJECTS

श्री केशवराव पारखी (भंडारा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बावनथडी नदी पर सीतेकसा गांव के पास महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश शासन की संयुक्त सिचाई परियोजना का कार्य कई वर्षों से यानी फारेस्ट अमेंड-मेट बिल पास होने से पहले चालू था ऐसी ही महाराष्ट्र में कई सिचाई योजनायें हैं जिनके कार्य चालू थे लेकिन इन उत्पादक योजनाओं के काम भी फारेस्ट की कटाई के लिये मंजूरी वास्ते बन्द पड़े हैं। जब कि आदरणीया प्रधान मंत्री ने भी 20 सूबी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सिचाई जैसे उत्पादक योजना के बाबत जल्द पूरा करने पर जोर दिया है।

बावनथडी सिचाई योजना जहां हो रही है उस भाग में वर्षा ठीक से न होने की बजह से हर वर्ष सूखे की परिस्थिति रहती है और किसान भारी परेशानी में रहते हैं। इस वर्ष भी भंडारा जिले में पूरी तरह सूखा है। उसी तरह योजना की लागत भी देरी की बजह से बढ़ती जाती है।

इस वास्ते सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि डी-फारेस्टेशन वास्ते उन सिचाई योजनाओं को मुक्त किया जावे जो कि फारेस्ट बिल पास होने के पहले से चालू थीं जिससे बावनथडी सिचाई योजना जैसी योजनायें जल्दी से पूरी हो कर किसानों को कायदा मिले और देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में मदद मिले।

(ix) SHIFTING OF DIVISIONAL OFFICES OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA FROM CALCUTTA.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of grave concern that efforts are being made by the Government of India to reduce the importance of the headquarters of the Geological Survey of India which is situated at Calcutta, by shifting various units and offices of the Geological Survey of India from Calcutta.

In the recent past, the Field Technique Research Institute of Geological Survey of India was shifted from Calcutta to Bangalore, in spite of the protests made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal. The Regional Office of its Training Institute, which was also situated in Calcutta, was subsequently shifted to Hyderabad with effect from April 1, 1982. Now a proposal has been mooted to shift the Coal Division of GSI on the plea of alleged decentralisation as also the offshore Mineral Exploration and Marine Geology Division of GSI from Calcutta. Both the Divisions have been functioning efficiently from the headquarters at Calcutta and its present setup has been found to be more suitable for coal investigation and offshore mineral exploration respectively. The former Chief Geologist and the Director of Drilling of Central Mines Planning and Design Institute as also the Deputy Director General, Coal Division of GSI have objected to the proposed decentralisation and have stated that the same would very adversely affect the work of the Organisation and the Coal Industry in general.

It will be equally detrimental to the Oceanographic Research and Offshore Mineral Exploration if the Regional Office of the Shore Mineral Exploration and Marine Geology Division is shifted from its location at Calcutta.

In view of the above, when both the Coal Division and Offshore Mineral Exploration and Marine Geology Division have assumed great importance, the calculated efforts to shift these Divisions from Calcutta are alarming and the Government should give up the proposal.

14.55 hrs.

DRUGS AND COSMETICS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Mr. Deputy Speaker,

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

Sir, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 regulates the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs and cosmetics in the country. This Act has been amended five times since its enactment—the last being in the year 1972 when the Act was extended to the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Serious concern has been expressed by the Hon. Members both in this House and the Rajya Sabha on the problem of adulteration of drugs and production of imitation/fake/spurious/sub-standard drugs. As Hon. Members are aware, the Hathi Committee, which had gone into all aspects of the Drug Industry, had also made certain recommendations about the need to further amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act with a view to ensuring more effective enforcement of the same. Our own experience has also revealed that certain inherent deficiencies and lacunae of the aforesaid Act need to be removed by introducing suitable amendments to the Act, particularly in regard to the provision of more stringent penalties for anti-social elements who indulge in the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs. The present Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill for consideration before the House has been prepared on the basis of all these considerations.

I would now like to deal with some of the salient features of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(a) The definition of the term "drug" is being amended so as to enable the control to be exercised over the components of drugs including empty gelatin capsules. At present, devices such as transfusion sets, ortho-implants etc. do not come within the purview of the definition of the term 'drug'. This definition is now being amplified to cover all such 'devices' also.

(b) Although the term 'spurious drugs' is being commonly used, this term does not figure in the present

Drugs and Cosmetics Act. To remove any ambiguity about the same, a new definition of the term 'spurious drugs' is being introduced in the Bill and consequentially amendments are being made to the existing terms defining 'misbranded' and 'adulterated' drugs.

(c) At present the Central Government has no power to prohibit import and/or manufacture of any drug and cosmetics which are toxic or may cause harm to the body. In the proposed Bill, the Central Government are assuming powers to prohibit import and/or manufacture of drugs which are toxic, ineffective or irrational and cosmetics which are harmful.

(d) The Drug Inspectors at present do not have powers to stop and search any person or any vehicle or vessel which may contain drug or cosmetics in respect of which offence has been committed. This power is now being provided to the Drug Inspectors in the Bill.

(e) The penalties provided in the Act are being rationalised so as to provide more stringent penalties for manufacture and sale of spurious drugs—particularly drugs which are likely to cause body harm or injury. The punishment for offences relating to manufacture and sale of spurious drugs is being amended by laying down a minimum of 3 years and a maximum of 5 years imprisonment. In respect of offences where a spurious drug causes death or body injury, a penalty up to life imprisonment is being laid down for all offences under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

(f) The definition of the term 'patent or proprietary medicine' for Ayurvedic, Unani Medicines is being introduced.

(g) A new provision is being made to provide for summary trial in case of offences where the penalty is not more than three years imprisonment.

As Hon. Members are aware, the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act also extend to drugs belonging to the Indigenous Systems of Medicine and an opportunity is being taken to streamline some of the provisions relating to the manufacture and sale of all drugs belonging to the Indigenous Systems of Medicine by suitable amendments as follows:

(i) The Siddha system of medicine is being given an independent status under the Act.

15.00 hrs.

(ii) The constitution of the Ayurveda, Siddha and Drugs Technical Advisory Board is being amended, to give a wider representation to experts in different systems of medicine.

(iii) Definitions for the terms 'spurious drugs' and 'adulterated drugs' relating to indigenous systems of medicine are being incorporated, and

(iv) The penalties provided for the offences relating to the manufacture and sale of drugs of indigenous systems of medicine in contravention of the provisions of the Act, are also being revised, so as to make them more stringent.

So far as cosmetics are concerned, the definition of the term 'cosmetics' is being amended, to bring within its purview 'toilet soaps'. This provision is being made to enable the Government to take action against manufacturers of 'toilet soaps' which may contain harmful ingredients. Like drugs, a new definition of the term 'spurious cosmetics' is also being inserted, and stringent penalties for manufacture and sale of spurious cosmetics are being provided.

It has been felt that one of the reasons for inadequate enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act in the States, has been the fact that in many

States, the drug control administration is not headed by properly qualified persons. While the Act at present provides for laying down the qualifications of Drug Insectors and Government Analysts, there is no provision for laying down the qualifications of licensing and controlling authorities. In the amending Bill before the House, a provision is now being made for laying down the qualifications of licensing and controlling authorities by the State Governments/Central Government. The Bill contains certain other minor and consequential amendments.

As is known to the hon. Members, it is the State Governments who are ultimately responsible for exercising control over the manufacture and sale of drugs in their respective States, but under the Act, the Central Government are responsible for coordinating the activities of the State Governments in the implementation of this Act, and advising them on matters relating to uniform administration of the Act in the country by laying down regulatory measures and standards of drugs. The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill which is now before the House would help Government in discharging this responsibility more efficiently and effectively. I, therefore, solicit full cooperation and support of the hon. Members in passing this Bill.

*

I, therefore, beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, be taken into consideration."

15.03 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI in the Chair]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Madam, it is my pleasure

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

to be the first speaker to be called by you. The hon. Minister has now placed the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1982 before the House. And hearing his introduction, one thinks that the absence of these provisions was the main reason for non-controlling of adulteration etc. of the drugs. The effect of this Bill will be that to the 405 pages in which we now find the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and rules, some 21 more pages will be added. But whether this new addition will bring in any more effectiveness than these 405 pages, I have great doubts.

The Minister himself says that the problem of adulteration of drugs and also production of spurious and sub-standard drugs are posing serious threats to the health of the community. Everybody would agree that this is the situation. We have to meet this serious threat. But is it not a fact that the Central Government or, for that matter also the State Governments had not the dearth of powers? Some amendments may be necessary, but surely that is not the main reason for this main threat. Really speaking, it is the non-implementation of the law and the rules which are already there, is the main reason for this sorry state of affairs. I shall be glad if this new Bill, after being passed into an Act, does not become only "cosmetics Act" for the Minister leave aside the drug part of it, but it really help in solving this problem. Unless the entire administration is fully overhauled, this problem cannot be solved. Drug adulteration and the serious consequences are following because the Centre is not really in a position to do the administration effectively, because half of the administration has collapsed due to its inefficiency and other half due to corruption. Really no serious measure is being taken to improve it. I would not say that there are not officers or employees who are honest; but I am sorry to say that this the Drug Control administration is giving a very bad account of itself. In order to substantiate my contention,

I will give a few examples. In the year 1974, BJ Pharma of Kanpur supplied transfusion bottles to Lala Lajpat Rai Hospital, Kanpur. After the use of that transfusion, 20 children died within 48 hours. Government launched a prosecution which is now pending for 8 years. All that is being done is that the case is being shunted between the High Court and the Lower Court. At this rate, even passing this 21-page Amendment Act, I am sure, will not help unless the ways are changed. It will take at least 10 years for the judicial disposal of the case. What has the Central Drugs Control Administration done? The Drugs Controller of India has not visited Kanpur even once during this period, so far as my information goes. I will be glad if you correct me.

A very innocuous answer was given to a question. A question was put in this House on the 29th July, 1982 about some vacancies in the Central Drug Organisation. The answer to one of the questions which dealt with how many vacancies are there of the Deputy Drugs Controller and the Assistant Drugs Controller was that 1 post is vacant of the Assistant Drug Controller since 25-8-1979 on account of "unauthorised absence of its incumbent." What is meant by unauthorised absence of its incumbent? What is the story behind it? Why is it lying vacant since 1979? Why is its incumbent yet absent? This gentleman is absconding probably in America. This Assistant Drugs Controller between 1972-75 made 51 insurance policies in the name of his wife amounting to nearly Rs. 20 lakhs because irregular imports were regularised, spurious drugs were regularised; and each client gave one policy. So, it is not difficult to have 52 policies. So now after that he was caught. After being caught, he bolted in the name of having treatment outside and he is still absconding. See how sweetly it is answered, that "the post is lying vacant because of unauthorised absence of the incumbent"! Madam you can imagine the story behind this. This is about the post of Assistant Drug Controller which is a high post. This is

not the only case. I know of another gentleman. I cannot name him, for obvious reasons. He is posted in Calcutta. A big memorandum running into eight pages, containing so many allegations against him was given to the Prime Minister. Now, I put a question about this memorandum, which contained very serious allegations. The answer to it was that simple, that 'this was investigated into and found false.' Investigated into by whom? Found false? How? How are the charges rebutted? To this day I am to know. And in so far as my knowledge goes many of the charges made here are really serious charges which any government had it wanted to make its own machinery effective would have gone into more seriously than giving me a one-line answer that they have been found false.

Now I will mention another case. This is from Lucknow, from a newspaper report. If I am wrong the Minister will correct me. This is a news item. The headline is, "Drug Controller sacked". It is from Lucknow. It is given out by Pioneer News Service in 1981. I quote—

"The State Government has terminated the services of the State Drug Controller Dr. S. C. Srivastava with immediate effect.

It is learnt that the termination order was issued yesterday following an inquiry into some corruption charges against him. The orders also provided for the payment of salary to Dr. Srivastava for the notice period.

The termination order, however, could not be served on Dr. Srivastava yesterday since he was not traceable. His wife reportedly refused to receive the orders today.

According to informed sources, top pressure is being exerted to annul the termination orders."

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Dr. S. C. Srivastava is in any responsible position till now in the Ministry. Madam, with all this

what I want to say is these are not individual instances. There are such instances galore and really nothing is being seriously done to root out corruption or even to take them seriously.

No doubt, there are enough rules. According to rules 66 and 85 there can be cancellation or suspending of licences. Let the Minister tell me how many licences have been cancelled and how many have been suspended.

Since my time is limited, I would like to point out that this is only with respect to the higher echelons. I have information and actual experience in States where inspectors are there. Some of the States have Drug Controllers, but some of them are non-existent. And you will see many of the Inspectors have a chain of chemists' shops opened and they are earning Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 on the average from these shops. Whether anybody goes to inspect and see what kind of drugs are being sold, or whether spurious or misbranded or adulterated drugs are being sold is not known. Who will tell us how many convictions have been secured or proceedings have been launched? Let the Minister say. I would like the Minister to report to Parliament the performance of the Central Drug Control Administration in this regard. If this is not paid attention to seriously, nothing will come out of it.

Coming to the Bill itself, I will just point out one or two things. As our hon. Minister has pointed out, what is being done is to impose more stringent penalties. Earlier the minimum sentence was for one year and maximum was for ten years depending upon the nature of the offence. Now, the Bill says two things. One is that if solely on account of administration of such drug one dies, then the punishment to the guilty will be extended upto life imprisonment. Let me read out the relevant clause:

"...Solely on account of such drug being adulterated or spurious or not of standard quality, as the case may be, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

shall not be less than five years but which may extend to a term of life and with fine . . .

But who will prove that it is "solely" due to the administration of this drug that the man died? So, what is the particular good that will accrue by this sentence of upward revision?

There are lesser punishments for other offences. If I die because of the administration of a particular drug, then the person will be given life imprisonment. But if I die due to the denial of a particular medicine because the powder that should have been there in the capsule was not there and instead some useless powder was there and thereby in the absence of this original powder I die a slow death, then the punishment will be less. What is the logic? With these words, I would say that though the object of this Bill is laudable, the division of 'stringent measures' etc. is arbitrary. The real thing is, total overhauling of the Drug Control Administration. Without doing that, nothing will come out of it. That is why, I reluctantly support the Bill.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): The hon. Minister had referred to the Hathi Committee's recommendations and that one of the recommendations of the Committee related to the amendment to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. But there were other 44 very important recommendations. One of them was to nationalise gradually the whole drug industry. Only a very minor part of the recommendations of the Hathi Committee has now been brought forward by the Minister himself.

What is there in the Bill that we are discussing today? In the Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it has been said:

"The problems of adulteration of drugs and also of production of spurious and sub-standard drugs are posing serious threat to the health of the community."

But if you closely scrutinise the proposed amendment, it says that the Government is determined to weed out this menace from the community. Yes, some proposal has come regarding change in the definition of drug like misbranded drug, adulterated drug, spurious drug, etc. And in the words of the hon. Minister, most stringent punishments have been proposed. More executive control has been proposed to regularise the things. But, Madam, there was one report in the month of June on the basis of a statement made by the honourable Deputy Minister of Health, Kumari Joshi. The PTI circulated the news that an average of 17.5 per cent of the drugs manufactured and sold in the country during the last three years have been found to be sub standard accordingly to the Drug Control Department of the Union Health Ministry. That means, about Rs. 600 crores worth of medicines sold in the country during the last three years were sub-standard. At this rate, at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan the annual turnover of sub-standard drugs would be Rs. 360 crores. Moreover, we have full record in the Drug Control Department.

This is regarding sub-standard drugs. What is the difference between sub-standard drugs and spurious drugs? It has been stated by the Hathi Committee that sub-standard medicines are prepared by licensed manufacturers, by the so-called big companies, which are importing, big multinationals who have made our country a dumping ground for all the items of the countries' origin. But, Madam, there is no specific proposal to control sub-standard drugs because there have been proposals specifically for mis-branded drugs, specifically for adulterated drugs, specifically for spurious drugs. But there is just overflowing of sub-standard drugs in the Indian market by the multinational corporations and their subsidiaries in India looting our people. There is no specification for sub-standard medicines. If the Government is really serious, my suggestion will be that there should be concrete specifications regarding the sub-standard medicines. In

the absence of any such specifications as it has been proposed in respect of mis-branded drugs, adulterated drugs and spurious drugs, the whole purpose will be defeated.

It has been said that stringent punishment would be given. What is that stringent punishment? It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons as follows:

"It is, therefore, considered necessary to amend Drugs and Cosmetics Act, so as to impose more stringent penalties on the anti-social elements indulging in the manufacture or sale of adulterated or spurious drugs or drugs not of standard quality, which are likely to cause death or grievous hurt to the user."

This is coming within the meaning of the IPC provision. But who will determine that a particular medicine is solely responsible for the death after the death of that particular person? Can it be done? It can never be done. So, some provision must be there for the specification, concrete, clear definition of sub-standard medicine and prevention of manufacture, production, sale and distribution of sub-standard drugs. For that purpose some other sections may be appropriately amended. The manufacturers may be asked to do this thing and that thing. I have got concrete suggestions regarding that.

Madam, it has been said here that we are going to control the imports. But did the Hathi Committee not report the role of the multi-national Corporations Glaxo, Pfizer and Hindustan Varner—in our country? Their history is very well known as to what they have been doing. Do you have the balance sheet of the companies? We have to see to the past things—dilution of shares, etc. What are they doing? There is a report even by the Minister himself. Shri Dalbir Singh replied to the question in the Rajya Sabha. On 18.7.1982 the Union Minister of State, Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers said:

"Pfizer was leading in this respect with as many as 31 drugs being produced without any authorization."

There is another Company—Organon. We know the story of Hindustan, Glaxo. How to control them? Still the drugs banned in the countries of origin are not only being promoted but also marketed grossly violating the Act of Drugs & Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act. Most of the people of our country are ignorant, illiterate and helpless people. I can give you one or two examples. Take for instance Sulphipyrazone. I would like the Minister to specifically reply to this question. It is claimed to prevent death in the case of Myocardial Infarction. For this indication the drug is banned in U.S.A. but in India the drug is being allowed. There is a big list of such medicines which has come out and these medicines are being promoted and marketed by the multi-national Companies—Pfizer, Glaxo, Organon and others. They are marketing medicines in different ways, advertising them, promoting them. But those very medicines have been banned totally (or for certain indications) in their countries of origin. Take an instance of German Hoechst and the stories about Novalgin and Baralgon. Have we taken preventive measures? Stories have come about Mexaform also. Stories have come about Anabolic Steroids that is being marketed in the country. Totally banned items of certain indications are being marketed by the multi-national corporations over which we have no control.

We are trying to control imports. But we could not control the multi-national drug companies for dearth of laws. What was lacking was the determination, the will to do that. Without effective administrative instruments guided by determination and political will such amendments would not help.

I would like to know the result of the provisions which were there. There was a seminar on Drug Industry held in November, 1981. The Seminar was regarding the implementation of the preventive provisions of the existing laws. It reported prosecution proceedings under the Drug Act from Madras as under.

[Prof. Rupchand]

One report says about Madras, Tamil Nadu State. During 1978-79, number of prosecutions launched was one. The result is that one is convicted to pay a fine of Rs. 1500 with a simple imprisonment till the rising of the court. This is a report of the experts. During 1979-80, the number of prosecutions launched was 4. The result is that only one was convicted with a lesser punishment—lesser than till the rising of the court. During 1980-81, the number of prosecutions launched was one. What was the result? Acquitted. So, in three years, 6 people were prosecuted and no one was severely punished. One was punished with a simple imprisonment till the rising of the court and a fine of Rs. 1500. This is the state of affairs prevailing.

Drugs are being manufactured without licences. I was referring to the Minister's statement. Banned drugs have been marketed and promoted by a big company inspite of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Prevention of Objectionable Advertisements) Act. Advertisements are being made by the big companies inspite of the preventive provisions. Drugs peddling is going on. The Government must know it. Several memoranda were submitted by doctors, by eminent people, by social workers and by the workers of the big companies themselves. I have myself raised certain questions earlier also in the House but nothing was done. So, my suggestion will be, if the Government is, if at all, serious, then certain specifications regarding substandard medicines, which are manufactured by licensed manufacturers spreading all over Indian market led by the multi-national Corporations, should be dealt with strictly and suitable amendments incorporated. For prevention of manufacturing sub-standard medicines, the manufacturers should be given a specific role advertising that these are their products, these are their distributors and these are the places where the sale should be effected. The Government should be more vigilant in this matter.

Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee the previous speaker, was referring to corruption and

other things. How can you stop corruption? I can give you a list of people, great corrupt people. The sons, daughters and sons-in-law of the Secretary and others in the Health Department are being given employment in this big multi-national companies. I have myself asked this question that one former Health Secretary is engaged as one of the Managing Directors of a multi-national Corporation and is looting money. I can give a list of names—sons, sons-in-law and daughters of the bureaucrats working in the Health Ministry who have been given assignment. Naturally, inefficiency, corruption, lack of will and determination to effectively implement whatever provisions are there, will be there. Even if new provisions are made, I do not believe that it will make any difference.

But, still, while supporting the move, I would honestly request the Health Minister to come with some more important amendments with respect to Sections 9, 17, 18 and 27 of the parent Act so that more loopholes can be plugged.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Madam Chairman, on behalf of the D. M. K. Party, I rise to support the Bill to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. Not only as a Member of Parliament but also as a doctor by profession and with a practice for the last 20 years, in dealing with the patients, I would like to say a few words on this Act.

In regard to the widening of the definition of "cosmetics", I would request him to include "soaps" also so as to prevent contact dermatitis. There are certain soaps which contain mercury and arsenic which is dangerous to health. A very widely used soap by name Necko contains a lot of mercury and others which contain arsenic which can, not only, cause damage to the skin, but also it can be absorbed into the body and, at a later stage, it can cause damage to the kidney resulting in a renal failure and, ultimately, the death of a patient. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take care of this aspect also. While you include "soaps", the welfare of cottage industries should be protected

because in our country some soaps are prepared in the cottage industries. While enforcing this law, we should take care of the cottage industries also where the people should not be unnecessarily harassed or put into hardship thereby leading to unemployment problem.

I would also request the hon. Minister to include "kumkum" and "tilak" which are very fondly used by our ladies. There is a certain amount of arsenic used for glittering purposes. It not only causes skin reaction but it also gets absorbed in the body and causes damage to the kidney as well. So, when you include "toilet soap", you include "kumkum" and "tilak" also so that women can also be protected from the untoward effect of the use of kumkum and tilak powders.

About the provision of empowering more powers with the inspectors, I want to know whether the powers that are already given to the inspectors are not sufficient to enforce the law. Do you mean to say that the existing powers are not sufficient? I feel that the existing powers are sufficient for the inspectors but only the way in which it has been implemented is not proper. The erring inspectors should be punished and action should be taken against them. Instead of giving more powers to them, proper action should be taken against the erring inspectors.

I would also request the hon. Minister that the number of drug inspectors available in the country are not sufficient and they should be increased. The number of drug inspectors is not adequate enough to check the production of spurious drugs. The time has come when we have to increase the number of drug inspectors. Each district should have a senior drug inspector to check the adulteration and production of spurious drugs.

About the enhancement of punishment, do you think that it is because of lesser punishment that the adulteration in drugs is going on? If you feel so, what have you been doing for all these 35 years? Why have you not imposed deterrent punishment? Do you mean to say that spurious drugs are coming in to the market because you are not able to enforce the

existing law properly? If you have been enforcing it properly, I would like to know from the Government as to how many drug companies have been blacklisted and how many people have been arrested for the production of spurious drugs in the country since Independence I would like to know the figures State-wise. I think, it will be only a zero.

The drug inspectors are only harassing the retailers. They are not taking any action against the manufacturers. They go to the factories, visit the factories, and some of the inspectors take whatever they like and, finally, the drug comes out in the market. Ultimately, only the public suffers. No action is taken against the manufacturers. Action should be taken not only against the retailers but also against the manufacturers and against the people who actually sell drugs which are spurious.

I had an occasion to purchase tetracycline capsules in Indore, in Madhya Pradesh. To my surprise, it was containing only chalk powder. It did not contain any tetracycline. It not only happens at Indore but in other cities also. Even in our State of Tamil Nadu, our State Health Minister's brother—I do not want to name the State Health Minister—is a dealer for one of the drug companies and it was reported that broken glass particles were found in eye-drops, and in the capsules but no action was taken. Instead of taking action, the chemist was forced to sell a particular product and capsules because he was the State Health Minister's brother. No action has been taken in this particular regard. I can prove it. It was stated in the Legislative Council of Tamil Nadu also. But no action has been taken till now.

With regard to the imprisonment of other offences that you have mentioned, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what are the other offences. You have also mentioned about imprisonment for two or three years. You have given a multiplicity of the punishments from which they can escape as there are loopholes.

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

I would only request the Hon. Minister that either it should be life imprisonment or hanging for the people who give spurious drugs. This is my opinion as well as the general public opinion also that the spurious drugs manufacturers, retailers and dealers should be given life imprisonment.

In the Hathi Committee report, generic names have been mentioned and generic name drugs have been brought under that name. Cemetidine is one particular drug I want to quote for the knowledge of the Minister. Cemetidine is produced in this country. Cemetidine is for peptic ulcer and for bleeding peptic ulcer. It is manufactured by a company, Walter Buscher at the rate of Rs. 2 per tablet whereas Cemetidine is also produced by a local company for 70 paise. So, while the doctor gives the prescription for Cemetidine tablets, even though he writes to the Walter Buscher, the Chemists for getting more benefit or more commission from that particular local company, only substitute the local product and give local Cemetidine for 70 paise. He gets the maximum benefit but the patient does not get any relief at all. I would request the Hon. Minister to study this matter while including certain names of drugs in the generic names. This lacuna should be studied thoroughly so that the patient should be given proper drug and that the prescription by the doctor should be honoured well and no substitute should be given on any account.

With regard to the drugs, I would like to mention about the Government Medical Store Depot. There is one such Depot existing in Tamilnadu. This is one of the very big Government Medical Depots in the country. It is more than 50 years old. It is in my Constituency where nothing is manufactured. Previously they used to supply drugs to all the city hospitals but now APC and Sulpha are only manufactured and given and the valuable equipments are lying idle and battered by weather. Valuable instruments are there. Man-power is there. Nobody uses the in-

struments. I would only request the Hon. Minister to make a visit to the Government Medical Depot in Madras-3 in my Constituency and make a study about that so that it can be put to good use, where good and quality drugs can be produced and where infusion sets can be manufactured so that the entire country can have the benefit of pure and unadulterated infusion sets. The drugs are manufactured from the factory and they are given to the patient through the doctor's prescription but the people who carry the news are only the representatives. They only carry the news from the manufacturers to the doctors. They inform about the various adverse reactions of the drug and about the complications. They only bring to our knowledge the latest inventions. But their job security is not there. They are not covered under any Act. For years now, the medical representative's job has become dirty. The international company or the local company all of a sudden terminates their services. They become 35 years old. They cannot go anywhere to get a job. I only request the Hon. Minister that when you include all the Acts, the Drug Act, Cosmetics Act etc., see that the drug representative's job security is also considered, so that they can also work hard. They can also bring information to the notice of the Government about the manufacturers of spurious drugs. They can also work in the interests of the country.

I only once again request the Hon. Minister to see while implementing these laws that no loophole is given for any drug manufacturer, either multi-national or the local manufacturers.

Not only the manufacturers, but the retailers also should be punished.

A separate Directorate should be formed in almost all the state capitals where some of the doctors also should be included in the Directorate of Drug Controller. Not only Chief Drug Controller with pharmaceutical qualifications, but doctors also should be included.

When you make an Advisory Committee, I request the Hon. Minister that some of the Members of Parliament who are

also doctors—should be included in the Committee and if you have any doubts, take the opinion from us so that, we can give our knowledge, whatever we possess and you and the country can be benefited. The poor people can be benefited. The downtrodden can be benefited. At the same time, we can save the people instead of killing them by giving them spurious drugs.

श्रो रोतेलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): सभापति महोदय, यह जो विवेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसका वास्तविक उद्देश्य शुद्ध और रोग निरोधक औषधियां उपलब्ध कराना है। यह दहुत आवश्यक था, क्योंकि इस समय इस तरह के निहित स्वार्थ वाले कुछ औषधि निर्माता पैदा हुये हैं जो मानव की जान का मूल्य न समझते हुये धड़ल्ले से नकली दवाओं को बनाने में संलग्न हैं। कई निर्माता पकड़े भी गये, लेकिन उनके खिलाफ कोई कारण न कार्यवाही अभी तक नहीं हो पाई। सारे देश में इस तरह के औषधि निर्माता बहुत बढ़ चुके हैं। इस लिये यह जो संशोधन किया जा रहा है यह देश काल और परिस्थिति के अनुसार बहुत ही समीक्षित है। अगर संबद्ध अधिकारी ईमानदारी के साथ अपनी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे तो राष्ट्र का बहुत कल्याण होगा।

आज अस्पतालों में जो रोगी जाते हैं, वे कहते हैं कि दवाई से कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है और जब वहां रोगी प्राइवेट डाक्टर से इलाज करवाता है तो उसे लाभ होता है, क्योंकि प्राइवेट डाक्टर जानते हैं कि सही दवा कौन सी है। सरकारी अस्पतालों में सरकारी विधि के अनुसार दवाओं को आपूर्ति होती है और जो सरकारी अधिकारी होते हैं उनको उन कम्पनियों से सांठ-गांठ रहती है और उनका परसेंटेज फिक्स होता है। इस तरह से इन नकली दवाओं को आपूर्ति होती रहती है। इससे रोगियों को सकारो अस्पतालों के प्रति आस्था कम

होती जा रही है। सरकारी अस्पतालों में इलाज नहीं होता है। इसलिये एक निश्चित मानक क्षमता तय की जानी चाहिये और उसके अनुसार अस्पतालों में दवाओं की आपूर्ति होनी चाहिये। इसमें विजिलेंस का भी सही प्रबंध करें, तभी रोगियों का सही इलाज होगा।

सजा की जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह ठीक है। अभी जो इंस्पेक्टर होते हैं उन का सिर्फ बड़ी बड़ी फर्मों से माहवारी बन्धा रहता है और वे सर्टिफिकेट इशू करते रहते हैं कि दवा ठोक है। इसलिये उसके ऊपर भी कोई अधिकारी होना चाहिये जो सीधे कारखाने में जाकर दवा का सेंपल ले सके और प्रयोगशाला में उसकी जांच करके दवा का प्रमाणपत्र दे सके। इस प्रकार कोई व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये। इस प्रकार की रामबाण औषधियों की आपूर्ति की अनुमति सरकारी अस्पतालों के लिये दी जानी चाहिये।

जहां तक आजीवन कारावास की व्यवस्था की गई है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। लेकिन इस बात का प्रचार-प्रसार भी काफी होना चाहिये। अभी जो संशोधन होते हैं, उनका प्रचार-प्रसार नहीं होता और आम जनता को मालूम नहीं हो पाता कि नकली दवाये बन रही हैं, जो नकली दवाये बनाते हैं, उनके ऊपर यह कानून लागू होगा, यह भी जनता को पता नहीं होता। केवल निर्माता को मालूम रहता है कि इस तरह का कानून है और वह उससे बच निकलने के तरीके अपनाता रहता है। इसलिये ऐसे कानूनों का जनसाधारण में भी प्रचार हो जिससे उनको भी जानकारी हो कि गलत दवायें बनाने वाले को आजीवन कारावास होगा।

आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी और होम्योपैथिक दवाओं के बारे में भी सरकार को जांच पड़ताल करनी चाहिये। लेकिन इसका जिक्र इसमें नहीं है। आयुर्वेदिक, सिद्ध और तिब्बी प्रणालियों में बनी दवाओं को मोड़ना ईंज किया जाय, उनकी पैरिंग आडि का सुधार हो और सरकार की ओर से उनमें अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य करने वाले विभाग होने चाहिये। क्योंकि देशी औषधियों से कम खर्च में स्थायी लाभ रोगियों को मिलता है। एलोपैथिक दवायें आप मल्टी नेशनलूप से फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च कर के खरीदते हैं। अगर देश की चिकित्सा पद्धति में अनुसंधान कराये और वैध, हकीमों को सही प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय और अस्पतालों में दवाओं को आधुनिक रूप से रंग दे कर एलोपैथिक दवाओं के पेरलल उन्हें स्वरूप दें तो बहुत ज्यादा और कम खर्च पर अधिक से अधिक लोगों का इलाज किया जा सकता है। लेकिन इस तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं है।

आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति बहुत प्राचीन परम्परा है और रोग को जड़ से दूर करती है। एलोपैथी में जहां तक शल्य क्रिया है वह तो काफी एडवांस्ड है और उसको सभी मानते हैं, लेकिन जहां तक औषधियों का सवाल है वह रोग को जड़ से दूर नहीं करती है। यह काम आयुर्वेदिक दवायें ही करती हैं। लेकिन हम आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को न जरुरन्दाज किये हुये हैं। इस दिशा में कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये। और हर अस्पताल में आयुर्वेद की दवाओं का प्रयोग करने के लिये डाक्टरों को राय देनी चाहिये।

टेक्नोकल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड आपने आयुर्वेद, तिब्बी और सिद्ध का एक में मिला दिया है। अगर इनको अलग अलग बनाया

जाता तो हर प्रणाली का विकास और अनुसंधान करने के लिये अधिक समय मिल सकता है और सरकार को अच्छी सिफारिशों की जा सकती हैं। लेकिन एक में मिला कर जितना काम होना चाहिये अपेक्षाकृत कम होगा।

नकली औषधियों के बारे में मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि जितनी नकली दवायें बनाने वाली फर्म्स पकड़ी गई हैं उनमें से कितनी को ब्लैक लिस्ट किया गया? लेकिन हमें लगता है कि उस ओर कोई ठोस कार्यवाही कभी तक नहीं हुई है, और सरकारी अधिकारियों से सांठगांठ कर के वह किर से अपना काम जारी रखे हुये हैं। ऐसे लोगों के लिये कार्यवाही की व्यवस्था है, अगर इसको सही ढंग से लागू किया जायेगा तो मुझे विश्वास है कि औषधि निर्माताओं की जान के साथ सौदागिरी करने के धंधे को समाप्त करना होगा। निर्माण और बिक्री का जहां तक प्रश्न है, हमारे देश में छोटे छोटे औषधि निर्माता बैद्या हैं, जो दवायें बनाते हैं, लेकिन अस्पतालों में उनका प्रयोग नहीं होता, इसलिये ऐसे लोगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार के पास कोई बोर्ड होना चाहिये जो इन दवाओं को ले और सभी लोगों का सही इलाज हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इनके बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : महोदया, इसका समय तो 4 बजे समाप्त हो रहा है। अब एक आध मिनट ही इसमें रह गया है।

सभापति महोदय : अभी 5 मिनट बाकी हैं।

श्री राम लाल राही : जो विल माननीय मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है, उसके लिये मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा कि बहुत देर बाद कुछ समझ तो आई। हमारे देश में जो फर्जी और नकली दवाएं बनती हैं, जो जाली धंधे होते हैं दवाओं के नाम पर, उन पर नियंत्रण करने की इन्होंने कुछ बात सोची है।

15.56 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी पिछले दिनों दिल्ली में नकली दवाओं का एक बहुत बड़ा कारखाना पकड़ा गया। पुलिस ने जब उसे पकड़ा तो पता चला था कि अफीम बेचता है लेकिन जब तलाशी ली गई, तो नकली दवाओं के कैपसूल मिले जो कि घर पर और कारखाने में बरामद हुये। यह कारखाना दिल्ली में एक साल से फर्जी दवायें बनाकर उसने एक साल में सप्लाई कर दी होंगी, कितने लोगों की जानें गई होंगी, कितना नुकसान हुआ होगा? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी ने इस पर गंभीरता से विचार किया है? क्या उन्होंने जांच पड़ताल की है, दुकानदारों से पता लगाया है कि यह दवायें कह कहाँ बिकती थीं? मात्र इतना ही हुआ है मुलजिम पकड़ा गया, जेल में गया। अब सरकार का काम खत्म हो गया, पुलिस उस की इन्वेस्टीगेशन करने लगी। यह नहीं देखा गया कि फर्जी दवायें कितनी बनी हैं और कहाँ कहाँ उनकी बिक्री हुई है?

मैं तो ऐसा मानकर चलता हूँ कि जालसाजी के जितने काम होते हैं, इसमें दो ही कसूरवार होते हैं। एक तो सरकार और दूसरे इन के नियंत्रण में काम करने वाली प्रशासनिक मशीनरी।

इग कन्ट्रोलर की बात चल रही थी, मैं आपसे कहना चाहूँगा कि जो निचले स्तर के छोटे छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, इग इन्स्पेक्टर हैं, उनसे आप पूछिये कि आज तक दवाओं की दुकानों में क्या आप छानबीन करते हैं? अगर नहीं करते हैं कि वित्ती नकली दवायें आईं, कहाँ से आईं और कैसे आईं, कितना स्टाक है आखिर ये क्या करते हैं? मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इग कन्ट्रोलर से लेकर इग इन्स्पेक्टर तक दुकानदारों से मथली बंधा हुआ है, दुकानदारों को छूट है और जो कारखाने चल रहे हैं, उनको छूट है कि वह चाहे जैसी दवायें बनायें चाहे जैसे उन की बिक्री हो। एक ही नाम की दवा 20 कारखानों की मिलती है।

मान लीजिये, राम लाल राही ने एक दवा खा ली, और वह मर गये, तो आप किस को पकड़ेंगे?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is out of order.

श्री राम लाल राही : आपको क्या मालूम होगा कि किस कारखाने की दवाई हमने खाई और उसे हमारा नुकसान हो गया? किस को आप पकड़ेंगे? आप नियंत्रण कीजिये कि अमुक अमुक दवायें अमुक अमुक कारखाने बनायेंगे।

बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों की बात चलती है, बड़े जोर से चलाई जाती है, बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां जाली दवायें लेले कार बेचती हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rahi, in spite of your taking these drugs, you are healthy. You may continue tomorrow.

Now, Shri B. Shankaranand will make a statement about the health of the President at the Texas Heart Institute, Houston (USA).

16.00 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PRESIDENT'S
HEALTH AT THE TEXAS HEART IN-
STITUTE, HOUSTON (U.S.A.)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (Shri B. Shankaranand): Sir, I wish to inform the House that the coronary by-pass surgery on the President was carried out yesterday at the Texas Heart Institute, Houston (USA). Dr. Denton A. Colley, who performed the operation said that "the operation has been smooth and successful."

According to information received, the President is now in the intensive care unit for post-operative recovery, as is the general practice.

I am sure, the entire House will join me in conveying our best wishes to the President for speedy recovery.

16.01 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

DISCUSSION RE. SITUATION ARISING OUT OF COMMUNAL RIOTS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up discussion under Rule 193. Before we take up the discussion on the communal riots in Meerut, may I share with the Members my anguish that in a country like ours which has always taken pride in tolerance and co-existence, where secularism is a basic tenet of the Constitution and deeply ingrained in our heritage, there should be an occasion to discuss incidents involving violence. Life is sacred and in the eyes of God every human being enjoys the same sanctity of life.

धर्मो यो बाधते धर्म न
स धर्मस्तु कुधर्म्म तत् ।
धर्मविरोधी यो धर्मः
सा धर्मः सत्यविक्रमः ॥

जो धर्म दूसरे धर्म को बाधा पहुंचाता है वह धर्म नहीं कुधर्म है। जो धर्म का अविरोधी है, सत्य पराक्रमशील धर्म वही है।

(That religion is not a religion which hurts other religions. The religion which considers all religions alike is a religion in true sense.)

To indulge in violence is a crime against humanity, against conscience, against nation's interests. We will do well to remind ourselves that Bapu (Mahatma Gandhi) till the very last fought against this evil of communalism and it was his wish that at least independent India should be free from this cancer. He had said:

"To revile one another's religion, to make reckless statements, to utter untruth, to break the head of innocent men to desecrate temples or mosques is a denial of God."

Let us not forget Pandit Nehru who advised us that in a free and secular country like ours, we cannot tolerate any communalism. He said:

"....every religion and belief has full freedom and equal honour, where every citizen has equal liberty and equal opportunity."

I am sure the hon. Members who are going to participate in the discussion will keep uppermost in their minds the need for observing utmost restraint and adopting a constructive approach which would help to resolve conflicts, further the cause of integration, promote understanding and goodwill and thus obviate recurrence of such episodes which militate against national interest.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully associate myself with the views expressed by you. In fact, Sir, those who do not understand 'A' 'B' 'C' of religion they only get themselves involved in such type of killing in the name of religion. Every religion teaches us unity, fraternity and love but unfortunately there are people who do not want to learn this.

Sir, it is a matter of deep concern that communal riots have been taking place in

our country very frequently. Even after 35 years of freedom we always observe such type of incidents which are taking place at various places and we could not get rid of these evils. Sir, communal harmony is very essential for national unity and integrity. There are always some elements who are trying to disrupt this communal harmony and they are always trying to achieve their selfish ends by creating such types of disturbances. These elements are patronised by some political parties and other types of organisations. The most unfortunate part of the whole thing is this that certain political parties themselves encourage such types of elements. Although they call themselves secular, yet, they were involved in giving encouragement to these people.

Sir, at this point of time, I would like to say one thing. Our education system must be such that it should be able to promote communal harmony. Unfortunately, we are not successful in this particular respect. I would like to urge upon the Government that there must be considerable change in our educational pattern so that we may be able to achieve this most pious goal.

Now I would like to go into some past incidents of communal clashes in this country. I must have to say something which may not be very much favourable for this Government. But, Sir, it is a fact. Since the time in 1980 when this Government came to power, these have been a large number of communal incidents which have taken place in various parts of the country, including the national capital of Delhi. Such incidents were taking place and the Government could not control them. Take the case of Moradabad, where one of the biggest riots in the history of free India took place. Many people were killed there. We must try to analyse the role of the forces who were involved to restore peace. PAC was there; Police was there; what were they doing? In fact, in Moradabad, what happened was this. In Moradabad the police fired at the minority people, the Muslims, who went into the Idgah to offer their Id, Namaz.

Government and the Administration blamed the Muslims saying that these Muslims who went for Id Namaz at Idgah were going with evil intention, that they went there with arms. But nobody could understand all this. Because, if Muslims were having any evil intention, they would not have gone there with their children. But they went there with their children. Therefore nobody could understand this point. After that, when Government found that people were not trying to understand this point, then, they said, the opposition parties were involved. But it was also not proved. Then again it was said that some foreign hands were there. It was also not proved, I think you will remember that in this very House we had a discussion on a Calling Attention Motion on the outcome of the National Integration Council Meeting. At that time when this issue was raised, the then Home Minister said that opposition parties were involved. We challenged that and then he got provoked to an extent that he admitted that a Member of his ruling party was involved in that, and he had also been arrested for his part in the communal riot. So, the entire nation came to know that a person belonging to the ruling party was arrested for his involvement in the communal riot. There were other people also who were arrested, but there was this one man belonging to the ruling party who was also arrested. That is why we have to think whether the ruling party is keeping itself away or getting itself involved in such types of incidents.

When Moradabad episode was taking place, at that time itself, many communal incidents were taking place in various parts of the country. Within a few weeks after this Moradabad incident, we find such incidents in Aligarh, Rampur, Bareilly, Dhampur in Bijnore, Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Lucknow and then in Delhi. Communal clashes took place, at the same time, in Mahow in Madhya Pradesh. There were also communal clashes in Bihar Sharief, Fulwari Sharief and Bangalwa in Monghyr district of Bihar, Ahmedabad and Baroda in Gujarat and Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. Everywhere such type of communal incidents had taken place. Now, the turn of Meerut has come. In Meerut,

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

if I may say so, it is completely the administrative failure. If timely action had been taken, I think this clash would have been averted. The Administration there had already left the sign of tension in Meerut. But they could not function promptly. So far as shahghasa (Mazar-temple) dispute is concerned about which we have been reading in the newspapers, a magisterial enquiry was ordered and the report was obtained by the Administration. But the report has not been made public so far, and no action was taken. If timely action had been taken, I think this riot could have been averted. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh said that he could recognise the elements responsible for the riots. But he has not spelled out who the elements are. Why action has not been taken so far? Immediate action should have been taken against those elements. But action was not taken. It is a very mysterious statement and an apprehension is developing in our minds that people belonging to his own party are also associated with this incident. The Minister should clarify this thing. I am not going into this matter. I am not making any provocative speech at all. One person belonging to Congress-I has been arrested. I do not want to name the person here. I have got the name of the person. The hon. Home Minister has already visited the place. I think he would be knowing something about that. Who are the conspirators? Why have they not been taken to task? It is the responsibility of the Government to see that such type of persons are taken to task. They must be squarely dealt with and punished irrespective of the political organisations they may belong to. Whether it is a communal organisation or secular organisation or any other organisation, they must be taken to task. Why is there any delay? Is it because of Government policy? I do not know. We know that our Parliamentary team visited Meerut yesterday. I have gone through the newspaper reports. In one of the newspapers, it was mentioned that people raised slogans against the PAC. We are getting reports that PAC has become a force which is not helpful. It is said that in this particular

case the PAC is getting involved itself with one side or the other. It is a very bad thing. The PAC is day by day becoming a force in which people are losing their faith. The Government is not trying to replace this force with some other force like the C.R.P. or B.S.F. or any other force. The Government must try to do something about it.

I would now refer to the Congress-I Election Manifesto. The assurances given in that Manifesto have been proved to be false completely because Government has not done anything in this regard. I would like to read out a few paragraphs given in the Election Manifesto:

"Congress being irrevocably committed to secularism will take positive measures to build a secular society and counter the trends of disharmony brought about by the policies and actions of the Janata Party Government. It was to safeguard the rights of the minorities and ensure the effective participation in all spheres of national life with full protection to their educational institutions as provided in the Constitution and full freedom of religious practice and cultural pursuit."

Sir, I would like to ask the Government what kind of harmony have they brought about? Did this Government create harmony? So far no action has been taken in this regard. I will again read out the relevant portion from their election Manifesto.

"The effective timely control of communal disturbances shall rest squarely on the District Administration and any failure on their part will promptly entail suitable action. Special measures will be taken to bring offenders to book speedily and deterrently."

Did this Government take any action in this regard? I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister. I want to know whether the Election Manifesto was only to get votes for his party from the people. Again it is said that—

"A special peace-keeping force will be created to prevent and suppress commu-

violence. It will be composed of people drawn from minority communities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and others."

Where is this force? Do the Government really mean anything by what they say? Again it is said in the manifesto:

"A beginning will be made in the process of affording recompense to the victims of communal riots."

Where is this beginning? Has it been made? Government is not doing anything about all these matters. I would like to advise the Home Minister, and through him the entire Central Government, that they should read their own manifesto and try to implement that. We should not try to cheat the people. The great man, Mr. Abraham Lincoln, ex-President of the United States of America once said:

"You can fool all the people some of the time, some of the people all the time, but not all the people all the time."

But unfortunately, this Government is trying to fool all the people all the time. I am, however, sure, this Government cannot succeed in its efforts.

Now, let us have a look at the 20-Point Programme of the Government. It is most unfortunate, that not even a single word or any programme has been mentioned in the 20-Point Programme to take care of the communal riots. Why? They should have done something, they should have atleast made a mention of it there, but they did not do that even. On paper they could have mentioned it, but even that was not done.

We had gone to Meerut on the 13th, when hon. Shri H. N. Bahuguna was also there. In fact, I went with him. I can say that this Government did not handle the situation properly. In Meerut peace march was never organised, and important citizens were completely ignored; they were not taken into confidence; they were not allowed to move and help in pacifying the situation. I would like to give names of some of the people, who

were not given curfew passes. There was an octogenarian freedom fighter and Sarvodaya leader, Master Sunder Lal and besides him ex-Governor Shri Raghukal Tilak, Ex-Minister Shri Abdul Halim, Com. Musaddilal, and freedom fighter Shri Anup Singh Tyagi—all these persons were not given curfew passes. They could have helped the administration in restoring peace, but they were not given an opportunity to serve the people in such a situation. The services of Master Sunder Lal are being utilised now; it is good that ultimately wisdom has dawned upon this Government.

I would also like to mention that the Home Minister had also visited that place on the same day with the Chief Minister, but he did not enter into the areas where curfew was imposed. We had gone there, we visited many mohallas of Hindus and Muslims, but the Home Minister and the Chief Minister did not go there. They simply went to Meerut and when there were going back, they gave a statement in which they said that the situation was under control and everything was all right. This is because they could not enter into the mohallas. If they had gone, they would have seen the real situation, which we had seen.

I would like to state that no drinking water was available, ration was not being distributed and the cleaning of city was not taking place. It would be appreciated that if the cleaning of city does not take place, definitely there will be an epidemic, and if an epidemic spreads, it will take the toll of innumerable human lives. In view of this, cleaning operations must be taken up immediately. Then, several dead bodies of animals were lying on the roads, which were not being removed. Many buffaloes and dogs had died, and their dead bodies were lying on the roads. We called the police and other officials and showed them all this. The Home Minister might not have seen all this because he did not go there.

Then there is another matter, which some people told us, and which I would like to be enquired into properly. A child or two children died because of hunger and they were buried inside the house. The

(Shri Harikesh Bahadur)

Government machinery did not assist those people to carry those bodies to the graveyard. Therefore, they were buried inside the house. If it is true, it is very unfortunate and it must be enquired into.

Further, a news item has appeared in the *Statesman* today that a Central Minister had directed the S.P. of Meerut City not to carry out searches in certain Houses. Why was it done? Who is that Minister? The S.P. (City) has reported this thing to the District Magistrate, therefore, he was transferred. But, now, after going through the newspaper, I got a new report that his transfer has been stayed for the time being. I don't know what has happened.

There was an attack on the Congress (I) President also. I must condemn it; and, therefore, I condemn it. But, at the same time, I must charge this Government for its utter failure in controlling the situation and mishandling the whole thing.

I finally demand a judicial inquiry by a Supreme Court Judge in this matter and an urgent meeting of the National Integration Council. This Council requires to be reorganised, because it does not have proper representation. And even before it is reorganised, the National Integration Council meeting should be called.

With these words I would like to finish my speech. But before that I would again like to urge upon the Government to solve the problem of communal riots which are taking place all the times every where in this country ultimately trying to destabilise the national unity and integrity.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Not all the time or everywhere. You can say they are taking place frequently.

Shri Rajendra Kumar (Vajapeyi) (Sittampur) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरठ की घटनाओं को लेकर आज हम यहां बहस कर रहे हैं। वहां जो कुछ भी हुआ है वह दुखद है और शर्मनाक है। मैं अपनी कांग्रेस के 4 संसद सदस्यों के साथ दो दिन पहले मेरठ गई थी। मैंने उन सब स्थानों का निरीक्षण

किया जहां-जहां पर घटनायें हुई हैं। मैं और हमारे साथी उा सब जगहों पर भी गये और उस स्थान तक जहां से घटना की शुरूवात बतायी जाती है वहां जा कर हमने देखा। देखने के बाद मैं आश्चर्य से स्तम्भित हो कर खड़ी रह गई थोड़ी देर के लिये और सोचती रह गई कि इस तरह कुछ चन्द दो व्यक्तियों के स्वार्थ के झगड़े के कारण आपसी झगड़े के कारण उसको इस तरह साम्प्रदायिक झगड़े का रूप दे कर और उसके कारण बेगुनाह लोगों को जो मारने की साजिश की गई, यह कब तक इस देश में चलेगा। क्या इस सेक्यूलर भारत में जहां हमने कसम खाई है, हमने निर्णय लिया है, इस संसद में बैठे हुये हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने और मैं समझती हूं उनके पीछे जितने राजनीतिक दल हैं सब इस बात से बधे हुये हैं कि भारत एक सेक्यूलर देश होगा। उसके बाद हम देखते हैं कि जहां पर जिस देश में सेक्यूलर देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं है, जहां पर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे की कोई संभावना नहीं होनी चाहिये थी, किस कारण को लेकर वहां पर दंगे होते हैं।

बात कहां से शुरू हुई? स्थान क्या था? न तो वहां मजार है, न वहां पर मंदिर है और बात बढ़ा दी गई। हमें आश्चर्य हुआ मजार नहीं है लेकिन आरती करने से मनाही, धंटा बजाने से मनाही और फिर उसको ले कर महीनों से लोगों की फीलिंग्स हाई थी, लोग तरह तरह की बातें कर रहे थे, और फिर घड़ियाल और आरती करेंगे ही यह एक जिद। जब कि वहां मंदिर नहीं था। साधारण हमारे घरों में मूर्तियां होती हैं, पेड़ भी हम उगाते हैं, यह तो हर जगह होता है। लेकिन उसको ले कर इतनी तूल देना, इस तरह से उसको सार्वजनिक रूप से दे देना उचित नहीं है। यह बात सही है कि वहां पर एक पंचायती हिन्दू प्याऊ के नाम से थोड़ी सी जगह वहां

पर थी..... लेकिन जिस रूप में झगड़े की शक्ति दी गई है, उसका कहीं कोई जस्टिफिकेशन समझ में नहीं आता है ।

बहुत कुछ दूड़ने, सारे लोगों और हर पक्ष की बात सुनने के बाद हम और हमारे साथी इस नीति पर पहुंचे कि इसके पीछे कोई बहुत बड़ा बड़यन्त्र था, कुछ ऐसे तत्व ये जिन्होंने जान बूझकर आग को भड़काया । वह कौन से तत्व थे, इसकी भी जानकारी हमें है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बोलिये ।

डा. राजेन्द्र कुमार वाजपेयी : मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि वे तत्व क्या हैं । ऐसी साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियां हमारे देश में हैं जो समाजवादी शक्तियां को बढ़ने नहीं देना चाहती हैं । वह साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियां, जिनको कि हम.....

(ध्यवधान)

फारेन हैंड की दूसरी बातों को जोड़ देने से काम नहीं चलेगा । हमें और आप को अपने उत्तरदायित्व को समझना पड़ेगा और आज हमें ईमानदारी से सोचना पड़ेगा कि ऐसी कौन सी शक्तियां हैं ।

क्या इस देश में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ, हिन्दू विश्व परिषद जैसी संस्थाओं के लिये स्थान है जो कि मैंजोरिटी कम्युनिटी में साम्प्रदायिकता की आग को भड़काने में काफी मदद करती हैं ? आज सवाल यह है कि जमायते इस्लामी जैसी संस्था जो मुसलमानों में एक्सट्रीम में जाकर साम्प्रदायिक बातों को फैलाती है, क्या आज उसकी प्रावश्यकता है, जरूरत है ?

मेरठ के दंगों में जो बेगुनाह लोग मारे गये हैं और लोगों के घरों में जो सामान लूटा और जला या जो परेशानी हुई है, उसके पीछे ये तत्व हैं । इन लोगों ने आज

यह स्थिति पैदा की है; तो फिर हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि किस तरह से हम इनको रोक सकते हैं ?

मैं तो यह चाहती हूं कि हमारी सरकार मजबूती से इस पर कदम उठाये जिससे आगे यह घटनाएं रोकी जा सकें । कारण उसका यह है कि मेरे ठेर में जो इतिहास बताया गया, जो घटनाएं हुई हैं एक-एक कर के, उसमें बहुत साफ है कि दोनों तरफ से साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों ने पूरा फायदा उठाया है और जब हम गये तो हमें ऐसा लगा कि एक तरफ हिन्दू-सम्प्रदायवाद की भाषा में लोग बोल रहे थे और दूसरों तरफ मुसलमान सम्प्रदायवाद की भाषा में बोल रहे थे । हमने कांग्रेस के लोगों से कहा, कांग्रेस एक ऐसा जमात है,

(ध्यवधान)

आपके चिल्लाने से कुछ नहीं होगा । हम जहां स्टैंड करते हैं, जिस पर हमारा विश्वास हैं हमारो सरकार विश्वास करती है, वह तो हमें कहेंगे । जिस नीति पर हमारी सरकार चल रही है, जिस पर हम काम कर रहे हैं, वह भी कहेंगे ही, आपको अच्छा लगता हो या नहीं ।

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं अपने साथियों से भी कहा कि जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो दंगे के कारण उत्पन्न आज तनाव की स्थिति है, उसको दूर करने के लिए कांग्रेस के साथियों को दुखी भाई-बहिनों के बीच में जाना चाहिए और उनकी हिम्मत बंधवानी चाहिये । उनके घरों में उनके बीच जाकर बैठना चाहिए और यह स्थिति पैदा करनी चाहिए कि वह अपने घरों पर जल्दी से जल्दी वापिस आ सकें ।

जिन लोगों को लगता है कि हम सुरक्षित नहीं हैं, ऐसी भावना जो फैलाते

[डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी]

हैं, अफवाहें फैलात हैं, उनसे लोग गुम-राह न हों। इसलिए आप उनमें जाकर काम करें। जरुरत इस बात की है समस्त सम्प्रदाय के लोग हमारे हिन्दू और मुसलमान भिलकर शांति व्यवस्था के कार्य करें, केवल चुपचाप आरंकित होकर, भयभीत होकर देखते रहेंगे, तो उनसे काम नहीं बनने वाला है। फिर से हमें बातावरण को बनाना होगा। नार्मलसी लाने के लिए इसकी आवश्यकता है और इसी चीज के लिए मेरठ में इसकी आवश्यकता हुई। मैं यह चाहती हूँ की अध्यक्ष महोदय जी, आपके माध्यम से सरकार को कहना कि मेरठ में जो कुछ भी हुआ उसके बाद आगे भी हमारे सूबे के अन्दर और भी हमारे यहां ऐसी घटनाएं फिर से न हो सकें, उसके लिए भी अभी से सावधानी बरतने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे इन्टैलीज़ेस को ज्यादा मजबूत करना चाहिए। जो लोग गलत तरीके से हथियार रखते हैं, जमा करते हैं या नाजायज तरीके से जगह-जगह हथियार की फैक्टरी रहती है, गह विभाग को यह देखना चाहिए की कैसे उन हथियारों को जमा न होने दिया जाए और वो जो फैक्टरी बन जाती हैं, नाजायज हथियार इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं, कहां से आ जाते हैं, कहां उनका लगाव रहता है, उनको भी देखना चाहिए। अगर इसमें कहीं पर कमजोरी है, इसके प्रशासन में या और कहीं जगह पर उसको भी मजबूत करना चाहिए।

मैं ऐसा भी मानती हूँ कि प्रशासन ने कोशिश की इस बात की कम से कम मेरठ के मामले में सारी बातों को देखने के बाद इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बैठाई गई और इन्क्वायरी कमेटी के बाद यह कीशिश की गई थी कि उसको सोल्यूशन किया जाए और सोल्यूशन करके जगड़े

को खत्म करने की कोशिश की जाए। लेकिन वे दिनों तक तो कुछ ऐसे तत्व थे जिनमें कि खासकर बीजे पी० के तत्व हैं, उन्होंने सारे बाजार को बंद करके रखा। पांच दिनों तक मेरठ के बो बाजार, वो हिस्से बंद रहे और उसकी वजह से फिर मामला भड़क उठा, तनाव हुआ और यह स्थिति पैदा हुई। मौलाना बुखारी वहां गए। मौलाना बुखारी ने भी उसको भड़काने में कम हिस्सा नहीं लिया।

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ की चाहे बड़े से बड़ा लीडर क्यों न हों, किसी भी दल का कोई भी व्यक्ति क्यों न हो। लेकिन अगर वो इस तरह की बातें कहते हैं तो सरकार को उसमें जल्लर ही रोक लगानी चाहिए। उसमें किसी भी तरह से हिचकि-चाहट नहीं आनी चाहिए और मेरा ऐसा भी विश्वास है कि यह जो शाखाएं हैं, इसके लिए यों तो बहुत दिनों से मांग चल रही है, इनके ऊपर पावन्दी लगाने की, उसमें नहीं लगा पा रहे हैं। लेकिन और क्या किया जा सकता है जिसके कारण ऐसे तत्वों को हम खत्म कर सकते हैं।

हमारे विद्यालयों में अगर पढ़ाई के माध्यम से, हमारे यहां जो पढ़ाई की जाती है, हम अगर अपने बच्चों के दिमाग में कम उम्र से ही यह भावना भर सकें कि उनमें साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना नहीं आए तो इसमें भी हमें देखना चाहिए। यों तो, 1980 के बाद ही कोशिश यह हुई है कि दंगे कम किए जा सकें। यह निश्चित है और जो हमारे पास आंकड़े भी हैं, उनसे यह पता चलता है कि कोशिश यह हुई है कि दंगों को कम किया जाए। 1981 में जो नवम्बर आंक इन्स्टान्सेज हैं हमारे पास, मैं ज्यादा बड़े आंकड़े में नहीं जाती हैं। लेकिन जो आंकड़े हैं वो यह बाताते हैं। 1980 में 427 थे वो घटकर के जिसमें कि लोग मारे गए थे 375, 1981 में 319 और मारे

गए 196 तो यह तो कम हुआ। अगर आप लोग चाहेंगे तो यह होगा, लेकिन हमारी सरकार होने नहीं देगी। आप तो चाहते हैं कि यह होता रहे और आप लोग कराना चाहते हैं।

मैं यह कह रही थी कि हमारे यहां जो पहले प्रोपोज़ल्स थे पीस-स्केयर बनाने का और मिली-जुली फोर्सेंज हमें बनाना चाहिए जिससे दंगे जब हों या ऐसे लड़ाई-झगड़े होते हैं, वहां पर ऐसे लोगों को जिनमें कि राष्ट्रीयता की भावना है, जिनमें कि ऐसी भावनाएं भरकर के काम कर सकते हैं, ऐसी फोर्सेंस को हमें वहां पर लगाना चाहिए।

मैं मानती हूँ कि हमारे देश में हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों में आपस में लड़ाई-झगड़े की भावना नहीं है। साधारण जनता हिन्दु और मुसलमान आपस में लड़ना नहीं चाहती है। लेकिन हमारे कुछ पालिटीशन्ज, कुछ स्वार्थी तत्व, उनको लड़ाते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : उनमें सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी के विधायक का नाम है।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : इस लड़ाई-झगड़े से सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी को क्या लाभ होने जा रहा है? इन लोगों के पास कुछ नहीं है, इसलिए ये लोगों को आपस में लड़ाते हैं।

हमें जगह-जगह पी०ए०सी० को भी झगड़े में डालने की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए इसकी एक झगड़े की चौज बनाने की कौशिश की जा रही है। यह तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के देखने की बात है कि कहां सी०आर०पी० को लगाना है, कहां बी०ए०स०एफ० को रखना है और कहां पी०ए०सी० को डालना है। इसमें किस तरह इम्परुवर्मेट करनी चाहिए, यह

देखना सरकार का काम है। हम यह जहर चाहते हैं कि मौजूदा स्थिति को देखते हुए उनकी ट्रेनिंग जरूर कुछ अच्छा बनाया जाए, उसमें इम्परुवर्मेट की जाए, जिससे वे आगे की सिचुएशन का मुकाबला कर सकें, जिस तरह की फ़ोर्सिंज हमारे देश में काम कर रही है, उन्हें समझ कर वे शान्ति और व्यवस्था बनाए रख सकें।

मेरठ में जो बातें हुई हैं, उनसे हमें सबक मिलता है कि जिन तत्वों ने मेरठ में दंगे को भड़काया हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ सरकार को सख्ती से काम लेना चाहिए।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, yesterday, we, an all-Party delegation from the Lok Sabha, visited the actual spots centering which the trouble started, visited some affected Muslim areas where curfew was imposed and also some Hindu areas. But we saw that the people there are totally divided on communal basis. This is a very unfortunate development. The young people, Hindus, they are more emotional as we have seen and the Muslims are feeling that this protection given by PAC has been the main reason for more devastation and PAC is mainly responsible for these riots. They were more interested to show us the damage, or the loss of life and how much they have suffered. These two objectives are different. This is what I have watched. I do not know what other Members will say. But this division is quite sharp. This is very much worrying. That is why I want the Government to give serious thought—not only as a Minister but as a political party. I will come to that point later on.

The Hindus demanded that the PAC must not be removed. The Muslims demanded that the PAC should be immediately removed. Later on, I argued with some Hindu boys—I had spent some time in the Circuit House—and I asked them, when they were seriously demanding that the PAC must not be removed, whether it was not proving that the PAC was giving full defence to Hindus. They had to admit it. I asked them, that if this were the position, whether it would increase the

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prestige and authority of the PAC, and if the Muslims are accusing the PAC, it is fully justified as the PAC is the defender of the Hindus. They were completely on the defensive. After that they told me that they do not want PAC, but that some force must be there which could give them security and guarantee peace. This is my personal discussion with them at the Circuit House.

So my point is that you do not deal with this in isolation. You look at Assam. What is the Assam Police doing? It is absolutely in league with the secessionists. This has been admitted by Shri Zail Singh, by all the Ministers here and even the Prime Minister has admitted. So, how can we rely on this administration to give protection to minorities?

I have more experience in Tripura. What is the position of the Police? The Tripura Upajathi people demand that there should be CRP or Border Security Force in Tripura, not the Bengalee Police because the Tripura Police is completely influenced by the Bengalees. They are against the tribals. That is why, the tribal people want protection. Now, it is the question of protection. Protection should be guaranteed both to the Hindus and the Muslims. I am not talking in terms of any partiality or communal outlook. Both Hindus and Muslims want protection. If they feel that the PAC is the only guarantor, then they will demand the retention of PAC. Actually that has happened in case of Hindus. The Young Hindu boys were so much agitated because, I think, after the discussion in the Rajya Sabha there was a banner headline that PAC had been accused as mainly responsible for this. There has been some psychological feeling among Hindus that this Government has been favouring the Muslims. Then I came to the background of this situation. The background is that Meerut town has been elevated to the status of a corporation and elections to the corporation are coming. So, all political parties are trying to see as to how to win the confidence of the voters. So, the background is that all the political parties are now communally divided—Congress (I)

and other parties. Two MLAs from that area—one Hindu and one Muslim—are divided. They are influencing the administration to give protection to their supporters. But you must not look at Meerut in isolation. If that is the position, who will fight parochialism, communalism and casteism.

Last year, myself and Mr. Bhupesh Gupta visited Gujarat. At that time, caste riots were going on there. We visited the affected Harijan areas. Their main complaint was against the Police and not against the caste Hindus. In the evening we met the Chief Minister there. And we reported to him that it was the Police which was mainly responsible for those atrocities and torture. Here, there have been so many discussions on the atrocities on Harijans. But you see the involvement of the Police in favour of the caste Hindus. They are raping the women. So, do not see this thing in isolation. This is a very serious thing. When the entire question of national unity and national integration has been very seriously challenged, then who will fight communalism in Meerut? Your Party professes secularism. But if the Party is divided communally, who will fight communalism? Where is the force in Meerut to fight communalism? I am talking of the Muslim communalism and Hindu communalism. Here is the real crisis. Here is the real gap. And it is a serious political crisis. Unless you fill up this gap, there is no future. Because of growing economic crisis, increasing unemployment and poverty, people's discontent is growing more and more and anti-social elements are growing in number. Anybody can be purchased to organise murders and riots can be planned and organised. Meerut riot has been continuing for a long time. The newspapers have drawn the attention of the Government to this. Earlier riots were flared up suddenly and there was people's participation. New riots are planned by vested interest and there was no mass people's participation, but people have been instigated and got involved and the peculiar thing I came to know is that the bhangis are used against the Muslims. Never had there been bad relations between Harijans and Muslims. Now, Harijans have been involved and still the Muslims accuse

PAC, not Harijans. I personally heard from their complaints that PAC is instigating the Harijans to attack these Muslims. From the roof of a big house where PAC is placed, so many firings had taken place and on the walls there are fresh marks of shooting. Then they complained that the bombs wrapped with petrol are thrown on the houses of Muslims. I am stating this not to provoke any communal feeling. I am stating how attacks on Muslims came from that side where PAC headquarter is placed. How can you remedy it? And if this is allowed, I warn that your CRP or BSF or even the Army will not remain immune from this virus of communalism. If you don't assert your secularism now and mobilise all your forces in Meerut, the situation will become worse. The people should be mobilised to fight these communal elements and for that first. You should drive out the communalist elements from party. If that is not done, never will the future of India be safe in your hands and India cannot remain united.

What is happening now in Punjab? People are divided. There is communalism. There, the situation is worsening day by day. What is the solution? You are talking of secularism. I told those young boys, "Remember, during the Emergency I passed through Meerut and went to Muzaffarnagar. There was repression, torture, shooting and killing. That was against the people both Hindus and Muslims on the question of nasbandi, because compulsory sterilisation was going on at that time." I had seen how Hindus and Muslims unitedly fought against the repression. There Hindus and Muslims were united and Muzaffarnagar is not far away from Meerut.

What is happening in Assam? There the

Assamese people who are mostly Hindus and are fighting against Bengalis, Nepalees who are mostly Hindus, they are driving them away from Assam because they are 'foreigners'. They are fighting against other linguistic minorities. The basic reason is economic—poverty and unemployment that is day by day increasing.

What is the riot about in Gujarat? Caste Hindus are fighting Scheduled Castes. That is a fight between Hindus. Riot took place in Lucknow, Shias Vs. Sunnis. Today it is Hindus Vs. Muslims in Meerut; tomorrow it will be of another type because discontent is bursting forth. I asked them to see what is the position in West Bengal, why there is no riot there, why there are no such atrocities on Harijans there. They accepted that West Bengal is an exception. I know it is not an exception. Bengal has suffered the worst riot, Bengal has been divided because of riots and unfortunately I myself became a victim of riot, I was attacked by Hindus, I was called a Muslim agent. Apart from the personal thing, we know what is riot, I come from Bengal. But after consistent fight against communalism and casteism, now we have created an image in Bengal. There is West Bengal the communal elements are there. The vested interests are there. They try to create trouble at least to discredit the left front Government. But there are ready forces of intervention; people's intervention by immediately mobilising the secular forces wherever there is any such attempt. Left Government is also very alert. So, it cannot spread. I asked them to learn from Bengal. They said that left forces are very weak in Meerut. I told them that is the reason why this riot is here. So, for secularism the party who claims to be specially secular, the party in power in the

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State should make all out effort. Not to think that they should do nothing and there should be no effort on their part. Of course this does not mean that in Meerut there are no people who are really interested in fighting communalism. They are kept mum. They are on the defensive. They are passive. When administration is divided on the communal basis, these forces cannot act. They cannot act unless you think that secularism should be defended and Communalism should be defeated. Honestly, the intervention should first go politically through your party ranks. But that is not done. Therefore, the situation will worsen further.

The immediate remedy is that P.A.C. should be removed or the composition of the P.A.C. should be changed in such a way that both sections should feel confident that the P.A.C. can defend both the Hindus and Muslims from the criminal rioters. Political ideological fight throughout the country must be conducted. The slogan of Hindu Rashtra is communal. It is a political philosophy of rank communal character. But we have never fought politically. We simply accuse that this opposition party is behind this. You do not fight politically. They are now winning over the young unemployed boys. There are various methods of attracting them. So influenced by the philosophy of R.S.S. which is poisoning them the forces of Communalism is growing.

Then there is Jamait-e-Islami philosophy of Muslim fundamentalism. It is said Muslims are one nation. R.S.S. says Hindus are one nation. We saw a memorandum. This memorandum was prepared, cyclostyled and given to us. The whole preparation was already there. In

one of the Memoranda it was also categorically stated that Muslims should be considered as enemies of this country. Where is that provision to fight communalism politically ideologically?

I have got definite proof centering the fight on the so-called temple and so-called mazar the hand of the vested interest, to settle the dispute magistrate was entrusted to enquire into the matter. The award of the Magistrate said there was neither a mandir nor a mazar at that place. That judgement was not allowed to be published. With whose intervention it was done? He is a Member of Congress (I)—an M.L.A. That is a concrete charge. I have got the proof through my own party sources. Nobody told this yesterday. Other friends are also trying to influence the Government to put a stop to the publication of Magistrate's judgment. If anybody goes there, he will also come to this same conclusions that this cannot be called a temple, or a mazar. This device was done mainly to take possession of the place in the name of religion. This is the game of the vested interest which is always there. Now-a-days it has become a common thing behind all the riots—communal or caste riots. Vested interests are the direct initiator. They gain when they succeed in involving the people in riots. The sufferers are the poor sections of the people. They are the worst sufferers and they have no other alternative to go out of this without the intervention of the secular forces.

In regard to Assam, I made criticism against the Congress Government that you are not mobilising your people to fight against the secessionist movement politically there. Our people are fighting—they have been killed. Our boys have been

murdered. On last 15th August our boys had been killed because they brought out demonstrations challenging the secessionists who declared "people's curfew" on 15th of August.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY

(Bombay North East): It is not secession.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes. They are secessionists. There is no denying the fact. In the presence of police officers, this had happened. I told the Adviser, Shri Subramanyam. I told this fact to Shri Venkataraman, our Minister. He admitted that the police at Assam did not act under the influence of the Govt. of India. It is siding with secessionists. It is an admitted fact. That is why, our boys are murdered and the fighting is going on. That is why, we wanted the Congress-I to mobilise their people to fight against secession. If you are seriously interested in the unity and integrity of India, you must politically come forward to mobilise the forces against the forces of disintegration, communalism, secession and casteism. Otherwise, your loyalty to all these principles, is simply a lip-service and nothing else.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes, I am concluding. The question is, for what is happening in Meerut, immediate intervention in both the ways is necessary. For Congress-I, which is claiming to be secular, its efforts should be to mobilise its own Party forces and mobilise other forces for effective intervention against the communalists. The Hindus should fight against the Hindu communalists and the Muslims should fight against the Muslim communalists. You have ranks among

both the Muslims and the Hindus. You mobilise them. Hold public meetings and let our big leaders go there and address jointly. Create public opinion. Isolate rank criminals and then put them in the lock-up and suppress them.

Regarding the administration, you have to give a serious thought to it. You have to change the whole machinery because serious complaints are levelled against the S.S.P. and the other officers who are directly involved in these things. That is why, my point is that the whole situation, in India, is now confronted with the new developments because huge money is coming from outside. There is no denying of it. In the North Eastern region, it has been raised several times here regarding the role of the churches. They are giving funds to these secessionists and disruptive elements. Your Party is making a compromise at Tripura with the T.U.J.S. You are making compromise even at Bombay with the Shiv Sena. You are making compromise with all communal organisations for gaining political advantage. This is sheer opportunism. And this must stop. If you are serious in wanting to prevent this disintegration of India, you must stand firmly to carry forward your objective principles.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED (Satna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was also one of the Delegation of this House which visited Meerut yesterday. On hearing the things and seeing the things personally there, my feeling is that for a very little small matter—"trivial" matter—it was simmering for the last three months. And because of that, such a tragedy has taken place in the town. This tragedy and this disaster could have been prevented had little tact and intelligence been used by the district administration.

[Shri Gulsher Ahmed]

This dispute started somewhere in the month of March and things had been going on for such a long time. When I came to know that a magisterial enquiry had been ordered by the district authorities, I enquired from the Commissioner and the Collector as to why this magisterial enquiry had been ordered; there were other provisions of the Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes. When there are disputes regarding the use of possession of a property, they could have immediately attached that property and asked the concerned parties to go to the Civil Court to establish their rights. Forgetting that they had committed a mistake by ordering a magisterial enquiry, after the Magistrate had given his findings, they should have made this findings known to the public.

17.00 hrs.

The District administration made a compromise that they will make it known through the press. Nothing was done.

Then, all of a sudden, a compromise was made between the two trustees and two other unknown persons belonging to the Muslim community. Under that compromise, it was agreed between the parties that Hindus will go and offer their prayers, but they will not make any kind of fanfare. That is a very small place. As Mr. Samar Mukherjee said and we are all of the same opinion that there was really no temple and there was no mazar. It was all a make-up thing for certain purposes and for certain reasons. The people interested in one or the other things created the whole trouble because they got a very good opportunity to do it. They said, "You can make use of it; prayer can be held, but not in big way, not in a big manner, no fanfare." The ringing of the bell was also not allowed under that compromise.

Again, suddenly, on the Janamashtmi day, some people collected and they wanted to go and offer their prayers. Naturally, that was something against the compromise made. Some people did not like it. Then, a little trouble started. And they attached the property, so late, under Section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that is, if there is any kind of dispute about the use of property, you can

attach the property and ask the party to go to the court.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: They could have done it much earlier.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: When that was done, there was another difficulty because there was a lady who was living on the second storey, just by the side of the temple, and she was not allowed to use her room as it was sealed. It was not wise on their part to seal it. It would have been better to attach the property and kept the property in the custody of somebody who would have been an impartial person and in whom both the parties would have got the trust.

उसकी सुपुर्दगी में दे दिया ताकि पूजा भी होती रहती। वो लेडी भी इस्तेमाल करती रहती। मगर हुआ क्या?

But they had sealed it. Naturally, when they seal it, how can they allow the lady to enter into her room. Then, the Bar Association took up her case and they filed a revision application in the court of District Judge and the District Judge, naturally, felt that it was not a proper thing and he vacated that order. When he vacated that order, then a little more trouble started.

So, from what we have seen and what we have heard, we feel that there was a planned and concerted effort on the part of the vested interests in the town who wanted to take advantage of this situation because the thing was allowed to prolong, to create such a situation, as some hon. Members said, the Corporation elections were going to take place. They must be having some kind of a motive. That is why out of a mole a mountain has been created by both the communities.

I agree with my hon. friends and we are all of the same opinion that the whole town today is not a man and a man. The whole town is either a Hindu or a Muslim. There is no human being there. This is a kind of feeling we got. We were surprised to see how much this feeling has been fanned. I may tell you that

was simply standing here and there, not always going with the crowd and seeing this and that. That is what I heard and saw with my own eyes. I could feel and see that some kind of vested interest was working there. I was sitting with Mrs. Brar in the car. Some people thought that she was Mrs. Mohsina Kidwai. The Balmikis who were under the influence of liquor came to our car, surrounded us, and they were accusing the Congress (I) and Mrs. Mohsina Kidwai. I told them, she was not Mrs. Mohsina Kidwai, but Mrs. Brar. At one stage, I told them that I was not an M.P. but I was the P.A. to Mrs. Brar. The moment I would have said that I was an M.P., they would have asked my name and the moment I would have told them my name, they would have started assaulting me. So, I did not disclose my identity. I could imagine how much communal feeling was there.

We have all discussed these matters and we are of the opinion that since there is a calm for the last three days, and nothing has happened there, and the district authorities say that the situation is under control, we must not say something regarding that situation which might give cause for further happening in that town.

I agree with most of the suggestions of my learned friend Shri Mukerji. But the whole difficulty is he says that there is rivalry between Congressmen that is why this trouble is there. I do not think there is anything of the kind. They have tried in the past. But emotions are so high that sometimes even a Hindu MLA talking about Hindus used to feel a little afraid that he should talk so much about secularism and other things. Probably he might hurt you. Being in that situation, naturally the law of self-preservation is the best thing. First safety efforts should be there.

(Interruptions)

He is a very great man. That is a very different thing.

My suggestion is that this malady, this disease, this cancer that we are having in our country must be wiped out. If you really want to make progress—and we are

making progress, there is no doubt about it; within these 35 years—

(Interruptions)

My dear friend, listen, the kind of progress we have made, we have produced technicians and scientists. But we have not produced men of ideologies. Listen, my dear friend, I am saying something which a very great man has said and which we have never tried. I am going to quote him later. With all this development, the economic order, economic improvement and, our scientific development, the one thing that we have not cared much and which, as my friend has said, is needed in this country, if you want a remedy, is to develop a kind of ideology that must finish this communal feeling that exists in this country. Unfortunately, in our country we did not have something like a renaissance that happened in Europe. Europe also, at one time, suffered from this malady. But a renaissance came there and much of the darkness went away and light came and enlightened people were born like Luther and others and the whole thing has changed and it has become a world of today. Before I quote that famous saying of the gentleman, I would like to say some other points.

I have noticed in my State and in other States that it has become now very common for people to go with gun in their hands. This is something, a kind of a phenomenon. It shows and proves that licensing has become very relaxed and people are getting licences. I know a case in my own district.

My Constituency is bordering Banda and Banda is very notorious district. I think Madam knows very well because she hails from Banda. There are, every day, murders and it is famous for fighting and killing.

The police of U.P. took some strong action against those dacoits. They have migrated to my district and most of them did not have a licence. They are roaming about in my Home Town with gun in their hands. One day I asked them what is the matter, what has happened, don't make a scene as

[Shri Gulsher Ahmed]

in U.P. In U.P., MLAs and MPs go go with a gun. We do not go with a gun in M.P. I do not go with a gun. I never go with a gun. I go everywhere but I never go with a gun. Then I discovered and I came to know that they managed by paying money to a particular officer and they got all those licences. I suggested to the Government that the Arms Act should be studied carefully and if amendments are needed, they should be made and people.....

(Interruptions)

who really deserve to be protected or whose life is in danger, they should be allowed licences. Otherwise, some kind of provision in the Arms Act should be made that even if licences have been given on certain occasions, the Collector should be in a position to cancel those licences.

Another thing I would like to suggest to the Government is that our Intelligence Department is most hopeless in this country. It is not good. In order to make it good to serve the purpose of avoiding this kind of things and getting correct information, the composition of this Service should be made in such a manner that correct and real information comes in the hands of the Government. For that I would suggest that, if State Governments need some kind of financial help from the Central Government, the Central Government should give that help to the State Governments. They have already issued guidelines to them, and this is one of the proposals. Some kind of modern things which they need should be provided to them.

In some of the States, Special Courts have been established to deal with the cases of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would suggest that, similarly, for riot cases, Special Courts should be constituted or to those very Courts which are dealing with matters of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the riot cases could be transferred. If Government does not want

to constitute fresh Special Courts, then they can transfer the riot cases also to them if any riot occurs anywhere in the State.

With due respect to the press, I would say that I have realised and I have felt, and I am of the confirmed opinion, that press always plays a very important role when a situation like this arises. At Meerut we have been told that, but for the press that had published certain things during this period, so much of tension would not have been created. So, I submit with due respect to the press that they should take upon themselves the responsibility, whatever they may be; whenever any kind of tension is created anywhere in their area, they should be careful while publishing the news because what happens during such periods is that a lot of rumours take place. Even such kinds of rumours are spread that after some time when the atmosphere becomes clear, you simply laugh at it—what kind of a rumour was spread. If rumours are printed in the press, then it becomes a sort of proof to some that whatever is printed in the press is correct. After all, everybody who reads the paper is not so intelligent that he can decide that this is a kind of rumour that must have been spread by some people. Therefore, that duty they should take upon themselves. After all, it is a human problem, it is a national problem, we have to stop this kind of thing in our country. What is happening in other countries of the world where this new philosophy of fundamentalism is growing? Some have achieved success, and so everybody is tempted to follow that kind of philosophy, philosophy of fundamentalism. It is a tendency. This aspect of it must be studied by the Government, how to stop it. Government has also to see whether there is any kind of movement like the Hindu Vishwa Parishad or something like that, a new kind of movement which was started just like those of the fundamentalists of Iran or Pakistan or some other countries. A close eye should be kept by the

Government to see that this kind of activities do not get impetus or encouragement. They should also see what they can do to undo such things because not only we should stop communal disturbances but we should also try to make progress towards secularism. I recently read a book which has been written by Mr P. N. Haskar. I would like to quote him. The person whom he has quoted is a great economist who has said that it is no use talking always about economics, technical developments and scientific developments; we should also talk about ideologies and institutions. I am going to quote with your permission:

"According to Simon Kuznets who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Economics in 1971, 'a country's economic growth may be defined as a long term rise in capacity to supply increasingly diverse economic goods to its population.'"

Kuznets goes further and says:

"This growing capacity is based on advancing technology and the institutional and ideological adjustments that it demands."

This is what Kuznet says. Then what Mr Haksar observes is:

"While there is great deal of debate and discussion on economic growth in our country there is none about ideology and institutions.....

Even a concept like 'secularism' was never discussed and debated. It was naively assumed that by merely declaring our State to be secular we have done everything that needed to be done to promote secularism. It also seems to me that all these years we have not frankly admitted to ourselves that democracy, based as it is on the concept of fundamental rights of human beings and the emergence of individual to whom a voting right is given, cannot operate as a means of energizing our

people if the individual remains enmeshed within the constricting limits of his *jati*. And if politics operate on the individual through the *jati* consciousness, it can only help in perpetuating and giving strength to the *jati* system as against the concept of a nation consisting of free individual citizens."

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) :

मोहतरम चैयरमन साहब,
मेरे आशयों का तू गम न कर,
वो जल रहा है जला करे,
मगर इन हवाओं को रोकिए,
कि सवाल सारे चमन का है ।

आज अफसोस की बात मैं समझता हूँ कि यह है कि 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी फिरकेवाराना फिसाद को हाउस में बैठ कर हम डिसक्स कर रहे हैं । हमने आजादी हासिल की, एक नफरत की फिजा थी । महात्मा गांधी ने नफरत के खिलाफ लड़ाई की और इस तबक्को के साथ आजाद मुल्क की बागड़ेर संभाली थी कि उस नस्ल को जिसने सन् 1947 के पहले होश नहीं संभाला है, जिसमें मैं भी शामिल हूँ, उस नफरत का मुकाबला नहीं करना पड़ेगा । लेकिन कुछ लोगों ने उस आवाज को खामोश कर दिया । किन लोगों ने खामोश कर दिया, यह सब जानते हैं, इस बारे में मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ । लेकिन आज 35 साल के बाद तक एक फैशन हो गया है इस बात का कि जब कहीं कोई फिसाद होता है, कोई आदमी उसकी जिम्मेदारी लेने को तैयार नहीं होता । फिसाद की जिम्मेदारी आर एस एस पर डाली जाती है या जमात इस्लामी पर डाली जाती है, लेकिन आज जो मेरठ में हुआ है, मुरादाबाद में हुआ था, अलीगढ़ में हुआ था, इलाहाबाद में हुआ था, बड़ौदा में हुआ था, बिहार में हुआ था पुणे में हुआ था और हिन्दुस्तान के मुख्तलिफ जहों पर हो रहा है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी इतनी आसानी से अपने कंधों

[श्रो रघोद मसूद]

से नहीं उतारी जा सकती की यह काम आर एस एस का या जमाते इस्लामी का है।

अगर हिन्दू-मुस्लिम फिसाद हो तो हमारी समझ में आता है कि आर एस-एस या जमाते इस्लामी करा सकती है। क्योंकि हिन्दू-मुसलमान दो भाई हैं और दो भाइयों की लड़ाई हो सकती है। लेकिन मोहतरम चैयरमैन साहब, आज यहां के मुसलमान को शिकायत हिन्दू से नहीं है। आज यहां के मुसलमान को यह शिकायत नहीं है कि हिन्दू मार रहा है, जला रहा है। आज यहां के मुसलमान की जो शिकायत है कि उसके जरिये उनके सीने में खंजर उतारा जाता है, जिसके लिए वह टैक्स देते हैं। उनकी अस्मतों को उनके जूतों से रोंदा जाता है, जिसके लिए वह कीमत देता है, पैसा देता है, टैक्स देता है। उनके घरों को उन लोगों के जरिये लूटा जाता है, जिनको उनकी हिफाजत के लिए बुलाया जाता है। लेकिन हमारे रहनुमायने कौम खुदा जाने क्यों आर-एस-एस-ओ और जमाते इस्लामी की बात करते रहते हैं। अगर वह वाकई जिम्मेदार हैं और हो सकता है कि कुछ लोगों को भड़काते हों तो क्या वह आपके अखिलयार से बाहर हैं? क्या आप उनको पकड़ नहीं सकते? और अगर नहीं पकड़ सकते हैं तो क्यों आप सरकार में बैठे हैं?

जो मामला मुरादाबाद, अलीगढ़, इलाहाबाद या और दूसरी जगहों पर हुआ है उसके बारे में हमें शिकायत हिन्दू-ओं से नहीं है। हमें शिकायत है सरकार से, पी०ए०सी० और अफसरान ने भिल कर मुसलमानों पर गोली चलायी, उनके घर लूटे, जलाये और उनकी अस्मत लूटी। यही नहीं घर और जायदाद तो आनी जानी चीज़ है, जान भी जा सकती है और हमें

तो यकीन है कि जब हमें मरना है उससे न एक मिनट पहले और न बाद में मरेंगे उसी बक्त मरेंगे जब किस्मत में लिखा है। लेकिन सबाल यह है कि जो फ़िज़ा कायम हो गई है इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? मैं पूछता हूं 1980 में जब मुरादाबाद में ईदगाह में बगुनाह मुसलमानों पर पी०ए०सी० ने गोली चलायी और शायद 1,000 के करीब मुसलमान मारे गये 400, 500 के 'मार जाने की तो आम बात थी, उस बक्त आपने क्या किया? क्या किसी को आपने सजा दी? किसी पर जिम्मेदारी डाली? नहीं डाली आपने यह कहा कि इसमें फौरन हैंड है और पाकिस्तान को एहतजाजी नोट भेज दिया है। लेकिन मैं साप कह देना चहता हूं तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों की तरफ से कि खुदा के लिये इस फौरन हैंड को फौरन काट दीजिए। अगर मैं हूंटो मूँझे गोलो मार दीजिए, लेकिन अपनी पुलिस और पी०ए०सी० के जरिये इस तरह से बुसल-मानों की जानें जाया न कीजिये।

यह बात समझ में आ सकती है हिन्दू मुसलमान लड़ सकते हैं। हम आपस में निपट सकते हैं। लेकिन आप मरवा रहे हैं इसकी जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा? क्या इसकी जिम्मेदारी आर-एस-एस-ओ और जमाते इस्लामी पर डालेंगे नहीं। आपने नफरत फैलाने की कोशिश की है, पाकिस्तान को एहतजाजी नोट भेज कर क्यों नहीं आपने उसी बक्त उस फौरन हैंड को काट दिया? और यहां बताते कि आज के बाद से यह फौरन हैंड दूसरी जगह नहीं होगा। लेकिन आपने एहतजाजी नोट भेजकर यहां के हिन्दू और मुसलमानों में जो नफरत फैलाते हैं उनको ताकतवर कर दिया और वहीं एलीमेंट इस नफरत की आग को भड़काते हैं। इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? यहां सारे जिम्मेदार लोग बैठे हुए

हैं जिनके साथ में मुल्क की बागडोर है। तो अगर इसको नहीं रोका गया तो यकीन मानिए कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता कि कल क्या होगा। आप इसकी जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, खाली यह कर खत्म कर देना चाहते हैं कि आर०एस०एस० या जमाते इस्लामी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। इन फिरकापरस्तों को मारिए और मुल्क से निकालिए। और अगर आप से यह नहीं होता है तो आप कुर्सी छोड़ दीजिए।

मीनाक्षीपुरम का मामला आया। होममिनिस्टर ने बयान दे दिया कि फौरन मनी आ रहा है, दूसरे होम बिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि फौरन मनी नहीं आ रहा है। तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के अखबारों में सुर्खी में कहा गया कि फौरन मनी आ रहा है और हरिजनों को जबरदस्ती मुसलमान किया जा रहा है। इससे मुसलमानों के खिलाफ प्रोपेंगन्डा करने का मौका सरकार के लोगों ने फिरकापरस्तों को दिया। अगर एसा किया जाएगा तो यकीनी तौर पर हिन्दुओं केसेंटीमेंट्स भड़केंगे। लेकिन फौरन मनी नहीं आ रहा है, बाद में आपने कंट्राइकट कर दिया। आपका यह कहना कि फौरन मनी आ रहा है वह तो बड़े बड़े अखबारों में सुर्खी में छपा, और ध्यापना यह कहना कि फौरन मनी नहीं आ रहा है यह सुर्खी में नहीं छपा। तो नफरत कौन फैला रहा है? आप फैला रहे हैं। न कि आर०एस०एस० और जमाते इस्लामी। आपकी पुलिस और पी०ए०सी० ने मुसलमानों का बून खराबा किया, लेकिन जिम्मेदारी उसकी आर०एस०एस० और जमाते इस्लामी पर डाल दी गई।

मैं अपनी प्रधान मंत्री की बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ, पिछले दिनों उन्होंने न्यूयार्क में जब वहां तशरीफ ले गई थीं एक इटर्नल प्रेस को देते हुए कहा कि

मीनाक्षीपुरम में फोरन मनी आ रहा है। क्या सरकार को इसका इनम नहीं है अगर नहीं हैं तो किस जरिये से आप कहते हैं कि फोरन मनी आ रहा है? और अगर आ रहा है तो उसको रोकिये। फोरन हैंड को काटिये। हम नहीं चाहते इस मुल्क के अन्दर खून खराबा हो, यहां नफरत पैदा हो।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि अगर आपके पास डैफिनिट इन्कामेंजन्ड है, वह इतिहास यकीनों हैं कि फौरन हैंड-कहों पर है तो उसको आप एक्सपोज कोजिए, लोगों को बताइये कि यह फौरन हैंड है। कहों ऐसा तो नहीं है कि कांप्रेस (आई) का निशान ही फौरन हैंड हो। अगर ऐसा है तो मुझे शक है कि इस मुल्क में यह सब नफरत दूर करने में आप कामयाब होंगे। आर फारेन हैंड नहीं है तो इस बात को सार कोजिए, क्लोयर कोजिए कि फारेन हैंड नहीं है।

कल हम लोग मेरठ गये थे, वहां हमने मुख्तलिफ इलाके भी देखे, मुख्तलिफ लोगों को भी सुना और मुख्तलिफ जार्ह भी देखों। मैं बजाते हिन्दू लोकेटों में भी गया और श्री दंडपाणि तथा मैं, दोनों अकेले ही गये, कोई पुलिस फार्स हमारे साथ नहीं गई। हम मुसलमानों इलाकों में भी गये। यह ठोक है कि फिरा बड़े टैस है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है।

जैसा गुलशेर साहब ने कहा है कि वहां सबसे बड़ी प्रावलम यह है कि इस मामले को जिनकी जिम्मेदारी थी, उन्होंने ठीक टैकल नहीं किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिम्मेदारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और गवर्नरमेंट की है। जैसा गुलशेर साहब ने कहा है जो मैजीस्टीरियल इन्क्वायरी हुई है सबसे पहले, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह ठीक है। हम सब लोगों की राय यही है कि वहां न मजार है और न मंदिर है। सिर्फ वहां पर प्याऊ वा जिसका बक्फ है, ट्रस्ट है। लेकिन अगर

[श्री रणीद मन्त्रूद]

जैसे पानी चढ़ाया जाता था या थोड़ी पूजा की जाती थी, अगर उस प्रापर्टी को किसी की तहबील में दे दिया जाता, इसे अटैच कर दिया जाता तो मैं समझता हूँ उसकी पूजा भी जारी रहती और कोई प्रावलम न होती, घंटा भी नहीं बजता जिस पर एग्रीमेंट हुआ था और यह जगड़ा टल जाता, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ।

हम नहीं जानते कि कौनसी फोर्सेज हैं जिन्होंने कहा कि आर० एस० एस० है या जमायते इस्लामी है, जिन्होंने एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को वरगलाकर इस प्रापर्टी को अटैच नहीं करने दिया और उसे किसी को सुपुद्गी में नहीं जाने दिया।

मैं यह भी नहीं जानता कि वहां का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कहाँ इस वक्त राम जेठ-मलानी चला रहे हैं या आपकी हुक्मत चला रही है। क्योंकि आप बारबार यह कहते हैं कि आर० एस० एस० हैं या जमायते इस्लामी है। वहां का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कहाँ जमायते इस्लामी के हैं तो नहीं चला रहे हैं?

हम कल सब जगह गये मछेरान भी देखा, जहाँ मकानों को जलाकर बिल्कुल खाक कर दिया गया है। उन मकानों के अन्दर सामान पड़ा है, मरीने पड़ी हैं सिलाई की। वहां उनका बिजनेस जाल बनाने का था, नट पड़े हुए हैं। औरतें, मर्द, बच्चे, बूढ़े सब रो रहे हैं। सब यह कह रहे हैं कि हमें पी० ए० सी० के लोगों ने लूटा है। हमारे मकानों में पी० ए० सी० के लोगों ने आग लगाई है।

हरिजन वहां उसमें शामिल नहीं होना चाहते थे, जबर्दस्ती हरिजनों को पी० सी० वाले बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर लाये। हरिजन भी क्या करते, अगर नहीं आते तो वही हाल उनका भी पी० ए० सी० करती जो

मुसलमानों का किया है। क्योंकि आपके यहां कोई ला एंड आर्डर नहीं है, किसी का कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं।

आपने एक बहुत आसान नुस्खा तैयार कर लिया जैसा मैंने बताया आर० एस० एस० और जमायते-इस्लामी वाला, इसको आप बदलिये अच्छा डाक्टर वही है, अगर एक नुस्खा एक बार लिख देता है और देखता है कि उससे बीमारी ठीक नहीं हो रही है तो वह नुस्खा बदल देता है। लेकिन आपका कमाल अजीब है, कैसे डाक्टर हैं आप लोग, कैसे मुल्क को चलायेंगे? इसी नुस्खे को 30,35 साल से चला रहे हैं और कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है?

इसके पीछे मकसद है कि फिरके-वाराना ताकतें जब सिर उठाती हैं तो इसमें कमजोर तबका अपनी प्रोटैक्शन के लिये गवर्नमेंट की तरफ देखता है, जिसकी भी गवर्नमेंट होती है, वह उसके साथ चल देता है। मैं नहीं कहता कि दूसरी फिरके-वाराना फोर्सेज नहीं होगी जो इससे फायदा उठाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं, बिल्कुल होंगी, इलैक्शन्ज आ रहे हैं, आपसे मैं मुत्त-फिक हूँ।

लेकिन सबाल यह है कि जिम्मेदारी आपकी है, कानून की जिम्मेदारी आपकी है, माइनरिटीज के प्रोटेक्शन की जिम्मेदारी आपकी है और यहा बिल्कुल उल्टा हो रहा है। जहाँ भी जाइए मेरठ में मुसलमान को सिर्फ एक ही शिकायत आपसे मिलेगी कि पी० ए० सी० के जबान यहां से चढ़े और यहां से आए और इस तरह से संगीन रख दी, इस तरह से पैसा लूट लिया, इस तरह से मकान लूट लिया। बहुत सी बातें तो ऐसी हैं कि जो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ इसलिए नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि वो कहाँ हुई, कैसे हुई? क्योंकि अगर मैंने वो आपको बताया कि यह

बाक्यात कहां हुआ, कैसे हुआ, तो वो लड़कियां जिनकी इज्जतें लूट ली गई, उनकी कल शादियां नहीं होंगी। फिर भी आप जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं और जिम्मेदारी कबूल करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। फिर कौन जिम्मेदारी लेगा? मैंने जैसा अभी कहा है कि अगर हिन्दू-मुसलमान किसाद होता है तो वो अब में बात आती है। फिर दोहराता हूं क्योंकि दो भाई हैं दोनों आपस में लड़ सकते हैं। लेकिन यह हिन्दू-मुसलमान किसाद की बात नहीं है। यहां तो खालिस बरबरियत की, जानवरपन की, वहशीपन और एक-नरका मुजालिम की दास्तान है। किस-किस की दास्तान सुनाएं?

फिरोज बिल्डिंग को देखा है जहां कि खन के धब्बे पड़े हुये हैं। हमारे मुश्रिज भेस्वरान ने देखा है, खून बिखरा हुआ है पूरी बिल्डिंग के अन्दर। और बिल्डिंग वाले क्या कहते हैं? बिल्डिंग वाले यह नहीं कहते कि वहां के वालमीकियों ने आकर के खून कर दिया। बिल्डिंग वाले कहते हैं कि दरवाजा तोड़कर पी० ए० सी० चली गई और अन्दर जाकर गोलियां मारी हैं और जहां लोग बैठे हुये थे उनके जाकर संगीन धुसा दी। समझ में आती है यह बात, इसलिये समझ में आती है आज भी वहां सलवार और कमीज औरतों की पूलंगों बिलंगों ठंगी सूखर ही हैं। क्योंकि उसी वक्त जब हमला हुआ और पी० ए० सी० धुस गई, गोलियां से मारने लगी तो वहां से औरतें बच्चे, जो भी जान बचा सके, जान बचाकर भाग गये और उनके कपड़े जो सूखने के लिये डाले हुये थे, वैसे के वैसे ही पड़े हुये थे।

मोहतरिम चेयरमैन साहब, यह मामूली बात नहीं है कि इसको असानी से नजर-अन्दाज कर दिया जाय। इसको सोचने

की जरूरत है कि जब हिफाजत करने वाले लोग लोगों को मारने लंगेंगे तो हिफाजत कौन करेगा? ऐसी सूरत में मैं तो समझता हूं कि फ़र्ज कर लीजिये अगर आप इतनी बरबरियत करते हैं, इतना जुल्म करते हैं जिसके बाप के सामने उसकी बच्ची का रेप कर दिया जाए अगर वो बाप पुलिस वाले के चाकू भी मार दे तो मैं समझता हूं, बेजा नहीं है। उसका गुस्सा जस्टिफाईड है। लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है, चल्ला रहे हैं। जैसा यह कहा है, मेरा मुतालिबा था और आज भी है कि पी० ए० सी० को फौरन वहां से हटा दिया जाय। दूसरी तरफ से जैसा अभी कहा गया है, आज मेरठ शहर में जहां से 1857 की आजादी की लड़ाई का आगाज हुआ था, जहां से हिन्दू और मुसलमान एक साथ कन्धे से कन्धा मिलाकर इस मुल्क की आजादी का खबाब देखकर दिल्ली की तरफ चले थे। आज वहां कोई भी पार्टी, कोई इसान, कोई आदमी नहीं रहता है। वहां हिन्दू रहता आपकी है और मुसलमान रहता है। कोई पार्टी नहीं। पार्टी भी हो चाहे, आप इस खुशफहमी में मुबतिला हो सकते हैं। लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि आपकी पार्टी में क्या पोजीशन है। आपके यहां क्या हंगामा हुआ मीटिंग के अन्दर, गालियां तक हो गई। यह सारी चीजें हुईं। मेरठ में कोई इसान नहीं रहता है। आज हिन्दू मुसलमान रहता है। यह किसने फैलाई है नफरत? जब हम फिरोज बिल्डिंग पर गये। श्री दंडपतिण इसके गवाह हैं। वहां यह लोग हंगामा कराने को लोगों को कलैक्ट कर रहे थे।

इकट्ठा करके ला रहे थे और वहां पर जमें गफीर इकट्ठा हो गया हजारों लोगों का। तो, मेरा आपसे यह कहना है कि अगर यह कहा जाता कि हमें हिफाजत के लिये फोर्स दीजिये, तब तो ठीक था। अगर हम यह कह देते कि पी० ए० सी० को हटाकर के किसी की हिफाजत के लिये कोई फोर्स मेरठ में नहीं रहनी चाहिये तो यह

[श्री रसीद मसूद]

गलत है। लेकिन हम यह नहीं कर रहे हैं कि पी ए सी को हटाकर उससे बेहतर फोस, उससे अच्छी एक्विपमेंट फोर्म्स और उससे ज्यादा अच्छे लोग, उससे ज्यादा बेहतर जिनको दोनों कम्पनी ट्रैक अन्दर इंजिन है, जो फोर्म वहां लगा दीजिये। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि जसा मने अभी बताया क्योंकि वहां कोई पार्टी नहीं रहती है, इंसान नहीं रहते हैं। हिन्दू और मुसलमान रहते हैं तो यह एक बन गया है हालात। जो बात हिन्दू कहेगा उसको मुसलमान अपोज करेगा। जो बात मसलमान कहेगा उसे हिन्दू मुख्यलक्ष्य करेगा। यही हालत इस वक्त मेरठ की बन गई है। तो इसको रोकने के लिए जरूरी है कि आप वहां पर बी-एस० एफ, लगाये और सी आर पी लगाये। ऐसी फोर्म लगायें जिससे माइनरिटीज को कान्फीडेंस हासिल हो। जब सी आर पी ने वहां पर सर्चिज कीं, तो कोई हंगामा नहीं हुआ है, एक पथर या ईंट नहीं फेंकी गई, एक गाली नहीं दी गई। क्या निकला? यह हूकमत लोगों को शको-शुवहात की दुनिया में रख रही है। देहरादून से एक सरदार की तलबारों की गाड़ी पालिश के लिये मेरठ में आई, जो एक्सपोर्ट करता है। वह गाड़ी एक हिन्दू के पास आई। लेकिन अखबारों में आया कि हथियारों की एक गाड़ी पकड़ी गई है, हो सकता है कि वे फोरन हथियार हों। उसके बारे में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने जवाब से इंकार कर दिया। इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ? हिन्दू अपनी जगह पर सोच रहा है कि मुसलमान गाड़ी भर कर हथियार ला रहे हैं। मुसलमान अपनी जगह पर सोच रहा है कि हिन्दू गाड़ी भर कर हथियार इकट्ठे कर हैं हमें मारने के लिये। इस तरह एक शक का फिजा बढ़ा हो गई। अगर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन यह प्रेस रिलीज कर देता कि एक गाड़ी तलबारों की पकड़ी गई है, जिसका रायटर्स से कोई ताज्ज्ञक नहीं है, एक सिख ने भेजी है, एक

हिन्दू के पास आई है और पालिश के लिये आई है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि शको-शुवहात नहीं फैल सकते थे, अफवाहें नहीं फैल सकती थीं।

कुछ अखबार कई महीनों से इस तरह की खबरें दे रहे हैं और नफरत फैला रहे हैं। जसा कि मेरे साथी ने कहा है, कल हमें जो मेमोरांडम गये, उनमें से एक मेमोरांडम में कहा गया है कि मुसलमान इस मुलक का वफादार नहीं हो सकता। क्या आप समझते हैं कि इन हालात में कोई दोस्ती और मुहब्बत की फिजा पैदा हो जाएगी? क्यों नहीं पकड़ा गया उन अखबार वालों को जो, खले तौर पर एक दूसरे के खिलाफ नफरत फैला रहे हैं, कवितायें लिख रहे हैं? कौन उनको पकड़ेगा? क्या आर एस एस० और जमाते-इस्लामी वाले उन्हें पकड़ेंगे? यह उनका काम नहीं है।

हमारी एक ही कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि हम एक ऐसे हिन्दुस्तान की बुनियाद रखें, जिसमें सब लोग आपस में मिल जुल कर अमन के साथ रह सकें। असल में उसकी बुनियाद तो रखी हुई है, लेकिन आज वह हिलती हुई दिखाई दें रही है। इन लोगों को हूकमत में आने के बाद वह ज्यदा हिल गई है। पिछले दो सालों में फसादों का एक महीने का एवरेज 31.4 रहा है, यानी हर रोज एक फसाद होता रहा है। इससे पहले 11 सालों की हूकमत में फसादों का एक महीने का एवरेज 26.6 था। इसके मुकाबले में हमारे तीन, पांच तीन साल के जमाने में यह एवरेज 14.8 था।

म नहीं जानता कि ये लोग सोचेंगे या नहीं कि ये फसाद कौन कराता है, कैसे कराता है। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर जानता हूं कि महात्मा गांधी ने, जिन्हे हम बाबा कौम, राष्ट्र पिता कहते हैं, जो खबां देखा था, वह अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। आज राष्ट्र पिता को रुह कहती होनी कि उसके देश में हिन्दू

हिन्दू हो गया है और मुसलमान मुसलमान हो गया है, वहां पर कोई ऐसा आदमी नहीं रह गया है, जो मेरठ में अमन कायम करने के लिए पीत मार्च करे।

आपको एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने श्री रघुकुल तिकड़ जैसे लोगों को, जो एक कोडम फाइटर रहे हैं, जिनको सारों जिन्दगी आजादी के लिए लड़ते हुए गुजरा है, कर्म पास नहीं इस्यु किया गया। ये एक नाम ले रहा हूँ। ऐसे हजारों लोग हैं। पहले कासाद के बजं एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अच्छे अच्छे लोगों, हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों से कहतों थों कि आइए और पीत मार्च कोजिए, अच्छी फिजा कायम कीजिए।

श्री शाहनवाज खां ने अपनी जिन्दगी हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए दांव पर लगा दी थी। उन्हें कासों को सजा दी गई थी, जो कि बाद में रद्द कर दी गई। उस शाहनवाज पर इल्जाम लगाया जाता है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान का दुश्मन है। यह कितने अफसोस की बात है। पकड़िए ऐसे लोगों को, जो कहते हैं कि शाहनवाज हिन्दुस्तान का दुश्मन है, जो कहते हैं कि हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों को लड़ा चाहिए। इन बातों का सबूत अखबारों से मिलता है और उन पैम्बलेट्स से मिलता है, जो वहां तक सीम हो रहे हैं। अगर आप कहें, तो मैं आपको दूँ। अगर आपकी सी० आई० डी० फेल हो गई है, तो आप जीशन से मदद मांगिए। हम आपको पूरी मदद करने के लिए तैयार हैं, ताकि महात्मा गांधी के खबाव का हिन्दुस्तान तामीर हो और हम सब उसमें मिल कर रह सकें।

गवर्नरेंट की तरफ से बहुत से बादे किए गए हैं कि हम एक अलग एंटी रायट फोर्स बीएट करेंगे, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। वह करता चाहिए। मैं नाम नहीं बताऊंगा, लेकिन पी० ए० सी० के एक बड़े अफसर से

मेरी बात हुई। उस ने कहा—हालांकि मजाक में कहा था, लेकिन उसमें बड़ी हकीकत है— कि ‘साहब, यह जो आपकी रेगुलर पुलिस है, वह हमारे बराबर तरन्हवाह लेती है, रिश्वत खाती है और आराम से रहती है। हम जंगलों में रहते हैं, तकरीफ में रहते हैं। हमारे लिए सिर्फ यहीं एक मौका आता है कि हम उनकी रिश्वत को बराबर कर दें। मेरी दरखत स्तर यह है कि गवर्नरेंट उन लोगों से रिश्वत को बराबर करने का मौका तलाश न कराए, बल्कि उनकी ग्रीवेसेंज को खत्म करे। पी० ए० सी० की स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग होनी चाहिए। यह सिर्फ मुसलमानों की बात नहीं है। पन्तननार में स्टूडेंस पर क्या किया गया? आगरा में हरिजनों पर क्या किया गया? मैनपुरी में यादवों के साथ क्या किया गय? यह कोई मुसलमानों की बात नहीं है। उनको आप स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग दोजिए और जो उनकी ग्रीवेसेंज हैं उनको दूर कीजिए। और ऐसा हिन्दुस्तान किएट करने की कोशिश कीजिए जिसका ख्याब महात्मा गांधी ने देखा था। इसके अलावा अगर इसमें कोई फारेन हैण्ड है तो उसको आप काट दीजिए। यहीं मेरी आपसे दरखत स्तर है।

شیخ دشاد مسعود (سید احمد) :

مسعود جو ہرگز مدنی صاحب-

۱۱۔ آشیان کا تو فم نہ کرو
وہ جل دعا ہے جو کرے

مگر ان ہواؤں کو دوئیں
کہ سوال سارے چمن کا ہے ۹۹

اچ افسوس کی بات میں سمجھوئیں
ہوں کہ یہ ہے کہ ۲۵ سال کی آزادی
کے بعد بھی فوت وارانہ فساد کو
ہائس میں بھی کر ہم قسکس کو

[شروع (شروع مسحوق)]

دھنے ہوں - ہم نے آزادی حاصل کی ایک نیوت کی فضا تھی - مہاتما گاندھی نے نیوت کے خلاف لوائی کی اور اس توقع کے ساتھ آزاد ملک کی بائی قود سنبھالی تھی کہ اس نسل کو جس نے ۱۹۴۷ء کے پہلے ہوش نہیں سنپھالا ہے - جس میں میں بھی شامل ہوں اس نیوت کا مقابلہ نہیں کرنا پڑے گا - لیکن کچھ لوگوں نے اس آواز کو خاموش کر دیا - کن لوگوں نے خاموش کر دیا یہ سب چانچے ہوں اس بارے میں میں کوئی کچھ کہا نہیں چاہتا ہوں - لیکن آج ۳۵ سال کے بعد تک ایک فیشن ہو کیا ہے اس بات کا کہ چب کہوں کوئی فساد ہوتا ہے کوئی آدمی اس کی ذمہ داری لے کو تھا نہیں ہوتا - فساد کی ذمہ داری آر - ایس - ایس - پر قالی چانچی ہے یا جماعت اسلامی پر قالی چانچی ہے لیکن آج تو جو مہرتوہ میں ہوا ہے مراد آباد میں ہوا تھا علی گوہہ میں ہوا تھا الہ آباد میں ہوا تھا بیووہ میں ہوا تھا بہار ہر یہ میں ہوا تھا یونیورسٹی میں ہوا تھا آبادی اور ہندوستان کے مختلف جگہوں پر ہو رہا ہے اس کی ذمہ داری اندی آسانی سے اپنی کلادیوں پر سے نہیں اتاری جا سکتی کہ یہ کام آر - ایس - ایس - کا یا جماعت اسلامی کا ہے -

اگر ہندو مسلم فساد ہو تو ہماری سختی میں آتا ہے کہ آر - ایس - ایس - یا جماعت اسلامی کو سنکھی ہے - کیونکہ ہندو مسلمان دو بھائی ہوں اور دو بھائیوں کی ایکی ہو سنکھی ہے - لہکن مختوم چھٹپٹیں صاحب آج یہاں کے مسلمان کو شکایت ہندو سے نہیں ہے - آج یہاں کے مسلمان دو یہ شکایت نہیں ہے کہ ہندو مار دھا ہے جلا دھا ہے - آج یہاں کے مسلمان کو شکایت ہے کہ اس کے قریبے ان کے سینے میں خلجدار اتارا جانا ہے جس کے لئے وہ تھیک مس دیتے ہیں - ان کی عصمتیوں کو ان کے چوتھے سو روپا جانا ہے پیسے دیتا ہے لئے وہ قومت دیتا ہے پیسے دیتا ہے تھیک مس دیتا ہے - ان کے کھدوں کو ان لوگوں کے قریبے لوٹا جانا ہے جو کو ان کی حفاظت کے لئے بڑھا جانا ہے - لیکن ہمارے دھرممالی یا یہ قوم خدا چانے کیوں آر - ایس - ایس - اور جماعت اسلامی کی بات کرتے رہتے ہیں - اگر یہ واقعی ذمہ دار ہیں اور ہو سکتا ہے کہ کچھ لوگوں کو بہر کاتے ہوں تو کیا وہ آپ کے اختہار سے باہر ہیں - کہوں آپ ان کو پکڑ نہیں سکتے - اور اگر نہیں پکڑ سکتے ہیں تو کیوں آپ سرکار میں بھٹکے ہیں -

جو معاملہ مواد آباد علی گزٹہ الہ آباد یا اور دوسروں جنکھوں پر ہوا

ہ اس کے بارے میں ہمیں شکایت ہندووں سے نہیں ہے - ہمیں شکایت ہے مکار سے پی - اے - سی - اور افسوان نے مل کر مسلمانوں پر گولی چلاتی ان کے کھر لوٹے چلاتے اور ان کی عصمت لوٹی - ۴۴ نہیں کھر اور چاٹدار تو آنی جانی چھڑتے ہے جان بھی چا سکتی ہے اور ہمیں تو یقین ہے کہ جب ہمیں مارنا ہے اس سے نہ ایک ملٹ پہلے اور نہ بعد میں مردیں گے اسی وقت میں گے جب قسمت میں لکھا ہے - لیکن سوال یہ ہے کہ جو فسا قائم ہو گئی ہے اس کے لئے کون ذمہ دار ہے - میں ہوچھتا ۱۹۸۰ میں جب مراد آباد میں عہدگاہ میں ہے گماہ مسلمانوں پر پی - اے - سی - نے گولی چلاتی اور شاپرد ایک ہزار کے قریب مسلمان مارے لئے چار سو پانچ سو کے مدارے جانے کی تو ہام بات تھی اس وقت آپ نے کہا کہا - کہا کسی کو آپ نے سڑا دی - کسی پر ذمہ داری قالی - نہیں قالی - آپ نے یہ کہا کہ اس میں فاران ہیلڈن ہے اور پاکستان کو احتجاجی نوٹ بھیج دیا - لیکن میں صاف کہ دیکھ دیا چاہتی ہوں تمام ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کی طرف سے کہ خدا کے لئے اس فاران ہیلڈ کو فوراً کات دیں - اکو میں ہوں تو مسجھے گولی مار دیجائے لیکن اپنی پولیس اور پی - اے - سی -

گے ذریعہ اس طرح سے مسلمانوں کی چانوں ضائع نہ کیجائے - یہ بات مسجھے میں آسکتی ہے ہندو مسلمان لے سکتے ہوں - ہم آپس میں نبٹ سکتے ہوں - لیکن آپ سروا دھہ ہوں اس کی ذمہ داری کوں لے گا - کہا اس کی ذمہ داری آر - ایس - اہم - اور جماعت اسلامی پر قالیں گے - نہیں - آپ نے نہر یوہلانے کی کوشش کی ہے پاکستان کو احتجاجی نوٹ بھیج کر کیوں نہیں آپ نے اسی وقت اس فاران ہیلڈ کو کات دیا - اور یہاں پہنچتے ہیں کہ آج کے بعد سے یہ فاران ہیلڈ دوسروی جنمہ نہیں ہو گا - لیکن آپ نے احتجاجی نوٹ بھیج کر یہاں کے ہندو اور مسلمانوں میں جو نہوت پہنچتے ہیں ان کو طلاق تو کر دیا اور وہی اہلی میلاد نہوت کی آگ کو بھوکاتے ہیں - اس کے لئے ذمہ دار کوں ہے - یہاں سارے ذمہ دار لوگ بہتھے ہوتے ہیں جن کے ہاتھ میں ملک کی باگ تور ہے - تو اگر اس کو نہیں دیکھا تو یقین ماننے کچھ نہیں کہا چا سکتا کہ کل کہا ہو گا - آپ س کی ذمہ داری لئے کے لئے تھا اور نہیں ہوں ہیں خالی یہ کہہ کو ختم کر دیکھا چاہتے ہیں کہ آر - ایس - ایس - یا جماعت اسلامی اس کے لئے ذمہ دار ہیں - ان فرقہ پورستوں کو مارنے اور ملک سے نکالنے - اور اگر آپ

[شدی دشید مسعود]

سے یہ نہیں ہوتا ہے تو آپ کرسی
چھوڑ دیجئے ۔

میلاناکشی پورم کا معاملہ آپا ۔
ہوم میسٹر نے بیان دے دیا کہ فارن
ملی آدھی ہے دوسروے ہوم میسٹر
کہتے ہیں کہ فارن ملی نہیں اُرہا
ہے ۔ تمام ہندوستان کے اخباروں میں
سرخی میں کہا گیا ہے کہ فارن ملی
آدھا ہے اور ہر یہ ہوں کو ڈبودستی
مسلمان کہا جا رہا ہے اس سے
مسلمانوں کے خلاف پراپریلڈا کرنے کا
موقع سرکار کے لوگوں نے فرقہ پرستوں
کو دیا ۔ اگر ایسا کیا جائے گا تو
یقینی طور پر ہندووں کے سہلتی میلتیں
بہر کیں گے ۔ لہکن فارن ملی نہیں
آدھا ہے بعد میں آپ نے کانگریز دیکٹ
کر دیا ۔ آپ کا یہ کہا کہ فارن ملی
آدھا ہے وہ تو بڑے بڑے اخباروں
میں سرخی میں نہیں چھا تو نفرت کوں
پوچھا رہا ہے ۔ آپ پوچھا دیں ہیں ۔
نہ کہ اُو ایس ۔ ایس ۔ اور جماعت
اسلامی ۔ آپ کی پوچھس اُو پی ۔
اے ۔ سی ۔ نے مسلمانوں کا خون خراہی
کیا لہکن ذمہ داری اس کی آد
ایس ۔ ایس ۔ اور جماعت اسلامی
ہر ذال دی کئی ۔

میں اپنی پوچھان ملتی کی
بہت موت کوتا ہوں پچھلے دنوں
انہوں نے نوبیارک میں جب وہاں

تشریف لے گئیں تھے ایک انقلابیوں
پریمس کو دیتے ہوئے کہا کہ میلاناکشی
پورم میں فارن ملی آدھا ہے ۔ کیا
سکار کو اس کا علم نہیں ہے ۔ اگر
نہیں ہے تو کس ذمہ دیجئے سے آپ کہتے
ہیں کہ فارن ملی آدھا ہے ۔ اور اگر
آدھا ہے تو اس کو دیکھئے ۔ فارن ہیلڈ
کو کاتئے ۔ ہم نہیں چاہتے اس ملک
کے اندر خون خراہی ہو یہاں نفرت
پیدا ہو ۔

میں یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ اگر آپ
کے پاس قیمتوں انعاموں ہیں یہ
اطلاعات یقینی ہیں کہ فارن ہیلڈ
کہیں پوچھ دیجئے لوگوں کو بتائے کہ یہ فارن
ہیلڈ ہے ۔ کہیں ایسا تو نہیں ہے
کہ کانگریس (انی) کا نشانہ ہی فارن
ہیلڈ ہو ۔ اگر ایسا ہے تو منہج
شک ہے کہ اس ملک میں یہ سب
نفرت دو کرنے میں آپ کامیاب ہوں
گے ۔ اگر فارن ہیلڈ نہیں ہے تو اس
بات کو صاف کہجئے کلیئے کہجئے
کہ فارن ہیلڈ نہیں ہے ۔

کل ہم مہر قہہ گئے تھے وہاں ہم
نے مختلف علاقوں پریمی دیکھے مختلف
لوگوں کو پھر سنا اور مختلف جگہوں
پریمی دیکھئے ۔ میں بذات خود ہندو
لوگوں میں بھی کہا اور شدی قندیاپانی
تھا میں درخواست کیتے ہیں کہ کوئی
پوچھس فورس ہمارے ساتھ نہیں
گئی ۔ ہم مسلمانی علاقوں میں بھی

گئے - یہ تھوک ہے کہ فضا بتوی ٹیپس
ہے اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے -

جو سا گلی پر صاحب نے کہا ہے
کہ وہاں سب سے بتوی پوابیم یہ ہے
کہ اس معاملے کو جن کی ذمہ دادی
تھی انہوں نے تھوک تھک نہیں کہا
ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ذمہ دادی
ایتمسٹریشن اور گورنمنٹ کی ہے -
جو سا گلی پر صاحب نے کہا ہے - جو
مہاجستھریل انکو اپنی ہوئی ہے سب
سے پہلے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ
تھوک ہے - ہم سب لوگوں کی دلخی
بیہی ہے کہ وہاں نہ مزاد ہے اور نہ
مدد ہے - صرف وہاں پر یہاں تھا
جس کا وقف ہے تو سوچ ہے - لیکن
اگر جو سا پانی چوہا یا چاتا تھا پا
تھوڑی بوجا کی جانی تھی اگر اس
پر اپرٹی کو کسی کی تھوڑی میں
دے دیا جانا اسے اتھیچ کر دیا جانا
تو میں سمجھتا ہوں اس کی بوجا
ہے، چاری دھنی اور کوئی پوابیم نہ
ہوتی کہنے بھی نہیں بھجتا خس
پر ایکریمہلت ہوا تھا اور یہ جو کو
تل جاتا لیکن اپس نہیں ہوا -

ہم نہیں جانتے کہ کونسی فارسز
ہوں جنہوں نے کہا کہ آر - ایس -
ایس - ہے یا جماعت اسلامی ہے -
جنہوں نے ایتمسٹریشن کو ورگا کر
لیا پر اپرٹی کو اتھیچ نہیں کرنے دیا
اور اسے کسی کی سپردگی میں نہیں
جانے دیا -

میں یہ بھی نہیں جانتا کہ وہاں
کا ایتمسٹریشن کہیں اس وقت
ام جیتھے ملائی چلا دیے ہیں یا آپ
کوی حکومت چلا رہی ہے - کیونکہ
آپ ہاد باد یہ کہتے ہیں کہ آر -
ایس - ایس - ہے یا جماعت اسلامی
ہے - وہاں کا ایتمسٹریشن کہیں
جماعت اسلامی کے ہیق تو نہیں چلا
دیے ہوں -

ہم کل سب جگہ کئے مچھے داں
بھی دیکھا جہاں مکانوں کو چلا کو
بالکل خاک کر دیا کیا ہے - ان
مکانوں کے اندر سامان پڑا ہے مشہدیوں
پری ہیں سلاٹی کی - وہاں ان کا
بڑیں چال بنا کیا تھا نہت پوئے
ہوئے ہیں - ہودتھیں مرد بچے ہوڑھے
سب دو دیے ہیں - سب یہ کہہ دیے
ہیں کہ ہمیں پی - اے - سی - کے
لوگوں نے اوتا ہے - ہمارے مکانوں
میں پی - اے - سی - کے لوگوں نے
اگ رکائی ہے -

ہر چیز وہاں اس میں شامل
تھیں ہونا چاہتے تھے ذبرستی
ہر چیزوں کو پی - اے - سی - والے
بوا چوہا کر لائے - ہر چیز بھی کہا
کہتے اگر نہیں آئے تو وہی حال ان
کا بھی ہو - اے - سی - کوتی جو
مسلمانوں کا کہا ہے کیونکہ آپ کے
یہاں کوئی لا ایلاد آرتو نہیں ہے
کسی کا کوئی کلکتادول نہیں ہے -

[شروع دشمن مسعود]

اپ نے ایک بہت آسان نسخہ تھا کہ لہا ہے جو سما میں نے پڑایا اور ایس - ایس - اور جماعت اسلامی والا اس کو اپ بدل لئے اچھا ڈاکٹر وہی ہے اگر ایک نسخہ ایک بار لکھے دیتا ہے اور دیکھتا ہے کہ اس سے بہمادی تھہک نہیں ہو دھی ہے تو وہ نسخہ بدل دیتا ہے - لیکن اپ کا کمال عجیب ہے کوئی ڈاکٹر ہیں اپ لوگ ایسے ملک کو چالائیں کے - اسی نسخے کو تھس پھٹکھس سال سے چلا دھی ہیں اور کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہو رہا ہے -

اس کے پیچھے مقصد ہے کہ فرقہ وارانہ طاقتیں جب سو اتناقی ہیں تو اس میں کمزور طبقہ اپنی پروتپیکشن کے لئے کوونسیٹ کی طرف دیکھتا ہے جس کی بھی کوونسیٹ ہوتی ہے وہ اس کے ساتھ چل دیتا ہے - میں نہیں کہتا کہ دوسروی فرقہ وارانہ فورسز نہیں ہوں گی جو اس سے فائدہ اتنا نہ کی کوشش کو دھی ہیں بالکل ہوں گی الیکشن اور ہیں آئیں آپ سے میں متفق ہوں -

لیکن سوال یہ ہے کہ ذمہ داری آپ کی ہے قانون کی ذمہ داری آپ کی ہے - مانعہ و دیتی ڈیز کے پروتپیکشن کی ذمہ داری آپ کی ہے اور یہاں بالکل اتنا ہو رہا ہے - جہاں بھی جایئے میڈریٹہ میں مسلمان کو صرف ایک ہی شکایت آپ سے ملے گی کہ پی -

اے - سی - کے جو ان یہاں سے چڑھے سلکپن دکھے دی اس طرح سے لوٹ لیا اس طرح سے مکان اوت لیا - بہت سی بانیں تو ایسی ہیں کہ جو میں نہیں کہے سکتا ہوں اس لئے نہیں کہے سکتا ہوں کہ وہ کہاں ہوئی کیسے ہوئے - کیونکہ اگر میں نے وہ آپ کو بنتا ہے واقعات کہاں ہوا کیسے ہوا تو وہ لڑکیاں جن کی عزت لوٹ لی گئی ان کی کل شادیاں نہیں ہوں گی - ہو ہو آپ ذمہ دار نہیں ہیں اور ذمہ داری قبول کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں - پھر کون ذمہ داری لے گا - میں نے جو سما ابھی کہا ہے کہ اگر ہندو مسماں فسیاد ہوتا ہے تو وہ عقل میں بات آتی ہے - یا پھر دھراانا ہوں کیونکہ دو بہائی ہیں دونوں آپس میں ات سکتے ہیں - ایکن یہ ہندو مسلمان فسیاد کی بات نہیں ہے - یہاں تو خاص بوبیریت کی چاند ہوں کی وحشی پن اور ایک طرفہ مظالم کی دلستاخان ہے - کس کس کی دلستاخان سنائیں -

فردوں بلڈنگ کو دیکھا ہے جہاں کہ خون کے دھیے پوئے ہوئے ہیں - ہمارے معزز مددگار نے دیکھا ہے خون پکھدا ہوا ہے پودی بلڈنگ کے اندر - اور بلڈنگ والے کیا کہتے ہیں - بلڈنگ والے یہ نہیں کہتے کہ وہاں

[شہری (شہید مسعود)]

کے وال میں ہوں نے آئد کے خون کر دیا - بلندگ کے کہتے ہیں کہ دوڑاڑہ نوز کر پی - اے - سی - چلی کئی اور اندر چاکر کو لیاں ماری ہیں اور جوں لوی بیٹھے ہوئے تھے ان کے چاکر سلنگیں کھسا دی - مسجھوں میں ائی ہے یہ بات اس لئے سمجھوں میں ائی ہے کہ آج ہی وہاں شلوار اور قمیص عورتوں کی پیلسکوں ٹلکی سوکھہ دھی ہیں - کیونکہ اسی وقت چب حملہ ہوا اور پی - اے - سی - کھس کئی کوایوں سے مارنے لگی تو وہاں سے عورتوں بچے جو بھی جان بھا سکے جان بچا کر کے بھاگ کئے اور ان کے کپڑے جو سوکھتے کے لئے ڈالے ہوئے تھے وہیں کے دیسے ہی پڑھے ہوئے تھے -

مختصر چیزوں میں صاحب یہ معمولی بات نہیں ہے کہ اس کو آسانی سے نظر انداز کر دیا جائے - اس کو سوچنے کی ضرورت ہے کہ چب حفاظت کرنے والے لوگ لوگوں کو مارنے لگیں گے تو حفاظت کون کرے گا - ایسی صورت میں میں تو یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ فرض کو لیجھتے اگر آپ انہی بربادیت کرتے ہیں اتنا ظلم کرتے ہیں جسکے باپ کے سامنے اسکی بچوں کا دیپ کر دیا جائے اگر وہ باپ پولس والے کے چاقو بھی

مار دے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں بیجا نہیں ہے - اسکا فصلہ جستی فائدہ چلا دے ہے - جیسا میں نے کہا ہے میرا مطابق تھا اور آج ہی ہے کہ پی - اے - سی - کو فوون وہاں سے ہتا دیا جائے - دوسری طرف سے جیسا یہی کہا کیا ہے آج میتوںہے شہر میں جہاں سے ۱۸۵۷ع کی آزادی کی اونٹی کا آغاز ہوا تھا جہاں سے ہندو اور مسلمان ایک سانچے کندھے سے کندھا ملاک اس ملک کی آزادی کا خواب دیکھکر دلی کی طرف سے چلے تھے - آج وہاں کوئی بھی پاٹی کوئی انسان کوئی آدمی نہیں رہتا ہے - وہاں ہندو رہتا ہے اور مسلمان رہتا ہے - کوئی پاڈتی نہیں - اپنکی پاڈتی بھی ہو چاک آپ اس خوہ فہمی میں مبتلا ہو سکتے ہوں - لیکن مسجھے معلوم ہے کہ آپ کی پاڈتی میں کہا پوزیشن ہے - آپ کے یہاں کہا ہلکامہ ہوا مہنگے کے اندر گالیاں تک ہو گئیں ہیں - یہ ساری چیزوں ہوئی - مہرتوںہے میں کوئی انسان نہیں رہتا ہے - آج ہندو مسلمان رہتا ہے - یہ کس نے پوچھائی ہے نفرت - چب ہم فیروز بلندگ پر کئے شہری قذیقانی اس کے کوہا ہے - وہاں یہ لوگ ہلکامہ کرانے کو لوگوں کو کلہکت کر رہے تھے اکھا کری لا دیے تھے اور

نے کہا ہے کل ہمیں جو مہمودیہ لکتم
دئے گئے ان میں سے ایک مہمودیہ لکتم
میں کہا گیا ہے کہ مسلمان اس
ملک کا ولادار نہیں ہو سکتا - کہا
اپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ان حالات میں
کوئی دوستی اور محبت کی فضا
پہلا ہو جائے گی - کہوں نہیں پکووا
کہا ان اخبار والوں کو جو کہلے طور
پر ایک دوسرے کے خلاف نظر پہلا
دھی ہیں کوئی تائیں لکھے دیے ہیں -
کون ان کو پکڑے گا -

کہا آر - اہس - اہس - اور جماعت
اسلامی والے انہیں پکوئیں کے - یہ ان کا
کام نہیں ہے - ہماری ایک ہی کوشش
ہونی چاہئے کہ ہم ایک ایسے ہندوستان
کی بیلہاری دکھنے کے لئے ایک ایسے ہندوستان
اہس میں مل چل دو اوری کے ساتھ
رہ سکھوں اصل میں اس کی بیلہاری
تو دکھنی ہوئی ہے ایکن آج وہ ملتی
ہوئی دکھائی دے دی ہے - ان لوگوں کے
حکومت میں آنے کے بعد وہ زیادہ
ہل گئی ہے - پچھلے دو سالوں میں
فسادوں کا ایک مہملہ کا ہو ہو یہج
۳۱۰۲ دھا ہے یعنی ہر دوڑ ایک
فساد ہوتا دھا ہے اس سے پہلے
۱۱ سالوں کی حکومت میں فسادوں
کا ایک مہملہ کا ہو ہو یہج ۲۶۰۶ تھا -
اسکے مقابلے میں ہمارے تھے یونی
تھن سال کے ڈسالے میں یہ ہو ہو یہج
۲۶۰۸ تھا -

میں نہیں جانتا کہ یہ لوگ
سوچیں گے یا نہیں کہ یہ فساد کون
کراتا ہے کیسے کراتا ہے - لیکن میں
یہ ضرور جانتا ہوں کہ مہاتما گاندھی
نے چند ہیں ہم بابائے قوم داشتہ رہا
کہتے ہیں جو خواب دیکھا تھا وہ
اہیں تک پورا نہیں ہوا ہے - آج
داشتہ رہا کی دوچ کہتی ہو گئی کہ
اسکے دیہیں میں ہندو ہندو ہو گیا ہے
ہمارے ایک دوسرے کے خلاف نظر پہلا
ہے جو مہوتہ ہیں امن قائم کرنے کے
لئے پہم مارچ کرے -

اپ کی ایڈمنیسٹریشن نے شری
دکھوکل تلک جھسے لوگوں کو جو
ایک فریقدم فائٹر دے ہیں جنکی
سادی زندگی آزادی کے لئے لڑتے ہوئے
گزاری ہے کرفٹ، پاس نہیں اشو کہا
گیا - میں ایک نام لے دھا ہوں -
ایسے ہزاروں لوگ ہیں - پہلے فساد
کے وقت ایڈمنیسٹریشن اچھے اچھے
لوگوں ہندووں اور مسلمانوں سے کہتی
تھی کہ آئینے اور پہم مارچ کوچھی
اچھی فضا قائم کیجئے -

شری شاہدواز خاں نے اپنی زندگی
ہندوستان کی آزادی کے لئے داون پر
لگا دی تھی - انہیں پہنسی کی سزا
دی گئی تھی جو کہ بعد میں وہ

[شہری (شہد مسعود)]

کر دی کئی - اس شاہنواز پر الزام
لکایا چانا ہے کہ وہ ہندوستان کا
دشمن ہے - یہ کہتے افسوس کی بات
ہے - ہمکوئے اپسے لوگوں کو جو کہتے
ہیں کہ شاہنواز خاں ہندوستان کا
دشمن ہے جو کہتے ہیں کہ ہندووں
اور مسلمانوں کو لوانا چاہتے - ان
باتوں کا تھوڑتھوڑا اخبار سے ملتا ہے
اور ان پہنچاتیں سے ملتا ہے جو
وہاں تقسیم ہو رہے ہیں - اگر آپ
کہہں تو میں آپکو دوں - اگر آپکی
سی - آئی - قی - نہیں ہو کی ہے
تو اپوزیشن سے مدد مانگیں - ہم
آپکو پوری مدد کرنے کے لئے تھا
ہیں تاکہ مہاتما گاندھی کے خواب کا
ہندوستان تعمیر ہو اور ہم سب اس
میں مل کر دہ سکھوں -

گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے بہت سے
 وعدے کئے کئے ہیں کہ ہم ایک ایک
اہمیت دائیں فروض کریں گے کہ
لہکن ایسا نہیں کہا گہا - وہ کونا
چاہتے - میں نام نہیں بتاؤں کا
لہکن پی - اے - سی - کہ ایک ہرے
افسوس سے مددی بات ہوئی - اس نے
کہا - حالانکہ مذاق میں کہا تھا
لہکن اس میں ہری حقیقت

ہے - کہ صاحب یہ جو آپکی (یہ گولہ
پولس ہے وہ ہمارے ہواہ تلخواہ
لہتی ہے دشوت کھاتی ہے اور آدم سے
لہتی ہے - ہم جملکل میں دھتے
ہیں تکلیف میں دھتے ہیں - ہمارے
لئے صرف یہی ایک موقع آنا ہے کہ
ہم انکی دشوت کو ہراپر کر دیں -
مددی درخواست یہ ہے کہ گورنمنٹ
ان لوگوں سے دشوت کو بواپر کولے کا
موقع نلاہ نہ کوائے بلکہ ان کی
گریوینس کو ختم کرے - پی - اے - سی -
کن اسپیشل تریلر میگ ہونی چاہتے -
یہ صرف مسلمانوں کی بات نہیں
ہے - پہنچت نکل میں استوپلیڈیمیں پر
کہا کہا کہا - آگوہ میں ہر چیزوں پر
کہا کہا کہا - میں پوری میں یہاں دوں
کے ساتھ کہا کہا کہا - یہ کوئی
مسلمانوں کی بات نہیں ہے - ان کو
آپ اسپیشل تریلر میگ دیجئے اور جو
انکی گریوینس میں انکو دو دھتے -
اور ایسا ہندوستان کویت کرنے کی
کوشش کیجئے جس کا خواب مہاتما
گاندھی نے دیکھا تھا -

اسکے علاوہ اگر اس میں کوئی
فارم ہمیں ہے تو اسکو آپ کات
دیجئے یہی مددی آپ سے درخواست
ہے -

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next Member to speak, I would inform the House that I have with me a list of 20 names. I would, therefore, request the hon. Members to conclude within ten minutes.

श्रान्ति गुरुब्रह्मदर कौरब्राह्म (फरीदकोट) : वे १८८८ न साहब, अभी हमारे कुलीग रशीद साहब ने जो स्पोच दी उसमें कहते गए कि दो मिनट लूंगा, दो मिनट लूंगा। क्या आप मुझे बताएंगे कि वह दो मिनट कितने लम्बे हुए? शायद मेरी खड़ी भी उसी तरीके से लेट है।

चंपरमेन साहब, जिस डेलिगेशन में रशीद साहब थे उसमें मैं भी थी। उस डेलिगेशन में मैं ही अकेली लेडी मेम्बर थी। जब हम वहां पर पहुंचे तो प्रो० दण्डवते साहब ने यह फैसला किया कि हम अफेक्टेड एरियाज में जायेंगे। बहुत से लोग सकिट हाउस में मिलने के लिए भी इन्तजार कर रहे थे और बार एसोशिएशन के लोग, जहां पर हमें खाना दिया गया, वहां पर थे। यह कहा गया कि पहले बार एसोसिएशन वालों की सुन लो किर एफेक्टेड एरियाज में जायेंगे।

सभी इस बात से सहमत थे कि अफेक्टेड एरियाज में जाना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर उनसे बात चीत नहीं करेंगे तो कैसे कुछ पता चल सकेगा। मेरे साथी गुलशेर अहमद साहब ने काफी उस झगड़े का किस्सा बताया जिसमें एक इंडिवीजुअल एक तरफ और ट्रस्ट के मेम्बर के तरफ—उनका यह झगड़ा था। सबसे पहले पीपल का जो बहुत बड़ा पुराना दरखत है, घासा बाजार में वहां हमारी गाड़ियां पहुंचीं। वहां हमें दिखाया गया छोटी-छोटी तीन दूकानें हैं। सारे मेम्बर साहबान अन्दर की तरफ गए वहां थोड़ी सी ऊँचाई पर एक बहुत बड़ा कुवां है जो आज तक बन्द है। उसके साथ पम्प लगा हुआ है जो पियाऊ बाले दरवाजे से खुलता है और वहां पानी पिलाने वाला होता था। तो जेठमलानी साहब मेरे

आगे थे। उन्होंने अन्दर जाकर देखा और जब बाहर निकले तब क्या लज्जा इस्तेमाल किए वह वही अपनी स्पीच में बतायेंगे। मैं कहना नहीं चाहती। मन्दिर जो था, हम तीन चार पौँडियां चढ़कर गए, वहां पीपल का बहुत पुराना दरखत था और के बिल्लियां बर्नी हुई हैं जोकि बहुत पुरारी है। ऊपर गए तो देखते कि कोई एप्रोच ही नहीं है मन्दिर में। एक गोल चक्कर सा है, लिंगम है और उसमे बड़े-बड़े घड़ियाल लगे हुए हैं।

उसके बाद एक लड़ी होने की हैसियत से मुझे मौका मिलता था कि मैं औरतों से भी बात कर सकूँ। काजी साहब, जिनका नाम जहीर अहमद था, वे साथ बाले मकान में रहते थे। उनके पास मैं अन्दर गई। उनकी बेगम साहिबा दरवाजे पर खड़ी थीं। मैंने उनसे कहा आप यहां खड़ी हैं तो उन्होंने कहा यहां से हम ऊपर जाते हैं। मैंने कहा बेगम साहिबा, आप मजार दिखाइये, कहां पर है। तो किसी समय से छोटी सी टट्टी सी बर्नी हुई थी, उसके ऊपर छत्ता स. था, उसके ऊपर टिन की छत है, ज.ने का कोई रास्ता नहीं और कोई है नहीं वहां। मैंने उनसे बात नहीं की, वह बहुत नाइस लेडी थीं, उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि अन्दर आकर बैठिए, मैंने कहा कि इतना ही देखना था, आपकी बड़ी मेहरबानी, और मैं बाहर आ गई।

जब हम बातें कर रहे थे, वहां कारें खड़ी थीं, वहां एक बाजार था, जिसका नाम सदर बाजार था। जब पाकिस्तान बना तब रेप्यू-जीज आए और उनकी भी दूकानें वहां पर हैं क्योंकि कई सरदार लोग भी थे जो हमसे बातें कर रहे थे।

उसके बाद हमारी गाड़ियां मुसलमानों और हिन्दुओं के बाजारों से होती हुई गुजरीं। फिर हम मसरीन के मौहल्लों में एक-एक घर में गए। वहां किसी भी औरत ने यह नहीं कहा कि यहां पर रेप हुआ है। एक भी ऐसा केस हमें वहां पर सुनने को नहीं मिला। हम

[श्रीमती गुरत्रिन्दर कौर बरार]

लोग बाकायदा सीढ़ियों पर चढ़ कर लोगों के घरों में गए। किसी-किसी जगह पर हमें औरतें नहीं मिलीं, जिसकी बजह से हमें मदों से बातें करनी पड़ी। इसके बाद हम यामीन के घर गए। वहां भी उनकी औरतें बैठी हुई थीं। उन्होंने कहा—हमारे खामिन्द बाहर होने की बजह से उनको यहां पर गोली लगी। वहां पर एक औरत थी, जो गा कर काम करती थी। उन औरतों ने भी यही कहा कि यहां पर कोई रेप नहीं हुआ है। इसके बाद हम यासीम साहब के घर गए। जहां पर उनकी नानी बैठी हुई थी, वे बेचारी रो रही थीं। उनकी लड़-कियों की शादी होने वाली थी लेकिन सब सामान लूट कर ले गए। पहले तो मौका नहीं मिलता था, बात करने के लिए। लेकिन अब की दफा मेरे ख्याल में डेलीगेशन के पहुंचने की पब्लिसिटी होने की बजह से वहां पर तैयारी थी। वहां बोतलों के शीशे देखे, लूटमार देखी, लेकिन कोई केस रेप का नहीं देखा। यासीम साहब के सिर पर कुछ लगी थी। इसके बाद हम लोग सूतीगंज एरिया में गए और कुछ मैम्बर दूसरे क्षेत्रों में गए। वहां एक चमारों का क्षेत्र है, जिसका नाम खटीक है, जगह का नाम रविन्द्रपुरी है। वहां पर लोगों ने बताया कि यहां से बम्ब फटा था.....

व्यवधान).....श्रीमती राजेन्द्र वाजपेयी ने जब कहा था मर्डर खत्म होंगे, ये चीजें खत्म होंगी, तो इन्होंने कहा था कि और होंगे—मुझे बड़ा हो दुख हूआ। जिस माताओं के बच्चे मरे, जिन औरतों के खामिन्द मरे—उनकी क्या हालत है। जिन औरतों के खामिन्द मरे हैं, उनकी सारी जिन्दगी खराब हो गई है। एक जगह और हमारी गाड़ी गई, जहां पर कि धर्मशाला थी। हमसे कहा गया कि धर्मशाला में जरूर आइए, क्योंकि वहां कुछ औरतें आपसे मिलना चाहती हैं। मैं और श्री गुलशेर अहमद एक ही गाड़ी में थे। मैं उनके साथ धर्मशाला में गई। वहां पर किसी ने गुस्सा किया, मुझे नहीं पता है कि वे किस

पार्टी के थे, कि आप मुसलमानों के क्षेत्रों में जाती हैं, लेकिन हिन्दू के क्षेत्रों में नहीं जाती हैं। वहां पर मंडी क्षेत्र की औरतें थीं। डर की बजह से सब औरतें वहां इकट्ठी हुई थीं। जो कह रही थीं कि हमारे खामिन्द के साथ ऐसा हो गया और हमारे बच्चों के साथ ऐसा हो गया।

कहने का मकसद यह है कि लोग बहुत डरे हुए थे। हम इस चीज को अच्छी तरह से समझ सकते हैं, क्योंकि हम पंजाबी हैं और हमने डिवीजन देखा है। उस समय भी औरतों और बच्चों को एक ही जगह इकट्ठा कर दिया जाता था, ताकि वे हिफाजत से रह सकें। उसके बाद हम लोग लसारी बाजर गए, फीरोज गेट भी गए। वहां वाल्मीकी मोहल्ला है, वहां भी गए। फीरोज बिर्लिंग में औरतें थीं और मेरी भी खालिश थी कि मैं औरतों से बात करूँ और उन्हें कुछ तसल्ली दे सकूँ। उन्होंने बताया कि वहां एक गुरुद्वारा है और उसके ग्रन्थी संतसिंह के लड़के दर्विदर सिंह को सबसे पहले मारा गया। वहां गुरुद्वारे के भी सब लोग इकट्ठे हुए और सबने यही कहा कि यह बक्त तैश में आने का नहीं है और वे इस बात पर कायम भी रहे। उनका कहना था कि यह सरकार का काम है। लेकिन दरिन्दर सिंह का मर्डर हुआ। हो सकता है कि उस मर्डर की कोई और बजह रही हो, कोई कर्ज वर्ग रह का मामला हो, लेकिन उन सबने उस बक्त कहा कि हम लोगों को कुछ नहीं करना है। कुछ लोग बक्त का फायदा उठाते हैं। कुछ लोग बक्त का धर्मशाला में मोहसिना किंदवई हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि आप तो मुसलमानों की खबर तो लेती हैं, हिन्दुओं के बारे में ध्यान नहीं देती। धर्मशाला में हरिजन, वाल्मीकि औरतें थीं, किसी ने पी० ए० सी० के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहा। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं कहती कि सब जगह पी० ए० सी० रखें, जो पी० ए० सी० चाहते हैं, वहां पी० ए० सी० रखें, जो बी० ए० सी० ए० एफ० या सी० आर० पी० ए० एफ० चाहते

हैं वहां उसका इंतजाम किया जाए। जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं उनकी बारीकी से जांच की जानी चाहिए और अगर कोई दोषी पाया जाता है तो उसके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

सब लोगों का एक ही मत था कि मेरठ में शांति स्थापित की जाए। सब लोग खंकिट हाउस में इकट्ठे थे। हम लोग कुछ पहले आ गए, उन लोगों ने कहा कि हम कुछ बतायें। लेकिन हमने कहा कि हम इकट्ठे आये हैं, इस लिए इकट्ठे मिल कर स्टेटमेंट देंगे। विदेशी हाथ के बारे में बार-बार कहा गया, मैं इस बात में बिल्कुल विश्वास नहीं करती। हम भी माइनरीटी में हैं। मुसलमान तो फिर भी अधिक हैं, लेकिन सिक्ख तो उन से भी ज्यादा माइनरीटी में हैं। हम चाहे हिन्दू हैं, या सिक्ख हैं, ईसाई हैं या मुसलमान हैं, सब से पहले हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं। जहां भी हम को कम्युनलिज्म फैलाने वाले लोग दिखें, उनका सख्ती से मुकाबला करना चाहिए और उनको दबाना चाहिए, चाहे वे किसी भी धर्म के हों।

मरने वालों की संख्या 30 बताई गई, इंजूरीज 17 को थीं और 8007 अरेस्टेड थे।

अब प्रेस की बात सुनिए। मेरठ के तीन अंखबार हैं। वहां लोगों ने बताया कि इन अंखबारों में छपे समाचारों से लोग भड़क उठे। मेरठ प्रभात मेरठ समाचार, महाराष्ट्र आदि समाचार पत्र हैं।

हिन्दुओं के मोहल्लों में भी हम लोग गए। बहमपुरी, गौतमनगर, इंदिरा नगर, ये सब हिन्दुओं के मोहल्ले हैं। मैंने पूछा कि क्या कोई पकड़ा गया है। उन्होंने

बताया कि अशोक कुमार नाम के आदमी के पास बम पकड़ा है। 1980 में नेशनल इंटेरेशन काउन्सिल रिवाइज की गई। उसकी तीन कमेटियां बनीं-एक स्टेटिंग कमेटी दूसरी कमेटी आन ऐजूकेशन और तीसरी कमेटी ओन कम्युनल और कास्ट हारमनी। इस मामले में प्रेस, रेडियो और मीडिया के अन्य साधनों को बड़ी जिम्मेदारी से काम लेना चाहिए और इनके जरिए कम्युनल हारमनी को प्रोमोट करना चाहिए। स्टुडेंट और नान-स्टुडेंट की एक्टिविटी को नेशनल इंटेरेशन और कम्युनल हारमनी की ट्रेनिंग दी जानी चाहिए।

आखिर में मेरी एक अपील है सारे मेम्बरान से चाहे वह हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, सिख हों, ईसाई हों, आप इसको खेल न समझिये इसको सीरियसली लें और पूरी कोशिश करे मेरठ के अन्दर अमन कायम हो। न केवल मेरठ में बल्कि और टाउन्स में भी, और हमारे पंजाब में जो हो रहा है इसको भी डीफ्यूज किया जाय।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Polla-chi): Mr. Chairman, the members who have already spoken on this resolution are unanimous in their views. The incident which took place recently in Meerut is an unfortunate affair for which every Indian should feel sorry. Many things have been said about religious sentiments and the teachings of our fore-fathers. As far as India is concerned, there have been a number of religions and thousands of philosophers who teach philosophy of tolerance and co-existence, etc. In spite of all these things, very recently, this kind of clashes are taking place all over India; no State is free from these incidents. Whether they are Hindus or Muslims, they do understand what is the meaning of co-existence; but, at the same time, the clashes are also taking place. The only remedy for it is to take administrative measures which should be more effective. We need not go to the people

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

and tell them about religion, tolerance and co-existence; they know them pretty well. But, somehow or other, some vested interests for their political gains, whatever may be, are creating this sort of trouble and the Government is going to deal with them. What are the measures which the Government is going to take in this matter?

All members have said something about our visit yesterday. At one or two places, we could get a correct picture. After that, everything was stage-managed. Some people personally involved in this matter, some rich people, I must say, traders, they collect people and put those people before us to tell many stories. That is why, there was a commotion. We could see some people in emotion.

The lady member had stated that there was no rape incident. Being a lady member she may not like to dis honour the womanhood; that is why they may try to hide those things. But the actual thing is that a girl was raped by the PAC. Her father's name is

18.00 hrs.

Karimuddin and the girl's name is Nur Fatima Nizira. I have noted down the names even though I could not understand them, with the assistance of the other Members. This is naked violence by the PAC. So, we must accept that and we should try to find out a solution for the incidents which are taking place often. What I say is, perpetually these incidents are taking place. As far as Meerut is concerned, this is a continuous one. What permanent measures are we going to take? Whenever this kind of incidents take place, whether it is Moradabad or Kanyakumari wherever they may be, we have an opportunity to discuss all these things. We get some reply from the Government. We get some promise. But these incidents are taking place between the communities. After that we forget everything. Again, they may occur. Then why we think about communal har-

money. But, what is the permanent solution, I would like to ask the Government.

As far as the minorities are concerned, they wanted to ventilate their grievances. Some were wearing black flags or black badges also. That is against the State Government or against a Magistrate whoever it may be. But at the same time another group was wearing a red flag. I do not know to whom it belongs. Certainly not to communists. Probably it is saffron. So, there are some elements. There are some organised groups which are opposed to Muslims, to minorities; and they want to wipe out the Muslim community. I want the Government to identify who those people are. I want to ask whether the Government will take stern action against those people who are creating trouble in this community.

Another important matter which I would like to mention is our friends have spoken about the PAC. As some Members have already stated here, the Hindus said that the PAC should remain. I asked one gentleman, who is an advocate by name, Gupta, "Why do you want PAC"? He said: 'We want protection'. I asked, "Suppose, BSF or the CRPF can give you protection, do you agree?". He said, "No, I will not agree. We want only PAC." So, there is something wrong. The PAC is allowed to attack the Muslims and loot the property of the Muslims. That is why these Hindus, they wanted only PAC. I want to humbly request the hon. Minister—as it became the subject matter in this incident—that it should be withdrawn. Some people may suggest that the PAC should remain, or that we can have simultaneously BSF and other forces. That will not help. When such riots take place in any part of the country the PAC will do the same-thing; and commit the same atrocities. Therefore, it should be withdrawn. As Shri Samar Mukherjee has said, there are two groups. We have seen the two groups, one group of Hindus and the other group of Muslims. But as far as my understanding

goes, the two groups are led by very few people. I do not say that the entire Hindu community is against the Muslims. But at the same time the entire Muslims are also not against the Hindus. So, there are some elements. They are leading it. They are instigating the other Hindus to go against the Muslims. Some people of the Muslim community are instigating some people to go against the Hindus. That is all what I can say. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister again to use his intelligence agency. He has said in his reply yesterday that measures to prevent and deal more effectively with communal disharmony and violence were discussed at the high level officers' conference and all that. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would use the Intelligence Department in an effective manner for this. I would like to say that that agency has totally failed in its duty to find out who are instigating these riots. Therefore, I would request the Minister to be more effective in this matter so that the riots could be curbed.

In one area, one lady has said that the ADM....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: ADMK?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Not ADMK but Addl. Distt. Magistrate. But the ADMK is capable of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: ADM is sufficient.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Not the ADM was sitting in one corner, looting by PAC took place. That also should be noted.

In Tamil Nadu there is an old saying that all places are ours and all our kith and kin. This is a saying in every religion.

Before I conclude, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that the areas, where there is perpetual trouble, should be declared as disturbed areas. In Tamil Nadu, there are riot affected areas. Those areas should be declared as disturbed areas.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: They want that, the entire country should be declared as disturbed area.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: If the State Government does not do anything to control these riots, the Centre should take the responsibility to control and prevent these communal riots.

A special police force from among the minority communities and Harijans should be created, so that this can be used at the time of riots, because it is the Harijans and minorities, who are being tortured.

I also condemn the other vested interests who are creating this trouble.

श्री जैनुल वशर (गाजीपुर) : सभा पति महोदय, मैं अपने दल की महामंत्री डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी, के साथ मेरठ गया था। जब मैं मेरठ छावनी से गुजर रहा था, तो मुझे 1857 के प्रथम स्वतंत्रता-ग्राम की याद आई।

18.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मुझे याद आई मंगल पांडे और उनके हिन्दू और मुसलमान साथियों की, जिन्होंने 1857 की स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई की शुरुआत की थी। मंगल पांडे और उनके सिपाही मेरे यहां के रहने वाले थे और अंग्रेजी फौज में मेरठ में तैनात थे। उन सिपाहियों ने जब अपनी कुवानी दी, तो उन्होंने कभी नहीं सोचा होगा कि जिस धरती पर उनका खून गिर रहा है, वहां पर एक दिन हिन्दू और मुसलमान के बीच नफरत और धृणा की एक दीवार खड़ी हो जाएगी। जैसा कि माननीय श्री समर मुखर्जी ने बताया है, आज मेरठ में हिन्दू और मुसलमान के बीच एक नफरत की दीवार खड़ी कर दी गई है। उन्हें एक दूसरे पर विश्वास नहीं रहा है। वहां आतंक का वातावरण है। वहां पर डर और खौफ है कि दूसरे लोग हमे मार डालेंगे।

[श्री जैनल बशर]

कि एक दूसरे को मार डालेगा-ऐसी स्थिति आज मेरठ में बनी हुई है। हम भी जहां गए वहां एक तरफ से यह मांग की गई कि पी० ए० सी० को लेना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ से यह मांग की गई कि पी० ए० सी० को नहीं लेना चाहिए। आज ऐसा लगता है कि मेरठ का सारा बातावरण पी० ए० सी० की धुरी पर नाच रहा है। मैंने जब कुछ साथियों से बहस करनी चाही कि सी० आर० पी० एफ० और बी० एस० एफ० कोई पा कस्तान की फोर्स नहीं है,, हमारे देश की फोर्स है उस में भी 90-95 प्रतिशत हिन्दू हो सकते हैं। वे भले ही उत्तर प्रदेश के रहने वाले हों, देश के दूसरे हिस्सों के रहने वाले हों क्या वे आपको रक्खा नहीं करेंगे? आज हम सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व फोर्स और वार्डर सेक्यूरिटी फोर्स के सामने नतमस्तक होकर उनकी तारीफ करते हैं। आज देश के कमज़ोर लोगों को, अल्पसंख्यकों को या जो डरे हुए लोग हैं, उनको इस फोर्स पर विश्वास है। वे पी० ए० सी० के बजाए उनको चाहते हैं। पी० ए० सी० ने जो भी जुल्म किया है, चाहे मुरादाबाद में, चाहे अलीगढ़ में या उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी और कोने थे, वह एक पुरानी कहानी है। उसको कई बार इस दिन सदन में दोहराया गया है कि पी० ए० सी० ने लूट की है, लोगों को मारा है, औरतों की इच्छत ली है और जो कुछ भी हुआ है वह पी० ए० सी० ने किया है। इस लिए पी० ए० सी० को लगाया जाना हम उचित नहीं समझते हैं। पहले जब गृह मंत्री जी गए थे तब सम्भवतः उन्होंने पी० ए० सी० को हटाने के निर्देश भी दिए थे लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने क्यों नहीं हटाया, यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं प्राई। मुरादाबाद से दो-तीन दिन

में ही पी० ए० सी० हटा ली गई थी। मुरादाबाद में बहुत कुछ हो जाने के बाद भी बहुत कुछ होने से बच गया था।

दूसरी बात मैंने यह पाई कि यह सारा मामला एक सोचा समझा षड्यन्त्र है, एक साजिश है और यह साजिश सिर्फ मेरठ तक ही सीमित नहीं रहेगी, मुझे डर है कि इसका असर पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के दूसरे जिलों में भी फैल सकता है। जो आदमी मन्दिर बनाने वाले हैं और जो मजार बनाने वाले हैं, दोनों बड़े दोस्त थे-एक हिन्दू है और एक मुसलमान है, एक का सम्बन्ध आर० एस० एस० से है और एक का सम्बन्ध मुस्लिम मजलिस से है। मुस्लिम सज्जन असेम्बली के चुनाव में खड़े हुए थे तो आर० एस० एस० के सज्जन ने पुरी पूरी तौर से उनकी मदद की थी। वह मुसलमान जो है वह बिल्कुल उस साजिश में शरीक है क्योंकि आर० एस० एस० ने बनाई है। मजार और मन्दिर की कहानी में मैं समझता हूँ एक सोची समझी साजिश की तहत बनाई गई है। इसके पहले भी मेरठ की मस्जिदों में सूअर का गोश्त पाया गया, मेरठ की जामा मस्जिद में सूअर का गोश्त पाया गया लेकिन वहां के लोगों ने, मुसलमानों ने उसे चुपके से कागज में लेपेट कर दूसरी जगह फेंक दिया। मेरठ में यह काण्ड जो हुआ, उससे पहले मेरठ के लोग साम्राज्यिक नहीं थे उनकी इच्छा थी कि किसी प्रकार की कोई घटना वहां नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसीलिए जब पंचायत बैठी तो दो हिन्दू और दो मुसलमानों ने तय कर दिया कि न मजार और न मन्दिर है लेकिन उसके बाद भी बातावरण को दूषित करने का नाटक किया गया। हिन्दू जो पंचायत में थे व आर० एस० एस० के आदमी थे, उनके घरों को आर० एस० एस० के लोगों ने घेर लिया, उनको मारने-पीटने की बात

कही कि क्यों ऐसा फैसला किया। जो दो मुसलमान थे उनको कुछ मुसलमानों ने धमकाया कि तुमने क्यों फैसला किया कि मजार नहीं था। इस तरह से हिन्दू हिन्दू को भड़का रहे हैं और मुसलमान मुसलमान को भड़का रहे हैं। उसके बाद वहां एक पुजारी, जिसका नाम राम ओलेथा, पुलिस के बेरे में उसकी हत्या कर दी गई। वहां पर पुलिस मौजूद थी। हर तरफ से पुलिस का घेरा लगा हुआ था। यह बात एक रहस्य बनी हुई है और उसके बारे में कुछ पता नहीं लगा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारा का सारा काम केवल इस लिए किया गया कि मेरठ को दंगे की आग में झोंक दिया जाए। यह साजिश करने वाले लोग सफल हो गए, कामयाब हो गए। मेरठ आग में जल रहा है। आज मेरठ में कोई अपने को सुरक्षित नहीं पा रहा है। भय और आतंक का साम्राज्य है। मेरठ की स्थिति में सुधार किया जाना चाहिए। सबसे पहले सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी सुरक्षा करने वालों पर आती है। सुरक्षा करने वाली हमारी पुलिस है, सुरक्षा करने वाली हमारी सशस्त्र सेना है। मेरठ फौज की छांवनी है। मैं समझता हूं कि मेरठ में जब इतनी भयंकर आग लग गई तो मेरठ को फौज के सुपुर्द क्यों नहीं किया गया। जब 1967 में मेरठ में आग लगी थी, तो दो दिन के अन्दर उनके द्वारा वहां की स्थिति को कंट्रोल कर दिया गया था। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का दंगा मामूली दंगा नहीं है। अगर वहां पर दंगा हो जाता है तो महीनों चलने वाला होता है। इसको सख्ती से रोका जाना चाहिए। सुधार की आवश्यकता है, पुलिस के अन्दर। हमारी सी० आर० पी० एफ० और वी० एस० एफ० बहुत अच्छा काम करती हैं। उन पर सबको भरोसा है, विश्वास है। हमारे केन्द्रीय सरकार की

तरफ पीस-फोर्स में सब वर्गों के लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिला हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को इन बटालियनों में वृद्धि करनी चाहिए। आखिर इस प्रकार की पीस-फोर्स जहां पर इस तरह की घटनायें होती हैं, वहां पर क्यों नहीं बनाई जातीं। मुझे याद है, जब हम मुरादाबाद पर चर्चा कर रहे थे, उस बक्त के हमारे गृह मंत्री, आदरणीय श्री जैल सिह जी, ने यह बताया था कि प्रदेश सरकारें को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे अपने यहां-पीस फोर्स बनायें और उस में सब सैक्षण के लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिलेगा। मैं यह नहीं जानता हूं कि उस सर्कूलर का क्या हुआ। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में पी० ए० सी० पर यह धब्बा लगा है, जो कि अभी तक नहीं धुल पाया है। उस धब्बे को धोने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मेरठ के दंगों को बिगाड़ने में वहां के लोकल समाचार पत्रों का भी बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। मेरठ में समाचार पत्र प्रभात, महाराष्ट्र हिन्दू में खबर निकली है कि पी० ए० सी० के लोगों ने मुसलमानों को मार डाला। यदि आप इन पिछले पन्द्रह दिनों के अखबारों को निकाल कर पढ़े, उपाध्यक्ष जी आप तो सैक्यूलर आदमी है, दण्डवते जी सैक्यूलर आदमी है, तो इनका दिल भी हिल जाएगा और मुसलमानों में नफरत पैदा होने लगी है। विडम्बना है कि इन समाचारों के साथ सरकारी विज्ञापन दो हजार, तीन हजार के इन अखबारों को दिए जा रहे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले प्रैस बिल का समर्थक नहीं था, लेकिन मेरठ जा कर मैं प्रैस बिल का बहुत बड़ा समर्थक हो गया हूं। क्या यह कानून केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार के पास नहीं है? इन समाचार पत्रों पर पावन्दी लगाई जाए। अगर शुरू में ही इन पर पावन्दी लग जाती, इनकी गतिविधियों को रोक दिया जाता तो मेरठ की आग इतनी तेजी के

[श्री जैनूल बशर]

साथ नहीं भड़कती। नेशनल प्रैस का रोल भी बहुत अच्छा नहीं रहा। कल हमारी पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी वहां पर गई थी, अखबारों में आया है कि वहां उनका घेराव किया गया और उनके खिलाफ नारे वाजी की गई। उनको मिस हैंडल किया गया तो इस प्रकार की बातें अखबारों में आई हैं।

प्रो. मधु दंडवते : गलत हैं।

श्री जैनूल बशर : मैं नहीं समझता कि इससे बातावरण को सुधारने में कोई मदद मिलेगी।

इसके अलावा मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ कि मरने वालों के नामों को प्रकाशित किया जाना चाहिए। मेरठ में हिन्दू यह समझ रहा है कि सारे मरने वाले हिन्दू हैं और मुसलमान यह समझ रहा है कि सारे मरने वाले मुसलमान हैं। अगर यह नाम पता लग जायें तो मान लीजिए कि मुसलमान ज्यादा हैं तो हिन्दूओं के मन में यह आएगा कि उनके साथ ज्यादती हुई है और वेमतलब बेचारे मारे गए। उनकी सहानुभूति एक दूसरे के साथ जुड़ेगी। इस लिए इस और भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

अभी समर मुखर्जी साहब कह रहे थे कि मेरठ के दंगे या जाति-वाद के दंगे जो होते हैं, ये देश में फैलते जा रहे हैं। इनका हमें राजनीतिक तौर से मुकाबला करना चाहिए। मोहतरम, दशहरा आ रहा है और मोहर्रम भी आ रहा है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस और आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि ये दोनों त्योहार पास-पास पड़ रहे हैं। हम को पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश पर विशेष नजर रखनी चाहिए, क्योंकि आगरा, बरेली

और रामपुर में भी इस आग को भड़काने का लोग प्रयास करेंगे। ऐसी साजिश हो रही हैं, इनको रोका जाना चाहिए। समर मुखर्जी साहब, कांग्रेस तो पोलिटिकल लड़ाई लड़ने को तैयार है, लेकिन उसमें आपको भी सहयोग देना होगा: आप हम से तो कहें कि पोलिटिकल लड़ाई लड़िये और बातचीत वी० जे० पी० से बैठकर करें तो यह बात शोभां नहीं देती। यदि हमारी विचारधारा एक दूसरे से मिलती है तो वी० जे० पी० को छोड़िये। आप हमारा सहयोग करिए, हम इस लड़ाई को राजनीतिक तौर पर लड़ सकते हैं।

मैं यह सुनाव भी दूंगा कि अभी इस पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी का काम खत्म नहीं हुआ है। इस कमेटी को मेरठ फिर जाना चाहिए और पीस वाच करना चाहिए। मेरठ के लोगों को नसीहत देनी चाहिए कि तुमको हिन्दुस्तान का सबक सीखना है, हिन्दुस्तान तुम्हारा सबक नहीं सीखेगा। उनके अन्दर विश्वास पैदा करना है। उनको बताना चाहिए कि आपस में मिल कर हमको रहना है। इस तरह के कामों को बंद करना है। इस लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि एक बार फिर यह कमेटी वहां जाए और पीस वाच करे जिसका बहुत बड़ा असर पड़ने वाला है।

अंतिम बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। हम को उन साम्राज्यिक दलों से, संकीर्ण विचारधारा वाले लोगों से सजग रहना चाहिए। मैं एक साल से इस माननीय सदन में कहता रहा हूँ कि विश्व हिन्दू परिषद् आर० एस० एस०, जमाते इस्लामी मुस्लिम मजलिस, इन सब की गतिविधियों को रोकिए। अगर इनको नहीं रोका जाएगा तो ये देश को वरबाद कर देंगे। आज विश्व हिन्दू परिषद् द्वारा

दीवारों पर लिखा जाता है कि हिन्दू धर्म को खतरा है। हिन्दू धर्म को किस से खतरा है? जहां की आवादी 80 प्रतिशत हिन्दू हो, उसे कहां से खतरा हो सकता है? कौन उसको मिटाने वाला है, उसको कौन समाप्त करने वाला है? लेकिन यह जो जहर बोया जा रहा है, इसका परिणाम अच्छा नहीं होगा। और जो ड्रिल हो रही है, आरू एस० एस० में हथियार चलाने की जो ट्रेनिंग हो रही है यह किस के खिलाफ है? या तो हमारे खिलाफ या सरकार के खिलाफ। या तो सरकार को मारेंगे या मुसलमान को मारेंगे। इसलिए इनकी गतिविधियों पर पावन्दी लगाई जानी चाहिए। इसमें किसी प्रकार के संकोच की बात नहीं है और मैं समझता हूं कि सिवाय बी० जे० पी० के बाकी सभी विरोधी दल के लोग इस बात की मांग करते हैं कि ऐसा होना चाहिए। वे हम को सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार हैं। सरकार को ऐसे कामों में सब का सहयोग लेना चाहिए और ऐसे तत्वों का, चाहे वे हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, सिक्ख हों या ईसाई हों, उनकी गतिविधियों पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए। उनके खिलाफ राजनीतिक वातावरण पैदा करना चाहिए और उनका सामाजिक बहिष्कार करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I too visited Meerut yesterday. Having seen it and having seen the conditions and the atmosphere that prevailed there, I do not believe that this is a matter for anybody to laugh about. Those who are laughing do not sincerely desire peace and sincerely do not want to find solution of this very unfortunate problem.

To solve the communal problem, in the hope that we would solve it, we paid a heavy price of partition of the country. But it is sad that in spite of that heavy price having been paid, the communal problem continues to bedevil us even after 35 years of Independence.

What I saw was depressing. But let me first concentrate on what I consider a silver lining to the dark cloud. The riots have undoubtedly taken place on a somewhat significant scale. But in spite of the significant scale of the riots, it is heart-warming to see that only a small infinitesimal section of the population is involved in the riots. I do not believe that those who actually participated in the riots exceed more than 1 or two per cent of the total population of the city and, perhaps, my estimate is an exaggeration and it may still be less. The smaller it is, the better it is and, perhaps, there will be a cause for some rejoicing. The second redeeming feature of the situation is that even those who seem to have participated in the riots were ignorant uneducated poor people, incapable of forming any rational judgment upon any issue. In fact, I do not believe that they knew what they were fighting about. This leads to a somewhat graver problem, and that graver problem is that these unfortunate participants who have no judgment of their own are merely pawns in the hands of others who instigate them, who use them to advance their own nefarious purposes. If a problem of this nature is to be permanently solved, these instigators who remain behind the curtain must be isolated, must be located and must be properly eliminated and dealt with.

Sir, the distinguished Speaker, before this debate started, made an appeal to all of us that we should not by this very debate frustrate the object of our visit yesterday, and that we should not do or say anything, which embitters the feelings a little more. I have been tremendously impressed by that appeal of the distinguished Speaker. listening to this debate, I have been asking myself one question: Shall we advance the cause which we have in mind by pushing the truth under the rug and refusing to speak about it, or shall we in the final analysis advance that cause by a fearless and brave exposure of the truth as I see it?

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

Let me say two things as a matter of personal statement. I am a student of religion and I am an admiring student of Islam. It is one faith, the simplicity of whose doctrine I revere, the universality of its appeal I appreciate and the democracy of its feeling and emotion I greatly value. I am not as much of a Hindu as people believe it. I have much greater respect for Islam than most so-called followers of Islam have. When I say something against those who happen to be Muslims, I am not saying something against that glorious religion which enriches this globe of ours. I am saying it against those who are a disgrace to the religion which they profess, and who are a disgrace to the Message of the Prophet, whose Message they presume and purport to follow, but, in fact, the Prophet would be shocked if he saw these so called adherents of his.

Now another article of faith, I have 1,50,000 Muslim voters in my Constituency. I can never be elected to Parliament without the active support of my Muslim voters.

But, at least one confidence I have created amongst my Muslim voters that, why I talk against the Muslims, they know perfectly well, that when a Hindu is at fault, I will condemn the Hindu in more vicious terms than I would attack the Muslim because it is equally an article of my political faith that in this country the responsibility of the Hindu to maintain peace is much greater than the responsibility of the Muslim to maintain peace because, after all, the Hindu is the elder brother and the elder brother can excuse many a thing of the younger brother and the younger brother can go wrong and the elder brother has no right to be angry.

Nevertheless, I have come to one conclusion that in the so-called interests of national integration, in the so-called interests of maintaining communal harmony, truth must not be suppressed and on every occasion, truth must be told, so long as there is honesty and industry in the pursuit of the discovery of truth. The conclusions must be honestly arrived at.

I may be wrong in my conclusions. Some people will ridicule me; some people will

say that I am a communalist at heart. Some people will accuse me of lying. But I am true to my God and to my conscience and I wish to say what my attachment to truth wants me to say.

First of all, I do not believe for a moment that the Local Administration in Meerut has been guilty of the slightest negligence in the handling of the situation. I have not one word to say against the Government of Uttar Pradesh. They have handled the situation in a remarkable manner, and I do not believe that any Government could have done any better.

I have a word of appreciation for the District officials whose cars have been attacked, whose Police wagons have been attacked, who have been personally the subject of violence and, who have nonetheless discharged their duty admirably under very trying circumstances. A word of sympathy must go out to them.

I do not believe that my friends, the Congressmen, are responsible for these riots.

I do not believe, may be, some stray gentleman who happens to be a Congress-I man, may have done something wrong, but, I have found no evidence that either the Congress-I or any significant section of the Congress-I has anything to do with these riots in Meerut. I say this in spite of the most disconcerting performance of two Members on the Opposite side. One is my distinguished sister, I hope I am pronouncing her name correctly Shrimati Rajendra Kumari Bajpai. She made some unfortunate statements. I wish to use no strong language about what she said. There are some Congressmen who cannot resist the temptation of drawing political advantage from every unfortunate situation that arises. She could not resist the temptation of attacking the RSS on this occasion when not one Muslim leader said a thing to and Member of this Delegation against the RSS or the Bharatiya Janata Party.

Not one Muslim person at that place said one word against the BJP or any Hindu.

The secularism of some gentlemen and some ladies too consists in trying to be more Muslim than the Muslims themselves.

The Muslims say nothing against the RSS but there are some Congressmen found to be doing it. The performance of Mr. Zainul Basher is equally unfortunate though understandable. He blamed the R.S.S. and B.J.P.

But I will not submit to anger. I will not submit to this provocation and, therefore, I say that my pursuit of truth makes me pass a judgment of acquittal against the Congress Government, the Congress Party and Congressmen in general.

I am not aware of any individual Congressman who misbehaved. I repudiate that, with all the vigour at my command.

Anybody who uses this occasion to attack the RSS and the BJP is an enemy of national integration, he is a mischief-monger and it is these mischiefmongers and enemies of the country who require to be.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: You are the mischief-mongers. What are you talking about?**

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Yes, you are mischief-mongers.**

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: What are you talking? You are the mischiefmonger.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any unparliamentary remark will go out of record.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: He is the mischief-monger.***

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I will tell you who is the mischief-monger.

MR. DEUTY-SPEAKER: Any unparliamentary words used will not go on record.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I thought he was a gentleman. He is a Parliamentarian. What language is he using in the House!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said.

श्री जैनल बशर : मैं उनको शारीफ आदमी समझता था। वह खुद मिसचौक्स है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a very sensitive subject. I would make an appeal to all hon. Members not to inject emotion and anger in the discussion. We are dealing with a very sensitive subject. (*Interruptions*). Every one of you must remember the appeal made by the Speaker when the discussion started. I would appeal to all Members of the House not to inject....

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: He is a first-class*** he is mischievous to the core. (*Interupptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:....not to inject emotion, politics and anger in the discussion. Then only the appeal made by the Speaker will have some meaning. Mr. Jethmalani may put things not in such an angry mood but in a very smiling mood.

श्री जैनल बशर : सच्चाई पर हमेशा गुस्सा आता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jethmalani, you can put all these things with a smile.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I still maintain that you cannot find a prescription for the disease unless you know the nature of the disease. If you always go wrong on the diagnosis of the disease, its nature and its causes, you will never find the correct remedy and the prescription. If every time when you discuss this problem you bring in the innocent RSS and BJP members, you will never find a solution to the problem. And I shall continue to say from the housetops that you shall not solve the problem unless you become, at least for some time, votaries of, and adherents to, truth. I said that the mischievous elements must be located. Now let me point my finger to the mischievous elements who were, in my opinion, directly responsible for the riots and the unfortunate incidents in Meerut.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

***Not recorded.

AN HON. MEMBER: You.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You cannot prevent me from saying what I am going to say.

The people of Meerut lived in peace and in amity. The trouble is supposed to have started, the whole monumental thing is supposed to have started, over what? Over a place supported to be a *mazar* which we at least could not perceive. It required a lot of enquiries to find out what they were fighting about. When the distinguished lady, my sister, Mrs. Gurbrinder Kaur Brar, came out, I told her—and she did not tell you the words I told her—"Sister, only lunatics can fight over a thing like this", and these must be lunatics who went to fight over this kind of an issue. But the fact remains—this is a tribute to the Muslim community of Meerut which I am going to pay—that, in spite of the fact that some mischievous gentleman by name Mr. Zahir Ahmed, an advocate, in order to advance his personal property rights, embarked upon a litigation, because he wanted to have an outlet for his property into the adjoining road, and started this *mazar* business, the Muslim community which had intervened in this dispute ultimately saw that this was nothing at all, that they were fighting over something illusory, and the same representatives of the community who were following up this litigation ultimately put their signatures upon a document which declared that 'there is no *mazar*'. I am grateful to my friend, Mr. Gulsher Ahmed, who accompanied us. Today he spoke in a very low key. I am sorry I am unable to emulate his example of speaking in a low key, it is my fault. But in his low key he did not tell the House two important things. He dismissed the compromise as a matter of no consequence by saying that the compromise was entered into by two unknown representatives of the Muslim community. These were not unknown representatives of the Muslim community; they were the people who were prosecuting this litigation on behalf of the Muslim community and they solemnly signed this document declaring that "this is no *mazar*. And then Mr. Gulsher Ahmed tells us that the courts have now ruled that there was neither a temple nor a *Mazar*. This is not right. The

fact that it was a place of worship of the Hindus was an admitted position. It has never been challenged—that the trust property is a property where the Hindus worship annually and this is a place of public fair. The public of Meerut participate in the festival. That the courts have found that there was no temple, with respect, is a slight mis-statement. I am only calling it a slight mis-statement....

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: This is what I have been told by the people.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have got the documents. You can peruse them. There has been no dispute whatsoever that there was a temple. What has been negated is the claim of the *Mazar* which I at least and my sister over there could not see. The *Mazar* is supposed to be located adjoining a place, adjoining—there is not even a distance of 6" in between—in a place where the people piss and defacate and it is that place which is supposed to be a *Mazar* I do not know whether they are doing justice to the great religion which they follow, by raising such kinds of claims.

Rights and wrongs of the situation were forgotten. A compromise was entered into and the two communities were happy. Who then brought about the disruption of the state of peace? The disruptor of the peace, the Satan in the situation was the * who on the 2nd and 5th September went to Meerut and persuaded his compatriots that they have let down the religion of Islam by accepting this compromise. If anybody has to be held responsible for the riots, it is* and the political power and influence of this * must be curtailed. His wings for mischief must be curtailed and if the National Security Act in this country has any meaning—I am an opponent of that measure—but if there is justification for using that statute, it is only against this man because this man's propensity for mischief has got to be curbed.

The second is a local Advocate. I am ashamed of the profession to which I belong, because my profession found somebody who can become a cat's paw in the hands of this * and foment this kind of litigation and trouble.

The representatives of the Muslim community accepted the compromise....

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, I rise on a point of order. How can such wild allegations be made against a person who is not present here to defend himself?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Serious charges can be made against unknown RSS people and you will not allow me to make an allegation against*?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making an allegation.

He is not a member of this House. It will create more confusion. You should not bring in any more emotion. Please avoid the name.

Let the name be omitted.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Sir, whatever he has said about a person who is not here, he should withdraw.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that the name will be omitted.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: What have you instructed?

You cannot instruct omission of my reference to*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jethmalani, you are making some allegations against some person. You cannot make an allegation against a person who is not a member of this House. It is an allegation....

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: So, what?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, I will not allow it.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Prior notice should have been given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have given prior notice.

You cannot make any allegation.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The third cause is this. One of the memoranda which were handed over to us—it was handed over to all of us and everybody has got a copy—curiously enough referred to the 'Tabligh' movement which has taken very deep roots in the city of Meerut. Now it is very curious that the memorandum presented to us yesterday talks of this Tabligh movement and in the 4th September issue of the *London Economist* on the 54th page, there is a reference to this movement and it says that this movement has now taken root not only in all those four big Muslim countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Bangladesh) but it has taken root in every country in which Muslims live. This cannot be just a coincidence that the *London Economist* of the 4th September contains this article on the establishment and spread of Tabligh in all countries in which Muslims live.

And, Sir, the memorandum submitted to us yesterday by a responsible organisation says that this movement has taken a deep root. I want this Government to take note of this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I will take only five minutes and I will conclude. I want this Government to take note of one of my suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In this discussion, Mr. Jethmalani, you will agree with me that after you all speak, when the Minister replies, I find always that not so many Members remain present in the House. Therefore, if you or any hon. Member takes more than 10 minutes, the position is that when the Minister replies at 9 or 10 o' clock, very few will remain present.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You are giving 15 or 20 minutes to each. Give me 15 or 20 minutes only by subtracting the interruption and the period of your advice.

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not ask for it in the court.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Believe me, Sir, this is an article about spreading the activities to every country in which every Muslim lives written not by an RSS man; this is not written by a B.J.P. man. I ask the Government of this country both at the Centre and at the State level to take notice of this extremely dangerous movement which is going on and to deal with its leaders accordingly.

Now, Sir, a word about the role of the P.A.C. I wish to tell this Government to find out from whom the demand for removal of the P.A.C. comes. After all, when the peace was disturbed, the compromise was being repudiated. What happened at the first instance? What was the first consequence of that compromise which had been repudiated? The first consequence of that compromise being repudiated is not that a Muslim was killed but a poojary was killed. On the 6th September, the first act of violence was that the poojary of this disputed temple was killed; he was done to death at 10 O' clock by a series of stabbings. Sir, Mr. Zainul Basher will tell you that there was some pandemonium in which the police participated and the poojary was killed. How did he arrive at this wonderful judgment? On what evidence? While passing through the Meerut Cantonment, he arrived at the conclusion that this poojary was killed in the police pandemonium. This is the kind of judgment which is being delivered here. I say that the poojary's death must be properly investigated. He is reported to have made a dying declaration and is reported to have indicated in that dying declaration the name of the assailant. Sir, this matter must be gone into. The medical evidence must be examined to find out whether he was in a position to make that dying declaration.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am not yielding to Mr. Dhandapani.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Sir, the advocate of the Bar Association told us that the poojary had not given any dying declaration specifically.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara): A specific question was put to the Bar Association. They did not say that. We do not know what is the truth.;

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I say that the medical evidence must be examined to find out whether he was in a position to make a dying declaration. Therefore, Sir, this must be investigated properly to find out the people who are responsible for this foul murder of this poojary which started the whole incident in the city. Now I give you two more instances.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Time factor is also there.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You must give me 20 minutes at least which you have given to others.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even after deducting, as you yourself mentioned for the interruptions, you have taken much time. You started at 6-25. Now, what is your time? Everybody is taking so much time. You must conclude now.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Give me three more minutes. I will take three more minutes and finish. I say this is evil precedent for this Government to follow. A demand is made by some persons, against whom law and order is being enforced, that the enforcement agency be changed.

It is unfortunate that the *Statesman's* report of this morning says that one officer has been removed. I do not believe that every statement in a newspaper is true. But, this is a matter which requires to be immediately investigated. Had any officer by the name given in the *Statesman* this morning been removed under political pressure? If that is so, it is a sad state of affairs. It may not be true. But I wish to say this that the removal of the PAC will plunge the city of Meerut into complete chaos and disorder and you will demoralise the entire administration of the city.

Sir, an allegation was made at one place and I wish to deal with only that. An allegation was made—I forget the name of the locality where we were taken—PAC had entered two Muslim houses and removed the property including the property which was meant for three marriages of three girls going to be performed in a day or two. Sir, I must assure you that I was terribly struck by this allegation and at that very moment I decided that I am going to ask for the removal of the PAC from Meerut. But my training as a lawyer is that I should be sceptical of things. We then went to the back of the building—my friend Prof. Dandavate was there with me—and at the back of the building we were shown three orifices in the wall from which guns had been fired at the PAC and a cluster of Hindu houses.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You are unnecessarily going into the details. You only give the conclusion of your visit.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: On circumstantial evidence my conclusion is that every word said against the PAC is false and the PAC has not misbehaved in the city of Meerut. The houses from which property is said to be removed caught fire on the first floor and it is natural that property on the ground floor must be removed by the occupants for safety. And so it happened.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member is giving incorrect information. Mr. Jethmalani should be fair.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I will only take one minute. Sir, on 5th October the Chief Minister of U.P. has made this statement which was quoted by my friend here. This is the statement of the Chief Minister in which he has said that a large number of fire arms, daggers,

hand-grenades and soda-water bottles have been recovered. This is the allegation of the Chief Minister and a finding of a responsible Chief Minister. It deserves to be properly investigated. House to house search—whether it is of a Hindu or a Muslim or a Sikh—has to be done. Houses must be searched and real culprits should be found and the routes of access to fire arms must be blocked so that fresh accretion of arms does not take place into that city.

18.54 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DISCOVERY BY ONGC IN TRIPURA ON 7TH OCTOBER, 1982

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Sir, I am happy to inform the House that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has struck gas in the first well drilled in the Gojalia structure located in Tripura.

The well has been drilled upto a depth of 3478 metres.

On testing the interval between 1618 metres to 1624 metres, flow of gas through a 6 millimetre bean was at the rate of 35,00 cubic metres per day.

The Gojalia structure is about 60 kms. from the Baramura structure where Gas has already been discovered.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Congratulations.

18.55 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: SITUATION ARISING OUT OF COMMUNAL RIOTS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Members most humbly that if this discussion has to be fruitful then you must see that the Minister replies at least by 8.30 p.m. So, please try to conclude within ten minutes. Even if

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

you do not restrict to time I will call the Minister at 8.30 p.m.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Meerut incident is an unfortunate incident. The most unfortunate part of it is that we are discussing such incidents very often in the House. A few months, back, or a year back, we had a discussion on Moradabad. Before that, there was Aligarh. Now, today, we are sitting to discuss what are the causes of such incidents and to find out a solution. We have to find out why such incidents are taking place, what is the cause behind such incidents. Sir, it is not an overnight incident. It is certainly not a fight over a road; it is certainly not a fight between two communities. This is what I have felt after I visited Meerut. What is the root cause? This is what I personally felt. The anti-social elements who become the contractors of religion, through religious provocation, provoke the sentiments of the people and ultimately these ugly incidents take place. So, they ultimately land up the country in such a bad situation.

Thirdly, I have to point out that the non-alertness of the Government is also one of the causes. When the Government has got so many resources at their command, why cannot the Government get the information in time, of such planned moves by anti-social elements? Government must be alert and they must keep in pace with the happenings in the country.

My fourth point is about the role of the Press. From 4th March onwards, from the days of the Nauchandi Mela in Meerut, the Press has been giving wrong impressions and spreading them; they have been spreading many rumours, thus provoking the sentiments of the people and misguiding the people. This is what they have been doing. Therefore, I wish to point out that the Press must act with responsibility on such occasions when the national interest is involved.

19.00 hrs.

These are the four causes, Mr. Deputy Speaker, which I thought I must bring to the notice of the House. Frankly speaking, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today we are sitting here to discuss this problem and to find out a solution for it. I never had any intention to put any allegation against any political party. But my colleague Mr. Jethmalani has, in his speech, raised a few points and I would ask him a few questions through you, Sir. When an agreement was signed on 20th August, 1982 is it not a fact that one of the workers of his party went to the District Magistrate and said: 'My people are not ready to follow the agreement and on their demand now I withdraw the agreement'? Today I am in Congress (I); tomorrow if I go on making statements somewhere, certainly it is a reflection on the party; I cannot dissociate from the party. On the 13th August again when some of these anti-social elements were arrested, is it not a fact that his own party colleagues gheraoed the Kotwali and demanded the release of those people who were arrested? They gheraoed the Kotwali for eight hours; they shouted slogans for the release of these arrested people. Instead of shouting slogans and asking for the release of those people, these people should have said: 'We condemn such acts, if the Government felt that they are anti-social elements they must take action against them'. One of the ex-MLAs who shouted slogans belongs to one of their political parties. They said they will close the bazaar, the bazaar will not open for 4 or 5 days and so on. And ultimately this thing happened. (Interruptions) Let us not get away from it. If the Congress-I is to be blamed, or, if any other political party is to be blamed, we must accept the fact; we should say, we have done a wrong thing and get it corrected.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: One Congress-I MLA was arrested.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I am not saying, leave them or spare them; if a person from Congress-I is wrong, or if a person from any other party is wrong, let him be punished. If anybody has done a

wrong thing, let action be taken against him, whether he belongs to this or that political party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If we don't correct ourselves, the people will correct us!

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, on the 5th September what happened was this. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All the people of the country are watching us. Don't think that they are not watching.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): You should bring out a Red Book on 'Thoughts of Deputy Speaker'!

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Now, Sir, on the 5th September what happened was this. One Muslim leader visited Meerut city.

It is also a fact that he conducted a closed-door meeting. Let us not get away from this fact. On the 5th night he reached there and he conducted a meeting and he did provoke the feelings of the people. There is no doubt about it. The Muslim Leader went to Meerut and asked the people there not to follow the agreement. The next day it was said that it was a coincidence or misfortune that the poojary was murdered. The Muslim leader went from Delhi purposefully for conducting a meeting at Meerut. He came out after 11½ hours after conducting the meeting and again went back into a room and spoke confidentially to some people. After that he left that place. So, I do agree with Mr. Jethmalani's point. I will certainly call them anti-social elements who have gone there. Otherwise, can it happen in a very atrocious manner? We had been to Meerut and were informed about the situation. It is reported that the PAC had gone to some of their houses and stolen some items. They showed the furniture and some other property which have been burnt down. This should be inquired into. Some houses have been

burnt down. If the Police had gone to the houses and misbehaved with the people, it should be looked into. Whenever riots take place, first the PAC comes into the picture and in the agitating mood anyone who goes first gets the bad name and gets the provocative feelings. I therefore appeal to the Government that it should be investigated.

I would submit that now the situation is under control, and the Government is well aware of it and about the incidents my previous speakers have mentioned very elaborately and I need not go into them again. I have three suggestions to make.

First, the Government must pin-point such riot-prone sectors. Those districts and the States where you feel that such occurrences are happening very frequently, you must pin-point and you must be alert. Your intelligence must have told you at least a month back or two months back about the likely incidents. If the Intelligence cannot give a report in advance in this regard, then what is the use of the Intelligence? The Intelligence must pin-point such likely occurrences in advance. Otherwise, there is no use of having the Intelligence which cannot give warnings in advance.

Second, the follow-up action should be there. Last time in the debate in regard to Moradabad happenings, we gave some suggestions and some points. We must monitor some of the actions which you have taken so that we can check up whether they are followed up correctly and implemented immediately. On this line, nothing has been said so far.

Third, now these battalions have been formed. I am told in today's brief that we have formed three battalions. I suggest that you may please enrol the ex-servicemen. In the peace-force you may include more number of ex-servicemen so that they can perform the duties much better. They are the disciplined soldiers and they are more nationalist than anybody else in the country. Sir, today it is not a point of any Government, it is not a point of any political party. I would

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

appeal to the House that we should condemn in one voice such activities and ask the Government to curb such violent activities in future. We request and appeal to the Government that they must strictly act on such things and take care of the innocent people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing a very sensitive subject today. I am sure we have got full freedom and latitude to express our differences even with various parties on this issue. I will deliberately put a restraint on my freedom because this is not a question of only exercising my freedom in the House. If I say anything with passion and anger in this House, it will find its own echoes in different parts of the country and particularly Meerut and having visited that sensitive spot yesterday, I must be extremely cautious while expressing my views in this House because I must realise that....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why you are a professor.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have not understood the meaning of the word 'Professor'. Sir, I must realise that whatever I say in this House will find its reflections and echoes outside and the situation might actually deteriorate instead of contributing our share in normalising the situation in that part of our country. I am not merely concerned or disturbed because blood is shed in Meerut and other parts of the country. I have read, I have heard and I have seen of a blood that is spilled in a revolution, I have seen blood that is spilled in this very historic city of Meerut; blood of Hindus and Muslims that has flowed together in the famous war of independence of 1857, I have also seen the blood being spilled when under Gandhiji's leadership we had non-violent struggle, but those who opposed us were violent and violent arms were there in their hands. But even when blood was spilled, blood of the freedom fighters, I was not disturbed by that blood, even our leader Mahatma Gandhi was not disturbed, but I am definitely disturbed and concerned when the blood that is spilled is the blood that is spilled in fratricidal war, and in a war bet-

ween certain sections and the Government. That is really the reason why I feel very much disturbed.

Today, when I am making my observations on this subject, my memory goes back to those memorable words of Late Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, who said after partition.

"पहले तो मुल्क का बटवारा हआ और बाद में दिलों का।"

He said, that first the country was divided in partition, and then our minds were divided. When we visited that unfortunate city of Meerut yesterday, I found a tragic spectacle of what Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad had said. We found that our minds had been divided, and Shri Samar Mukherjee rightly described the phenomenon. When we went to Meerut, we found that the entire mind of Meerut had been partitioned into two parts, a Hindu mind and a Muslim mind. I am very happy in a way that Gandhiji is not alive today. He died with pangs and anguish, but I am sure that he would have died and redied if he were to see the tragic spectacle of places like Meerut, and in a way I am happy that Gandhiji is no more. But let his memory survive.

What happened there? I have said that the entire Meerut has been divided into two minds, a Hindu mind and a Muslim mind. And I would not like to have a grocer's account, how much wrong was committed by Hindus and how much by Muslims. Sociology does not depend upon only mathematical calculations, or how much sin was committed by the Muslims and how much by the Hindus. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said:

"जब मुसलमान मरता है, तो मुसलमान को तकलीफ और अफसोस होता है। हिन्दू मरता है, तो हिन्दू को तकलीफ होती है। लेकिन जब इन्सान मरता है, तो किसी को तकलीफ नहीं होती।"

Fortunately, we have been brought up in that culture under Gandhiji, where we are not disturbed because the blood of the Muslim is spilled, we are not disturbed because the blood of the Hindu is disturbed, but we are disturbed because the blood of

a human being is spilled. That is the culture under which we have been brought up. It is this blood which has actually created anxiety and agony in the minds of the people.

I said that the entire mind had been divided into two parts. Take for instance the problem of P.A.C. I shall never make an irresponsible statement in this House, having seen also how the P.A.C. has behaved, having seen also what other feel. Take the very same question, division of Meerut mind into a Hindu mind and a Muslim mind. You go to the Hindus, almost all of them say that P.A.C. are their protectors, and if the P.A.C. was removed from Meerut, there will be bloodshed. That is what the Hindus have told us. And when we go to the Muslims, they say that it is this P.A.C. men, who have attacked them, it is not the Hindus or Harijans who attacked them; they have no quarrel with them, it is they who have attacked them.

Today, unfortunately, I am not very happy about the image of the P.A.C. I do not want to make any allegations also. P.A.C. is also a force of our country. Tomorrow if that kind of allegations comes against C.R.P., B.S.F., or for that matter even the Indian Army, I shall not say it with great satisfaction that there is an allegation like this. It is with pang and anguish that I shall say that it is the image that has been built up. Very often image and reality might also be diverse, but that is the image in the minds of the Muslims and that is the image in the minds of the Hindus. Hindus have almost unanimously told us that if you remove P.A.C., there will be trouble. And the Muslims have said that they will not touch P.A.C. with a pair of tongs. We have heard the slogans, P.A.C. *Zindabad*; we have heard the slogans, Mahatma Gandhi *zindabad*; we have heard the slogans Bhagat Singh *Zindabad*; we have heard the slogans Azad Hind Fauz *zindabad*; but P. A. C. *murdabad* was the slogan here. We must try to understand why that slogan was given by Hindus. It is the fear complex, that if the P.A.C.

is not there, and the normal police force is there, there will be certain communal prejudices, and probably they will not be protected. That is what the majority of the Hindus feel, and for the very same reason, the Muslims feel that if it is they who attacked them. It is no sin saying how many houses were looted. We went to the Hindu houses; we went to the Muslim houses. Some Hindus told us what is happening in the Muslim houses and the complaint that they are giving, that is all drama. And when in the Dharam Shala, as Mrs. Brar told, when we met women, others were telling that is all drama. Sir, it appears to be a clash of two dramas. But it was a reality. I told a friend of mine, when we went to the Muslim localities and we were told certain dead bodies were lying there for two days, someone came and they told me 'this is all drama'. I said: "A living individual can play a drama, but a dead body cannot play a drama. That is the tragedy."

And for that feeling about the PAC there, what attitude should we take? What attitude should the Government take? I don't think that the proposition is so simple for the Government. For the Opposition the problem might be very simple. We can either criticise or praise, but those who have to rule the country will have to face the proposition. If they completely remove the PAC, in that case, a large section of Meerut will feel discontented; and if you keep the PAC, the Muslim section will feel discontented. Therefore, you must apply your mind as to what must we do to restructure the entire composition of the Police force. That is the basic problem that we have to work out. Merely substitution of one force by another is not going to solve the problem. Why is it that a particular section feels that a particular police force is not likely to give a justice, because they feel that probably our interest will not be safeguarded in this type of force, which might be prejudiced. Therefore, the very composition of the PAC or the CRPF or the BSF will have

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

to be restructured. You have to see that cross-section of our country gets reflected in that. I am not demanding any reservation for any community or any caste in the police. Far from that. But ultimately if you look deep into it, whether it is the BSF, or whether it is the CRP or whether it is the PAC, it must reflect the broad composition in this country and every community and every section must feel that this is a force that is not likely to go against my community. This is not likely to be the protector of only one particular community. Mr Samar Mukherjee rightly put that point of view that if an impression is there that it is only the protector of the Hindu community, I don't think it is also a matter of grace and a matter of commendation for the force like the PAC. And therefore, the entire restructuring has to be taken into account and I hope and trust that will be done.

श्री दृष्ट्यु चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलावाद) : मैं दन्डवते जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब ये लोग मेरठ गए थे तो क्या जैसा कि अखबारों में निकला है, उनका धेराव हुआ था ? आप जरा इसको क्लियर कर दें।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It has been already stated. I don't blame him. He was not here in the House at that time.

Sir, I want to point out to you that there are certain disputes that arise. Again it is very wrong to analyse sociologically the problem of communal riots and communal disturbances in the country. Don't talk only about Meerut. This is the general discussion on communal disturbances in the country. If you are under the impression that the entire riot and the bitterness that is created, and the communal hatred against the PAC and the Hindus' hatred for the Muslims, all that is to be interpreted in terms of one single death or murder of a Poojary, then it will be as illogical

and as unscientific as tracing the entire root causes of the Second World War to what happened on the bridge across Austria. Sir, on the question of a bridge the Second World War does not take place, and therefore, there might be immediate causes of war, but there are certain deep-rooted causes of war and they create the war. It is not merely a single incident that creates a war. And similarly, let us remember the fact that there is a certain explosive material available in every urban centre in this country, in the rural centres of the country also, and because certain amount of bitterness is allowed to be generated, the way our children are trained, the way the people live in the houses, the way they get segregated—this is the Muslim locality, this is a Hindu locality, this is a Harijan locality—and since we are trying to lead a segregated life like that, there is no neighbourhood housing, whenever an incident takes place like that and somebody tries to take advantage of that, certain climate is generated. I shall not refer to any organisation at all, because I don't think in a debate of this particular type, blaming an organisation whether it is X or Y, will fulfil any purpose at all. But if anybody tries to take advantage, there will be a certain climate, there will be a certain social framework, there will be a framework of certain attitudes and within the framework of those attitudes, a single incident like the murder of X or Y, that actually reflects into a big holocaust and a big conflagration. That is what will happen. And, therefore, let us not merely take the legalistic view. The lawyer can take the view that there is some dispute about a particular piece of land; and if that dispute is solved by the Judges—and, Sir, with all respect for Judges and Judiciary, and I am second to none in respecting the free Judiciary—but Judges with all their knowledge and independent judgements....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not against advocates also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not at all. With all the Judges and their

integrity, and the free, independent Judiciary, they cannot be a substitute for social change in the country, and social attitudes in the country. So, we have to go to the root cause of the problem; and unless we are able to go to the root of the problem, I don't think the problem will be solved. Therefore, I feel that there are certain aspects which have to be attended to.

There are questions of physical security of minorities and others. There is a question of freedom of various religious groups. Ours is a multi-religious State, a multi-language state; and here, none in the country, whether he is a Muslim, Harijan, Sikh or any one else, or for that matter even Hindu, nobody in this country has got a second class citizenship. All have equal status. We have equality before law; and we have equal status for all the citizens. That is the beauty of the citizenship of this country. And we do not want to destroy that great heritage of Mahatma Gandhi's India. And so, that particular aspect has also to be taken note of.

There is the question of economic opportunities. If there are proper economic opportunities to day. We find at some places nine months' old strikes going on; there are economic hardships—when urbanization takes place, there is exodus of certain people. When all these tragedies take place, there are slums in certain areas. You will find that these economic tensions reconcile with certain explosive situations of a communal nature. When they combine, the holocaust is of the worst type. And so, these things have to be attended to.

There is the question of cultural identity. This is also very important. The various sections of the society, whether of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or of various linguistic groups, must feel that their cultural identity within the framework of the totality of Indian nationalism is also properly preserved. There are social problems. They are to be attended to, and the question of weaker sections is to be properly attended to. It is not merely the economic aspect.

It is the social aspect also. That also has to be attended to.

And then there has to be a proper political approach. What type of a political climate we try to build in this country? If certain incidents take place in which anti-social elements try to take advantage of communal or caste bitterness amongst various sections, in such situations they must have the feeling that there will be immediately a machinery where their problems can be dealt with. So, I fully support that particular proposition that there must be special courts where all these cases arising out of communal disturbances and atrocities on weaker sections will be tried, and immediately the guilty will be punished.

There is one more aspect to which I would like to make a reference. That is the composite police force to which I had made a reference. Even if the police is re-structured, very often we find that the local officials and the district officers are not given to understand that for any trouble or riot in a particular localized area, they will be answerable; and if necessary, they will be transferred. They will be transferred from one part to another, and that will be treated as a demotion. If that deterrent action is not taken, nobody will be responsible, even when the communal holocaust takes place.

There is one more aspect to which I have to make a reference. That is the Minorities Commission. We have already got a Minorities Commission in the country. But we have been insisting that a statutory status must be given to the Minorities Commission, and there must be sanctity behind the recommendations of the Minorities Commission, so that they get effectively implemented. And with all that done, ultimately I must say that the old generation that has seen all the bitter experiences of the pre-Partition and post-Partition days, i.e. those who carry on the hang-overs of the bitter past, I don't think they will be able to create a new secular atmosphere; and, therefore, to the extent we are able to infuse in the younger generation, a new sense of secularism, we will be able to say that there is real communal peace and harmony. And for that, the entire machinery of education will have to

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

be looked into. This is a long-term programme; but that also will have to be undertaken, and I am sure that if we approach the problem in a constructive manner, and in that, rather than trying to throw blame on one political party or the other, one organisation or the other, if we are able to apply our mind together, we need not try to make political capital out of communal holocaust, because if we try to take advantage of this communal situation, temporarily some party or some organisation may gain, but ultimately, all of them will be thrown into the dust-bin of history and thereby even the atmosphere in the country will be destroyed. And therefore we can reserve so many other problems on which we can fight the government and the government will fortunately give us enough instances on which we can fight. But, as far as the problems of secularism are concerned, we must try to forge the widest possible unity and see that the secular character of this country is retained, and this country is totally free from communal or caste distinctions and at the same time, any disturbances arising out of these distinctions.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, today's issue is a very sensitive one. In fact, I am one of the MPs who visited the areas not with the opposition members but we ourselves went one day earlier to their visit. Of course, I come from South, Karnataka. I visited almost all the affected areas, about 4-5 areas were there. Our friends told that there is a complete division between Hindus' minds and the Muslims' minds. It is a fact. Practically, in any city or urban area, wherever such holocausts take place, it does happen. But in Meerut what we saw actually was a very strange situation. Hindus are afraid of Muslims; Muslims are afraid of PAC. In fact, as several learned speakers told, there is a slogan that PAC should be removed and some others say that PAC should be retained. Several colleagues have expressed their views regarding PAC. But, in fact, I can tell you very honestly that we need not tarnish it to the extent that PAC is an unmixed evil; no. If any incident happens in a State, the immediate force which has to control the situation happens to be the local police; and then comes the

local armed constabulary, that is PAC or some reserve police; in some other States, it is called like that. So, naturally, when the main burnt is borne by this force, BSF and other forces carry the day.

In fact, even in this particular case, actually about $18+5=23$ deaths have taken place by quarrelling amongst different communities; and when the PAC had taken charge of it, $5+1=6$ deaths had taken place and they had controlled the situation. This aspect, we should not forget, but, nonetheless, I am not here to justify the impression which generally the Muslims or Hindus have got regarding PAC. It is not a healthy sign. Therefore, Prof. Madhu Dandavate has suggested that the Government has to find out a way how best a police force has to be created so that all sections of the population should have respect for it, but, nonetheless, immediately, I think, the BSF or other central force can be deployed there with some modification so that wherever the Muslim population is there, they can have some confidence in the police force which they asked for the present.

But, finally, one has to find an alternative so that the entire police force, whether it is PAC or BSF, whether it is of the State Government or the Central Government, police force or armed force, one is equivalent to another; I mean there is not much difference, but, nonetheless, when the people have got some faith in constabulary and they do not have any faith in any other force, naturally, it is a very serious affair.

Now, regarding some of the things which we have seen, actually they are local incidents. I can tell you that we could not find any *mazar* or *mandir*. Judiciously, it has been enquired and found that there is no *mazar* or *mandir*. Here, I would like to remind Mr. Jethmalani that there is no temple in the true sense of the term, because the Hindu community has different kinds of worship. There is one Shivalinga under the shade of a banyan tree. Some Pooja was taking place. Then some mischief took place and the trouble started. That is not the basic point. He pointed out that some Muslim leader visited that area and addressed some people. If that caused trouble, they are justified in taking

action against him. But I want to tell him, that I am an admirer of RSS. They have done a lot of work in Andhra Pradesh whenever there was a calamity. Here the management of the *Piao* was with the RSS people and the manager is an RSS man. I do not want to allege anything. Let us keep the RSS away if it is coming in the way.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): He has already praised. He has given a certificate to the Chief Minister.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: What I suggest is, unless this type of Hindu communalism and Muslim communalism are eliminated and the secular objects are realised these incidents will recur. I think probably India is the only country in the world which is democratic and also secular, where all religions and communities are respected. There is proof that the Hindus and the Muslims reside together. The earlier the Muslims realise that they have to be here and the Hindus realise that it is their ardent duty to protect the minorities it is better.

Pertaining to this actual incident I would like to suggest certain things. Shri Zail Singh when he was the Home Minister, he wanted to have some peace-keeping battalions. I think now they are working at it and throughout the country in India, in Meerut, Aligarh or Moradabad, and other places wherever these sensitive areas are there such peace-keeping battalions may be permanently kept and they should be given some special training for these occasions, where the sensitivities of caste Hindus and caste Muslims are concerned. Such training should be given to them. Whether it is Meerut or Aligarh, the secular forces should be there. The sensitive areas throughout India may have certain guidelines in this regard. This is how the Government can solve this problem.

Secondly, about these incidents, the authorities knew from August onwards that something was going on in this city. From August to September, in these two months, of course, they tried their level best, but there was some laxity in it. Otherwise they could have controlled and contained the incidents.

And then, regarding special courts it has been mentioned that it is high time that we should take a decision about the action. When we discussed the Moradabad and Aligarh incidents, several suggestions were made. All the suggestions given by hon. Members should be implemented. The Government have to take note of them.

Regarding communal organisations, if it is possible, let the Government take a bold step and ban them. Or else at least have a close watch on them. If the Administration is alert, definitely they can arrest such incidents and ugly scenes like communal riots and other riots will not take place.

My colleague, Mr. Rasheed Mashood, has said that some arms were sent by a Sikh gentleman to a Hindu gentleman in Meerut, which is not correct. Of course, it is not necessary to mention all this because it is a small affair. But nonetheless, to straighten the record, I would like to say that the arms were sent to Sandeep Export Company by one Mr. Tajuddin from Dehra Dun addressed to self. These people used to send arms from Dehra Dun to outside countries. But, unfortunately, this had come directly over here. The Sandeep people have said that they have not booked it but it has been sent by Mr. Tajuddin addressed to self. The Administration has to take all these things into account and see that it is properly inquired into and the culprit is punished.

Just now, one of my colleagues has said that a few of the arms have been given to some persons, who paid some money and all that. In this connection, I would like to say that there should not be any discrimination between Hindus and Muslims or any other community, in the matter of giving licence for arms.

Wherever illicit arms are found, those people should be sternly dealt with and licensing of arms should be completely controlled.

All other points have already been covered by my colleagues. I do not have much to add to that. I would only like to appeal to all concerned, especially our colleagues, that we should have some restraint so that the situation should not deteriorate again.

श्री विजय कुमार धावड़ (नालन्दा) : सभापति महोदय, बहुत दुख की बात है कि मेरठ जैसी घटनायें हमारे मुल्क में घट रहीं हैं और इस तरह रोयट्स में कोई कमी नहीं आ रही है। यह बात विल्कुल साफ़ है कि रोयट्स जो होते हैं, और जो करने वाले लोग हैं, उन से ज्यादा मजबूत सैक्युलर फोर्स हमारे देश में रहता है। रोयट्स कराने वाली शक्ति बहुत कमजोर है, बहुत थोड़े से लोग हैं।

जो रोयट्स के खिलाफ़ हैं, जो अमनपसन्द लोग हैं, ऐसे लोगों की मुल्क में बहुत बड़ी ताकत है, लेकिन फिर भी अफ़सोस है कि रोयट्स बढ़ रहे हैं, दंगे बढ़ रहे हैं और लोगों का कल्पेश्वाम हो रहा है।

हमारे कई साथियों ने, जो कल मेरठ गए थे, मैं भी गया था, उन्होंने जो राय जाहिर की है कि वहां की पूरी आवादी जो हिन्दूओं की है, हिन्दू हो गई है और मुसलमान मुसलमान हो गए हैं, मैं इस से इत्तिफ़ाक नहीं रखता। क्योंकि अगर तमाम आवादी हिन्दू हिन्दू हो जायेगी, मुसलमान मुसलमान हो जाएगी तो जितना बड़ा दंगा वहां हुआ है, उस से बहुत बड़ा दंगा वहां हो सकता था। हम लोग जो गए, तो जिस मोहल्ले में आग लगी की बात कही गई, वहां ही कुछ मुसलमान हम लोगों को अन्दर ले गए और एक घर ऐसा था जो हिन्दूओं का घर था अकेला और उसको कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा। ऐसी बहुत सारी जगहें हैं जहां मुसलमानों की आवादी कम है, हिन्दूओं की ज्यादा है, और उन पर कोई खतरा हुआ, यह बात नहीं है।

यह बात सही है कि आपस का तनाव बहुत ज्यादा बड़ा है, लोगों में

अविश्वास बहुत बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन जितना लोग कहते हैं कि सब हिन्दू हिन्दू हो गए और मुसलमान मुसलमान हो गए, या सब पार्टियों के अन्दर कोई अपनी आइडियो-लाजी नहीं रही, हमारे गृह मंत्री मौजूद हैं, यह इस बात की इन्वारी करें।

जहां तक भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का सवाल है, हमारी पार्टी के मेम्बर कुछ वकील और कुछ मुस्लिम साथी सब मिल कर हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों के महलों में जाते रहे हैं, क्योंकि हमारी शक्ति वहां पर बहुत कम है और हम वहां पर बहुत कमजोर हैं।

इस सिलसिले में आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि तमाम सेहुलर फ़ोर्सिज को साथ लेकर साम्प्रदायिक प्रवृत्तियों को दबाया जाए और लोगों को समझाया जाए। हम लोगों ने अफ़सरों से पूछा कि क्या कोई शांति कमेटी बनाई गई है। अफ़सरों ने कहा कि पीस कमेटी है। लेकिन महलों में जाकर पता लगा कि कोई पीस कमेटी फ़ंक्शन नहीं कर रही है और न अफ़सरों ने ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही की है।

जहां तक पी० ए० सी० का संबंध है, उसे ब्लैक चैक दिया जाता है कि उसका कोई कसूर नहीं है। लेकिन इससे पहले पी० ए० सी० का ब्लैक रिकार्ड कई जगह सावित हो चुका है और एक-आध जगह तो सरकार को पी० ए० सी० को वापस भी लेना पड़ा है। आगरा, पन्तनगर, मुरादाबाद आदि इसके उदाहरण हैं। हमारे यहां विहार शरीफ़ और फुलवाड़ी शरीफ़ में जो शास्त्री जी की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी है, रायट्स हुए। वहां बी० एम० पो० विहार मिलिट्री पुलिस —पर अकलियत के लोगों का विश्वास नहीं है। पी० ए० सी० आर० बी० एम० पी०

के लोग मैजारिटी कम्यूनिटी के लोगों के साथ मिल कर अकलियतों पर हमला करते हैं और उनकी लूट-पाट करते हैं।

इस संबंध में जो हमने अपनी आंखों से देखा है, उसे कैसे झुठलाया जा सकता है। अल्पसंख्यकों के घरों में खून, लूट-पाट और जुल्म के निशान पाए गए, जली हुई चीजें पाई गईं। किसी भी मुसलमान ने यह नहीं कहा कि यह माव प्रैन्जी के कारण हुआ है, किसी बड़ी भीड़ ने जाकर यह काम किया है। जहां तक हिन्दुओं का संबंध है, वे जरूर कहते हैं कि पी० ए० सी० को वहां पर रहना चाहिए, नहीं तो हमारी हिफाजत नहीं होगी। हिन्दुओं ने पुरे डैलीगेशन के सामने सी० आर० पी० और बी० एस० एक० के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत नहीं की है। लेकिन अकलियतों के लोग, मुसलमान, इस बात का प्रमाण देते हैं कि उनके साथ जुल्म हुआ। समझ में नहीं आता कि क्यों पी० ए० सी० को वहां से नहीं हटाया गया है। इसलिए हमारी मजबूत मांग है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, पी० ए० सी० को वहां से हटाया जाए।

सरकार और पुलिस की ओर से कहा जाता है कि वहां पर आर्म्ज बहुत इकट्ठे हुए हैं। लेकिन आर्म्ज एक रोज में तो इकट्ठे नहीं हो जाते हैं। गवर्नरमेंट पहले ही से इन बातों को चैक क्यों नहीं करती है?

वहां पर लड़ाई का आधार मंदिर और मजार बताया जाता है। जब मजिस्ट्रेट पाया ने कि वहां पर न मंदिर है और न मजार है, तो क्या बजह है कि उस वक्त तूरन्त कार्यवाही नहीं की गई?

कहा जाता है कि जब कुछ झगड़े होने के बाद मजिस्ट्रेट ने एटेचमेंट की कार्यवाही की, तो इसके खिलाफ कुछ लोगों ने बाजार बन्द करने का नारा लगाया। श्री जेठ मलानी ने कहा है कि वहां पर मंदिर होने की बात नहीं कही जाती है। हमारे हाउस ने एक माननीय सदस्य, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, का बयान अखबार में निकला है—पता नहीं, यह उनका बयान है या नहीं—जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि वहां मंदिर है।

हम लोगों ने वहां जाकर देखा कि वह मंदिर नहीं है, मजार भी नहीं है। गवर्नरमेंट की ओर से कार्यवाही देर से की जारी है और पहले से कार्यवाही की जाती तो इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा नहीं होती। हम लोगों को रिपोर्ट मिली है कि जब कम्यूनल एलिमेंट्स को गिरफ्तार किया गया, तो शोसक पार्टी के एक हिन्दू एम एल ए ने पैरवी कर के उन्हें छुड़ाया। दूसरे जो मुसलमान एम एल ए हैं वे बुखारी साहब को वहां बुलाकर उनकी मीटिंग का इन्तजाम करते हैं। मैं नहीं कहता कि इसमें कांग्रेस के लोगों का हाथ है लेकिन कुछ ऐसे तत्व जरूर हैं उनमें या फिर वे आपस में डिवाइडेड हैं। यह सारी बातें जो हो रही हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव भी आए हैं। मैं समझता हूं इस सिलसिले में जो हमारी सेक्यूलर फोर्सेज है उनको इकट्ठा किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि आज जो अकलियत के दिमाग में असुरक्षा की भावना बड़ी है और जिस तरह से रायट्स की तादाद बढ़ रही है वह इस देश की एकता के लिए और इस सेक्यूलर देश के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो भी कम्यूनल फोर्सेज इस देश में हैं उनको समाप्त किया जाए। आज एक आग्रेनाइज्ड तरीके से पूरे देश में दंगा

[श्री विजय कुमार यादव]

फैलाने को बात की जा रही है, जिसके पीछे में समझता हूँ पोलिटिकल इन्ट्रैस्ट्स का हाथ है। इसको इतनी आसानी से समाप्त करना सम्भव नहीं होगा। लेकिन जो कुछ हुआ सो हुआ, इस पर हमें बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना होगा और ऐसे जो तत्व है उनको दबाने के लिए सरकार को आगे आना होगा और जो भी कार्यवाही आवश्यक हो वह करनी होगी तभी उनको रोका जा सकता है।

हमारो कांस्टोटुफ्सी, विहारशरीफ में भी दंगा हुआ था। हमने तमाम सेक्यू-लर लोगों को मिलाकर मोहल्ला पीस कमेटियां बनाई थीं और वह धूमती थीं। हमारे शास्त्री जो ने फुलवारी शरीफ में पीस मार्च किया था, वावजूद इसके की बहां दंगा हो रहा था। कल मने जब कहा को पीस मार्च होना चाहिए तो कहा गया कि यह संभव नहीं है। क्यों संभव नहीं है? हिन्दू और मुसलमान मिलकर अगर बाजार में धूमेंगे जैसे की हमारे शास्त्री जो धूम थे, तो उसका असर जहर पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ इन बातों को जहर किया जाना चाहिये

19.41 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHJWALKAR in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want guidance from the hon. House. There are five hon. Members from the opposition who want to speak. There are eight hon. Members from the ruling party. If all are allowed.....

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): The number may be reduced.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Members offer themselves.

I can do one thing.. If all agree, the time limit can be reduced. Otherwise it will take two hours for the hon. Members to speak. Thereafter the minister will speak.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): By the time I stand, there will be nobody in the House.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Please see your benches. The number of hon. Members on your side is less than that of the hon. Members on our side.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will ring the bell after five minutes.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani): That will be most unfair to those who are left at the tail. Should the time be reduced to such an extent for them. It will be their miserable plight.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take five minutes more after I ring the bell.

श्री महाबीर प्रसाद (वांसगांव) : सभापति महोदय, आज इस माननीय सदन में एक ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा चल रही है जो सम्बन्धित है देश में धर्मनिरपेक्षता से, जो सम्बन्धित है देश में लोकतन्त्र को बचाने से, जो जो सम्बन्धित है देश में अल्पसंख्यकों की रक्षा करने से और जो सम्बन्धित है देश के हरिजनों कमज़ोर बर्गी तथा गिरिजनों की रक्षा करने से। मैं भी 5 तारीख को मेरठ गया था और और इन माननीय सदस्यों में मैं भी एक था। एक प्रत्यक्षदर्शी के रूप में वहां जाकर मैंने विवेचन किया, व्यक्तिगत रूप से लोगों से मिल करके और जगह जगह मोहल्लों में जा करके, तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि वास्तव में यह मेरठ समस्या जो है वह तर्क के ऊपर आधारित है। हमारे माननीय सदस्योंने इस प्रकार का विचार व्यक्त किया है। मैं कोई बता आक्रोश में नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, न विदेश के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं तर्क के आधार पर, अनुमान के आधार पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में मेरठ में जो दंगा हुआ है, वह सुनियोजित था। इसमें कोई

दो राय नहीं हैं। यह दंगा अगस्त की 12-13 को रात्री में शुरू हुआ, जिस दिन श्रीकृष्ण की जन्माष्टमी थी। उसके बाद वहां प्रशासन को तरफ से समझौते की बात आई। कहा जाता है कि वहां किसी दल या किसी विशेष स्टॅन्ट का संबंध नहीं था। यह प्रश्न वाचक चिन्ह बन गया है कि वहां 12-13 तारीख को जो प्रदर्शन हुआ वह किसके नेतृत्व में हुआ। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन वहां एक भूतपूर्व विद्यायक, माननीय मोहन लाल कपूर, के नेतृत्व में प्रदर्शन हुआ। वहां उस स्थान पर एक मंदिर है। वहां मैंजिस्ट्रीयल इन्क्वायरी सैटअप हुई। उसके बाद फैसला नहीं हुआ। उसी दिन 20 तारीख को फैसला सुनाने वाले थे। जब फैसला सुनाने की बात आई, तो दोनों दलों के दो-दो आदमी जसा की वहां मौके पर बताया गया, पहुँचे और कहा कि हम फैसला कर लेंगे। बाद में फैसला किया गया कि न तो शधासा में मंदिर था और न कोई वहां पर मजार।

इस फैसले को मानने वाले थे, तुरन्त रात के समय बीस अगस्त को श्री सुरेन्द्र रस्तोगी, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि वे किस दल के हैं, के नेतृत्व में किया गया फैसला नहीं माना जाएग। प्रदर्शन हुआ और प्रदर्शन के समय से वहां पर काफी लोग गिरफ्तार हुए।

मैं आपको 21 तारीख की बात बताना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने दो पक्षों की बात कही। न तो वहां देश की सुरक्षा की बात है, न तो वहां पर साम्प्रदायिकता की बात है, और न वहां पर हिन्दूइज्म की बात है, बात यह है कि वहां पर जैा कि

माननीय सदस्य श्री मुखर्जी कह रहे थे कि वहां पर इलैक्शन होने वाला है। इस इलैक्शन के स्टॅट को लेकर यह मामला बनाया गया है। मैं आपको आज्ञा से उस व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली से ही वे महान नेता वहां पर पहुँचे और तीन बजे मीटिंग हुई, जामा मस्जिद में। कहा गया कि यह समझौता नहीं माना जाएगा। पुनः पांच सितम्बर को वही नेता वहां पहुँचे और कहा कि यह फसला गलत है। इसके बाद 6 सितम्बर को यह दंगा शुरू हुआ और राम भोले नामक जो वहां का पुजारी था उसका वहां पर कत्ल होता है। इतना सब कुछ होने के बावजूद भी वहां की स्थिति शांतिमय नहीं हो पाई है। मुख्य कारण यह है कि वहां पर हिन्दू जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाए गए, हिन्दू राष्ट्र के पूरे लगाए गए, श्री राम जेठ मलानी जी मुझे माफ करेंगे इस बात को कहने के लिए। वहां पर इस बात को देखा गया है। इस विषय पर हमारे बहुत बड़े-बड़े विद्वानों ने अपनी-अपनी राय प्रकट की है। मैं तो यही कहना चाहूँगा कि —

पीछे पितरपृष्ठ पोषक हैं पर भविष्यतो आगे।
यदि अपना परिणाम न देखें तो हम अन्ध
भ्रागे ॥

आज सारे दलों को एक होकर सहयोग करना चाहिए। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जो दल या संप्रदाय अथवा संगठन देश की अखण्डता और देश की पवित्र गंगा की धारा को रोकने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी दल, संगठन या संप्रदाय के हों, उनको कड़े से कड़ा दण्ड देना चाहिए। अंत में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूँगा।

[श्री महावीर प्रसाद]

सरकार को जहां भी सुनियोजित दंग से दंगे होने की संभावना हो, वहां पहले से ही सरकार को अपनी सारी शक्ति लगाकर कंट्रोल करना चाहिए। यदि यह बात सत्य है कि मेरठ में दंगे के लिए जमाते इस्लामी या आर एस एस जिम्मेदार हैं तो वहां पर जाकर जो भी तत्व इससे संबंधित हैं, उनको बंद करना चाहिए।

प्रेस के बारे में मकहना चाहूंगा कि 5 तारीख को मैंने पढ़ा कि मोहसिना जी को और वहां के कांग्रेस (आई) अध्यक्ष को चाकू मार दिया गया। लेकिन जब वहां पहुंचे तो देखा कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। इस तरह की बातों पर भी निगरानी रखनी चाहिए।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ले मांग की है कि स्पेशल कोर्ट होने चाहिए। इनकी स्थापना होनी चाहिए और साथ ही शांति सेनाओं की स्थापना करके ऐसे स्थानों पर भेजना चाहिए।

शिक्षा में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन जब तक हम नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यह विषाक्त वातावरण दूर नहीं हो सकता है। यह परिवर्तन करके ही हम देश की अखण्डता की रक्षा कर पाएंगे।

और अंत में म निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इसके खिलाफ हम सब को एक ज्ञाप्ते के नीचे आकर इसका मुकाबला करना चाहिए और देश की अखण्डता की रक्षा करनी चाहिए।

श्री राम विनास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं मेरठ दो बार ही आया हूं। 29 तारीख को, जिस दिन कहा जा रहा था कि बकरा-ईद के अवसर पर और कल भी म गया था।

म इसका जिक्र बाद में करूंगा। पहले दो-तीन सवालात जो पार्लियामेंट में किये गये, उनके जवाब जो सरकार की तरफ से दिये गये, उनकी तरफ ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा।

6 अक्टूबर के प्रश्न में पूछा गया कि पिछले दो महीनों में देश के विभिन्न भागों में कितने जातीय, सांप्रदायिक और प्रांतीयता के आधार पर दंगे हुये और क्या सरकार इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है? इसका जवाब दिया गया कि अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1982 के महीनों में संबंधित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है। क्या कोई इतनी लम्बी-चौड़ी लिस्ट है, जिसकी सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है। क्या सरकार के पास कोई हिस्सी नहीं है कि पिछले दो महीनों में कितने दंगे हुए थे? इसका क्या कारण हैं?

दूसरा प्रश्न 22 जुलाई, 1982 का है जो मैंने पूछा था। पूछा गया था कि देश में वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान तथा जून 1982 तक हुये सांप्रदायिक दंगों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है। जवाब दिया गया कि अप्रैल, 1981 से मई, 1982 तक 418 दंगे हुये। एक साल के अन्दर इतने दंगे हुये। सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक 228 लोग मरे, 3096 घायल हुये। और 1.68 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति हुई। यह इनका दूसरा जवाब है। तीसरा जवाब है जो हमारे साथी श्री अशफाक हुसैन ने सवाल पूछा था कि विदेशी अंशदान अधिनियम 1976 के अन्तर्गत भारत में वर्ष-वार कितना विदेशी धन प्राप्त होता है? तो इन्होंने कहा है कि विभिन्न संगठनों से प्राप्त विदेशी अंशदान की विवरणियों के अनुसार वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान 182.35 करोड़ 80 की राशि प्राप्त की गई थी। 1976-77 के दौरान प्राप्त राशि के आंकड़े उपलब्ध किये गये हैं।

1978 के दौरान प्राप्त की गई विदेशी धनराशि के आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध किये जायेंगे। लेकिन यह आंकड़े हैं जिसके मुताबिक कनाडा, बेल्जियम, डेनमार्क, फ्रांस, इटली अमरिका आदि से काफी संख्या में करोड़ों रु. आ रहे हैं। लेकिन इस लिस्ट के मुताबिक कहीं नहीं पता चलता है कि मुस्लिम कन्ट्रोज से कहीं से भी 1 लाख रु. से अधिक आया हो। पाकिस्तान का नाम लेते हैं, पाकिस्तान से 77,636 रु. आये। इसी तरह से दूसरे देश हैं, उसमें कहीं कुछ नहीं है। तो यह जो विदेशों पैसे को बात बारबार कहीं जाती है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पास प्रयोक्ता चौज का एक ही जबाब रहता है। और जो कम्युनल राइट्स हो रहे हैं जैसे कि मेरठ में हुआ इसके पीछे बहुत बड़ा राज है, सरकार इससे बच नहीं सकती।

फिर एक प्रश्न है अल्पसंख्यक आयोग के सम्बंध में कि न्याय मूर्ति श्री बेंग की अध्यक्षता में और डा० गोपाल सिंह की अध्यक्षता में उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त मैनल का दर्जा क्या होगा। सरकार कहती है कि अल्प संख्यक आयोग को सांविधिक अवधारणात्मक दर्जा देने के बारे में प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है 1978 में बनाया और आज 1982 है, अभी तक तय नहीं कर सके। आपके कथनानुसार एक साल में 400, 500 कम्युनल राइट्स हो रहे हैं फिर इतनी हम्पोर्टेन्ट चौज अभी तक सरकार के विचाराधीन है। और इस प्रयोजन के लिये ठीक समय को सोमा बताना कठिन होगा, यह सरकार कहती है। तो सरकार की नीयत कितनी साफ है इस पर हमको गाँव करना चाहिये। कल मैं वहां गया था तो मैं चिन्तित था। और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ इस देश में मंहगाई के खिलाफ, अष्टाचार के खिलाफ

लोग नहीं लड़ सकते हैं, लेकिन धर्म के नाम पर पता नहीं कहां से सारी शक्ति आ जाती है लड़ने के लिये? आंर चूंकि मैं चिन्तित था, इस सारी लड़ाई को जो मोड़ दिया जा रहा है वह यह दिया जा रहा है।

19.58 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair

मुसलमान वसेंज हरिजन। आंर जब हम लोग वहां गये थे कल मेरठ में मुझे खुशी है जो लोग कहते हैं वहां पीस चाहने वाले लोग या सत्य बोलने वाले लोग नहीं हैं, यह गलत साबित हुआ मुझ से कल मुलाकात हुई श्री रेवती शरण मौर्या से जो एक्स एम० एल० ए० हैं और मने कहा क्यों तुम इस भंगी को मुखोटा बनाना चाहते हो? सके पास तो खाने को अन्न नहीं हैं यह बेचारा कहां से वम या चाकू लायेगा? यह सब गलत बात है। इसलिए ये कहना चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी बतायें कि कितने हिन्दू मरे हैं और कितने मुसलमान मरे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to complete within another two minutes. The Hon. Minister will have to reply at 8.30 P.M.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Every Member will get 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You started at 7.53 P. M.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have talked for 2 minutes only. One minute is left.

तो मैं कहा रहा था कि हमारे यहां बिहार में अभी कुछ दिन पहले मुंगेर ज़िले में 15 लोग मारे गये, फुलवारी शरीफ में दर्जनों आदमी मरे, बिहार शरीफ में 166 लोगों की सूची श्री कर्पुरी ठाकुर ने दी 20.00 hrs.

सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया कि 55 लोग मारे गये। उसके बाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट को इन्क्वायरी दी गई लेकिन

[श्री रामबिलास पासवान]

अभी तक न कन्फर्म किया है और न रिंजैक्ट किया है।

मध्यबनो डिस्ट्रिक्ट में कौमुनल रायट्स हुए, पूर्णिया जिले के अरैया में हुए और इस तरह से कौमुनल रायट्स की बाढ़ आ गई हमारे जो साथी वहां गये थे, उनमें से कुछ ने कहा कि पी० ए० सी० ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया, कुछ कहते हैं कि पी० ए० सी० खराब काम करती है, मैं उसमें जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन इस बार के जो रायट्स हुए हैं, उसमें पी० ए० सी० निष्पक्ष नहीं रही है।

आपके पास फोसेंज हैं, बी० एस० एफ० है, सेंट्रल फोसेंज हैं, आप दोनों को मिला दीजिये। आप उसको भी रखिये और उसको भी रखिये, लेकिन कोई रास्ता निकलना चाहिये। जब कि दो भागों में लोग बंट गये हैं, एक तरफ के कहते हैं कि खबों और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि नहीं खबों, और मेम्बर्स ने जो वहां स्थिति देखी है, उसमें मैं निश्चित राय का हूँ कि पी० एस० सी० का रोल अच्छा नहीं रहा है। आप उसमें क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे? सरकार की नीयत भी इससे साफ पता चलती है। सरकार कहती है कि एक ऐसी सेना बनाना चाहते हैं जिसमें हरिजन भी हों, आदिवासी भी हों, पिछड़े भी हों, मुसलमान भी हों, रगड़ा भी हों, कुछड़ी भी हों, लेकिन अभी तक वह फोस कहां है और आप क्यों नहीं उसका इस्तेमाल भेरठ में करते हैं?

आपका जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ऊपर से नीचे तक है; चाहे एस० पी० हो चाहे एस० एस० पी०, हो चाहे एस० डी० एम०, डी० एस० पी०, डो० एम० हो इसमें कितने मुसलमान हैं और कितने अल्पसंख्यक हैं? क्या आपने कभी यह सोचा है? जहां सिर्फ 49 परसेंट और 51 परसेंट का मामला है, अगर दोनों तबके बैलेस्टड रहें

तो जो चार्ज लगाया जाता है कि वहां एक साहब गये और एक मारा गया तो यह बात रुक सकती थी। मेरा संधार चार्ज है सरकार की नीयत पर, सरकार सब जगह जान-बूझकार मह करवाना चाहती है।

हमारे साथियों ने कहा कि वहां कोई पार्टी है, कांग्रेस (आई) का एम० एल० ए० कह रहा है कि फलाना जिन्दाबाद। क्या वहां कोई इन्सनियत नाम की चीज रह गई है? कॅन इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है? कॅमुनल रायट्स भी हुए और सारी घटनाएं घट रही हैं और इसके लिए एकमात्र सरकार जिम्मेदार है, सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से रुक नहीं सकती है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि उत्तर-प्रदेश की सरकार को इसके लिए बख़र्स्ट करना चाहिए। कॅमुनल रायट्स के नाम पर जो धब्बा लगा है, उस आधार पर श्रीपति मिश्रा को तुरन्त गृह-मंत्री को बख़र्स्ट कर देना चाहिए।

यहां यह भी बताइए कि मुरादाबाद की घटना घटी, मुरादाबाद में आयोग बैठा दिया, आपने मालूम किया कि आयोग की क्या रिपोर्ट आई है। जब भी कहीं घटना घटेगी, कहेंगे कि जांच आयोग बैठा रहे हैं लेकिन वह कुछ नहीं करती है है। हमको मालूम है कि चाहे हरिजन का मामला हो चाहे मुसलमान का मामला हो, हमेशा एक पालिसी बनानी चाहिए। यह सबसे बड़ा है, जब भी अमीर गरीब के बीच में झगड़ा हो तो सठन को हमेशा गरीब का साथ देना चाहिये। जब भी अल्प संख्यक और बहुसंख्यक का झगड़ा हो तो अल्पसंख्यक का साथ देना चाहिये, हरिजन और सबण का मामला हो तो हमेशा हरिजन का साथ देना चाहिये। कमज़ोर कभी बलवान पर हाथ नहीं उठाता है।

हमने देखा है, समिति के जितने सदस्य गये थे दोनों तरफ गये वहां हमको कहा गया कि बम फटेगा। हमने कहा कि कहां बम है, हिन्दू घर में गये, हरिजन का घर था, लेकिन बोलते वाले दूसरे थे, कहा कि बम फटा है, हमने कहा कि कहां बम चला है, अगर बम रहेगा तो कुछ उड़ेगा, लेकिन कुछ नहीं था। वहां जब जाते हैं तो सारी चोज आंख के सामने आ जाती है।

इसलिये इस मामले में हम लोगों को शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से कामली सोचना चाहिए कुछ दिन पहले ये क्या कहते हैं कि हरिजन और मुसलमान श्रीर जो छोटी जाति के लोग हैं, जो उनमें एकता का वातावरण बना था, कहीं वह वातावरण खंडित न करने का प्रयास तो नहीं है, यह भी हमको सोचना पड़ेगा? मैं सेठी साहब को कहना चाहूंगा कि आपकी नीति बहुत ग्रन्थी है, हथियार अच्छे हैं, लेकिन हथियार को चलाने वाला हाथ चाहिये।

आपके पास जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, वह सब कुछ चौपट हो कर रहा है। जब तक आप अल्संख्यक, शिड्यूल कास्ट्स और शिड्यूलसंड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों, अंटर वैकवर्ड क्लासिज और गरोब कम्युनिटी के लोगों को अधिक से अधिक संख्या में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में स्थान नहीं देंगे, तब तक आप कम्युनल रायट्स और हरिजनों पर होने वाली एट्रासिटीज को नहीं रोक सकेंगे।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इस सदन को दिये गये शाश्वासन के अनुसार ऐसो फोर्स बनाने में कितनी तरिकी की है, उसमें इन समुदायों के लोगों को कितना स्थान दिया है। अगर ऐसा किया गया होता, तो मेरठ में ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न होती। सरकार चाहे लाख

बातें करे और सैकुलरिज्म का नारा लगाये, लेकिन अगर उसने इस तरह से कम्युनल फोर्सिज को बढ़ने का मौका दिया और हरिजनों और मुसलमानों का कत्ल करवाया, तो यह देश खंडित हो जाएगा। मैं बहुत अंदर के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार अपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और इनटेलिजेंस विभाग को चुस्त बनाये, अपनी नीयत को साफ करे और ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम लोग यह समझें कि देश पर उन का समान हक है कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों का ही हक नहीं है।

पार्लियामेंट की जो पीस कमेटी भेर गई है, उस तरह की पीस कमेटी को आप बरकरार रखें और उसके साथ बातचीत जारी रखें। बहुत सी बातें हम यहां पर नहीं कह सकते क्योंकि उनसे टेंशन फैल सकती है। एक दूसरी पीस कमेटी वहां पर भेजी जाय। इसके साथ ही स्पीकर साहब, डिपुटी स्पीकर, होम मिनिस्टर और पार्लियामेंटरी एफेर्ज के मिनिस्टर उसके साथ बेठें और एक ऐसा रास्ता तय करें, जिससे सैकुलर फोर्सिज, धर्म-निरपेक्षता की ताकतें, आगे आयें और कम्युनल फोर्सिज जिनके लिए यह सरकार जिम्मेदार है, दबाई जा सकें। इसके साथ ही मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को बर्खास्त कर दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members had already announced that the Minister will reply at 8.30.

Now, Mr. K. P. Unnikrishnan, Mr. Chitta Basu, Mr. G. M. Banatwalla from the Opposition and Mr. Kusuma Krishnamurthy, Mr. Keyur Bhusan and Shri Ram Nagina Mishra from the ruling party will speak.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI rose.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yours is the bonus. You will be the last speaker before the Minister replies and that is a

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

special privilege for you. But you have to wait.

Each Member shall take not more than 5 minutes. Supposing they take more than 5 minutes, I will call the Minister...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. It is all repetition.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, it is not possible. There are several points raised. How do you expect us to cover our points in 5 minutes? The previous speakers took 20 to 25 minutes each and for that we have to suffer?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted is only 2 hours. Nobody sticks to the time. However much we may discuss, we may not be satisfied. If you cannot put it within 5 minutes, I will say that you are not a good speaker. It is all repetition.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am sure you have a right sense of justice...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All the speakers repeat the same thing.

Now, Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan.

If all the speakers do not finish before 8.30, I will call the Minister. That is final.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Nothing is final.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't interfere in my work. I have to conduct the proceedings. Please don't dictate to me.

At 8.30 I will call the Minister.....
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shastriji, your Party has already spoken.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He is an hon. Member, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Each speaker will please tell me how much time you want.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Ten minutes each.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. Granted. You should not take more than 10 minutes. Instead of at 8.30 P.M., the Minister will reply at 9 O'Clock.

Shri Unnikrishnan,

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badaga): Sir, while keeping your observations in view regarding the timing, I shall also praise the observations that came from the Speaker about the context and background of this debate.

I am also equally impressed by my friend, Shri Ram Jethmalani's deep concern for truth this evening and also his almost touching faith in the P.A.C. in the provincial armed constabulary of U.P. bordering at reverence. Anyhow, it is good to find the man who fought for the civil liberties in good company. I would say. Anyhow, the point is: how is it that I speak more in anguish. I do not want to be angry—this evening. The question I want to pose is, the general question. How is it that even after 35 years of our Independence and our existence as a Republic, our country continues to be disfigured—the image of our country continues to be sullied—by these recurrent communal disturbances particularly, in some parts of the Northern India?

Sir, occasionally it shakes us up. We have debates like this. During the last several years that I have been here, I have also been participating in these debates. We exchange platitudes and we get official replies. Occasionally, we accuse each other. But the question I want to pose is: where are we? Why is it that, as my friend Shri Ram Vilas Paswan said a little while ago, even the poor people who ought to be fighting for a better order, involved themselves in this? Is it that they are misled by a few groups of communal elements?

Sir, our secular credentials are at stake to-day not only because of Meerut but because of the general situation in the country. What is it that we have done leaving aside my friends of Ram Jethmalani—not he himself, I leave them aside—because

they do not believe in this concept of—secularism in which we believe, which we share. Because, that is the inheritance of the Indian National Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. That is how we have been able to build up secular edifice in this country. Our inheritance, I repeat, of the Indian National Movement believed in composite nationalism. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, C. R. Das, Subhas Chandra Bose and others. That is the inheritance to which the socalled Hindu nationalist and his friends belong. They never have gone together. That has resulted also in the partition of this sub-continent. Sir, we are concerned with that. We believe in the main stream of nationalism. Why is it failing? Who is failing? The Government is failing; they are failing. That is the question before us.

Sir, Gandhi himself was a martyr. We forget. We ritually observe 30th January at 11 O'clock as a martyr day and for all the other martyrs; why this day? He said at the dawn of Independence that he did not want to live. But, even to-day, it continues. Please do not look at the clock. I want to remind certain important things. It was not an easy option for us to have become a secular State. But, thanks to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—I again repeat—the mainstream of nationalist movement made us possible for India to become a secular State. The easier option for us would have been to be a Theocratic State or Hindu State. But, that was rejected by the dominant nationalist movement and by all the progressive social forces in this country.

Sir, now how far we have justified the confidence of those people, of Gandhiji, of Jawahar Lal Nehru and others today. That is the question before us. It is not enough in this context. Mr. Minister, for us to say that we are more secular than other people who are doing something else. How does the State as an instrument inspire confidence in the minorities. It has a special responsibility, particularly the Centre and the executive organs. How do they behave towards minorities—whether Central or

State police? How do our other media developed to promote secular ideals of this nation? On all these fronts I must say we have failed. It is not only the Government which has failed—they have failed. Primarily it is their responsibility—but also all those who believe in secularism have failed.

Sir, I was deeply concerned and I was telling friends yesterday when I saw some youngmen. I can understand those who carry the memories of partition—those refugees who came—their social experience and what they saw during 1947-48. That I can understand. But those youngmen in whose eyes you could see anger and you could smell violence in the air and in the circuit house. Sir, somebody came around and told myself and Shri Chandrajit Yadav what business has Shah Nawaz Khan to be here. Sir, thirty years ago Shah Nawaz had made Meerut as his home. We said to that youngman, "My dear friend, what business have you in this place?" Sir, Shah Nawaz is a great freedom fighter whose name shall be remembered for a long time to come for Independence struggle and not because he was a Minister here. Sir, he belongs to Meerut and lives in Meerut but he has no place in Meerut because he says something that you cannot digest. That was the poison in his eyes. That is equally important.

Sir, when we talk of PAC and all this I would like to know from the Minister as to what is the percentage of Muslim minority recruited in Central forces like CRP and BSF as well as in the Provincial Armed Constabulary of U.P. particularly during the last two-three years. The House should know and you have made a commitment that their share shall go up. But I can take a bet on this that their share is not going up. They have genuine grievances about equal opportunity. Secular edifice can be built up on the basis of equal opportunity. That is why democracy and secularism alone can bring social change and socialism. All the three are inter-linked. If minorities want to have the faith then equal opportunity cannot be denied to them. So, it is important. What is their share in Railways, public sector organisations and private sector organisations? You go and ask them. Go and ask particularly in the western

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

U.P. towns what is their means of livelihood, particularly of youngmen. Except that they are dependant on certain Muslim big businessmen and their limited trade interest they have no avenues of employment. This equally may be true of Harijans and the down-trodden, as has been pointed out by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, but they are nowhere in the picture at the moment. That is the social situation from which communalism is instilled in majority community as well as minority community. It is not enough just to remember them on the eve of elections and during the elections as voting fodder and to talk continuously about socialism and secularism. Neither the ruling party nor the Opposition can escape of this responsibility.

Sir, Shri Harikesh Bahadur ji referred to Congress manifesto. There have been manifestoes and manifestoes and we have seen how they have been implemented but the point today..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Today he was mild.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The point I want to make is that secular forces and Government must meet the challenge of communal forces.

My friend Mr Ram Jethmalani said that nobody mentioned about the RSS. At least to some of us, they did. Obviously they were so overwhelmed by his presence that they did not want to go to him and complain about the RSS. But they did. They did mention names and incidents involving leaders; I don't want to mention names. Sir, RSS has a clear philosophy. I don't agree; some of us don't agree we are out to fight it out at any cost. But certainly I have no quarrel with those who want to believe in that philosophy. Let them have it because the Indian Constitution and the Indian Democratic Liberties permit the propagation of that philosophy. It is nothing but vicious obscurantism and it is incipient fascism. There is no running away from this. I have no quarrel. Let them speak here; let them do anything with it. But they use the public places for drills. The Kerala Government has banned it. Now we find that the U.P. Government has done it. What about the other States Governments where Congress-I is ruling? Why should our public

places be allowed to be used by these people for training so that they young new generation can also be trained up and their minds can be poisoned-viciously poisoned against the minority community? Sir, it has nothing to do with Hindu religion. I wish to point this out. It is not Hindu religion, as some Muslim friends have often complained. It is an obscurantist fascist organisation. It has nothing to do with Shankara. It has nothing to do with Bhagwat Gita. It has nothing to do with the Upanishads. It has nothing to do with Aurobindo Ghose. with Shri Ramakrishna. It is a manifestation of a certain ugly trend in our national life which as I said, owes itself to that trend of Hindu nationalism which the country has rejected before partition.

As Prof. Dandavate has pointed out, Meerut is a place hallowed in the memory of 1857; it has played a tremendous role in the national liberation movement of this country. But, yesterday when we went there it was a ghost city. We went there during day time and we returned later after dusk. During the day time shops are closed. People only move about in groups led by goons. Obviously after our arrival there were efforts made in certain parts of the city to impress upon us as vehemently as possible, if not violently, on the grievances of the majority community. And one agrument used was that in some of these towns, in some of these Mohallas, Muslims are in a majority and Hindus are in a minority. That is a very strange argument. I would say even one or two officials tried to instil this kind of a thing into some of us. So, the question in Meerut is this: It is a city today divited in minds and purpose. It will take a long time to heal also. But, unfortunately, why is it that we do not have a man like the late Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi who sacrificed his own life and fought these elements? That again shows that our public life is impoverished. We should have such people who can fight these forces. We succumb to these forces. I don't want to go into the details. The entire atmosphere has been fouled up, Sir. There have been murders, stabbings etc. There have been several incidents of this kind. This is not the time to apportion blame as to how many of this community was killed and how many of

that community was killed. It is a futile exercise because whoever is dead is dead. Death is death. It diminishes humanity. So, that is not important. But it is important that the reasons of this happening in Meerut are found out. I suggest that an immediate judicial enquiry should be set up and it should be done by a High Court Judge from outside the State of U.P. not from U.P. but from any other High Court; not that I am against them, but it is better if we can find a judge from Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh or from any other State.

One important point, before I conclude, I want to say is that there is a deliberate attempt to divide Muslims and Harijans and this has started after the events of Meenakshipuram and I cannot imagine how in that scene Harijans are on the offensive against the powerful minority as in Meerut the Muslim community who are rich and powerful. I cannot imagine how Harijans are against the offensive, against them. Nor can I imagine that a group of Muslim fanatics trying to chase these Harijans. It must be understood in the context of the recent effort being made to divide the Harijans and the Muslims and generally the down-trodden. So, those who proclaim the universal brotherhood of Hindus like the Viswa Hindu Parishad their activities will have to be watched how they are promoting the universal brotherhood. Of course, the Hindus spiritual message of oneness goes beyond the universal brotherhood. I entirely agree. About the visit of Shahi Imam, he has always been a busy body for the last few years getting himself involved in this situation and it should also be curbed.

Before I conclude, I would like to say a few words about the role of the PAC. The point remains. Whatever its role, whatever be the role that has been played by the PAC, it is very clear that the minorities of Meerut have no faith in them and their justice. So, I would request the Minister not to be misled by the powerful advocacy on their behalf by the learned Member, Mr. Ram Jethmalani, Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court of India. If at all it should be made the bona fide suspect in the mind of the Home Minister. Similarly complaints have been made against other officials like A.D.M. and

others. This should be gone into thoroughly. I conclude by saying that the National Integration Council which has been a sleeping body should not only be revived and activated but there should also be similar bodies set up at State and district levels.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already here is a judicial enquiry into this incident. Now, there are three hon. Members' names in the list who are from the Congress-I side. If they express their willingness not to participate in the discussion, I can call Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, you have not restricted the previous speakers. Now, you don't want to give me a chance to take part in the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have been restraining everybody. Why don't you co-operate with me?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is no argument

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am prepared to sit late and I am used to it. But the point is that when the hon. Minister replies, there should be sufficient number of Members to hear him. That is why I want to wind up the discussion now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is not your concern. That cannot be an argument that you can advance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They must hear the replies from the hon. Minister. Anyway, I will now call Mr. Kusuma Krishnamurthy.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNAMURTHY (Amalapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is the highest forum in the country and the problem that we are discussing is basically a human problem. Let us see how this problem has been viewed and considered earlier. So far this issue has been discussed on the floor of this House 37 times and in Rajya Sabha 30 times, and various eminent Members of Parliament have expressed their opinions and suggested solutions for the problem of communal riots. But in what way, their views and their opinions were taken into consideration; that is an important point to be considered.

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

Members from both the sides have expressed their views about the P.A.C. police forces etc. I have a small question, whether by shifting the P.A.C. or substituting the police force this problem will be solved. The crux of the problem lies in the constitution of the police force. The Government have indicated its intentions many times and have given directions also that in such forces, proper representation should be given to the various sections of the society, but this has not been done properly. Whenever we had occasions to discuss such problems, the opinions and the views expressed have remained in the debates only. Actually whenever this kind of communal disturbances has occurred in a particular area, or atrocities have been committed in a particular village, it has been noticed that it was because a particular community dominant in that area was over-represented in the police force etc. Generally, after such disturbances the officers are shifted and that gives a clear impression of this. I had myself experienced that when I visited a communal sensitive area, after disturbance, the officer belonging to the particular community was shifted. This gives a clear impression to the people that they are being discriminated. In place of that officer, some other officer is brought.

Now, the demand from certain quarters is that the P.A.C. should be shifted and in its place some other force should be brought. That is itself cannot be a solution unless we change the basic composition of the police force, and give equal representation to all, as my friend has correctly said. Otherwise, this problem will not be solved. It is a very important point.

For academic interest I have gone through the nature of these communal disturbances for the last one decade. I find that there is a steep rise from 1971 to 1980. Whereas in 1971, the number of such disturbances was a thousand in 1980 it rose to three thousand. I do not want to justify the increase in number by the increase in population, but the rate at which it has been increasing is quite alarming.

Then, we have seen many times wall posters in time of the States demanding

separate Muslim States. For instance, we saw such posters in Hyderabad for a separate Muslim State. This kind of demand has been made in other parts by some other communities: I noticed this in Meenakshipuram, when I went there. This kind of voices was heard in Aligarh and Muradabad also. This problem is, therefore, not that simple, and it cannot be translated into statistical data. Therefore, unless we remove the sense of insecurity, it is not possible to solve this problem.

My friend, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, was reciting the election manifesto of Congress (I). That way, Shri Harikesh Bahadur and myself can degrade the level of discussions by going to the manifesto of the parties and saying that we have not stood by them. I can also say that this Government after coming to power have revived the National Integration Council and have set up three Commissions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Through that election manifesto, he was perhaps refreshing his memory.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

It is a national problem, and this is not the way to look at it. One of the Members has correctly said it, because there is an impending election in the area, all political parties without exception are trying to get the issue politicised. This clearly gives the impression that it is not the concern of any political party or the party which is in power, because by simply changing from this side to that side, giving expressions, it does not give any kind of credibility. Therefore, Sir, though the government made some efforts in conveying the guidelines, they are not being properly implemented. To solve the problem the National Integration Council has to be revived and re-organised giving representation to all sections of the people. And regularly it must be monitored whether the guidelines conveyed to various states and Union Territories are being properly implemented or not. Then only will we be able to assess the progress. And if there is any loophole we should be able to plug them properly. That will solve the problem.

Besides these, I would refer to the important problems connected with the communal disturbance. The Government should take selective approach in granting licences of fire arms. Apart from that the District administration must be made responsible for any such kind of activities. They must make their attitude very clear to subordinates that if the District Administration are lukewarm, subordinates would be held responsible for this kind of activities.

Sir, we have been witnessing this kind of disturbances at the time of festival seasons. Therefore, much in advance the trouble-shooters must be rounded up and proper action taken in time to see that this kind of incidents do not recur.

Sir, Andhra Pradesh has taken a lead in establishing Special Courts for tackling the cases relating to attacks on Harijans. I would suggest that incident of communal nature can conveniently be handled by Special Courts. Therefore, some Special Courts can be given this responsibility.

The Government by reviving the National Integration Council, by setting of peace committees can go a step further in taking up the problem and solving the situation. But so far as atrocities on Harijans and communal disturbances are concerned, unless there is a clearcut national policy, by simply taking up these things in a general way and talking about National Integration and other aspects, the problem will not be solved. Sir, I have gone through various reports and debates that have taken place for 37 times in this House. It has given the impression that most of the leaders have given clearcut views. Therefore, unless we come out with a national policy on this human problem and see that the policy and guidelines are properly monitored at regular intervals, the problem cannot be solved. This kind of tendency starts rising now and then and we always give this kind of lecture. But this will never solve the problem. Therefore, I would strongly urge upon the Government to evolve a national policy for this specific purpose and not only evolve, but also convey and properly monitor the guidelines at various levels and at regular intervals.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I think it would be in the fitness of things that this Lok Sabha, the highest representative institution of our country at this stage admits this very blatant fact today, that the dark forces of communalism are raising their ugly heads. It is the paramount duty of the representatives of the people to be ready to fight and combat these forces, irrespective of the political opinions which might divide them. So, the need of combating the forces of communalism has assumed a greater urgency to-day than ever before. I think this Lok Sabha should address itself to that task to-day.

I don't think that the Government is not aware of the magnitude of the problem. Government, I believe, is conscious of the magnitude of the problems raised by communal forces in different parts of the country. As a matter of fact, a document circulated by the Home Ministry does admit that the forces of communalism are growing. But my grouse is that the Home Ministry, or Government of India did not, as a matter of fact, take appropriate political or administrative action to effectively combat those growing forces of communalism. I quote from the document circulated by the Home Ministry:

"The number of communal incidents in the country showed a declining trend during the first half of the decade 1971-80. The number reached the lowest point in the year 1976. Unfortunately, from the year 1977, the number of such incidents started rising, and reached the highest level in 1980."

I have got also other facts to remind the hon. Minister and the entire House that during the last five months, viz. May to September, there have been a serious of communal disturbances in different parts of the country. To be factual, I would only mention some of them, e.g. Phulwari Sharif in Bihar where there was a communal incident during the period 15th May to 4th June. Seven persons died—this is what Government says—and 23 persons were injured. Then come again to Purnea in Bihar in May 1982—Three persons lost their lives and 275 houses were burnt. In Rayachoti in Andhra Pradesh, in June, one person lost his life, and 12 were injured. Then we come to

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Pulankudi in June 1982 where 9 persons lost their lives, and 87 were injured.

Then you come to the capital, viz. Delhi. You will find that on 25th and 26th July, two persons were killed and 18 injured. Then you come to Akola, where on 2nd and 3rd September, some persons were killed, and many were injured.

So far as Meerut is concerned, everything is known to you. This shows that within this brief period of May to September, more than 32 persons have been killed, and a large number of States have been affected. So, the forces of communalism are growing. This magnitude should be properly identified.

My grouse against Government is that while they accept the position of growing communal violence, they are not taking appropriate action to combat these forces.

Coming to Meerut, the problem there is not to be viewed in isolation. The incidents of Meerut are to be viewed in the totality of the growing forces of communalism. If you want to really understand the lessons, if you are really interested to know the basic reasons which have laid to the eruption in Meerut, you have to go to certain basic facts also. The lessons of Meerut are: One, the persistent hate campaign against a particular community cannot but lead to the splitting of the minds of people on communal lines. As a matter of fact, in our country there is a political philosophy which speaks the language of those communal forces. On the one hand, there are certain sections which want that there should be Hindus Rashtra; and this is the most potent force which really injects communal passion among the majority community. If the majority community is poisoned with communal passion, the communal disturbances are bound to grow and the minorities are bound to feel in-

secure. This things is to be borne into mind. Unless we politically and ideologically fight back that very pernicious theory of having Hindu Rashtra in this country, we cannot check the communal forces which are increasing their strength. Equally, on the other hand, there are communal forces operating among the minority communities led by Jamait-e-Islam. They base their philosophy with the philosophy of fundamentalism and unless these two philosopher which feed the communal forces are checked it would not be possible simply by administrative action to fight back communalism and combat and eradicate it. Unless we can effectively combat them, unless we can effectively defeat these forces, the unity and integration of the country would be in jeopardy. This is the greatest lesson that Meerut incident provides. It also provides a lesson that in the face of hate campaign against a community, an attempt should be made to see that conditions are created so that secular forces can be strengthened and can assert themselves. What I saw in Meerut was that no democratic or no secular forces were able to assert their presence. If you compare the situation in Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal you will find that communal forces are operating there, there is no doubt about it. But there are secular forces which are stronger than the communal forces; those forces can assert themselves. Unless you can create a situation in our country in which the democratic and secular forces can assert themselves effectively while the communal forces are on the increase, we cannot be in a position to politically fight back these growing communal forces.

Does the Government have anything in their mind to create such a situation so that democratic and secular forces can assert themselves and prevent the vested interest and communal forces from dominating the scene and taking a position in which they can take advantage of the communal violence. Therefore, the major political task today is to create a condition in which the secular forces can assert themselves over the communal forces. The Government has got the responsibility in this regard.

I have also noticed that communal feelings have invaded a section of the administration. It is no good ignoring this fact. I do not want to mention anybody's name; I do not like to mention the name of any officer; but I am convinced that the minorities are right, the minorities are correct when they complain that a section of the administration including Magistracy were against them. It is not proper for me to name any of the officers. I heard them talking among themselves which led me to believe that they had a hand in the matter of launching an attack on the minority communities. The minorities have got their own psychology. Even in this House, being a minority party, we understand the feeling. You should also understand the feeling of the minority. Therefore, the minorities have got their own feelings; that is what is called minority psychology. Therefore, you also sometimes by your majority ruled over some small tiny minority. But, of course, by aligning with the majority, he has also burdened himself with the minority. I do not like to follow your path and for that I am prepared to suffer as much as you can load on me. There is no doubt about this fact that the minority community has lost faith on the PAC. There is no doubt about the fact. The minority community has lost faith in the PAC. It is not only in the case of Meerut; the same complaint was heard during the Moradabad question also. And, what is the particular sanctity of PAC which the Government has? What stands in the way of the re-structuring of the PAC, which does not enjoy the confidence of the minority community of India? The protection of minorities cannot be ignored. When you call yourself to be a secular State, it becomes your bounden duty to protect and create conditions for the protection of minorities. This is not a gift. This is not something like some kind of mercy to the minority community. It is the bounded duty of the State to protect the minorities. If the minority youth today feels that the time is no longer there for them to prove their bona fide the time is for the minority youth also to assert their right. What I have seen in Meerut is that tendency of the minority youth to assert their right. Why should you say that the minority

should always surrender to you? You should appreciate the psychology of the minority community. And once you appreciate the psychology of the minority you can take proper political action. What I want to emphasise is, what is needed today? There should be a judicial enquiry into the Meerut incidents.

Secondly, some effective steps are to be taken to see that communal and vested interests cannot dominate the situation not only in India but in other parts of the country. And so far as the political campaign is concerned, the National Integration Council was conceived to be one of the instruments. I happened to be a member of the National Integration Council. It is my deliberate charge against the Prime Minister who happens to be the Chairman of the National Integration Council, that after its re-constitution two years ago there has been no full-fledged meeting yet. Some sub-committees were created. But sub-committees do not regularly meet. And there is no activity as such regarding the communal disturbances, caste disturbances or any other forces which work against the integration of our country. Therefore, if the Government really means that there is necessity for the widest possible campaign for the preservation of unity and integrity, the National Integration Council can become an effective instrument. You have emasculated that instrument. You do not like to make it effective. May I request the hon. Minister, when he replies, to tell us, what programme or what ideas he has got in order to launch a country-wide campaign against the forces of communalism against the forces of revivalism, against the forces of fundamentalism and to increase the strength of the forces of secularism and democracy and thereby strengthen the entire fabric of our nationhood?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponanji): It is tragic that the piao which had quenched the thirst both of Hindus and Muslims for several years, became a victim to a conspiracy which took a toll of considerable human

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blood and property. Today, as Meerut stands divided-divided in its Hindu and Muslim relations—it is this piao that is thirsty. It looks forward mercifully for attempts to promote communal harmony and amity.

Secularism is born in the hearts of the people. It resides in the hearts of the people. And if it dies there, no amount of law can instil it. Therefore, I say that there can be no compromise whatsoever with saboteurs of secularism.

It is most unfortunate that Meerut riots are a product of sinister planning and conspiracy. Let me make it extremely clear, crystal clear, that had the controversy about this *mandir* and *mazar* not arisen, the forces would have found some excuse or the other to perpetrate a communal havoc over there. They were active. And at every step, when we went over there in Meerut, we found crystal clear evidence of this widespread destruction could not be without any pre-Planning.

In the first instance, these elements who were conspiratorial elements took every step deliberatory to repudiate the agreement that had been hammered out between the Hindus and the Muslims by the efforts of the District Administration in order to maintain peace. I may have my differences with the agreement. That is a different thing. But the fact remains that there was an agreement. The district administration, when the controversy arose, realised that the dispute would be explosive. The matter was referred to the District Magistrate and an interim agreement was hammered out between the Hindus and the Muslims. The agreement may be unsatisfactory. That is a different thing. But it was agreed that pending the decision of the District Magistrate, two *artis* would be performed—one in the morning and another in the evening. It was agreed that there would be no ringing of bells and other religious expositions. This agreement was made. Then what happened? The matter was pending before the District Magistrate. These

conspiratorial elements deliberately came forward to flout that agreement. On August 12, contrary to this agreement, a special *arti* was held at midnight. A crowd of people more than 400 or 500 had gathered. The district administration, the Police tried to persuade them that this was against the agreement. But no; the forces were active with the conspiracy with them. The agreement was repudiated. Shri Ram Jethmalani was very eloquent about the agreement. But here are the facts. Who repudiated the agreement and what were the results thereof?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The poojari was killed.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I thought you would have some patience.

Secondly, every effort was made by these very conspiratorial forces to terrorise and pressurize the district administration into meek submission, because some, who had flouted the agreement, were arrested. Then a big procession was taken out. These elements took the law into their own hands, did not allow the law of the land to take its own course, and tried to pressurize the police and the district administration to release them. These are the things.

During the month of August—September would come later—one after the other, there were instances of desecration of masjids and mosques in

12.00 hrs.

Meerut. Nearly four mosques, at least four mosques—I will not speak of more because, at least for four I have the names with me—were desecrated during August and it goes to the credit of Muslims of Meerut that they were not provoked. Every effort was being made by the conspiratorial forces to destroy communal harmony that was there in Meerut. Sir, we are told that Shri Imam went there on the 5th and the riot took place on the 6th of September. If I have been outlining to you all the events, it is just like saying that there was a house, a person entered the house and at that very time

in the

the house collapsed and that person was responsible for the collapse of the house. It is a total blinding of the facts that are there. I hold no brief for Shri Imam, he can look after himself. As I heard some Members from the Opposition, I remember it was in 1977. (Interruptions)...they were only taking Shari Iaman everywhere and telling people, 'Here is the postle of truth.' Today the truth hurts them, they have forgotten that. But if he went there on the 5th, it should also be remembered—and I do not want to go into all the details, but having heard Shri Ram Jethmalani, I would like to say that on the 4th of September, the first incident took place and a Muslim boy had been stabbed. But we are told about only the poojari. A single lone incident is being taken when every particular about riot speaks of the conspiracy that has been there by the forces who wanted to play with the communal harmony of the country. As I said, some who had flouted the agreement by performing the said *arati* against the agreement were arrested; we find it was the BJP leader taking out a procession and gharaoing the kotwali; there was the convention of the division over there of the BJP making provocative speeches over there and immediately after that convention ended, again those BJP leaders went to the police and district administration pressurising them to release the people and when the people were released, the tension again was built up over there.

Sir, since a long time, communal writings in papers have been appearing. How many papers am I to mention over here—Prabhat, Meerut Samachar, Maharashtra and so many others.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is Mayorashtra.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Yes, and there are so many of them. One of the papers went to the extent of saying that at Khair Nagar, the Muslims attacked the police post, they said

that from a masjid in Khair Nagar one rifle was recovered, two dozen revolvers were recovered, bombs were recovered and what not. All was found to be false. But then these riotings going on and I ask the Government: What were they doing? These forces are conspiratorial forces, I know that they will always be there, but then the Government also has to be alive to the situation and to see to it that these saboteurs of secularism are properly dealt with. The indifference and the lapses on the part of the administration have been many. They fell victim to the BJP pressurisation and those who were arrested for flouting the agreement and so on were released. As a result there was greater tension. Later on the whole of Sadar Bazar was the victim of violence. Some were arrested for that violence but were very soon released by the administration. I would like to ask—is this the way in which communal riots are to be dealt with? Violence erupted at 10 O'Clock in the night on the 6th September. From 10 O'Clock in the night till 4 O'Clock in the morning freedom was granted to these saboteurs of secularism to have their naked play. The curfew was imposed at 4 a.m. Why was this delay, I ask? 'The curfew was imposed at so late an hour though the administration knew of the situation and what was happening in Meerut. I went with the delegation yesterday. I made enquiries. I found that again the administration had blundered because the curfew was announced according to road names. But the localities affected by violence were even beyond the curfew bound localities. That was another way and the manner in which the curfew was imposed. Then the entire District administration worked with confusion. I am here not with the mere spirit of confrontation and criticism but in order that we learn from our past mistakes. There was entire confusion in the working of the District administration. For example, when the tension started developing, the District Information Officer issued a press note. This press note said *inter alia* that the army has been alerted. They very next day the

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Home Secretary contradicted saying that so army had been alerted. What effect it has upon the minority community? They were being butchered and the conspiratorial forces were having a free play over there. You can understand and you can realise such is the bungling and utter confusion with which District administration works. The officials also claimed that they set up public distribution system in the curfew-bound areas. I made enquiries over there with many people. They told me that no food-stuffs whatsoever reached them. went without food, without milk whatsoever in those areas. For a month the whole thing goes on and still they are not in a position to control. That speaks volumes about the efficiency of the District administration.

Then there are large-scale complaints that FIRs are not being noted. I need not refer to the atrocious role of the P.A.C. over there. The P.A.C. firing, looting, some people told me, not one, not two, but many told me that the P.A.C. told them that here in Meerut "you will forget Moradabad, you will forget Aligarh and we shall erect a Beirut here." That was the thrust with which they worked. I have instance after instance to tell about the atrocities of the P.A.C. Sir, this is my specific charge against the Government that the reprehensible character of this P.A.C. had been exposed long back. It was exposed in Moradabad. It was exposed in Aligarh. It was exposed in several places. Then, why was the decision of the Government to deploy the sinister barbarians over there in Meerut taken? It is this decision to deploy the P.A.C. and the havoc that the P.A.C. had committed over there, that has been mainly responsible for aiding and abetting the conspiratorial forces about whom. I was speaking.

Even the First Report of the Minorities Commission for the year 1978 specifically said that, P.A.C. is not a force to be relied upon. When there was the Aligarh riot, they recommended, which I quote from the first annual report of the Minorities Commission, at page 6:

"The Commission also expressed the view that the P.A.C. had adopted a partisan attitude against the Muslims."

Further they say, "the Commission recommended that the P.A.C. should be withdrawn from Aligarh...." This is the verdict not of my humble-self but of the Minorities Commission with respect to the P.A.C. Why then was this decision taken to deploy the P.A.C. in this area and have, this havoc, I ask.

Sir, I would run along with a few observations that I have to make. Otherwise, one is only to go to the Feroz Building to see what has happened and to go to the various other places there. To the Government, I have to say a few things. The Government will have to take some hard decisions. Some hard decisions will have to be taken and these decisions brook no further delay. The first of these decisions is to write off the P.A.C. Let this country be saved of any further havoc that may unfortunately otherwise be coming.

Secondly, we have been often told of the peace force. Where is the peace force? Why has it not been raised with the proper representation of all the minorities including the Muslims and others? There is delay in raising adequate peace force, as promised to us. It is this delay and this non-deployment of such peace force that has been promised and which would be given special training to deal with riots and will have proper representation of the minorities including the Muslims and so on, that has aggravated the situation. We must have a proper idea about them. We are being told that the police force will be made cosmopolitan in nature and that the minorities including the Muslims would be taken up over there in order to see that it has become cosmopolitan in nature. What is happening to all these decisions? There is a lack of will, I think.

Then, how to deal with riots? There is a plethora of suggestions buried in the reports of the judicial commissions. I am only referring to one of the remarks of

the Jitendra Narayan Commission with respect to Jamshedpur riot:

"The Commission is clearly of the opinion that the administration and the police having failed to provide protection to the minority communities, have allowed the two officers" (*I do not want to give the names*) "to distort and confuse the issue with their false and misleading statements. The Government should examine their conduct and take suitable action. Such dereliction of duty left unpunished will result in the loss of confidence and integrity and sense of justice of the administrative machinery."

What steps are being taken? How many delinquent officers and those who have been perpetrating this communal violence have ever been punished? Punishment to them is perhaps a word unknown in the communal history of our country.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): How much time is reserved for him? He has already taken 25 minutes. Is there any Dhandapani-Banatwalla alliance?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The untruth is restless because it cannot face revelation of the truth.

There are certain forces that are anti-secular in character. The Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the R.S.S. have to be taken care of. Is it not a fact that the R.S.S. even today say that the Muslim minority has no rights whatsoever in this country, not even the rights of aliens and that they shall live in this country subservient to the Hindus and the Hindu culture? When they come forward with such an ideology propounded by Guru Golwalkar and never repudiated by others, then the Government has to take care of all the tensions that are coming up.

A final word and I conclude. The vigilance and the intelligence machinery must be properly alerted. There should be a periodic review of the sensitive areas. Today, there is the need also to provide for

a complete relief and rehabilitation of the victims of communal riots. Every effort has also to be made through the action of the administration in order to restore the confidence of the people. The people are leaving Meerut. Their confidence has to be restored in order that the communal harmony should be promoted.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister will reply.

श्री मनीराम आगड़ी: मैं सिर्फ पांच मिनट लंगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no; your party has already spoken.

श्री मनीराम आगड़ी: यह सीज चलने वाली नहीं है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If he speaks, then I will also speak. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everybody wants a second chance. How can I permit that?

व्यवधान . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right; he is a very senior member.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Don't break the rules; you give time according to party strength. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are being opposed by all. Even from the Opposition side there is opposition. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tow minutes only. (*Interruptions*)

Everybody is opposing.

श्री मनीराम आगड़ी (हिसार): चाहो हाउस रात के बारह बजे चले, दो बजे तक चले और चाहे अगले दिन तक चले . . .

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not permitting. Now, the Minister will reply.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिफ पांच मिनट लूँगा । वह बहुत ललत बात है। कौन मिनिस्टर को रिप्लाई देने देगा। आप क्यों गलत बात कर रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing ruling party members also. I cannot allow you. Please don't record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the Hon. Minister will reply.

**(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing even other ruling party members. There are so many objections to it.

**(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot ask you to speak because your Party has already spoken. I humbly request you not to spoil the discussions.

**(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have asked about six ruling party Members not to speak. How can I allow you? I have not allowed Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, Shri Ramavtar Shastri and others.

Now the Hon. Minister will reply.

Mr. Bagri, you are a very senior Member. What he speaks will not go on record.

**(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no much of opposition for you. How can I permit? Everybody is opposing.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Bagri took your words seriously. So, he is waiting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not possible.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Because you have made the mistake of promising him, he is serious.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SEETHI): I wish Mr. Bagri would be the last speaker, as a bonus. Therefore, I would request other Hon. Members kindly to allow the promise of the Deputy Speaker to be fulfilled.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: On some other occasion you can speak.

**(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You promised him to be the last speaker. I will quote it as a precedent. You must not do this in future.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Rather it is a request from the Government. Mr. Bagri is a very senior Member.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, (व्यवधान) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत संजीदा मामला है और मैं शायद बोलता भी नहीं, लेकिन आपने दो मिट्ट का समय दिया है, इसलिए अपनी बात कह पा रहा हूँ। मेरे कहने से कोई अमन या शांति कायम हो जाएगी यह भी मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। मुझे तकलीफ है कि इतने संजीदा मामले को सुनते और कहते हुए लोग दांत निकाल कर हंस रहे हैं और मगरमच्छ के आंसू बहाते हैं। इन बातों का राष्ट्र पर क्या असर पड़ेगा? लोगों का खून हुआ है, गांधी जी की दुहाई देते हैं और उन खून के धब्बों पर हंस कर आप अपनी हसियत दिखा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

अरे क्या करेगा? . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यह इस तरह की बात क्यों बोलते हैं?

श्री मनोराम बांडे: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गांधी जी की आत्मा हिन्दुस्तान के बटवारे पर, गांधी जी के बक्त खां अब्दुल गफ्कार खां के बक्त भारत, पाक हिन्दुस्तान का बनना, मुस्लिम लीग कहती थी मुस्लिम अलग कौम है, लेकिन बटवारा नहीं हुआ जब तक कि हिन्दु फिरकापरस्ती ने यह बात नहीं कही कि हिन्दु अलग कौम है। वह मुजरिम है, वह जड़ है, अंग्रेज की साजिश और अंग्रेज की हुक्मत और हिन्दु मुस्लिम फिरकापरस्ती ने देश के टुकड़े करके भारत और पाकिस्तान बनाया।

मैं मोटी मोटी बात कहता हूं, अगर कुछ चाहते हैं, आप अगर सिर्फ बुराई करोगे पी०ए०सी० की और पुलिस की तो किसकी बुराई है? मैं आर०एस०० एस० का हूं और मैं गंदा काम करता हूं मेरी बुराई करिये आचरण मैं। लेकिन अगर मैं अमन और शांति को तोड़ता हूं तो या तो सरकार कमज़ोर है या सरकार की साजिश है, तीसरी और कोई बात नहीं है। अगर मुस्लिम लीग जो बटवारे की जिम्मेदार है, जो आर०एस०० बटवारे की जिम्मेदार है और गांधी की हत्या की जिम्मेदार है, देश के टुकड़े करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है, अगर पाबन्दी लगे तो सब पर लगे। मुस्लिम लीग जो बदतरीक किस्म की बदनाम जमात है जिसने देश के टुकड़े करवाये, बदतरीक किस्म का बदनाम नाम है आर०एस००एस० का जिसने महात्मा गांधी की हत्या की, हिन्दू महा सभा हो, चाहे मुस्लिम के नाम से रहे चाहे हिन्दू के नाम से रहे और जिस तरह से पंजाब के अन्दर भाई-भाई को लड़ा रहे हैं, तो इन सब को तोड़ने के लिये मजबूती से बात कीगियेगा। आप अगर सिर्फ एक की बात करोगे, अगर मैं यों कहूं हिन्दू मैजारिटी, मुस्लिम माइनरिटी, यह

दिखाना पड़ेगा कि भारत के अन्दर वह हिन्दू मैजारिटी में नहीं है जहां मुस्लिमान की जान जाती है और हिन्दू अपनी जान न दे दे। और मुस्लिमान भारतीय नहीं है जहां हिन्दू की जान जाती है और वह अपनी जान न दे दे। यह सबक पढ़ाना होगा।

अच्छा होता सेठी साहब पहले मीटिंग बुला कर के बातचीत कर लेते मैं उम्मीद रखता हूं सेठी साहब राष्ट्रीयता में से निकले हुए हैं, धर्मनिरपेक्षता की बात जानते हैं, ऐसे बोल रहे थे सब लोग जैसे श्री जेठमलानी के खिलाफ़ या पी०ए०सी० के खिलाफ़ बोट आफ़ नोकाफ़ीडस आया है। दोष अगर पी०ए०सी० का है तो सरकार को अपने ऊपर जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये। अगर आर०एस००एस० का दोष है तो सरकार को जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये, और विपक्ष को अपनी कमज़ोरी जाहिर करनी चाहिये कि हम इतने कमज़ोर हैं कि उसका कुछ नहीं कर सके।

बहुत अच्छा इन्होंने कहा था कि पीस मार्च हो, जैसा हमारे शास्त्री जी ने निकाला था। कितना जबरदस्त पीस मार्च था। विदेशों के अन्दर इन्सान मरे लोगों ने हमर्दी दिखाई। अगर इतनी ही हमर्दी मेरठ के लोगों से होती तो अच्छा रहता। लेकिन इनको तो अफगानितान की चिन्ता है, यह दलाली रूस की कर रहे हैं।....

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: वह आपके समझने की बात नहीं है। क्या यही बकवास करने के लिये यह बोल रहे हैं?....

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनोरंग बागड़ी : मैं सेठी जी, आप से उम्मीद करूँगा आपको ऐसी बात कहनी है क्योंकि समूचा राष्ट्र नजर लगाये बैठा है, याद रखना यह छोटी मोटी बातों की तरह नहीं है, आपके मुँह से आपकी जबान पर अखबार क्या कहते हैं यह देखना है। कहीं लिखा है कि सिखों की मांग नहीं मानी जायगी। जबान आपकी लगा दी जाती है। अखबारों को भी देखा करें आपके मुँह में क्या जबान डाली जाती है। और न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान बल्कि समूचा संसार आपकी इस राष्ट्र भक्ति को देख रहा है।....देख रहा कि कौन अमन शांति की बात करता है। राष्ट्र में जातीयता और राष्ट्रीयता, मजहब के नाम पर हिन्दू-मुसलमान के नाम पर गांधी की आत्मा और भारत मां के लाल का जो खून बहाते हैं, उन जालिम दरिन्द्रों का इलाज आप करना चाहते हैं या नहीं, इसका कुछ उदाहरण आपको पेश करना है।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am greatful to all the hon. Members of this House who visited Meerut separately and jointly yesterday. We are surely of the opinion that their visit will create goodwill there. Of course, when they visited the riot-affected areas and the various colonies there were some emotions roused by the people but they could vent their grievances and feelings and that was in a way a nice thing.

I am very happy to learn from the hon. members and they said that they were neither mobbed nor anything of that sort happened. They patiently went round and they heard the people from both the communities—some of them were ladies—their tales of woes. Therefore, a very great help I am sure they have rendered by their visit to Meerut.

As suggested by the hon. Members would not stop only at this debate. The

Parliamentary Affairs Minister has already suggested to me and I am going to convene a meeting of all those hon Members who visited Meerut either tomorrow or the day after so that in a closed door meeting I can more clearly know their views and then I may be able to take more appropriate action.

It would be difficult for me to go by whatever every Member has said, but, particularly, in regard to some of the points starting from Shri Harikesh Bahadur, I would say that everybody has emphasized, including Mr. Jethamalani that national integrity has to be maintained. Therefore, to that extent, the question of creating unity and fraternity and communal harmony is absolutely essential for the nation. Particularly, Mr. Bagri and many other speakers like Prof Dandavate have said that even after the sacrifice which the Father of the Nation made for the unity of this country, we have not learnt a lesson and we are not able to keep a peaceful and harmonious atmosphere between the various communities which will be a most tragic thing for us. But the fact remains that there are many deficiencies and I would not hesitate to take the responsibility wherever it squarely falls on the Government. But at the same time, I would only appeal to the hon. Members and through them, to all the people that without the co-operation fall the forces who want national integration, this communal harmony and particularly, harmony between the hearts we would not be able to enforce. Therefore, it is not only integration of the feelings but it is the integration of the various feelings which have been aroused in the different riots the details as to how the different riots which have taken place from time to time. I would not also try to go into the details as to how many riots took place and at what time as at whatever time they might have taken place, riots by themselves are bad. They have to be condemned in the most unequivocal terms.

Therefore, as far as all 1 constructive suggestions which have been given with regard to change in the educational system and with regard to administration are concerned, they are worth going into. I am sure that not only the Central Government but the State Governments as well will try to look into those problems. It has been pointed out that in certain curfew bound areas there was no ration and no medical aid available. As a matter of fact, even when I visited Meerut on 13th this had been stated. It was also stated by Mr. Harikesh Bahadur and by Mr. Banatwalla. I had a meeting with the officers and the representatives. It was decided that they would distribute the ration in all the curfew bound and affected areas. Not only that but they would also distribute ration. They would like a few organisations with whom the Government officers will go to distribute these. They also assured us that they would take care of the medical health of those people. They also assured us that the cleanliness of the town would be maintained. They also assured us that fodder would be provided for the cattle because the reports say that some cattle were dying in the streets. By that time they would have reached them. We had taken decisions on that day. As far as other points are concerned, I would not go into the observations made by Dr. Rajendra Kumari Ji because I do not want to occupy the floor of this House in order to make any accusations against any party or group as such.

I would only like to say that as far as these points are concerned, without naming the party as such, I fully share the feelings of the hon. Members that whether they belonging to the ruling party here or elsewhere, or whether they belong to any other organisation, if they are bad in character and if they create disharmony, they have to be booked and proper action must be taken against them and prompt action is the only answer. By blaming each other, we shall not be reaching any solution of the problem. Therefore,

Sir, I fully agree with this that in order to stop this flareup of communal riots, whatever suggestions have been given by the hon. Members will certainly take into consideration.

Prof. Dandavate started by observing that he would keep restraint on himself and that appeal was made by the Honourable Speaker in the beginning and I am happy to note that, by and large, except giving a few facts according to how they saw them, they have kept restraint in the debate in which they have participated. The comment has come from some of the Members which are also shared by Prof. Dandavate and Shri Unnikrishnan and a few others that Meerut is a divided town. Shri Samar Mukherjee also said so. As far as I know, some of the members have also observed that in Meerut some of the people might be affected. Shri Jethamalani said only fraction of the population might have participated in the riots. But, the entire population of Meerut has not participated in the riots. Therefore, we should not try to create a picture is if the entire division of Meerut has taken part in the riots in which there were lot of Hindus and Muslims. Actually we want to avoid this situation. Therefore, our effort would be that with your cooperation and with the cooperation of all the forces who want to establish peace in Meerut and elsewhere, we shall try to strive a sort of movement whereby apart from the Government machinery, the people's movement takes place so that these disturbances do not take place. If they take place at all, then as far as this Government is concerned, they should be immediately curbed and peace living citizens and peace committees belonging to all those people who believe in such forces should be immediately constituted. And they should go round and try to establish peace.

Sir, a suggestion has come from many hon. Members starting from Prof. Dandavate, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and a

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few others about special courts for trying the communal disturbances. Shri Kusmu Krishna Murthy said that Andhra Pradesh have started by establishing special courts with regard to the crimes on the backward communities and Scheduled castes and therefore, this should be done with regard to the communal disturbances, wherever they take place. I welcome this suggestion and we would certainly pass this on the States and also to the Law Ministry here to look into this so that this could be expedited and this could be acted upon.

Sir, as far as the peace task force is concerned many hon. Members starting from Shri B. V. Desai and others have spoken about the peace task force. The peace task force has been constituted and now three battalions of CRPF are there which represent all castes and communities including the Muslims. But three battalions of CRPF created for this purpose are not quite sufficient and, therefore, this force will have to be increased. Not only that I fully share the concern of the hon. Members that the other armed constabulary has also to be national in character and should represent all castes and creeds and, therefore, instructions should be issued that it should not be limited to any particular caste or community. The doors of the constabulary and the forces should be open to all castes and communities. In this connection, I would like to point out particularly that as far as the District officers of Meerut are concerned the Commissioner and the DM both belong to the scheduled castes and, therefore it is not that people from the scheduled castes are not getting higher places.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I did not ask about scheduled castes. I only asked about the members belonging to the Muslim community.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have said that as far the suggestions which have control with regard to the enrolment of all castes and communities Government should seri-

ously look into this and we shall certainly send instructions to all the State Govts. that in future enrolment they should take care of this.

Shri Gulsher Ahmed did not enter into any type of controversy and, therefore, would not go into the details which he said but he gave one suggestion that the prent Arms Act should be gone into and, if necessary, amended. The present Act is being amended but in view of the fact that he mentioned that certain undesirable elements get licences by corrupt methods, we would certainly have a look into this matter and see to what extent the Arms Act has to be amended. But apart from the Arms Act and the licensed arms we must be careful about the unlicensed arms which are there.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री जी बिहार में तो दोड रुपये किलों का मिलते हैं।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Therefore, what I am saying is that as far as these unlicensed arms are concerned we must also look into these problems and we should see that unlicensed arms are not acquired by people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Somebody mentioned about arms manufacture also.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: About Arms manufacture, the position is this. Under the Industrial Policy of this country, only the gun manufacture is allowed for the private sector; and others are not. And if they are illicitly being manufactured, it will have to be gone into case by caste. Since these began in Meerut, some searches have taken place. I would not go into the details. But I would like to point out, that a number of pistols, including country-made pistols sharp edged weapons, tezab and bombs and crackers have also been recovered. Search in particular in those places where these incidents have taken place is still on, Government is taking every care.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Some Minister of the Union Government has stopped the officer there from carrying out the searches. This is the report which has been published today in the newspaper.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Well, I have no such report. But if you have any such report, we would instruct the State Government to ask the officer to carry out the search. We would instruct the U.P. Government to carry out searches not only on this case but in other cases as well where they apprehended trouble.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I suggested judicial enquiry.

SHRI P. C SETHI: I will come to that. I am going name by name. I am grateful to Mr. Jethmalani; he has made a complete departure in his attitude and speech today. He said, he does not want to blame anybody. He said that only a small section of the people was responsible for this. I would not go into these allegations into which he and Mr. Banatwalla entered. Both of them might have their own information. But as far as Government is concerned, we welcome such attitude and change.

Mr. Rajesh Pilot has said that Government was not alert and the local press was not responsible. These feelings have also been spearheaded by some other hon. Members. One will have to admit that to some extent discontent and trouble was simmering for quite some time. Sometimes Government action was not taken and even if it was taken it was a delayed action. To that extent there was some lapse on the part of the local administration and such lapses have to be gone into. By and large I would agree with Mr. Jethmalani that the administrations has tried to work in very difficult conditions. There might have been some lapse in the beginning but now they are alert.

Mr. Rajesh Pilot has suggested that Government should point out the sensitive areas to the State Government.

This has been done. The Central Government and the Home Ministry has informed the State Government about the information which we received from I.B. that these are the sensitive areas where communal trouble is likely to arise. We also give them information saying these are the continuous trouble spots and they must keep close watch over these. As far as this matter is concerned, that has been looked into. It was suggested that intelligence must be geared up. Not only Mr. Rajesh Pilot, but some other hon. Members who participated in the debate, made this suggestion.

Therefore, as far as the suggestion is concerned, I fully share their views that Intelligence has got to be strengthened and with particular reference to Meerut, I would like to point out that there will be now a more efficient Interligence machinery established and this we will try not only in Meerut where such incident has taken place but as a matter of fact the Intelligence should be better monitored at all the places. I also agree that the present administrative machinery and the forces although this point has not come from anybody which have been busy right from morning till night, are also tired to some extent and therefore some sort of replacement is necessary. But at the same time it would not be desirable to change the officers at this particular juncture, otherwise it would be construed that they have already been held guilty for whatever has happened. Therefore, we have tried to persuade the U. P. Government that they should strengthen the present position and even the present PAC whoever they are tried and therwise should be replaced with other forces.

Sir, Mr. Unnikrishnan started by saying—I am glad that the has said so that not only the Government has failed but e have also failed and to that extent he realises that it is not only the responsibility of the Government of course, the basic responsibility of maintaining law and order is that of the Government—but it is the

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basic responsibility of the entire political party and the entire political system which is functioning in our country that communal harmony is to be maintained and communal disharmony is not to be exploited for partisan or political purposes. This point has to be kept in view and of course he has also given a suggestion that a percentage of the armed constabulary should also represent the minority community. Sir, he has also given a very wise suggestion that it would not be desirable to give community-wise death details. It has also been the practice that we normally do not give the community-wise deaths. Only the death figures are given and therefore I agree with his suggestion and welcome it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If the names of the dead are known, then you can find out the communities.

श्री राम चिलास पालवान् : कितने लोग मरे हैं, यह तो बता दीजिए ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: According to our information, the latest figure is 32.

Sir, with regard to the role of the PAC, barring a few exceptions, most of the hon. Members have by and large spoken against the role of the PAC there. Therefore, the role of the PAC or the constitution of the PAC and the functioning of the PAC have to be thoroughly gone into by the U. P. Government. At the present juncture, I would only like to state that it is a 'must' to replace the entire constabulary or the armed constabulary of the State Government with the Central Forces, particularly the forces like Border Security Force and the C.R.P.F. as in the disturbed areas and the border areas. When I visited Meerut, there were complaints about the behaviour of the PAC. The Chief Minister was also there and in his presence we did tell the District Administration that we were not asking for the replacement of the PAC but whenever there were strong feelings and comments about the PAC, in those particular areas, you could, to that extent, replace them with those of C.R.P.F.

Since then we have given about ten companies of C.R.P. and five companies of B.S.F. which are already there. Not only that, there is another point which I have mentioned, that if there is so controversial a position with regard to P.A.C. then for the time being they should also man it in a manner so that it becomes a mixed force with CRP, BSF and PAC personnel. And I am sure, the local administration must have employed them in that fashion.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: They have not done so.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Dismiss them.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Take action against the officers concerned.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Shri Chitta Basu and some other hon. Members have mentioned about the question of judicial enquiry. In this connection, I would like to point out that normally whenever such riots take place on such a big scale, the State Governments do appoint a judicial enquiry to go into the matter. I would also agree that sometimes the report of the judicial enquiry is quite delayed and even if it is received, as Shri Banatwalla has pointed out in the case of Jamshedpur, after having received the report, it is not acted upon. This will also have to be gone into.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: And have a judge from outside U. P.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: That will be not trusting the entire judiciary in U.P. You also do not trust the U.P. constabulary. You could have at the most said that you would be satisfied with a Supreme Court judge. That means outside U.P. Some hon. Members wanted a judge not from any other High Court, but they wanted a judge of the Supreme Court. It is very difficult to accept this. You could have very well suggested that at least a judge of the High Court rank should go into this matter.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You want it to be done by a District Judge?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I would like to point out that we are not judges. We wanted that some judge from the Supreme Court should go into criticising the Allahabad High Court this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The difficulty is that there are 17 vacancies in the Allahabad High Court, therefore, there will be a heavy load on the existing judges.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: There may be some vacancies in your State, there are 12 in my State, but the total vacancies in the High Courts are in the vicinity of 80-85. The Law Ministry is seized of the matter and in consultation with others they are trying to expedite the appointments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Supreme Court has also got many vacancies.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Lastly, Shri Chitta Basu and many other hon. Members have suggested that the National Integration Council must be activated and a meeting should be called. I would definitely convey your feelings to the Chairman of the National Integration Council.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minority Commission be given a statutory status?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We will also examine that.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You have said nothing about the role of the Shahi Imam.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I do not want to enter into individual controversies. But

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everybody is aware of the fact that many times, the UP Government has stopped him from entering Meerut city.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Have they stopped Deoras also?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: He has not visited..

AN HON. MEMBER: He visited three months before.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am thankful to the hon. Members, who in the last agreed to my request to allow Shri Mani Ram Bagri to speak, because, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you had given him a promise that as a bonus he will get a chance.

22.00 hrs.

I am sure the Hon. Member, Shri Shastri and others were also very keen to speak, but they agreed to the request made by you and myself. I am grateful to them. I am also grateful to Bagriji for having very little time. He has said that I have been quoted by some newspapers that Sikhs' demands will never be accepted. I would clarify the position. I have never said so. He has also said that whenever such things happen, the Government should take the responsibility. Sir, whether we take it or not, the responsibility is ours and therefore, we should not shirk taking the responsibility as far as the Government is concerned.

I again thank the Chair and the Hon. Members who participated in the debate. Most probably tomorrow itself I will try to meet them so that we can have their valuable suggestions.

22.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, October, 8, 1982/Asvina 16, 1904 (Saka).