

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



(Vol. XLIV contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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# C O N T E N T S

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*No. 6, Thursday, March 1, 1984/Phalguna 11, 1905 (Saka)*

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions : ...	1—29
*Starred Questions Nos. 61 to 64	
Written Answers to Questions : ...	30—386
Starred Questions Nos. 65 to 80	
Unstarred Questions Nos. 692 to 781, 783 to 887 and 889 to 923	
Papers Laid on the Table ...	387—400
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	
Sixty-ninth Report ...	401
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
Action Taken Reports ...	401
Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill— <i>Introduced</i> ...	
	402
Matters Under Rule 377	
(i) Need for steps to make Gauhati Airport Operational during night time also	
Shri Bishnu Prasad ...	403

---

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



- (ii) Need to supply more imported edible oil to Orissa and to distribute 'dal' through the Public Distribution System there

Shri Brajamohan Mohanty ... 403—404

- (iii) Need to lift ban on Cotton-exports

Prof. N. G. Ranga ... 404—405

- (iv) Need to open a recruitment office of armed forces in Pithoragarh district of U.P.

Shri Harish Rawat ... 405

- (v) Need to help opium growers of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya ... 405—407

- (vi) Need to return the land required for the proposed Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri to their original owners

Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar ... 407—408

- (vii) Need to construct a Bridge over Yamuna at Nangal or Kundaghat near Luckauti

Shri Rasheed Masood ... 408—409

#### MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli ... 409—419

Shri Arif Mohammed Khan ... 420—449

Shri Banarsi Das ... 449—465

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi ... 465—470

Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat ... 470—478

Shri Indrajit Gupta ... 478—489

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev ... 489—494

Shri M. Gopal Reddy ... 494—497

Shri Bajubon Kharlukhi ... 497—500

Shri P. Namgyal ... 500—511

Shrimati Indira Gandhi ... 513—514

WELCOME TO THE FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY  
DELEGATION

...

512

Statutory Resolution Re : Disapproval of Industries  
(Development and Regulation) Amendment  
Ordinance

And

Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment  
Bill

...

541—566

Motion to Consider

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy

...

515—544

Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari

...

544

Prof. Rup Chand Pal

...

545—551

Shri Mool Chand Daga

...

551—557

Shri Baburao Paranjpe

...

557—563

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas

...

563—566

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 1, 1984/  
Phalgun 11, 1905 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven  
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Good morning to everybody.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are happy after the Budget?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Perhaps he is not happy.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, you represent the whole House. So you are happy as well as unhappy.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He is happy and unhappy Partywise.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Khandsari, Sugar and tobacco for pipe and cigar has been exempted from tax increase.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am chewing tobacco.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, एक शेर

है—

2

यह दौरे सियासत भी क्या दौरे  
सियासत है ।  
ना बोलूं तो नदामत है बोलूं तो  
बगावत है ॥

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Is it on record ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is it **unparliamentary** ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Beautiful things must always remain on record-

MR. SPEAKER : Now, questions. Mr. Reddy, you get the first question to-day.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : For the first time I got it.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a first time for everything.

**Murder of Indian Diplomat in U.K.**

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\*61. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :

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

(a) whether an Indian diplomat was kidnapped and murdered in U.K. recently;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has since been conducted;

- (c) if so, the outcome thereof; and  
 (d) what action Government has taken to avoid recurrence of such cases in other countries ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** (a) Yes, Sir. Shri R.H. Mhatre, Assistant Commissioner posted at Birmingham (U K) was kidnapped on February 3, 1984 and was killed on February 5. An organisation which called itself "Kashmir Liberation Army" claimed responsibility for this act.

(c) The Birmingham Police are investigating the case. The Government of India is constantly in touch with the British Foreign Office and the Birmingham Police and have provided necessary assistance to them at every stage.

(d) We have been informed that two persons named Abdul Raja Qayyum and Mohammed Sadiq Bhatti have been arrested in connection with the kidnapping of Shri Mhatre. They have been charged in court. Two more persons are being charged for aiding and abetting the crime. Police are continuing their efforts to identify and collect evidence against other persons who may be involved in the kidnapping and murder.

(d) The security of our Missions as well as personnel posted abroad is the responsibility of the host government in terms of the Vienna Convention. However, on our part the Government of India also take suitable measures wherever necessary. Security measures are under constant review and since the kidnapping and murder of Shri Mhatre, our missions have been put on maximum alert and instructed to seek assistance and cooperation of the local police authorities. In sensitive Missions various security measures have been instituted.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** On that fateful night when our diplomat who was the cream of Indian diplomatic personnel abroad was kidnapped, they left a note in the office of Reuter at 0015 hours—early morning and the

Reuter, in its duty, has informed the Kashmir Liberation Front. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether they have informed our Mission also. If not, why the Government of India has not asked the Reuter when they informed the Kashmir Liberation Front, why they had not been informed. The next morning in the press it appeared that he was missing. There was no mention of kidnapping. May I know, why was this suppressed by the Press in Britain and whether the Government of India has made any enquiries in this respect ?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Reuter did not inform the High Commission. The High Commission came to know about it the next morning. And immediately, the High Commission went into action. We have not asked the Reuters why they did not inform the High Commission. It would be rather odd to ask them why they did not inform the High Commission.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** Sir, I want to know whether this Kashmir Front Organisation is a part of the Kashmir Liberation Front and whether there are about 10 lakhs of Kashmiris in England and whether the police is making any efforts to detect amongst those people who are active in the Kashmir Liberation Front and whether one Mr. Hashim Quereshi and Aman Ullah, the leaders of the Front also reached the place about the same time and whether there is any connection with the arrival of these persons and the murder. I want to know these in details.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Sir, the existence of the Kashmir Liberation Army was previously unknown. What they said on 4th was that negotiations should be carried through the Kashmir Liberation Front and, when the Kashmir Liberation Front leaders were contacted, they said that they did not know anything of the existence of this army and so, they would not be able to help. The so-called army did not leave any address or any contact number or anything. So, it was impossible to get in touch with them. Meanwhile, inves-

tigation was mounted in the normal course of law. The later heinous crime is already known to the House. This is the position.

So far as the Kashmiris residing in U. K. are concerned, I do not think that they are in such large numbers as suggested by the Hon. Member. There are quite a few of them; but, some of them hailed from the Pak-occupied Kashmir. It is very difficult to make any classification. That is the position. About Hashim Quereshi, I would briefly say that an investigation is on. Until it is over, it will not be possible for us to anticipate the investigation and say anything more about it.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Anantha Ramulu Mallu. Not here. Shri Fernandes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, I am rather surprised at the reply which the Minister has given that the knowledge of the existence of the Kashmir Liberation Army was not with the Government.

I would like to ask the Minister—is it or is it not a fact that in 1978, the Kashmir Liberation Army did make a similar threat to the then High Commissioner—not to the Assistant Commissioner but to the then High Commissioner—in England that the conversation between the man and the High Commissioner was taped and that conversation was later sent to the British Government? The demands made by the person who telephoned them in the name of the Kashmir Liberation Army were identical to the demands which were made then before Mr. Mhatre was kidnapped, namely, the release of Mr. Maqbool Butt and the plebiscite in Kashmir. And when that matter was referred to the British Government, what was the feedback that came from the British Government since then? In the original reply you have now said that it is the responsibility of the host Government, which is right technically and that you have now taken special

measures. What measures were taken between then and now in regard to these matters.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, this information which I have given is correct that the existence of the Kashmir Liberation Army is unknown in the sense that we have had no information about the existence of the army. If in the name of what is called an army somebody has made a telephone call it happened then, it happened now and it can happen again—that does not establish the existence of the army and it is about the fact of the army's existence that I have replied that it is unknown.

In regard to the security measures, security measures are taken both by the host Government and wherever needed by our own government. It would not be appropriate to divulge what security measures are actually taken in a given mission. It depends on the needs of that mission and, therefore, Sir, I would not be able to divulge exactly the measures.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He had also asked what was the feed back.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Whether in 1978 a threat was made. Whether there is a taped conversation with the High Commission and whether the same was given to the British Commission—I want to know these facts.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : The inference of Mr. Fernandes obviously is that there is such an army which I have contradicted. About the specific point whether a conversation was tape recorded and the tape was made available to the British government in 1978, I am afraid, I don't have that information but it is a matter which can be easily verified. I can get that information and give it to you.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Sir, the country is very deeply interested in knowing what kind of security arrangements are made in our missions and the Hon. Minister cannot just take shelter behind this that we cannot disclose security arrangements. Nor can he take shelter behind this fact that host government is responsible for the security of our missions ? I would like to ask two-three questions which are very important.

(Interruptions)

I want to know how long after the kidnapping did our High Commissioner come to know about the kidnapping ? Second, how long after this information reached the High Commission did the poor diplomat die and within this interval of time what steps were taken by our High Commissioner to get on either the radio or the press or the television and pretend to carry on negotiations with these murderers so that at least the police process could take effect ? Nothing has been done.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, this is not true. The allegation is totally untrue. The information as I have already stated came to the High Commission the next morning.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : At what time ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : About 7.30 in the morning and they immediately moved in the matter.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Moved means what ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : They moved the British government and they also informed us but we received it at 2 O'clock because that is time differential and immediately we moved in the matter. They moved in the matter and Birmingham police had already mounted a search immediately the previous night and the investigation was started. But unfortunately before any-

thing more could be done we even deputed an officer from Delhi to go to London to assist in the investigation and before anything could be done even this officer could reach there the murder took place. (Interruptions) I am not trying to hide behind anything. Security measures in their very nature are not divulged. If you really want to know what measures are generally taken I am prepared to take individual members into confidence and tell them. With members there is nothing confidential but it is very odd and they will no longer remain security measures if I make a statement here.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : The most important thing I want to know is that after you came to know about the kidnapping what did you do to keep up the pretence of negotiation so that police could have time ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have already stated that there was no contact number. There was nobody to contact.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Why did you not go to the Press ? Why did you not go on the radio and television ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : We contacted the Front which was supposed to be contacted.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : The High Commissioner has proved to be totally incompetent. He is responsible for the murder.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is absolutely wrong. That may be your opinion. But that flies in the face of facts.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : He should have gone to Television and said, we want to negotiate.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I would like to put one question to the External Affairs Minister. This is a very unfor-

fortunate and a sad thing that has happened to one of our diplomats who was working in U.K. In this connection it has been stated that the Government of India has taken adequate measures. I would like to know from the Minister, even after the visit to the houses of Mr. Mhatre by the Prime Minister and Rajiv Gandhi and others, what is the help and assistance you are going to extend to that family? What do you propose to give?

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** To the extent that it is possible and it is within the power of the Government, everything has been done. Everything possible has been done. The Government facilitated the visit to Birmingham of the brother and other relations of Shri Mhatre. The P.M. called on the aged parents of Shri Mhatre. Specific benefits were extended to the family including exgratia payment of Rs. 1 lakh and continued payment of full pay and allowances as admissible in India to the family of Shri Mhatre till he would have attained the retirement age. Mrs. Mhatre, her daughter and other members of the family returned to India on 18.2.84. In regard to the body also there has been a question. The body of Shri Mhatre could not be brought to India since the British law requires a second post mortem by a Pathologist chosen by the defendants in a criminal trial. The position was fully explained to the family by the Coroner. The family decided that the body should be left in the custody of the British investigating authorities since it was important that justice should be done in this case. On Tuesday, 28th February, at 2.30 P.M. GMT a further inquest was done by the Coroner. The Coroner has given 14 days from 28 February, 1984 to the lawyers of the accused in which to ask for a second post mortem if they so want.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any connection between the kidnapping and murder of Mr. Mhatre and the execution order of Supreme Court of Maqbool Butt. May

I know whether Pakistan Government is obstructing to the investigation regarding the kidnapping and murder of Mr. Mhatre? Is Government aware that anti-India activities are going on and some groups are operating in UK and Canada? What steps have Government of India taken in the diplomatic field to protest against all such anti-Indian activities which are going on in UK and Canada?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** There is absolutely no connection between the two. Any insinuation to that effect I would like to refute with all the emphasis at my command. It is true that after Maqbool Butt's hanging certain statements have been made by Pakistan leaders glorifying him and saying he was a great freedom fighter, etc. I need not go into all the phraseology used and praises showered on him, except to say that that only gives us an idea of what their leaders mean, from their point of view, by a freedom-fighter, what their image of a freedom-fighter is. And in regard to anti-Indian propaganda we have had these experiences before, and whenever propaganda crosses certain limits we do protest.

**PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** We should have a special discussion. Please permit a Half-an-hour discussion over this.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** I would like to know whether before this distasteful criminal act was committed, our High Commission in London had received any kind of threats or warning either from the Kashmir Liberation Front or anybody else in regard to the release of Butt. If so, which was the organisation from which those threats were received? Was any action taken on those threats?

Further, I would like to know whether the investigating agency of the British police is cooperating and having some kind of collaboration with the Indian Investigating agencies. If so, at what level? Now that we have come



to know about the existence of the Kashmir Liberation Front or the army, because this act was done in the name of the Front—they told the Commission to contact the Front, and they would deal with the matter—what information have we got about the Front, what their motives are etc.? What are we doing in that regard?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** As far as the telephone calls are concerned, from time to time we were receiving telephone calls not only in London, but at other places also. As the House is aware, there have been certain incidents of arson in The Hague and other missions. Immediate steps were taken to alert the local authorities and things were brought under control and thereafter there have been no further incidents. Coming back to Shri George Fernandes' question relating to the year 1978, the threat was made and the tape containing the threat was received by the High Commission. It was done by the JKLF, that is the Front, there was no army. The Front is very much there. Therefore there is no question of existence of the army either then or now. The man said that he was from the army. He said: "You deal with us, negotiate with us through the Front." The Front said that they had nothing to do with the army, they were not going to do anything in the matter.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** But the demands were the same.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** The demands were, more or less, the same. In this case, they wanted one million pounds, 7-8 more members to be released etc., and that is why, we got in touch with the Front, but they refused to cooperate, so, there was nowhere else to go.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** You have not answered my question about the Front's activities and the collaboration of the British and the Indian investigating agencies.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** This has been answered several times. The JKLF is the Militant wing of the JK Plebiscite Front, which was formed in 1964. Their activities in the past have been holding demonstrations before the Indian Missions, in the United Nations, and despatch of representations on various issues indicating alleged grievances of the people of Kashmir to the Heads of Governments etc. The headquarter of the Front is in Rawalpindi.

Regarding the other part of the question, we are in close touch with the British investigating authorities.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** I would like to know, whether this Qureshi, who is a convict for hijacking an Indian Airlines plane travelled from Pakistan to U.K. prior to this murder on a Pakistan passport, and whether he was detained by the British authorities for thorough investigations. Further, I would like to know, whether recently when these criminals were being arrested by the British Police, the Pakistan Government at the highest level lodged a protest saying that the Pakistani nationals, particularly those from the occupied Kashmir were being harassed. Will the Hon. Minister agree with me that this has wide ramifications including hand of the Pakistan Government?

This is obvious in the light of the incidents taking place. So, what has Government of India done in the form of a protest or some talks with the Pakistan Government? Only yesterday, I saw that the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan was in India. So, has this matter been taken up, or a formal protest lodged; or, are you thinking of lodging a protest, because it is now obvious that Pakistan—you yourself have admitted i.e. Pakistan Government had been funding the activities of the Front?

And about this so-called non-existent Army—It is not non-existent. It exists, the Army exists, and its acti-



vities are being funded by the Pakistan Government. Therefore, I would like to have a very categorical reply from the Minister.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** About the categorical reply the Member wants, I have already said that these...

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** This is a very important question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have attached more importance to this than to anything else.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Hashim Qureshi who was detained on 6.2.1984, was interrogated upto 9.2.1984, released by the police but kept under watch ; travelled to U.K. with a Pakistani passport. As has already appeared in the newspapers, he was perhaps leaving U.K. He was stopped at the Heathrow airport, and taken back to Birmingham for interrogation. He is still under police watch.

About others also, I may add to what I have stated, that the two persons whose names I have just mentioned as having been arrested, latest, also hold Pakistani passports.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** Have you taken it up with the Pakistan Government ?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** I would not like to talk in terms of impressions. We shall take suitable action at the proper time.

#### Establishment of Coach Building Factory in Kerala

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\*62. **SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :**  
**SHRI K. A. RAJAN :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is no major Railway establishment in Kerala despite enough infrastructural facilities in the State ;

(b) whether Government propose to locate the proposed coach building factory in Kerala especially in view of the availability of skilled and unskilled labour, adequate supply of water and other necessities and the State Government's offer to give land free of cost and provide other infrastructural facilities ; and

(c) if so, action taken in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :** a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

The Government are aware that there is no major Railway Workshop in Kerala. Regarding locating the proposed new Coach Factory in Kerala, it has already been stated in the Budget Speech that a technical study has been entrusted to Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. Therefore, decision regarding its location will only be taken on finalisation of the detailed Project Report, including location survey. Suggestion received from Government of Kerala will be given due consideration.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :** We are thankful to the Government for atleast being aware that there is no major railway workshop in Kerala. There are as many as five such workshops in Tamil Nadu, two in Karnataka and two in Andhra Pradesh. But there are adequate infra-structural facilities available in Kerala. Despite this, there is no major railway workshop over there. So, my question is : why has Kerala been singled out for this harsh type of treatment ? Will Government assure this House that atleast this time, the

request of the Government of Kerala to locate this workshop in Kerala will be favourably considered ?

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :** I would not like to admit that Kerala is being singled out. So far as the workshop is concerned, the statement, particularly that there is no major workshop in Kerala may be right. But on the other hand, so far as line capacity and other things are concerned, they are more benefitted. So, there is no question of discrimination, so far as Kerala is concerned.

Coming to the question of workshop, i.e. the coach-building factory, it has been referred to the RITES. It is under study. No decision has been taken about its location, it depends upon the technical study of the technical committee.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :** It is rather unfortunate that the Minister seems to be a little ignorant of the paucity with respect to Railways, as far as Kerala is concerned. However, we are told that a technical study has been entrusted to the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. Will the Government tell us by what time will the report of this particular Services be available ? Is the government aware also of the grounds that have been put forward by the Government of Kerala for location of this workshop in Kerala and what are those grounds also?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) :** On this we are being guided by the experts specially the guidance of RITES who are preparing a technical project report for this coach factory. While preparing a report, RITES will take into account every stage, infrastructural advantages plus other advantages like availability of skilled and unskilled labour, adequate water and other necessities. In this matter, regional consideration should not come, but we should be

guided by the technical advice, by the expert body ; and here we have selected RITES. Kerala Chief Minister has not only written to me on this but has seen me on this issue. We are prisoners in the hands of experts. Every state is putting pressure on us that a coach factory should be built in their respective States. Political consideration will not be taken into account. We will take into account what the progress report says, what the experts say. If they say that it should be in Kerala, it will be in Kerala. There is no question of quarrelling this way or that way. If they say that infrastructural advantages and other advantages are such that it should be in U.P., it will be in U.P. or it will be in Punjab. I do not know. But we are strictly guided by the project report prepared by the RITES.

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN :** With all infrastructural facilities and various other concessions offered by the Government of Kerala regarding this particular location of this factory, I am sorry to hear that the Minister is still a prisoner in the hands of the technical advisory committee. I sympathise with him. But from the statement it seems that the RITES is going into the matter. Is the local survey of location being done by the same committee ? Has any place tentatively been identified for the location of this factory now ?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY :** It depends upon the project report. They will take into account all the factors which the Hon. Member has mentioned. On receipt of the project report, we will obviously decide what is the better place. But the decision will be made on the suggestion of the project report. If the project report suggests that the basic infrastructure and other facilities are available in a particular place, we will consider that particular place.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have a solution

for this. If the experts committee is dissolved and a Committee of Members of Parliament is formed.....  
(Interruptions)

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : I am extremely happy that the Hon. Speaker is taking a lot of interest. It seems that the Hon. Minister is under non-available warrant of the technical committee.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I have suggested it.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : I hope the suggestion of the Hon. Speaker will be acceptable to the Minister concerned.

I fully agree with the feelings expressed by my Hon. friends, Shri Banatwalla and Shri Rajan regarding the pitiable condition of Railways in Kerala. And, do you know that all the rejected bogies are shunted to Kerala and there are no toilet facilities in many of them and Kerala is most backward in this respect. Above all, the plight of the railway porters in Kerala is so pathetic that I should be grateful if these problems of Railways in Kerala are considered. I request the Hon. Minister not to depend on the advice of the technical committee or the technical section of the Railways. The Hon. Minister may kindly give me a categorical answer that this factory will be given to Kerala.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I have no further information to give.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Selvaraju. I think he has never put a question.

SHRI N. SELVARAJU : Last year the Integral Coach Factory at Perumbur, has produced 775 coaches. This year they may achieve a production of 800 coaches even though the installed capacity is 750 coaches. In view of

the past performance of the Integral Coach Factory, Perumbur, the Minister had given an indication in the House that the factory will be expanded to construct upto 1,000 coaches every year. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what action has been taken to implement the proposal to expand the ICF, Perumbur. I would also like to know what action has been taken to modernise the Garden Reach Workshop at Calcutta.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : The only information I can give is about the gap between the demand and supply. In 1980-85 the gap was 8,670. That will be the shortfall and if we do not have this coach factory, in 1985-90 we will have a shortage of 12,120 and in 1990-95 it will be 16,220. That is why we are very much in a hurry to have this coach factory whose initial production would be 400 coaches per year and it will be increased to 750 coaches per year. It will have a gestation period of three years.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ghufuran Azam.

#### Underground Railway System for Delhi

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\*63. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM ;  
SHRI BALKRISHNA  
WASNIK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the heavy traffic rush, the Railway Reforms Committee (RRC) has recommended the underground railway system for Delhi ;

(b) whether his Ministry is considering the recommendations of the RRC ;

(c) if so, the routes likely to be connected ; and

(d) details thereof and by when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

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

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Railway Reforms Committee are being examined.

श्री गुफरान आजम : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा लगता है मन्त्री जी ने मेरा क्वेश्चन पढ़ा ही नहीं है या उसको समझने की कोशिश नहीं की है। मैंने पूछा है :

“The routes likely to be connected ; and details thereof and by when a final decision is likely to be taken ?”

जवाब दिया है :

“Yes, Sir.

The recommendations of the Railway Reforms Committee are being examined.”

Finished.

अगर आप समझते हैं कि यह जवाब सही है तो मैं सप्लीमेंटरी पूछ लेता हूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा समझिए उन्होंने गागर में सागर भर दिया है।

श्री गुफरान आजम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा क्वेश्चन था कि रूट्स कौन-कौन से हैं, रेलवे रिफार्म्स कमेटी ने कौन-कौन से रूट्स रेकमेन्ड किए हैं, उन पर कितना खर्चा आयेगा और यह कहाँ से मीट-आउट होगा—कम से कम इसकी डिटेल्स आप

बताएं। साथ ही यह भी बतायें कि यह कब तक होगा।

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : The underground section is Connaught Place—Rajouri Garden (including additional corridors by the year 2001) —32.8 kms ; Inter-State Bus Terminal to Indian Institute of Technology—19.3 kms ; Delhi Gate—Radheyshyam Park—5.8 kms. The total comes to 57.9 kms. The cost of the priority phase of Connaught Place—Rajouri Garden and Minto Bridge—Rajpath Link will be about Rs. 1000 crores. The total cost would be about Rs. 2000 crores.

श्री गुफरान आजम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन एक्सपेंसेज को मीट-आउट करने के लिए, वर्ल्ड-बैंक या एशियाई बैंक या कहां से खर्चा आएगा ? इसके लिए कितना एक्सनैशन होगा और काम कब शुरू होगा ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : It has already been said that it is under study.

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : As we know, the number of commuters is increasing year after year and the problem has reached an enormous proportion. For solving this problem Herculean efforts will have to be made. May I know whether urgent steps will be taken to expedite this thing and at least in the Seventh Five Year Plan this project will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : The financial involvement in this project is huge. It is very difficult for us to give any sort of time-table because the first phase itself will require Rs. 1000 crores. And the whole thing will require about Rs. 2000 crores as per the recommendations of the Railway Reforms Committee. The whole idea of the Railway Reforms Committee was

that we have to approach either the World Bank or somebody who is prepared to give us this loan. And if we get the loan, in that event we will think of this project.

Here not only the question of money is involved but the experience which we have in Calcutta tells us that the proper investigation and the project report has to be prepared because once the city is built up and we want to have an underground system, lot of dislocation takes place. This dislocation creates problems. So, all these have to be taken into account. We just cannot come to any conclusion that we will start the work tomorrow or we will start it in the Seventh Five Year Plan and so on and so forth. All these have to be taken into account. And especially what I am trying to impress upon the Hon. Members is that investigation and project report are very important than the financial aspect.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** His suggestion is that the underground railway is constructed before the city is constructed.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Before undertaking the construction of the underground railway system in Delhi may I know whether the Railway Ministry will have a fresh look on the surface transport in Delhi ? The Ring Railway which was started with a great fanfare has completely failed to alleviate the difficulties of the travelling people in Delhi apart from the huge losses it is incurring. May I know whether the Hon. Minister will give thought to the demand for re-opening of Jangpura railway crossing which has already resulted in the death of a political worker ? Public agitation is going on and the Railway Officer has given a commitment at the meeting which was convened by the Chief Executive Councillor that the railway level crossing will be reopened by 26th of January. Let the Hon. Minister give a clear-cut reply to both these supplementaries.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN**

**CHOUDHURY :** About the pending of the gate, we are only concerned with the hazard that is involved to the safety of the passengers. At the moment I am not prepared to say 'yes' or 'no'. This matter is being studied. Although, even my own party, apart from the Hon. Member's party and other political parties, is putting pressure, we are studying it and we have to study.....  
(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why don't you give a privilege motion to me ?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY :** We have to study the hazard and then only I will be able to reply to this question, not at the present moment. Once we open one gate, I would like to inform the Hon. Member that I have got another representation that the second gate should also be opened.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** What about the first part of my question, Sir ? What about ring railway ? They are thinking of underground railway but the surface railway is not functioning at all.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY :** I agree and admit that we have not achieved success to that extent as we had thought about the ring railway. The question of scrapping it does not arise. We will certainly look into the improvement aspect of it and try to make it popular.

• **श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम हमारी पार्टी ने जो कहा था कि हम अण्डरग्राउण्ड रेलवे दिल्ली को देंगे, हमारी सरकार उस पर कटिबद्ध है। लेकिन अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी को शायद मालूम नहीं है, वे जरा अपने इलैक्शन मैनिफेस्टो को भी पढ़ें, उसमें भी उन्होंने कहा

है कि अण्डरग्राउण्ड रेलवे देंगे, लेकिन आज उसी का वह विरोध कर रहे हैं। इसलिए पहले वह अपना मैनिफेस्टो पढ़ें, अगर उनके पास न हो....

**MR. SPEAKER :** Are you putting question to Vajpayee Ji ?

**श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री :** मैं औचित्य की बात कर रहा हूँ, अध्यक्ष महोदय। अगर उनके पास इलैक्शन मैनिफेस्टो की कापी न हो तो मैं उनको भिजवा दूंगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप मन्त्री महोदय से सवाल पूछिये, वाजपेयी जी से नहीं।

**I won't allow him to answer the question.**

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मैंने अण्डरग्राउण्ड रेलवे का विरोध नहीं किया है। मैंने तो यह कहा है कि जो ऊपर चल रही है वही ठीक नहीं चलाई जा रही है, तो अण्डरग्राउण्ड कहां से चलाई जायेगी ?

**श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री :** वाजपेयी जी को तो हर चीज ठीक चलती हुई नजर ही नहीं आती है।

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY :** The Railway Reforms Committee feels that the way the Delhi traffic is increasing, the only way to solve their traffic problem is underground railway. Though obviously we are bent upon having the underground railway in Delhi but, as I have said, the financial involvement and some other difficulties come in the way. Shri Dhandavate is only trying to pull my legs. I have only suggested that in any old city, construction of underground railway creates difficulties. You have to take into account various dislocations that take place. I will invite Prof. Dhandavate to Calcutta. People there are facing the inconveniences

because of the underground railway we are trying to build up there.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Since he has referred to me, let me say that the underground activities in the railways should be restricted only to West Bengal and not brought to Delhi.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am against underground activities.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY :** I will remember his advice.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** It is really a surprising thing. Delhi does not require a ring railway and Calcutta requires it. We do not have a ring railway; Delhi has it. When we do not want an underground railway in Calcutta, we have it. In any case, since you have already started the project.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** He should transfer that.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** It can be. If Delhi wants it, we can transfer our underground railways. Since he has already started the work, I would very humbly suggest to the Railway Minister that, though he has stated that established cities should not have underground railways, Moscow and Japan have.....

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY :** What I said was something different.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** In London they have underground railways. All the major cities have it, for your information. Secondly, the people of Calcutta are suffering not because of the underground railways but because of the total mismanagement and delay...(Interruptions) Sir, ignorance has no limit. How do the State Government come into the picture when it is a



Central Project ? Can you cure them ? Please have some medicine for them.

MR. SPEAKER : At certain times it is stated to be bliss.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what steps are being taken to expedite the completion of the underground project. What steps are being taken to start the tunnelling of the stretch, starting from Sham Bazar to Esplanade ? What are you going to do for that ?

MR. SPEAKER : I would not allow that. You can put a separate question. At times be reasonable ; do not try to be unreasonable always.

#### Vacant Posts of Rural Doctors in Primary Health Centres

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\*64. SWAMI INDERVESH :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than five thousand posts of rural doctors are lying vacant in the various Primary Health Centres adding to the suffering of rural folk; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not filling up these vacancies and what steps are contemplated by the Government to fill up these vacancies for expanding medical care in the countryside ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समाचार पत्रों के आधार पर मुझे यह जानकारी मिली थी कि सारे देश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 1,51,34 कुल प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं, जिनमें 5,000 ऐसे हैं, जहाँ पर 5,000 डाक्टरों के स्थान खाली पड़े हुए हैं और यदि हम होम्योपैथी और आयुर्वेदिक मिला कर देखें तो 7 हजार से ज्यादा स्थान रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं। माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो अभी उत्तर दिया है, वह यह है कि ऐसा नहीं है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री जी ने जो 5,000 की संख्या है, इससे इन्कार किया है या कोई भी स्थान खाली नहीं है। वे कृपया इसको स्पष्ट करें ?

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : माननीय सदस्य में जो सवाल पूछा था, वह 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में जो रिपोर्ट आई थी, उसके मुताबिक पूछा था और वह सवाल प्राइमरी हेल्थ सैन्टर्स के बारे में पूछा गया है मगर अब वे जो इन्फार्मेशन मांग रहे हैं, वे सारे हेल्थ सैन्टर्स और डिस्पेंसरीज के बारे में मांग रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे फीगर्स आप वाद में भिजवा दीजिए।

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : नहीं, मुझे वे फीगर्स देने में एतराज नहीं है और मेरे पास वे फीगर्स हैं। देश में कुल प्राइमरी हेल्थ सैन्टर्स, एलोपैथिक डिस्पेंसरीज और आई० एस० एम० डिस्पेंसरीज जो हैं, उनमें कुल मिला कर 26,723 पोस्टेड डाक्टरों की हैं और जो वेंकेन्सीज खाली पड़ी हैं, वे सिर्फ 4,454 हैं और इतनी पोस्टेड खाली पड़ी हैं। अखबार में जो फीगर्स आई हैं, उनसे मैं सहमत नहीं

हूँ और ये जो फीगर्स हैं, यह हमने संग्रहीत कर इकट्ठे किये हैं।

**स्वामी इन्द्रवेश :** आप मान रहे हैं कि चार हजार से ज्यादा स्थान खाली पड़े हुए हैं। ये स्थान तो खाली हैं ही लेकिन जो स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं उनकी स्थिति यह है कि उनमें दवाइयाँ तो मिलना दूर रहा, पट्टी भी लोगों को अपने पास से लानी पड़ती है। मैं आपको रोहतक के नाहड़ प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र का उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ।

ये जो स्थान खाली पड़े हैं इनके सम्बन्ध में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इनको भरना नहीं चाहती है या डाक्टर गांवों में काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं? मेरी जानकारी यह है कि गांवों में काम करने में डाक्टर रुचि नहीं ले रहे हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि गांवों में जो डाक्टर काम करते हैं उनको वे सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जो शहरों में काम करने वाले डाक्टरों को हैं। जैसे मकान का किराया, रहने की सुविधा, बच्चों की शिक्षा की सुविधा, टेलिफोन आदि की सुविधा गांवों में नहीं है। इसलिए डाक्टर गांवों में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं। गांवों में पिछड़ापन है, कठिनाइयाँ हैं। क्या आप गांवों के डाक्टरों को शहरों के डाक्टरों की अपेक्षा कुछ ज्यादा सुविधाएँ देने को सोच रहे हैं या नहीं सोच रहे हैं।

**कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी :** जैसा मैंने पहले जवाब देते हुए कहा कि जब माननीय सदस्य ने प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटरों के बारे में पूछा था कि कितनी पोस्टें खाली हैं तो मैंने बताया था कि चार हजार पोस्टें सब मिला कर खाली हैं।

अगर आप प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटरों के बारे में पूछना चाहते हैं तो उनमें 7 परसेंट पोस्ट ही खाली हैं। उनमें 14,317 पोस्ट हैं जिनमें से सिर्फ 861 पोस्ट ही खाली हैं।

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि गांवों में डाक्टर जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, यह हम भी जानते हैं कि वहां कुछ सुविधाएं कम हैं, इसलिए वहां डाक्टर जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इसीलिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने एक कमेटी का अप्वाइंटमेंट किया था। उसके जो सुझाव आये थे, वे हमने राज्य सरकारों को भेजे हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य वे सुझाव चाहेंगे तो वे हम उनको देने को तैयार हैं। हमने राज्य सरकारों को कहा है कि गांवों में जहां डाक्टर नहीं मिल रहे हैं या जो नई जगहें खाली हैं उनके लिए डाक्टरों को ज्यादा सुविधाएं दी जाएं। हम यह देख रहे हैं कि राज्य सरकारों से क्या रेस्पोंस आ रहे हैं। ये पोस्टें राज्य सरकारों को फिल-अप करनी हैं और हम दिलचस्पी से देख रहे हैं कि सारी पोस्टें फिल-अप की जाएं।

**MR. SPEAKER :** This has been a constant problem, Mr. Minister. Why can't we take an undertaking from the people who are going on all the way in the Medical Institutions for medical studies to become doctors that they will be required to spend four or five or seven years in the rural areas and only then they will be allowed to become doctors. The country spends too much of an expenditure on them.

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a question of any com-



pensation on the part of the doctors or taking an undertaking from them. We have to create conditions favourable for the doctors to go to the rural areas.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why ? People are living there. They are also human-beings. That is just a suggestion.

**स्वामी इन्द्रवेश :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल है कि क्या सरकार यह सोच रही है कि गांवों में जो डाक्टर काम कर रहे हैं, कठिनाइयों के बीच में काम कर रहे हैं...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपका दूसरा सवाल भी हो गया ।

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :** Sir, in view of the attitude of the doctors who are reluctant to go to the interior areas of India, will the Government consider starting a special course for the Nurses in the Medical Colleges to give them training and send them to the interior areas ? In the Soviet Union and in other countries this is working very well. Nurses are given training in the Medical Colleges for four or five years and simultaneously they are working. And in the Medical Colleges also expenses on education will come down. This will have a very marvellous effect. Our Nurses will go to the interior parts of India and will work well. Will the Government chalk out such a scheme ?

**KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :** It is a good suggestion. So far as the nurses are concerned, we are taking care of the population through our NCH programmes and our ANMs are posted in almost all the villages. It is a good suggestion.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Provision of Wireless sets for Patrol Men

\*65. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR :**

**SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a rail accident was prevented due to timely detection of removal of a fishplate on Bhatinda-Suratgarh Section of Northern Railway as reported in 'Times of India' dated 25th January, 1984;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether the patrol men have been provided necessary wireless equipment for the job ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) :** (a) and (b) On 22.1.1984 at 03.35 hrs. night patrol men informed the Station Master and Government Railway Police, Mandi Dabwali station that 2 fishplates, four fish bolts and all keys from a rail joint on the track between Dhaban and Bringkhera Stations next to Mandi Dabwali, had been removed.

(c) No, Sir.

### Causes of fire in Bogie of 143 Dn Kalinga Express

\*66. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :**  
**SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of passengers were killed and injured when a first class bogie of the Delhi-bound 143 Down Kalinga Express train caught fire at

New Katni Station Junction on 1st February, 1984;

(b) if so, number of persons killed and injured;

(c) what were the causes of this incident;

(d) whether any inquiry has since been conducted; and

(e) if so, what are the details of the inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the accident involving fire in a First Class Coach of 143 Dn. Kalinga Express on 31.1.1984 at New Katni Junction Station, 6 person were killed and 6 sustained injuries.

(c) to (e) Statutory Inquiry into this accident by the Commissioner of Railway safety, Central Circle is in progress.

#### Progress in Sri Lanka Talks

\*67. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :  
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in Sri Lanka talks in solving that country's ethnic problem; and

(b) the role played by India in recent weeks for helping Sri Lanka in the solution of that problem ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The All Parties Conference called by the Shri Lankan President to promote national harmony and to find a durable solution to the ethnic problem met in Colombo from January 10th to January 25th, 1984. The Conference decided by consensus on 25th January

to set up two committees to continue studying this question. These committees met on February 6th and again on February 21st and 22nd. The committees have adjourned in order to permit informal consultations. The committees will reconvene on March 13th and are expected to sit for six days.

(b) India has made available her good offices to Sri Lanka for facilitating a lasting solution to the ethnic problem in that country. The proposals which have emerged as a result of the discussions which the Prime Minister's Special Envoy had over the last several months with the Sri Lankan President and separately with the T. U. L. F. leaders are among those being considered by the All Parties Conference.

#### दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा विश्व- विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के नियमों का उल्लंघन

\*68. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के नियमों का उल्लंघन किये जाने के मामले सरकार की जानकारी में आये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों की राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं । तथापि, केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कार्य-

करण की जांच करने के लिए विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त की गई समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह बताया है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय एकमात्र केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है जिसने विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में लेक्चररों की भर्ती के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा परिचालित मार्गदर्शी रूप-रेखाओं का अनुपालन नहीं किया।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने हाल ही में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 26 (1)(ड) के अन्तर्गत विनियम बनाए हैं जिनमें उन अर्हताओं को परिभाषित किया गया है जो सामान्यतः विश्वविद्यालय/कालेज के शिक्षण स्टाफ में नियुक्ति के लिए किसी व्यक्ति के पास होनी अपेक्षित हैं। इन विनियमों में अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है और सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के ध्यान में ला दिया गया है। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने इन विनियमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अर्हताओं की समीक्षा करने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी है।

#### Running of Kitchens in Zonal Railways

\*69. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a new organisation to run the seven base kitchens of zonal railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the quality of food being served on long distance trains;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY): (a) and (b) A decision to set up Catering Corporation to manage the catering service on the Railways has been taken. As this will take sometime to have such a Corporation functioning, a Central Catering Service Organisation has been set up to take over the management of Mobile Catering Units on 14 pairs of trains originating from or touching New Delhi and 7 Base Kitchens supplying food to these trains.

(c) Railways are constantly striving to improve the quality of food and ensure its regular supply in all long distance Mail/Express trains. Steps taken in this direction include preparation of meals under hygienic conditions at Base Kitchens equipped with modern gadgets under close supervision of senior Catering Officials; intensive checks of Mobile Catering Units and Base Kitchens; procurement of food ingredients through standard sources; and training of Catering staff.

#### Multi-Drug Therapy for Leprosy Patients

\*70 SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether multi-drug therapy has been evolved to reduce the treatment period of leprosy patients;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the areas/districts covered by the multi-drug therapy; and

(d) amount sanctioned for leprosy-cure projects by the Centre for the current year and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d) As a result of the introduction of multi-drug therapy the period of treatment has been reduced in multi-bacillary cases to

minimum two years and in pauci-bacillary cases to six months.

The multi-drug regimen projects have been started in six districts viz;

1. Wardha (Maharashtra)
2. Purulia (West Bengal)
3. Vizianagaram (Andhra Pradesh)
4. Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh)
5. North Arcot (Tamil Nadu)
6. Ganjam (Orissa)

For National Leprosy Eradication Programme a sum of Rs. 11 crores has been provided by the Government during the year 1983-84.

#### Funds for Development of Music

\*71. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will Minister of the EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a feeling of dejection among the music lovers in the country for lack of special planning and allocation of funds for the development of music;

(b) whether it is also a fact that modern and sophisticated equipment are not available and most of the Universities have no music departments; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed by Government for the preservation and enhancement of the glorious heritage of music in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) Government is providing encouragement and assistance to individuals and institutions for the preservation, development and popularisation of our heritage in performing arts in-

cluding music. Besides, schemes of scholarships and fellowships have been instituted for growth and development of talents in different cultural fields including music.

41 universities in the country have departments of Fine Arts of which 25 are offering courses in music. Besides about 40 colleges in the country offer courses in music. The University Grants Commission is providing financial assistance to the university departments for their development including purchase of modern and sophisticated instruments.

#### Jammu-Udhampur Railway Line

\*72. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred and mileage of track laid so far on proposed Jammu-Udhampur railway line; and

(b) when is this railway line expected to be completed and at what cost ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU DHURY) : (a) The expected expenditure upto the end of 31.3.1984 would be about Rs. 3 crores. No track has been laid so far, but earth work and bridges are in progress in the first 11 Kms. stretch from Jammu.

(b) No target date for completion of this work has been fixed. The anticipated cost of this project is Rs. 70 crores.

#### रेलवे के संचालन में कम्प्यूटर का उपयोग

\*73. श्री हरीश रावत :  
श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के संचालन में कम्प्यूटर के उपयोग के लिए कोई वार्षिक लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय कितने प्रतिशत रेलवे संचालन कार्य में कम्प्यूटर का उपयोग किया जा रहा है और भविष्य में प्रति वर्ष कितना कार्य कम्प्यूटरों की सहायता से किये जाने का विचार है ;

(ग) किन-किन देशों की कम्पनियां रेलवे में कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली की स्थापना में कार्य कर रही हैं ;

(घ) क्या उनमें से कोई बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनी है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) रेल परिचालन में संगणकों का इस्तेमाल करने हेतु कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर मौजूदा संगणकों का इस्तेमाल अधिकांशतः लेखा, वेतन पत्रक, वस्तुसूची प्रबन्ध आदि जैसे परम्परागत उपयोग क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े तैयार करने के लिए किया जाता है तथा कुछ सीमा तक परिचालनिक सांख्यिकी पत्रिकाएं संकलित करने के लिए भी किया जाता है। रेलवे बोर्ड में स्थापित संगणक से माल डिब्बों तथा कोचिंग स्टॉक की अदला-बदली, माल डिब्बों तथा सवारी डिब्बों की गणना, माल डिब्बा किराया प्रभावों तथा सांख्यिकी आंकड़ों के संकलन जैसे परिचालनिक सूचना प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी कार्य लिये जा रहे हैं।

ये सभी संगणक सातवें दशक के उत्तरार्ध में स्थापित किये गये थे और ये केवल ऐतिहासिक आंकड़ों के बैच प्रोसेसिंग के लिए सक्षम हैं। इन संगणकों का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग हो रहा है। दो दशकों तक गहन उपयोग करने के बाद अब इनके बदलाव के सम्बन्ध में प्रक्रिया जारी है।

अब भाड़ा संचालन तथा यात्री सीट आरक्षणों के क्षेत्रों में आन लाइन/रियल-टाइम संगणकीकृत सूचना तथा नियंत्रण प्रणालियों का विकास करने तथा कार्यान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है। माल भाड़ा-संचालन प्रणाली के लिए सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली ब्रिटिश रेल और कनेडियन नेशनल रेलवेज से सम्बद्ध परामर्शदाता संगठनों से साफ्टवेयर की सप्लाई तथा केन्द्रीय प्रणाली के विकास तथा कार्यान्वयन के लिए परामर्श सहायता के सम्बन्ध में निविदाएं आमंत्रित की गयी हैं। चूंकि यह व्यापक रियल-टाइम प्रणाली होगी और इसके लिए संचार अवसंरचना के लिए पर्याप्त उन्नयन की आवश्यकता है और इसका भारतीय रेलों की समूची बड़ी लाइन प्रणाली पर विस्तार किया जायेगा, इसलिए इसका कार्यान्वयन ऐसे चरणबद्ध आधार पर किया जायेगा कि परियोजना लगभग 10 वर्ष के भीतर पूरी हो जाए। इस प्रणाली के लिए अपेक्षित संगणक हार्डवेयर का आयात करना होगा, लेकिन परामर्शदाताओं की सहायता से परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर लिए जाने के बाद ही विशिष्टियों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा। इसमें एक वर्ष का समय लग जाने की सम्भावना है।

जहां तक यात्री सीट आरक्षण प्रणाली का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली क्षेत्र में आरक्षणों

के लिए पायलेट योजना शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रणाली के विकास तथा कार्यान्वयन के लिए भारत सरकार के उप-क्रम कम्प्यूटर मैटिनेन्स कारपोरेशन के साथ बातचीत अन्तिम दौर में हैं। इसके लिए भी निकट भविष्य में संगणक हार्डवेयर का आयात करना अपेक्षित होगा। इस प्रकार के आयात को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विभाग के साथ परामर्श करके अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा। इस प्रणाली को लगभग दो वर्षों में कार्यान्वित करने की मंशा है।

संगणकीकृत माल-भाड़ा संचालन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली के लिए चयन क्रमशः ब्रिटिश रेल तथा कनेडियन नेशनल रेलवे आफ यू०के० तथा कनाडा के परामर्श संगठनों में से किया जायेगा।

(घ) और (ङ) परियोजना रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप दे दिए जाने तथा खरीद प्रबन्ध की प्रक्रिया के पश्चात ही, कम्पनियों के नाम और यह कि वे बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां आदि हैं कि नहीं, जात हो सकेगा।

### स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को सुविधाएं

\*74. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को सुविधाओं के बारे में 16 नवम्बर, 1983 को लोक सभा में गृह मन्त्री द्वारा तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 22 का उत्तर देते समय प्रधान मन्त्री ने हस्तक्षेप करते हुए इस बात पर जोर दिया था कि स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को उनके जीवनकाल में एक बार भारत भ्रमण करने हेतु निःशुल्क रेल

पास जारी किए जाने के मामले पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रेल प्रशासन ने इस बीच मामले पर विचार कर कोई निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) प्रत्येक स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी से अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर उनको और उनकी पत्नी/पति को या पत्नी/पति न होने की स्थिति में उनके साथ जाने वाले एक परिचर को उनके निवास स्थान से किसी भी ऐसे स्थान तक, जहां वे जाना चाहे, और वापसी के लिए जीवन में एक बार एक सैट मानार्थ बेंक पास जारी किया जाएगा।

### Expulsion of Indian Airlines Officials from Lahore

\*75. SHRI DHARAM DASS  
SHASTRI :  
SHRI LAKSHMAN  
MALLICK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enquired from Pakistan Government about the termination of the visas of two Indian Airline's officials in Lahore;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) what further steps government have contemplated in this regard; and

(d) by when the same will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d) The Pakistan authorities cancelled the visas of Shri Naresh Chand and Shri R. J. Gupta of the Indian Airlines office in Lahore and asked them to leave Pakistan on the ground of their alleged complicity in the departure of the two Indian servants of an officer of the Indian Embassy in Islamabad. The two Indian Airlines officials returned to New Delhi on 6th February, 1984. The allegations were baseless and were rejected. A protest was lodged with the Pakistan Government. No further steps are contemplated in this regard.

**Conditions put Forward by USA for Supply of Spare Parts for Tarapur Plant**

\*76. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States has told India that it would be able to consider its request for supply of spare parts to Tarapur Plant only if an assurance is given that India would not go in for another Pokhran-type nuclear explosion;

(b) if so, whether India is insisting on its fulfilling the obligation under the Indo-US Treaty on Tarapur Plant to supply spare parts;

(c) if so, is it also a fact that during US Secretary of State's visit to India it was agreed that India may scout for spare parts in other countries and seek US help only for items not available elsewhere;

(d) if so, whether India has accepted the condition proposed by the USA; and

(e) if so, whether any final decision in this regard has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (e) The United States is contractually obliged by the 1963 Indo-US agreement to allow the export of equipment including spare parts from the United States for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. During his visit to India, the US Secretary of State had given an assurance that the spare parts not available from other sources would be supplied by the United States. The Government of India have recently handed over to the US Government a list of spare parts required for Tarapur. It is the Government's expectation that the United States would live up to the obligations which it had earlier accepted.

The Government are aware of press reports in the United States that India is preparing for another PNE. These reports have also been brought to the Government's attention by US authorities. It has been made abundantly clear to the US Government that such reports are baseless, mischievous and motivated. The position of the Government of India that its policy on the PNE is in no way connected with a question of spare parts for Tarapur has been reiterated on a number of occasions to the US Government.

**U.K.'s Decision to Reduce Commonwealth Medical Doctors**

77. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. K. proposes to reduce the number of Commonwealth medical doctors, mostly Indians, from taking up jobs in that country;

(b) if so, the number of such doctors from India who are unemployed and are out of work in U.K.; and

(c) the steps to be taken to find jobs for them ?



**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** (a) Pursuant to legislation enacted by the British Parliament in 1978, all unregistered and newly-arrived foreign doctors in the UK—with effect from February 1979—were required to obtain what was termed 'limited registration' for a period of five years. The legislation was geared to regulating the flow and minimum qualifications of foreign medical personnel at a time of increasing availability of qualified British doctors. Only those Commonwealth citizens who were in U.K. prior to 1.1.1973 would have the right of permanent stay. As a consequence of this, those Indian doctors in UK who obtained temporary registration in February 1979 may have to leave UK—if they do not have the right of permanent stay—after the expiry of the five-year period in February 1984, unless in the meanwhile they have obtained higher qualifications (MRCP, FRCS) which would entitle them to full registration.

(b) The first batch of foreign doctors who were granted 'limited registration' in Feb. '79 numbered some 1400, of whom around 500 are Indian citizens. Some of the Indians so registered would have obtained full registration following their obtaining higher qualifications. It is, however, not possible to give any precise figure of the number of such Indian doctors whose 'limited registration' expired in February 1984 and who are not permitted to practice thereafter as they had failed to obtain the stipulated higher qualifications.

(c) The Overseas Doctors' Association of the UK to which most of the Indian/Indian origin doctors are affiliated is seized of the problem. As the matter concerns the implementation of British Medical Act, 1978, the Government of India is not, at the moment, in a position to take any action in the matter. Indian doctors have, by all accounts, rendered signal service to the N.H.S. over the years, and Government is hopeful that the U.K. with whom we have very cordial relations, will deal

with this domestic problem with all sympathy and consideration.

### **U.S. Withdrawal from UNESCO and Formation of a Parallel Body**

\*78. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USA has decided to withdraw from United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation Membership by the end of 1984 on the ground that United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation has trespassed its competence by being involved in new International economic order, new world communication and information order and in education for disarmament and peace and against racial discrimination;

(b) is it a fact that USA plans for a parallel body with headquarter in Washington under the name and style of national foundation for democracy to promote understanding with free institutions of the world; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India and non-aligned movement?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** (a) The U.S. Government have given notice of withdrawal from UNESCO with effect from 31st December 1984, but have not yet withdrawn from the Organisation. In a statement issued on the 29th December 1983, the U.S. State Department claimed that UNESCO has "extraneously politicized virtually every subject", "exhibited hostility towards the basic institutions of a free society, especially a free market and a free press", and "demonstrated unrestrained budgetary expansion". U.S. has also expressed dissatisfaction with the New World Information and Communications Order which, it is alleged, directly threatens the principle of free exchange of information and a



free press. The United States Government have also alleged that UNESCO has strayed far from its founding principles by promoting collective rights rather than individual human rights and by permitting manipulation of disarmament and peace themes in its technical fields.

(b) President Reagan inaugurated the National Endowment for Democracy on 16th December 1983. The U.S. Secretary of State, in his letter dated 28th December, 1983 to the Director General of UNESCO, said: "We are convinced that we can develop other means of cooperation in education, science, culture and communication, which will more clearly embody the principles to which we subscribed in UNESCO many years ago."

(c) Government are saddened by this news and hope very much that the U.S. Government will find it possible to review their reported decision.

The Meeting of the Non-aligned Ministers of Information in Jakarta in January 1984 adopted a Declaration which, *inter alia*, reads as follows: "The Ministers expressed their regret at the efforts to erode the universality of and denigrate the United Nations system, UNESCO in particular. This is against the interests and rights of the Movement of Non-aligned and developing countries. In this regard, the Ministers expressed their confidence in UNESCO, its Director-General and the Secretariat".

Another resolution adopted by the Non-aligned Ministers of Information expresses its solidarity with UNESCO and rejects firmly threats and pressures directed against the Organization; affirms the need to uphold the universal character of UNESCO; and expresses full support for the confidence of UNESCO's Director General under whose direction action programmes have been drawn up in full compliance with the mandate given by the organization's

Member States. The plenary of the Non-aligned countries meeting at the U.N. Headquarters on the 17th February, 1984 took note of and reaffirmed the resolution as well as the paragraph concerning UNESCO in the Declaration adopted by the Non-aligned Information Ministers in Jakarta in January 1984 in support of the role of UNESCO.

### केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के संबंध में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की पुनरीक्षा समिति की रिपोर्ट

\*79. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :  
क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के  
बारे में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की  
पुनरीक्षा समिति की रिपोर्ट को लेकर हाल  
में अध्यापकों और छात्रों में भारी असंतोष  
व्याप्त था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रिपोर्ट में  
विश्वविद्यालय की स्वायत्तता पर चोट  
की गयी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त रिपोर्ट के  
खिलाफ हुए विरोध पर सरकार की क्या  
प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज  
कल्याण मन्त्रालयों की राज्य मन्त्री  
(श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) केन्द्रीय  
विश्वविद्यालयों से सम्बन्धित विश्वविद्यालय  
अनुदान आयोग समीक्षा समिति की रिपोर्ट  
में निहित सिफारिशों पर विभिन्न वर्गों  
द्वारा भिन्न-भिन्न विचार व्यक्त किये गये  
हैं। दिल्ली और जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्व-  
विद्यालयों के कुछ छात्रों और कर्मचारियों

ने 2 फरवरी, 1984 को समिति की सिफारिशों के विरुद्ध विरोध प्रगट करते हुए प्रदर्शन किया।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार ने अभी रिपोर्ट की जांच करनी है और सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में दृष्टिकोण अपनाना है।

### **Ban on Routine X-ray Examination of Chest**

\*80. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that routine X-ray examinations of the chest are done as a part of pre-employment health check up in professional colleges, ante-natal examination on admission to hospitals pre-anaesthesia check-up and for tuberculosis screening programme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such routine X-rays of the chest were banned in the United States on the recommendations of the American College of Radiology more than a year ago;

(c) whether it is also a fact that report of World Health Organisation scientific group is also not in favour of such routine chest X-ray; and

(d) if so, whether Government of India also propose to stop routine radiological examination of the chest of individuals who have no symptoms or background indicating to warrant it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) There are no details available regarding routine X-ray examinations of the chest as a pre-employment health check-up in professional colleges. As regards ante-natal examinations on admission to hospitals, no routine X-ray examination of the patient is undertaken. As regards pre-

anaesthesia check-up routine X-ray examination is undertaken only if it is required as a result of signs or symptoms pertaining to chest. However for Tuberculosis screening programme, mass miniature X-ray examination is one of the essential ingredients of the National Tuberculosis Programme.

It is a fact that routine X-rays of the chest are banned in the United States of America. However, the World Health Organisation recommends the use of X-ray examination for diagnosis of tuberculosis in developing countries like India with high prevalence and incidence of tuberculosis and other chest ailments.

**‘चोगम’ के लिए तदर्थ आधार पर  
नियुक्त किए गए चतुर्थ श्रेणी  
के कर्मचारियों को नियमित  
किया जाना**

692. श्री एन०ई० होरो : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) “चोगम सैल” के लिए दिहाड़ी पर या तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किए गए राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित (चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को मिला कर) कर्मचारियों की संख्या तथा व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों सहित दिहाड़ी और तदर्थ आधार पर श्रेणी-वार कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति किस नियम के आधार पर की गई तथा इस प्रकार नियुक्त किए गए श्रेणी-वार कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किए गये चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कुछ कर्मचारियों को अभी तक नियमित नहीं किया गया है और मामले को लम्बा किया जा रहा है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किए गए चतुर्थ श्रेणी के इन कर्मचारियों को नियमित करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) चोगम सैल के लिए कोई भी राजपत्रित अधिकारी तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त नहीं किया गया था । लेकिन निम्नलिखित वर्गों के अराजपत्रित अधिकारियों को चोगम सैल के संस्वीकृत पदों पर दो महीने से पन्द्रह महीने तक की विशिष्ट अवधि के लिए तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया था :

स्टेनो टाइपिस्ट/क्लर्क — 25

चपरासी — 9

इसके अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित वर्गों के स्थानीय व्यावसायिक कर्मचारियों को भी राष्ट्रमंडल शासनाध्यक्षों की बैठक के दौरान दैनिक व्यावसायिक प्रभार के आधार पर कुछ निश्चित दिनों के लिए नियुक्त किया गया था :

(1) कार्यकारी सचिव — 9

(2) दस्तावेज वितरक — 30

(3) प्रूफ रीडर — 5

(4) प्रोटोकॉल अधिकारी/  
प्रोटोकॉल सम्पर्क  
अधिकारी — 16

(5) प्रोटोकॉल सहायक — 225

(6) राज्याध्यक्षों/मंत्रियों

की पत्नियों के लिए  
अनुरक्षक महिलाएं — 20

(7) पुस्तकालय सहायक — 1

(ख) उपर्युक्त गैर-सरकारी और व्यावसायिक कर्मचारियों का चयन बहुत से आवेदकों में से किया गया था और इस चयन का आधार था : उनमें दायित्व-भावना, कार्य-विशेष के लिए उनकी उपयुक्तता और जहां आवश्यक हो, सम्मेलन कार्य के सम्बन्ध में उनका अनुभव ।

(ग) से (ङ) चोगम सचिवालय के लिए ये पद एक सीमित अवधि के लिए सम्मेलन सम्बन्धी कार्य के निमित्त संस्वीकृत किए गए थे । चूंकि चोगम सैल अब धीरे-धीरे क्रमिक रूप से खत्म किया जा रहा है, इसलिए तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किसी व्यक्ति को नियमित करने का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

#### Colour Adulteration in Food

693. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alarming situation arising from colour adulteration in foods as appeared in the Economic Times dated the 28th January, 1984 and if so, corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken to streamline the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act enacted by the Centre;

(b) whether Government are also aware of failure to protect public health due to poor functioning of Prevention of Food Adulteration in respect of fluid milk, Babyfoods,

Skimmed milk and whole milk powder in the country; and

(c) whether Government will bring out facts of total food samples collected, analysed, found sub-standard, prosecutions launched and convictions secured during last 3 years State-wise in respect of each of the food items tested ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes. Govt. has seen the news items

appeared in the Economic Times dated 28.1.84.

The State Govts. have been requested time and again for proper and effective implementation of the PFA Act in the country.

(b) and (c) Statement-I giving total number of samples of milk and milk product analysed and found adulterated state-wise for the year 1980, 1981 and 1982 as available is attached. Statement-II giving number of prosecutions launched and convictions secured during 1980, 1981 and 1982 State-wise is attached.

## Statement-I

Name of the State/UTs.	Milk samples		Milk products samples			
	Analysed / Adulterated		Analysed / Adulterated			
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	491/245	397/180	511/263	208/27	283/70	341/91
2. Assam	21/19	30/20	20/17	52/8	81/35	56/16
3. Bihar	*	38/31	47/21	*	26/11	40/19
4. Gujarat	2192/383	1802/497	2297/544	710/63	391/59	586/12
5. Jammu & Kashmir	1020/423	1643/622	66/36 59/35	287/45	265/51	32/4 —
6. Haryana	191/113	291/180	1375/336	58/4	81/24	299/73
7. Himachal Pradesh	368/201	136/53	236/109	78/31	45/5	80/8
8. Karnataka	903/558	1608/646	871/528	95/40	107/19	95/34
9. Kerala	670/254	613/241	495/150	228/55	209/46	165/35
10. Madhya Pradesh	3771/1436	3671/1703	2506/1384	376/103	446/135	508/131
11. Maharashtra	1141/264	1254/348	1276/306	509/51	641/113	700/85
12. Manipur	—	*	1/1	—	*	—
13. Meghalaya	48/38	17/17	—	—	7/3	—
14. Nagaland	—	*	—	—	*	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Orissa	*	29/17	26/16	*	9/6	16/10
16. Punjab	586/199	658/253	631/227	409/55	385/72	501/82
17. Rajasthan	338/202	408/271	426/300	72/33	79/28	69/19
18. Sikkim	**	**	—	**	**	—
19. Tamilnadu	4151/1438	4013/1431	3422/1189	191/52	241/66	223/98
20. Tripura	41/28	27/14	13/9	8/4	10/2	10/3
21. U.P.	6413/2440	6723/2812	4838/1859	2446/187	2884/212	2385/193
22. W.B.	134/82	104/62	84/50	141/40	123/35	109/38
23. A & N Island	5/—	*	—	—	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	**	**	**	**	**	**
25. Chandigarh	91/35	58/16	73/27	29/3	5/—	7/1
26. Dadar and N. H.	5/2	2/2	6/1	—	—	—
27. Delhi	59/1	44/6	203/46	163/16	319/29	119/8
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	11/7	5/5	4/—	7/3	2/2	—
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Pondicherry	96/24	*	*	3/1	*	*

'—' indicates "nil" figure.

'\*' indicates not available.

'\*\*' indicates Act not in force

## Statement-II

Name of the State/UTs	Prosecution launched			No. of conviction		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. A. P.	438	351	625	131	86	56
2. Assam	93	159	143	—	1	—
3. Bihar	*	*	*	*	*	*
4. Gujarat	564	764	679	355	178	75
5. Haryana	727	926	736	416	527	651
6. H. P.	394	*	260	286	*	82
7. J. & K.	842	208	122+128	370	36	16+7
8. Karnataka	863	279	693	71	14	17
9. Kerala	466	467	406	143	151	84
10. M. P.	3026	3536	2464	910	745	509
11. Maharashtra	594	605	572	193	155	125
12. Manipur	—	*	5	—	—	—
13. Meghalaya	53	32	—	6	14	—
14. Nagaland	—	*	—	—	—	—
15. Orissa	*	187	165	*	32	32

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. Punjab		730	599	551	178	151	164
17. Rajasthan		741	504	587	549	438	300
18. Sikkim		**	**	—	**	**	—
19. Tamil Nadu		1850	1933	1502	725	681	521
20. Tripura		91	84	73	—	2	—
21. U. P.		4941	4992	4670	821	1334	853
22. W. B.		254	625	312	106	122	49
23. A & N Island		—	*	—	—	*	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh		**	**	**	**	**	**
25. Chandigarh		172	22	53	84	45	80
26. D & N Haveli		5	4	3	—	—	—
27. Delhi		152	120	257	17	24	17
28. Goa, Daman & Diu		6	4	—	7	3	—
29. Lakshadweep		—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pondicherry		39	*	*	12	*	*
31. Mizoram		—	—	—	—	—	—

(—) indicates "nil" figure.

(\*) indicates figures not available.

(\*\*) indicates Act not in force.



**Improvement of the National Highway Passing through Koraput District in Orissa**

694. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in effecting improvement in the National Highway passing through Koraput District in Orissa;

(b) whether any plan has been drawn up to make further improvements in the National Highway passing through the backward tribal area during 1984-85;

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the capital outlay involved therein;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) The only National Highway passing through the District of Koraput in Orissa is National Highway No. 43. During the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) a provision of Rs. 186.93 lakhs has been made for improvement and widening of this National Highway. Against the above provision Seventeen works costing Rs. 102.46 lakhs have already been sanctioned. Out of these Seven works have already been completed and the remaining are in progress.

(d) Does not arise.

**Use of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Against Diseases**

695. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Nuclear magnetic resonance can now be used as a potential weapon against diseases, besides analysing structure and behaviour of large molecules ;

(b) whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The role of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) as therapeutic tool against diseases, has not been indicated. However, its application as a diagnostic tool has been demonstrated particularly for determining the molecular structure of chemical samples, biochemistry of intact organs and for imaging of various parts of human body. Much research work is required to determine the role of this new methodology in the clinical practice of medicine.

(a) No such study has been conducted by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

**Developmental Grants to Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas of Barha**

696. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have been approached for developmental grants to Harijan Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Barha and Balika Sanskrit Uchcha Vidyalaya Barha ;

(b) if so, steps taken thereon ; and

(c) which are the Sanskrit Vidyalayas and Mahavidyalayas in Bihar which have been given developmental grants and how many of them are Balika or Harijan Vidyalayas or Mahavidyalayas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Direct application for grants

was received from Harijan Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Barha and the State Government was requested to forward it with specific recommendations. Though no response has been received from the State Government, the application has been placed before the Grants Committee as a special case and grants are being released according to the recommendations of the Committee. Regarding Balika Sanskrit

Uchcha Vidyalaya, Barha no application has been received either directly or through the State Government.

(c) A list of Sanskrit Vidyalayas and Mahavidyalayas in Bihar which have been given developmental grants for 1982-83 may be seen at Statement. It has not yet been possible to identify Balika or Harijan Vidyalayas/Mahavidyalayas among them.

### Statement

#### BIHAR :

Name of the Institution	Purpose of grant	Amount
1	2	3
1. The Principal, Saraswati Uch Vidyalaya Begusarai (Bihar).	Building constructinn Ist instalment.	Rs. 25000
2. The Secretary, Sanskrit Uch Vidyalaya, Dumaria Khurd PO :, Via-Naya Gaon, Dt. Khagaria (Bihar).	Salary of one teacher	Rs. 1000
3. The Mukhyadhisthata, Gurukul Mahavidyalaya Vaidyanathdham, Santhal Parganas (Bihar).	S/ships to 60 students	Rs. 27000
4. The Kulpati, Bihar Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Sheikhpura, Patna-14.	S/ships to 24 students @Rs. 50/- p.m. for 10 months	Rs. 9000
5. The Mantri, Pt. Taracharan Jha Sanskrit Uch Vidyalaya, Rajpur, Post Rajpur (Bhagalpur) (Bihar).	1. Furniture 2. Library Books	Rs. 1000 Rs. 1000 <hr/> Rs. 2000
6. The Principal, Rajkumari Ganesh Sharma Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Kalhanta Patori: PO : Patori Basant, via—Laheria Sarai, Dt. Darbhanga (Bihar).	1. 8/ships to 5 students @Rs. 50/- p.m. for 10 months. 2. Library Books	Rs. 1875  <hr/> Rs. 2000 <hr/> Rs. 3875

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7. The Pradhanacharya,  
Shyam Charan Ved Vidyapeeth  
Madhusudan Nagar, Vonsi,  
Bhagalpur-813104  
(Bihar).

Salary of one Samved teacher @ Rs. 600/- p.m. Rs. 5400

8. The Secretary,  
Kalyani Mithla Sanskrit  
Mahavidyalaya, Vill. & PO :  
Deep, Distt. Madhubani  
(Bihar).

Salary of two teachers @ Rs. 1000/- p.m. Rs. 1800

### खुरई रेलवे स्टेशन पर सुधार कार्य

697. श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार :  
क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सागर (मध्य प्रदेश) में खुरई रेलवे स्टेशन पर गत वर्ष के दौरान कुछ सुधार कार्य किए गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किये गये सुधार कार्यों का व्यौरा क्या है और क्या कुछ सुधार कार्य अभी भी किये जाने हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक किये जायेंगे ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) 1983 में खुरई स्टेशन को सामान्य रूप से सज्जित किया गया है, पहले दर्जे के प्रती-क्षालय से संलग्न शौचालय को फ्लश टाइप के शौचालय के रूप में बदल दिया गया है तथा प्लेटफार्म फर्श और परिचलन क्षेत्र की मरम्मत भी की गई है। स्टेशन और कालोनी में पानी की सप्लाई करने के लिए गहरे नलकूप की व्यवस्था करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) फिलहाल, गहरे नलकूप की व्यवस्था करने की कोई लक्ष्य-तिथि निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है क्योंकि कार्य का निष्पादन तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता पर निर्भर करेगा। गहरे नलकूप की व्यावहारिकता निर्धारित करने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है।

### दिल्ली-शामली मार्ग पर शटल रेल-गाड़ी आरम्भ करना

698. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का दिल्ली-शामली मार्ग पर एक शटल रेलगाड़ी चलाने और दिल्ली-शामली-सहारनपुर मार्ग पर एक्स-प्रेस रेलगाड़ी चलाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये रेलगाड़ियां कब तक आरम्भ कर दी जायेंगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) दिल्ली, शामली और सहारनपुर में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की कमी, प्रस्तावित

मार्ग में अपर्याप्त लाइन क्षमता तथा उत्तर रेलवे में सवारी डिब्बों और रेल इंजनों की कमी के कारण इस समय न तो दिल्ली और शामली के बीच एक शटल गाड़ी चलाने और न ही दिल्ली-शामली-सहारन-पुर खण्ड पर एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है।

#### Steps to Augment Education Among Women

699. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that women are lagging behind men in literacy in India and particularly in rural areas ;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to educate women in the country ;

(c) whether any voluntary organisations have been engaged in this field ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the help rendered by Government to these organisations and how far they are successful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEELA KAUL) : (a) and (b) It is a fact that women are lagging behind men in literacy in India and particularly in rural areas. In the context of achieving Universalisation of Elementary Education by 1990, the following measures are being taken to reduce drop-out rates and promote increased enrolment of children in the elementary age-group :

- (i) Appointment of women teachers in rural areas ;
- (ii) Efforts to offer context-oriented education which is relevant to the needs, life situations, and environment of the

children living in diverse areas of the country ;

- (iii) Setting up of School Committees for primary and middle schools particularly in rural and backward areas ;
- (iv) Assistance to 9 educationally backward States for running non-formal education Centres on 50 : 50 sharing basis in general and 90 : 10 in the case of exclusive girls centres ;
- (v) Assistance for appointment and training of women teachers for primary schools in 9 educationally backward States and on 80 : 20 sharing basis ; and
- (vi) Introduction of a Scheme of Incentives/Awards to States/ U.Ts to give recognition for excellence in performance for the spread of girls education.

In the field of Adult Education, the following steps have been taken to educate women in the country :—

- (i) Emphasis is being laid on the coverage of target groups including women under the Government Projects ;
- (ii) The State Government have been asked to accord high priority to the coverage of Districts particularly those which have literacy rate less than 20%. In the allotment of Projects to Voluntary Organisations, more coverage of women is ensured ;
- (iii) The Government has also introduced an Award Scheme to give awards to the five best women centres in each districts throughout the country, one district in each State and State level awards to best four States.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Assistance to 40 voluntary organisations in 9 educationally backward States is being given on 100 per cent basis for running non-formal education centres for both boys and girls. No detailed evaluation has so far been made about the success achieved by these organisations.

Voluntary Organisations are also given grants to cover 75% of administrative costs and 100% of programme costs under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education for undertaking Projects of Functional Literacy and Post-literacy etc. Presently, 388 Voluntary Organisations from 16 States/Union Territories have been given financial assistance to undertake this work.

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना

औषधालयों में चौकीदार और

उनकी ड्यूटी का समय

700. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में राज्यवार केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के कितने औषधालय हैं और प्रत्येक औषधालय में कितने चौकीदार हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों में

चौकीदारों को लगातार 12 घंटे कार्य पर लगाया जाता है और इसके बदले में न उन्हें पूरी छुट्टी दी जाती है और न ही समयोपरि भत्ता दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार चौकीदारों के कार्य के घण्टों को एक दिन में 8 घण्टे तक सीमित करना सुनिश्चित करेगी और चौकीदारों द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 8 घण्टे से अधिक अतिरिक्त ड्यूटी के घण्टों के बदले में उन्हें समयोपरिभत्ते की अदायगी करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय

में उप मन्त्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों की राज्यवार संख्या विवरण में दी गई है।

एक चौकीदार प्रत्येक औषधालय में तैनात किया गया है तथा प्रत्येक छः औषधालयों के लिए एक रिलिविंग चौकीदार दिया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) जी हाँ। वैसे, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों के चौकीदारों को सप्ताह में एक दिन की छुट्टी दी जाती है। फिलहाल वर्तमान प्रबन्ध को बदलने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

विवरण

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के संगठन के अन्तर्गत — राज्यवार

राज्य	औषधालयों की संख्या
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	11
2. बिहार	5
3. गुजरात	3
4. कर्नाटक	7
5. महाराष्ट्र	39
6. राजस्थान	4
7. तमिलनाडु	11
8. उत्तर प्रदेश	22
9. पश्चिम बंगाल	14
10. दिल्ली	86

**Women in Distress and Shelter  
Houses for them State-wise**

701. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of Women in distress due to dowry and other family reasons as at present in each State and Union Territory ;

(b) names of places where the present temporary Shelter houses are situated in each State and Union Territory along with their capacity and also the estimated annual expenditure being incurred on them ; and

(c) whether the present shelter houses are sufficient to cater for the wide spread large number of Women in distress in each State and if not, what arrangements are there for such women in general and of hilly and tribal areas specifically ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN  
THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION

**AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) :**

(a) Since distress is a private matter and is not always reported, it is not possible to furnish this data.

(b) A statement indicating the names of the places where Short Stay Homes are functioning and also the total expenditure incurred on each of these is attached.

In addition, 7 more Homes (Haryana-2, Delhi-1, Uttar Pradesh-3 and Gujarat-1) have been approved during 1983-84.

Each Home should have an average of 30 inmates at a time with facilities of minimum of 20 and the maximum of 40 inmates.

(c) Efforts are being made to increase the allocation of funds for setting up more short stay homes in different areas including hilly and tribal areas.

## Statement

*Statement showing the amount of Grant-in-aid sanctioned under the Scheme of Short Stay Homes for Women and the expenditure incurred during 1982-83*

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Location of the Short Stay Home	Amount of Grant-in-aid sanctioned by the Ministry of Social Welfare during 1982-83	Amount spent by the Voluntary Organisations during 1982-83
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	12,000	26,666.00
2.	Bihar	Patna	5,833	17,833.00
3.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Panaji	62,438	86,811.22
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	7,30,29	29,879.53
5.	Manipur	Imphal	11,744	21,866.20
6.	Maharashtra	Bombay	54,385	78,505.31
7.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Nasik)	49,050	62,425.00
8.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	29,156	46,875.65
9.	Punjab	Jalandhar	51,126	45,321.94
10.	Orissa	Cuttack	69,686	69,750.11
11.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	25,574	48,282.33
12.	West Bengal	Hooghly	50,281	57,299.18
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Dehradun (Kalsi)	59,617	68,701.72
14.	Kerala	Trivandrum	70,000	1,51,101.35
Total :			6.23,919	8,11,318.54

**Call for Making Family Planning A Peoples Plan Professionalise Health Ministry**

**702. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a call for making family planning a peoples plan as reported in Times of India dated 4 February, 1984 specially with active involvement and participation of women and if so, Government views and plans in the matter ;

(b) whether Government agree with the view that the present programme running for 30 years has been a success and has fulfilled the objectives set forth ; and

(c) whether Government will professionalise the Health Ministry which will help better implementation and understanding of such technical and social problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) Government are aware of the Press report. The promotion of family planning on a voluntary basis, as a peoples movement, is already included in the Government's 20 Point Programme. Government have been encouraging participation of women in Family Welfare Programme individually and collectively through voluntary organisations, associations etc. It is one of the primary duties of A. N. Ms. posted in the Sub-Centres to contact the rural

women and motivate them to participate in and popularise family welfare measures.

As a result of the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme, the growth rate of population which had been steadily rising since 1951, almost reached a plateau during 1971-81 decade. Fifteen States and Union Territories have shown decline in growth rate over 1961-71 period. As a result, 55 million births are estimated to have been averted till March, 1983. But for this, 29 million additional heads would have been counted in 1981 Census thereby registering a growth rate of 30% against 25% actually registered.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is manned by professionals from various disciplines e.g. Management, Medical, Demography, Statistics, Marketing, Communication, Information etc.

**10+2+3 System in Universities**

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

(a) the names of universities which changed over to the nationally accepted 10+2+3 system of education as on 31 January, 1984 ;

(b) what is the position in central universities till date university-wise ; and

(c) percentage of students admitted in central universities State-wise and University-wise for academic years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHIELA KAUL) : (a) According to information available, the following States/Union Territories have adopted the 10+2+3 system of education :

1. Andhra Pradesh

2. Gujarat

3. Jammu & Kashmir

4. Karnataka

5. Kerala

6. Maharashtra



- |                             |                                 |                      |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 7. Manipur                  | 8. Meghalaya                    | 9. Nagaland          |
| 10. Sikkim                  | 11. Tamil Nadu                  | 12. Tripura          |
| 13. West Bengal-            | 14. Andaman &<br>Nicobar Island | 15. Chandigarh       |
| 16. Dadra & Nagar<br>Haveli | 17. Delhi                       | 18. Goa, Daman & Diu |
| 19. Lakshadweep             | 20. Mizoram                     | 21. Pondicherry      |

In the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, although, the 10+2 system has been adopted at the School Stage, the Degree course continues to be of two years' duration. The remaining States, namely Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have yet to adopt the 10+2 pattern at the School level, although the Degree course continues to be of three years' duration.

(b) The Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University and Visva Bharati which are also running schools, have switched over to the 10+2 pattern at the school level, and +2 pattern at the Degree level. The Delhi University and the North Eastern Hill University have switched over to the three year degree courses after the 10+2 level. The Jawahar Lal Nehru University and Hyderabad University do not have under-Graduate courses and the question of adoption of 10+2+3 pattern by them does not arise.

(c) The requisite information, available with the Government, is given below :

Name of the Central University	Percentage of students from the State in which the University is situated			Percentage from other States including foreigners		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Aligarh Muslim University	71.4	84.5	*	28.6	14.5	*
Hyderabad University	86.3	90.1	*	13.7	9.9	*
Jawaharlal Nehru University	33.8	34.0	37.9	66.2	66.0	62.1
North-Eastern Hill University	100% from the States of Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram.					
Visva Bharati	82.4	84.2	*	17.6	15.8	*

\*Not available.

Information in respect of Banaras Hindu University and Delhi University is not available.

### Eradication of Adult Illiteracy

704. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of the Universities and Voluntary Organisations which are being increasingly encouraged to help eradicate adult illiteracy, State-wise ; and

(b) what were the targets fixed for elementary education and adult literacy for 1982-83 and how far Government have succeeded in its efforts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :  
(a) A Statement showing State wise, names of Universities and Voluntary Organisations engaged in the Adult Education Programme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7777/84].

(b) The targets and likely achievements in respect of adult literacy and voluntary education during 1982-83 is as follows :

	Target	Likely Achievement
Adult Literacy	45.00 lakhs	47,21 lakhs
Elementary Education	40.00 lakhs	40.70 lakhs

### Strike by C.G.H.S. Class III Employees and Treatment of Strike Period

705. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :  
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the beneficiaries of CGHS were held to ransom by the Class III employees of the CGHS Dispensaries in the capital when they went on strike during January, 1984 ;

(b) if so, what were their grievances and for how many days they remained on strike and how their period of strike was treated ; and

(c) what steps have been or are being taken to prevent such strikes in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) Some of the CGHS employees in Delhi went on a pen-down strike on 24th and 25th January, 1984 in support of the agitation conducted by All India C.G.H.S. Employees Association with regard to certain general service matters of the C.G.H.S. employees. During the period of pen-down strike, essential services at the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries were maintained. The period of strike in respect of defaulting employees will be treated in accordance with the relevant Government rules on the subject. Action has already been initiated to look into the genuine demands of the C.G.H.S. employees.

### उत्तर रेलवे में मुख्य नियंत्रक का पद

706. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में मुख्य नियंत्रक (इन्जीनियरिंग) के कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) उत्तर रेलवे में मुख्य नियंत्रक (इंजीनियरिंग) के कितने पद रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा मंजूर किये गये हैं ;

(ग) इलाहाबाद मंडल के लिए स्वीकृत किये गये मुख्य नियंत्रक (इंजीनियरिंग) के पदों की संख्या कितनी है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) इलाहाबाद मंडल के लिये मुख्य नियंत्रक (इंजीनियरिंग) के पद स्वीकृत किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और यदि पद स्वीकृत कर दिये गये हैं तो प्रत्येक मुख्य नियंत्रक (इंजीनियरिंग) के अधीन कार्य कर रहे अनुभाग नियंत्रकों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि मुख्य नियंत्रक (इंजीनियरिंग) की नियुक्ति 840-1040 रुपये के वेतनमान में की जाती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) उत्तर रेलवे के इलाहाबाद मंडल में मुख्य नियंत्रक (इंजीनियरी) का एक पद है ।

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) एक ।

(घ) प्लासर क्विक रिलेइंग प्रणाली से रेलपथ नवीकरण से संबंधित कार्यों के लिए कई यातायात सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता पड़ती है—जैसे प्लासर क्विक रिलेइंग प्रणाली रेलों का संचालन, मंडलीय सामग्री गाड़ी इंजन, टाई टेम्पिंग मशीनें, नवीकरण के लिए यातायात ब्लाक, झलाई, झली हुई पटरियों को तनाव मुक्त रखना आदि, जिसके लिए इंजीनियरी विभाग की सहायता करने हेतु

यातायात नियंत्रण से संबंधित कार्य की अच्छी जानकारी रखने वाले वरिष्ठ सुयोग्य व्यक्ति की आवश्यकता होती है । अतः मुख्य नियंत्रक (इंजीनियरी) के पद की आवश्यकता पड़ती है । उक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक के अधीन कोई सेक्शन नियंत्रक तैनात नहीं किया गया है ।

(ङ) इलाहाबाद मंडल पर मुख्य नियंत्रक (इंजीनियरी) 840-1040 रुपये (सं०वे०) के ग्रेड में काम कर रहे हैं ।

#### **Death in South Kanara Due to Monkey Fever and Development of a Vaccine and Production Thereof**

707. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of people have died because of the viral monkey fever in South Kanara and the Pune-based National Institute of Virology had developed a vaccine for the fever but the production has not yet started; and

(b) if so, reasons for the delay in the production of vaccine and steps taken to expedite the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) It is a fact that some people died because of viral monkey fever in South Kanara. The National Institute of Virology, Pune, under the Indian Council of Medical Research, has expertise for the manufacture of KFD vaccine. Plans have been made for large scale production of KFD vaccine at the Virus Diagnostic Laboratory, Shimoga by the Government of Karnataka with necessary technical expertise of the National Institute of Virology, Pune.

The production of a vaccine for use in human beings requires rigid control measures for manufacture including quality control and standardisation. These have to be taken care of before the vaccine can be used in human beings. The Government of Karnataka is taking appropriate steps for early production of the vaccine.

**Action Taken on Recommendations  
made by Committee on Status of  
Women in India**

708. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply of USQ No. 539 on 17 November, 1983 and state :

(a) on which specific ones out of the 52 recommendations made by the Committee on the Status of women in India, action has been taken and what are the details thereof;

(b) State-wise number of Gram-Panchayats where greater participations of women has been ensured by now and also State-wise number of municipalities where permanent committees have been set up to superwise programmes for women's welfare and development; and

(c) the specific and salient features of the comprehensive programme of action taken or proposed to be taken in regard to areas identified by the National Plan of action such as health, nutrition, family planning, social welfare and employment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) As in the statements I, II and III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT—7778/84]

**Programmes Undertaken by Voluntary  
Social Organisations for Welfare of  
Women in Delhi**

709. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) names of projects/programmes undertaken (number of beneficiaries therefrom in each of the last 3 years and the current year) by the voluntary social organisations in Delhi which received financial aid for welfare of women from the Central Government/Central Social Welfare Board; and

(b) the names and addresses of the office bearers of these organisations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Loss Suffered by Shipping Corporation  
of India During 1983-84.**

710. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shipping Corporation of India suffered huge loss during 1983-84;

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered by Shipping Corporation of India during the above year;

(c) the main factors responsible for the loss; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in 1984-85 to remove the bottleneck ?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The loss suffered by the Shipping Corporation of India during 1983-84 would be known by September, 1984 on finalisation of accounts for the year in question. However, from the Revenue Estimates and other financial forecast it appears that the Shipping Corporation of India may suffer a loss of about Rs. 42.34 crores during 1983-84.

(c) and (d) The main factors responsible for the loss are general fall in international trade, continuous fall in freight/charter rates and cost escalation. The steps being taken to remove the bottlenecks are the revised procedure of bunker purchase, use of low grade oil by suitable modifications in the engines of ships and economy in administrative expenses etc. In addition the scrapping/disposal of some un-economic ships is also being considered. The shipping services of the SCI are also being rationalised to ensure maximum utilisation of ships.

#### **Repairing of Road and Pavement of the Jamuna Bridge In Delhi**

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item 'Jamuna bridge a death trap' appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 13th January, 1984;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to repair the road and the pavement; and

(c) what are the reasons that the Government has failed to ensure quality on such important roads and pavements in Delhi?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The bridge cum barrage were constructed by Haryana Irrigation Department and had been under their maintenance till 1980. The bridge portion was taken over by the Delhi Administration in 1980, for maintenance. The expansion joints have given way and it is proposed by Delhi Administration to rectify them in consultation with the central Road Research Institute, Delhi. Similar situation has not been reported from any other important road in Delhi.

#### **Dieselisation of Chetak Express And Introduction of a Superfast Train Between Delhi And Udaipur.**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that at various levels, the question of dieselisation of Chetak Express and alternatively introduction of superfast train from Delhi to Udaipur has been raised;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the present Chief Minister and Ex-Chief Minister wrote to Railway Minister several times in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (d) The issue of dieselisation of 15Dn/16 Up Chetak Express has been examined a number of times but not found feasible due to acute shortage of diesel locomotives. Moreover, the track condition on Ajmer-Chittaurgarh section permit diesel locomotive to run at a slower speed than steam locomotives.

Introduction of a train between Delhi and Udaipur is not feasible at present due to constraints of line capacity on section enroute and shortage of coaching stock.

However, it has been decided to extend 501A/502A Garib-Nawaz Express to/from Udaipur w.e.f. 1.4. 1984.

**Financial Assistance given to Shipping Companies from S.D.F.C.**

713. SHRI HARISH KUMAR  
GANGWAR :  
PROF. AJIT KUMAR  
MEHTA :  
SHRI BAPUSAHEB  
PARULEKAR :  
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :

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

(a) which are the Shipping Companies to which the Government have given financial assistance from Shipping Development Fund Committee and from other financial agencies and what is the total amount given as on 31 December, 1983 ;

(b) what is the rate of interest charged ; and

(c) whether convertibility Clause is included into loan agreement entered between financial institutions and shipping companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :  
(a) The total amounts of Rupee Loans disbursed by Shipping Development Fund Committee to the various shipping companies upto 31st December, 1983 is Rs. 1175.47 crores. The names of the companies and the amount disbursed are given in Statement—I.

The total amount of loans disbursed under SAFAUNS (Ship Acquisition From Abroad Under New Scheme) till 31st December, 1983 is Rs. 419.01 crores. SAFAUNS loan are disbursed through four nominated banks. The details are given in Statement—II.

(b) The current rate of interest charged in respect of Rupee loans sanctioned by Shipping Development Fund Committee is 7.5% for acquisition of ships from abroad and 6.75% for acquisition of ships built in India. The current rate of interest charged on SAFAUNS loan is 12.45%.

(c) Yes.

**Statement-I**

*The amount of S.D.F.C. Rupee loans paid to various Shipping Companies since inception till 31.12.83.*

S. No.	Name of the Co.	Amount of Rupee loan paid since inception till 31.12.83
1	2	3
<i>Public Sector :</i>		
1.	S.C.I. Ltd.	603,64,76900.18
2.	M/s. Mogul Line Ltd.	89,06,07974.67
	<b>TOTAL (PUBLIC SECTOR)</b>	<b>693,70,84874.85</b>
<i>Private Sector :</i>		
1.	M/s. Agricana Co. P. Ltd.	26,52,000.00
2.	M/s. Ambassador Steamships Ltd.	5,00,000.00

1	2	3
3.	M/s. Bharat Lines Ltd.	96,00,000.00
4.	M/s. Calcutta Steam Nav. Co. Ltd.	16,00,000.00
5.	M/s. Chowgule Steamships Ltd.	55,18,57,338.99
6.	M/s. Damodar Bulk Carriers Ltd.	35,61,62,527.74
7.	M/s. Dempo Steamship Ltd.	40,99,88,549.96
8.	M/s. Essar Bulk Carriers Ltd.	23,57,72,725.00
9.	M/s. Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.	64,07,43,465.00
10.	M/s. India Steamships Co. Ltd.	44,79,08,980.00
11.	M/s. Indoceanic Shipping Co. Ltd.	1,75,61,151.00
12.	M/s. Kerala Shipping Co. Ltd.	3,89 50,524.27
13.	M/s. Nilhat Shipping Co.	2,91,32,000.00
14.	M/s. Kerala Lines Ltd.	42,02,000.00
15.	M/s. Raj Kumar Lines Ltd.	28,00,000.00
16.	M/s. R.A.J. Lines Ltd.	1,24,00,000.00
17.	M/s. Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd.	42,93,39,996.98
18.	M/s. South East Asia Shipping Co. Ltd.	13,00,000.00
19.	M/s. South India Shipping Corpn. Ltd.	18,91,78,201.61
20.	M/s. Surrendra Overseas Ltd.	13,35,79,111.90
21.	M/s. Sagar Shipping Co. Ltd.	7,44,68,669.94
22.	M/s. Seven Seas Tpt. Ltd.	10,52,51,950.00
23.	M/s. Scindia Steam Nav. Co. Ltd.	1,05,17,47,778.00
24.	M/s. Thakur Shipping Co. Ltd.	59,70,796.00
25.	M/s. Mangla Bulk Carriers Ltd.	1,69,56,000.00
26.	M/s. Darabshaw B' Cursetjee's Sons Shipping Co. Ltd.	47,64,000.00
27.	M/s. Tolani Shipping Co. Ltd.	4,31,84,625.00

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Total : PRIVATE SECTOR

4,81,75,72,391.39

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Grand Total : (PUBLIC+PRIVATE SECTOR)11,75,46,57,266.24

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## Statement-II

*The amount of SAFAUNS loan to various Shipping Cos. upto 31.12.1983.*

S. No.	Name of the Shipping Cos.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
<i>Public Sector (A)</i>		
1.	Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd.	24,615.21
2.	Mogul Line Ltd.	2,160.62
	Total (A)	26,775.83
<i>Private Sector (B)</i>		
1.	Chowgule Steamships Ltd.	1,803.37
2.	Essar Bulk Carriers Ltd.	2,065.06
3.	Garware Shipping Corpn. Ltd.	807.52
4.	Panchsheel Shipping Co. Ltd.	183.50
5.	Scindia Steam Nav. Co. Ltd.	1,080.38
6.	Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd.	1,134.75
7.	Thakur Shipping Co. Ltd.	366.23
8.	Tolani Shipping Co. Ltd.	425.80
9.	Stream Line Shipping Co. Ltd.	75.47
10.	Indoceanic Shipping Co. Ltd.	384.74
11.	Deccan Shipping Co. Ltd.	115.08
12.	Sagar Shipping Co. Ltd.	1,358.18
13.	Sujwala Shipping Co. Ltd.	78.51
14.	Hinengo Lines Ltd.	45.73
15.	India Steam Shipping Co.	1,110.29
16.	Hede Nav. Co. Ltd.	265.90
17.	Surrendra Over Seas Ltd.	1,751.47
18.	South India Shipping Corpn. Ltd.	1,830.61
19.	Varun Shipping Co. Ltd.	135.32
20.	Dempo Steam Ship Ltd.	106.93
	Total (B)	15,124.84
	G. TOTAL (A+B)	41,900.67

**Sanctioned Posts of Doctors for Rural  
Areas, State-wise**

714. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI  
GAMIT :

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

(a) the number of posts of doctors sanctioned for rural areas in the country, State-wise ;

(b) the number of the posts of doctors filled up by 31st December, 1983 in each States ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts of doctors are

still lying vacant, if so, their number ;  
and

(d) what steps are being taken to fill up these posts for the benefit of rural people under the 20-Point Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE  
IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH &  
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI  
MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) A  
statement giving the required information is enclosed.

(d) Appointments are to be made by the State/UT Governments who have been advised to expedite filling up of the vacant posts.

## Statement

+ Availability of doctors in different health institutions in rural areas by States UTs during 1983-84.

State/UT	Doctors at PHCs		Doctors at Allopathic dispensaries		Doctors at ISM dispensaries		Total Doctors		Vac- ant Po- sts	Period to which informa- tion relates
	Sancti- oned as on 1-4.1983	In Posi- tion as on 31.12.83	Sancti- oned as on 1.4.1983	In posi- tion as on 31.12.83	Sancti- oned as on 1.4.1983	In posi- tion as on 31.12.83	Sancti- oned as on 1.4.1983	In Posi- tion as on 31.12.83		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra Pradesh	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
2. Assam	451	451	457	457	45	45	953	953	NIL	30.9.83
3. Bihar	2121	2121	INR	INR	INR	INR	2121	2121	NIL	30.9.83
4. Gujarat	753	671	753	610	INR	INR	1506	1281	225	31.12.83
5. Hariyana	342	300	159	153	370	370	871	823	48	31.12.83
6. Himachal Pradesh	231	203	232	220	NIL	NIL	463	423	40	31.12.83
7. Jammu & Kashmir	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
8. Karnataka**	627	547	INR	INR	INR	INR	627	547	80	31.3.83
9. Kerala*	383	383	600	600	INR	INR	983	983	NIL	30.9.83
10. Madhya Pradesh*	1529	1384	3457	1596	1441	314	6427	3294	3133	30.9.83
11. Maharashtra	3363	3162	740	740	600	585	4703	4487	2216	31.12.83
12. Manipur	36	36	40	40	2	2	78	78	NIL	31.12.83
13. Meghalaya*	65	50	47	32	3	3	115	85	30	30.9.83
14. Nagaland	18	18	21	10	1	1	40	29	11	31.12.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15. Orissa*	698	685	377	335	301	290	1376	1310	66	30.9.13
16. Punjab	317	294	1546	1394	INR	INR	1863	1688	175	31.12.83
17. Rajasthan	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
18. Sikkim*	18	18	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	18	18	NIL	30.9.83
19. Timil Nadu	1291	1291	INR	INR	INR	INR	1291	1291	NIL	31.12.83
20. Tripura	92	92	71	71	9	9	172	172	NIL	31.12.83
21. Uttar Pradesh*	1846	1622	897	737	INR	INR	2743	2359	384	30.9.83
22. West Bengal	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
23. A & N Islands	5	5	6	6	1	1	12	12	NIL	31.12.83
24. Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	66	38	16	15	82	53	29	31.12.83
25. Chandigarh	4	4	4	4	1	1	9	9	NIL	31.12.83
26. D & N Haveli*	8	8	7	6	1	1	16	15	1	30.9.83
27. Delhi***	15	12	19	19	23	23	57	54	3	31.12.83
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	51	48	31	29	NIL	NIL	82	77	5	31.12.83
29. Lakshadweep	9	9	NIL	NIL	2	2	11	11	NIL	31.12.83
30. Mizoram	16	14	21	15	NIL	NIL	37	29	8	31.12.83
31. Pondicherry*	28	28	29	29	10	10	67	67	NIL	30.9.83
Total : 14317 13456 95830 7141 2826 1672 26723 22269 4454										

\*=Information relates to the period ending 30.9.83

INR=Information not received

\*\*=Information relates to the period ending 31.3.1983

\*\*\*=Information relates to M.C.D. only.

†=Figures are provisional.

**Invitations to USA, USSR and India for  
Attending UN Arms Race Discussion**

715. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister of India, President of United States and President of USSR have been invited by the UN for arms discussions;

(b) if so, when the meeting is likely to take place; and

(c) what are the details regarding the discussion to be held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) to (c) The President of the 38th United Nations General Assembly, Jorge E. Illueca, has, in his letter of 20 December, 1983 addressed to the Prime Minister of India, spoken of his great concern and apprehension at the unprecedented threat to the very survival of humanity, which is posed by the ever escalating nuclear arms race, particularly in the context of the recent developments involving greater deployments of nuclear missiles with reduces warning time, and has, *inter alia* suggested that the UN Security Council, which has a primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, be reactivated.

He has made an urgent appeal to the five permanent members of Security Council, in particular to the United States and the Soviet Union, that they should desist voluntarily from any further expansion of the nuclear confrontation, and, meeting at the highest level of governmental representation, sit around the Security Council's table determined to put an end to the arms race.

**Research by Indian Council of Medical  
Research Re : Health Problems  
of Tribal People**

716. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether health problem of tribal people is the focus of the multi-disciplinary research by the Indian Council of Medical Research's regional centres at Bhubneshwar and Port Blair;

(b) if so, what are the finding of ICMR a schemes and steps taken thereon ; and

(c) whether any other tribal belt has been visiting by ICMR representative ; if so, the details thereof and what are the findings and what steps are being taken to open more centres in the country in tribal belt for the treatment of the weaker sections and members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes of these areas ?

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

(b) These centres have been established only recently and the schemes have just been taken up in hand.

(c) The Council has also initiated steps to establish Regional Medical Research Centres in the following regions to study the health problems of tribal population:

(i) Dibrugarh (North Eastern Region).

(ii) Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh).

(iii) Belgaum (Karnataka).

(iv) Jabbalpur (Madhya Pradesh).

**Survey of New Railway Lines as  
'Deposit Work'**

717. PROF. NARAIN CHAND

PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Zonal Railways have carried out any surveys for new railway lines as 'Deposit work' during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the details of these surveys, zone-wise along with the

parties sponsoring the surveys and the cost thereof in each case ; and

(c) what are the prospects of the construction of each one of these lines, including their length, estimated cost and financial returns ?

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

Statement							
Railway	Project	Party sponsoring the survey	Cost of survey (Rs. in lakhs)	Length (Kms.)	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Rate of Return	Remarks as to prospects of constitution
Central	Mankhurd-Belapur	Bombay Metropolitan Development Authority	25	17.96	75.74	1.86%	Line approved for construction.
Eastern	Nil						
Northern	Nil						
North Eastern	Nil						
Northeast Frontier	1. Chaparmukh-Dibrugarh	N.E.C.	67.41	350	—	—	Survey in prog.
	2. Dimapur-Chummukedima	-do-	6.46	20	—	—	-do-
	3. Kumarghat-Agartala	-do-	45.30	119.45	—	—	-do-
	4. Lekhapani-Kharsang	-do-	6.73	26	—	—	-do-
	5. Jiribam-Makru	-do-	10.00	17.5	—	—	-do-
	6. Lalabazar-Vairangte	-do-	1.49	19.80	16.10	(—)0.80%	Report under examination.
Southern	Ring Railway for Bangalore Metropolitan area.	Karnataka State Govt.	12.00	81.86	580.55	Not worked out.	Report under Karnataka State Govt's examination.
South Central	Nil						
South Eastern	Nil						
Western	Nil						



**Creation of Ambala Division**

718. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when did the consideration in Railway Board first begin for creating Ambala Division with Ambala as Head Quarters in Northern Railway ;

(b) whether Railway Administration have examined how far with operational and coordination and administrative point of view Ambala Division in Northern Railway is desirable ;

(c) whether growing volume of traffic and transport through Ambala for various directions has further necessitated the urgency of the desirable step ; and

(d) what is the latest position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) In 1978.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The setting up of the new Division at Ambala has since been sanctioned and preliminaries for land acquisition and preparation of plans for Divisional Office are in progress.

मध्य रेलवे के अन्तर्गत गंज बसोडा में जी०टी० एक्सप्रेस और सदर्न एक्सप्रेस का स्टोपेज

719. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जी०टी० एक्सप्रेस मध्य रेलवे के अन्तर्गत गंज बसोडा स्टेशन पर रुका करती थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्टोपेज को कब बन्द कर दिया गया और उसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) क्या उक्त रेलवे स्टेशन पर सदर्न एक्सप्रेस के स्टोपेज को स्वीकृति प्रदान किए जाने की कोई मांग की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सी०के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) वर्ष 1941 तक गंज बसोडा स्टेशन पर 15/16 जी०टी० एक्सप्रेस रुका करती थी ।

(ख) ठहराव को बन्द करने के कारणों का रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) गंज बसोडा पर प्राप्त लम्बी दूरी के यातायात को देखते हुए इस स्टेशन पर अतिरिक्त एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के ठहराव का औचित्य नहीं है ।

**Shipping Capacity of Major Ports**

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

(a) the maximum shipment capacity of each major ports in the country ;

(b) whether Government propose to take measures in 1984-85 to increase the shipment capacity of the major ports ; and

(c) if so, the name of such ports where shipment capacity is proposed to be increased during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND

**TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :**

(a) The optimum shipment capacity of each major ports is indicated against the port as on 31.3.1983.

Port	Capacity in million tonnes
1. (a) Calcutta	5.50
(b) Haldia	9.96
2. Paradip	3.35
3. Visakhapatnam	12.40
4. Madras	15.00
5. Tuticorin	4.95
6. Cochin	5.45
7. New Mangalore	9.05
8. Mormugao	15.85
9. Bombay	16.50
10. Kandla	13.05
Grand Total :	111.06

(b) Yes.

(c) Names of the ports where shipment capacity is proposed to be increased during 1984-85 is indicated against the port :

(In million tonnes)

Port	Capacity likely to be added during 1984-85
Haldia	2.30
Paradeep	0.50
Visakhapatnam	4.30
Cochin	0.60
Mormugao	0.25
Bombay	5.00
Kandla	0.45
Grand Total :	13.90

**Implementation of Integrated Children Welfare Schemes in Madhya Pradesh**

721. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the name and the number of the Integrated Children Welfare Schemes under implementation in different districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether review has been made on the implementation of Integrated Children Welfare Programmes in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth plan; and

(c) if so, the details of the coverage made in implementing the above programme in different districts in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7779/84]

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Ex-gratia Pension to retired Railway Employees**

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

(a) the action taken regarding payment of Ex-gratia Pension to all retired Railway employees for which a representation dated 4 November, 1983 was received by him and acknowledged vide letter No. MR-A-1007778/83; and

(b) policy of the Government to pay some financial relief to these old government employees who are not getting any pension and are in distress ?

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

and (b) The issue of grant of adhoc relief to Railway employees who retired under Provident Fund (Contributory) Scheme has been examined by Government, but was not conceded. This is on the policy consideration that where staff had voluntarily chosen to retain the Contributory form of Provident Fund benefits despite numerous options having been given from time to time to come over to the pension scheme of retirement benefits, there was no need to deviate from the extant practice of not paying any such relief.

The letter dated 4.11.83 referred to by the Hon'ble Member will be formally replied to on these lines.

#### **Hauling of Railway Stores by Road Against Rules**

723. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways are hauling their own stores by road contrary to clear rules and directives as mentioned in Times of India dated 7 February, 1984; and

(b) if so, full details of those found guilty and action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) It is not correct to say that Railways are hauling their own stores by road. Normally all stores ordered are moved by rail. On occasions when a crisis is anticipated due to shortage of any item, transportation of which by rail involves bottlenecks like gauge transshipment, to cut down on transit time materials are moved by road. The extra expenditure incurred by road haulage is more than offset by reduction in down time of the asset for which the stores/spares are needed. As road movement is resorted to in administrative and public interest, there is no question of any one being guilty in the matter.

#### **Request of Tamil Nadu to Amend Prevention of Food Adulteration Act**

724. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have requested to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act; and

(b) if so, the nature of request and the response of Government to the request ?

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

(b) The Tamil Nadu Government has suggested amendments to Section 13(2) and 16(1) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 relating to (i) intimation of the Report of the Public Analyst to the person concerned after filing of the complaint in the Court and (ii) removal of provision of minimum imprisonment of six months and to leave the matter to the discretion of the Court to be decided according to the gravity of the offence.

The above suggestion of the Tamil Nadu Government will be kept in view while considering the amendment to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

#### **Organisation for Designing and Constructing of Mass Rapid Transit System in Metropolitan Cities**

725. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Reforms Committee has recommended the creation of a specialised organisation for undertaking the work of designing and constructing the

mass rapid transit systems in the metropolitan cities in the country ;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the RRC;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the RRC recommended underground and elevated railway system for all the metropolitan cities; and

(d) what steps are taken or proposed to be taken to consider the recommendations of RRC, particularly in the metropolitan city of Maharashtra ?

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

(b) The recommendations of the Railway Reforms Committee in this regard are as under:—

(i) The construction of underground metros is highly complicated and require engineering sophistication. While the Indian Railway may make a beginning with IRCON, a full-fledged organisation which may be called the Indian Railway Metropolitan Construction Corporation (IRMCC) would finally need to be set up under the Ministry of Railways for this purpose.

(ii) This Company should be entrusted with the construction of surface, underground, elevated and light rapid transit systems on rail and road for metropolitan cities and cities on the move.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The recommendations are being examined by this Ministry and other concerned Ministries.

### Repairing of Bogies Damaged in Accidents

726. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money lost to the Ministry of Railways through rail accidents for a period of one year closing on 29th February, 1984;

(b) value of bogies etc. not recoverable i.e. totally damaged;

(c) value of bogies etc. that can be repaired and made useable; and

(d) time within which a damaged train is set in order normally ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) During one year period viz. January to December 1983, the cost of damage to railway property has been estimated as Rs. 6.42 crores on account of railway accidents.

(b) and (c) Separate figures of loss incurred by Railways due to totally damaged vehicles and those which are partially damaged and therefore repairable, are not maintained.

(d) The time taken to repair a damaged vehicle is dependent on the severity of the accident and the extent of damage to them.

### Motor Accidents Tribunals in Delhi

727. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Motor Accidents Tribunals stipulated to function as on date in Delhi;

(b) whether all of them have presiding officers and are functioning; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) As on date all the Presiding Officers are functioning.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Talks Held with Romanian Foreign Minister

728. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) the outcome of talks held with the Romanian Foreign Minister on the possibilities of Indo-Romanian Collaboration; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :  
(a) and (b) In talks with the Romanian Foreign Minister, a broad review of Indo-Romanian economic relations was also made. Government of India is keen to expand cooperation in the economic sphere with Romania wherever possible and to mutual benefit.

#### Railway Accidents During January-February, 1984

729. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) How many accidents have taken place in Indian Railways during the months of January and February, 1984;

(b) what are the details thereof;

(c) how many persons died in these railway accidents;

(d) what are the causes of these accidents; and

(e) the amount paid to the nearest relatives of the persons who died in these accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :  
(a) During the period 1.1.84 to 15.2.84 there were 91 consequential train accidents on the Indian Railways.

(b) Of these accidents 7 were collisions, 70 derailments, 12 level crossing accidents and 2 fires in trains.

(c) In these accidents 74 persons lost their lives.

(d) The causes of these accidents are as under :

<i>Causes</i>	<i>No. of accidents</i>
(i) Failure of Railway Staff	30
(ii) Failure of persons other than Railway Staff.	11
(iii) Mechanical defect	10
(iv) Track defect	2
(v) <i>Sabotage</i>	2
(vi) Accidental in nature	6
(vii) Causes not finalised	30

(e) No compensation has been paid so far. However, a sum of Rs. 15,000/- has been paid as ex-gratia relief to next of kin of those killed in train accident during 1.1.84 to 15.2.84.

#### Rise in Child Deaths Due to Malnutrition

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

(a) whether the number of Child death in India due to malnutri-

tion has been on the rise during the last five years ;

(b) the figures of child-deaths due to malnutrition in India and comparison thereof with the statistics compiled by World Health Organisation and United Nations International Child Emergency Fund;

(c) whether the World Health Organisation and United Nations International Child Emergency Fund have planned health strategy global scheme to eradicate infant-deaths due to malnutrition by 2000 AD ;

(d) if so, the nature of India's participation in the global strategy and the actual schemes drawn for childcare and maternal nutrition ; and

(e) through which agencies, welfare organisations and social bodies have Government decided to give this programme a thrust in the current and the next Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (e) There are no survey reports to indicate the exact number of children who die due to malnutrition. However, according to the Sample Survey carried out by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau in 10 States in the country, child malnutrition is fairly widespread in 1-5 years age group. This group runs a greater risk of deaths due to various infections and infestations. According to available information the World Health Organisation and the UNICEF have not compiled any data regarding deaths of children due to malnutrition in India. International agencies like WHO and UNICEF have recommended certain health strategies to reduce infant deaths due to malnutrition by 2000 AD. The Government of India have formulated a National Health Policy and one of the objectives laid down is to reduce the infant mortality to the minimum by 2000 AD through

better health care at the primary health level. The following measures have been initiated to achieve this objective :—

(1) *Maternal care* : Particular emphasis have been given to provide antenatal care prophylaxis against nutritional Anaemia protection against tetanus and availability of trained personnel for antenatal and post-natal care.

(2) *Infant and child care* : In order to overcome the problem of malnutrition among children the Govt. is implementing the following supplementary nutrition programmes through various ministries :

(1) *Prophylaxis against Vitamin A deficiency* : Under which a massive dose of Vitamin A solution is being given to children in the age group of 1-6 years throughout the country.

(2) *Prophylaxis against nutritional Anaemia* : Under this programme tablets of Iron and Folic Acid are being distributed to children suffering from Anaemia.

(3) *Mid-day Meal Programme* is for the benefit of primary school children throughout the country.

(4) *Special Nutrition Programme* : This is being implemented for children below six years of age and expectant mothers and is in operation in Urban Slums tribal areas and backward rural areas.

(5) *Balwadi Nutrition Programme* : This is for the benefit of Children in



the age group 3-5 years and is being implemented in rural areas.

- (6) *Integrated child Development Services* : Under this programme a package of services such as supplementary nutrition Immunization, health check-up, referral services and non-formal education is being given to expectant and nursing mothers in backward rural and tribal areas and urban slums.

Besides Governmental agencies, voluntary organisations, local bodies as well as International Agencies like WHO and UNICEF are assisting the Government in this direction.

#### Handing over of Chandan Nagar Village to Bangladesh

731. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether village Chandan Nagar in Kamalpur sub-division of Tripura has been recognised as belonging to Bangladesh, and has been handed over to the latter ;

(b) if not, whether it is a fact that units of the Bangladesh Rifles have been illegally trespassing into this village and threatening its inhabitants ; and

(c) whether the population of this village will also be transferred along with the village to Bangladesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Chandanagar village in Tripura measuring 135.47 acres is to be transferred to Bangladesh on the basis of boundary demarcation carried out by the Survey officials of India and Bangladesh. According to the Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement signed on 16 May, 1974, the status-quo

is to be maintained in respect of territories held in adverse possession. pending the ratification of the Agreement by the two Governments and the signing of boundary strip maps by the plenipotentiaries. Chandannagar is to be handed over to Bangladesh when the Agreement is ratified by us for which demarcation of the entire length of the boundary is a pre-requisite.

(b) Government have no such information.

(c) According to the 1974 Land Boundary Agreement when the areas held presently in adverse possession are transferred, the people inhabiting them shall have the right of staying on where they are, as nationals of the state to which these areas are transferred.

#### Opening of New Passport Offices

732. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of Regional Passport offices functioning in the country are adequate to meet the demands of passport seekers ; and

(b) if not, steps being taken to open new Passport offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Adequate number of Passport Offices are functioning in the country to meet the demands of passport seekers. However, requirements for setting up additional Passport Offices are reviewed periodically. Two additional Passport Offices started functioning in 1983 at Tiruchirapalli in Tamil Nadu, and Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh. Further, it has been decided, in principle, to open a Passport Office at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh and a Passport Liaison Office at Trivandrum in Kerala during the next financial year.



**Criteria of Selection of Candidates for Scholarships under National Talent Search Scheme**

733. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the criteria to select candidates for scholarships under the National Talent Search Scheme ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the local candidates manage to get their scholarship quickly, while out station candidates are at a total disadvantage ; and

(c) if so, what action Government are taking to end this discrimination ?

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

(a) Selection of candidates for National Talent Search awards is made on the basis of a written test followed by interview of those candidates who qualify in the written test.

(b) and (c) According to the procedures laid down by the N.C.E.R.T. which administers this scholarship scheme, the amount of scholarship for the entire academic session is disbursed to the heads of the institutions in which the selected scholars are studying, and the scholars in turn get the amount from the respective institutions every month. Once the amount of scholarship has been received by the institutions there can normally be no delay in monthly disbursements to the scholars. However, initial release of the scholarship amount to the institutions depends upon how quickly the institutions claim the amount from the NCERT. Although care is taken that the amount is released to the institutions as soon as requisition is received, yet it is natural that local institutions get the amount earlier than institutions located in other parts of the country. The procedures established do not allow of any discrimination in the matter of disbursement of scholarship to the scholars. Efforts are made continually to avoid delay in the disbursement of scholarships.

**Number of Working Women's Hostels**

734. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2062 on 9 December, 1983 and state :

(a) the reasons for 10 years (1973-83) being taken in sanctioning the working women's hostels in various States and the number of hostels and their capacity actually working as on 31 March, 1983 in each State/Union Territory and the expenditure incurred thereon ; and

(b) the actual benefits (temporary or lasting and whether permanent employment giving) obtained by the rehabilitated women in distress in each State and Union Territory mentioning the period thereof and the expenditure incurred thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) It is not correct that 10 years have been taken in sanctioning working women's hostels. Hostels are sanctioned every year after receipt and scrutiny of applications from State Governments.

A year-wise statement regarding sanction of Hostels is given in Annexure—I. Data regarding the number of hostels actually working as on 31st March, 1983 and the expenditure incurred thereon is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The actual benefits obtained by the rehabilitated women in distress are as under :—

- (i) Training for imparting skills.
- (ii) Helping them in Self-employment ventures by giving them rehabilitation grants by the Ministry.

A statement showing the expenditure incurred by way of Central grant-in-aid under the scheme for Assistance for setting up women's training Centres Institutes for rehabilitation of women in distress is given in Annexure—II.

## Statement—I

Statement showing the number of Hostels sanctioned in each State U.T. under the scheme for Construction of Working Women's Hostel, during the period 1972-73 to 1982-83

S.N.	State/UT	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
2.	Assam	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	1	—	—	1(1)	—	1	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	—	—	2	1	1	2	3	1	3(1)	1	1
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	1	—	—	1(1)	5	1	—	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	—	—	2	5	4	2	—	1	4	1	3+1
9.	Kerala	—	—	5	6	1	1	21	4	10(1)	5	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	5	2	2	2	4	6	6	7(2)	5
11.	Maharashtra	3	—	6	6	1	1	6	—	2(1)	4	1
12.	Manipur	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15.	Orissa	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	1	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	1	1(1)	—	—	—	3	1	1
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	2	5	3	3	4	—	—	4(1)	4	3(1)
20.	Tripura	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	3	2	1	2	—	1	8(1)	1	1
22.	West Bengal	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
24.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
26.	Delhi	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
28.	Mizoram	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Note : The figure in brackets indicates the hostels sanctioned, but grant refunded by the organisation.

## Statement—II

*Grant-in-re leased under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Assistance for setting up Womens's Training Centres/Institutes for Rehabilitation of Women in distress.*

S.No.	Name of State/ Union territory	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58,230	74,295	38,520
2.	Asaam	—	—	36,000
3.	Bihar	—	56,835	—
4.	Gujarat	—	—	26,460
5.	Haryana	—	—	43,920
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	1,00,440
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	3,30,302	2,23,180	3,06,238
9.	Kerala	—	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	45,945	55,620	—
11.	Maharashtra	—	1,33,807	57,150
12.	Meghalaya	71,455	—	—
13.	Nagaland	—	—	—
14.	Orissa	31,635	40,535	66,420
15.	Manipur	43,830	65,420	1,57,140
16.	Punjab	21,497	84,365	34,920
17.	Rajasthan	—	—	—
18.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—
19.	Tripura	—	—	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	63,657	90,630	74,700
22.	West Bengal	—	62,820	39,420
23.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	75,420	1,14,840	3,43,620
27.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	—	—	1,90,260
31.	Pondicherry	—	—	—
Total :		9,03,620	10,56,167	15,15,208

(Normally expenditure for last 3 years is given although in this case the period for which expenditure is required has not been indicated by the M.P.)

### Disposals of Properties of Minorities and Indians in Bangladesh

735. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR  
SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bangladesh propose to dispose of the properties of the Indian nationals and minorities staying in that country including the properties of those who are now in India; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the Indian nationals thereby averting the danger of mass exodus of minorities into India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Government have received reports about the instructions of the Bangladesh Government in regard to the disposal of vested properties of Indian nationals and their co-sharers in Bangladesh. We have been closely following developments in the matter and have taken up this question several times with the Bangladesh Government. A formal note on the subject was also given to the Bangladesh Government. It has been pointed out to the Bangladesh authorities that the properties belonging to Indian nationals which were declared 'enemy property' and taken over by the erstwhile Government of East Pakistan and now vested with the Government of Bangladesh be released to the rightful owners and in case where the properties were disposed of or sold, compensation be paid.

We have been informed by Bangladesh Government that the new procedures are meant only for their administrative convenience. They have also assured us that they will take into account the interests of the owners including those in India.

### कैंसर का सर्वेक्षण तथा उपचारात्मक उपाय

736. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भयानक कैंसर रोग के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में राज्यवार, समुदाय-वार, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्र-वार, आयु-वार किये गये अध्ययन-का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है दूरस्थ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्धन लोग ही अधिकांशतः इस भयानक रोग के शिकार हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कैंसर की घटनाओं के संबंध में कोई अखिल भारतीय सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है। वैसे, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् ने 1981 से देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में तीन जनसंख्या आधारित और तीन अस्पताल आधारित कैंसर रजिस्ट्रियां सुदृढ़/स्थापित की हैं। बम्बई, बंगलौर और मद्रास में स्थित जनसंख्या-आधारित रजिस्ट्रियों ने वर्ष 1982 के दौरान कैंसर के क्रमशः 4019, 2455 और 2258 रोगी पंजीकृत किए। चण्डीगढ़, डिब्रूगढ़ और त्रिवेन्द्रम में स्थित अस्पताल-आधारित कैंसर रजिस्ट्रियों ने उसी वर्ष के दौरान

कैंसर के क्रमशः 2688, 1205 और 3483 रोगी पंजीकृत किए।

उपलब्ध सीमित आंकड़ों के आधार पर यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि अधिकतर दूर-दराज के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के निर्धन लोग ही कैंसर के शिकार होते हैं।

(घ) कैंसर अनुसंधान और उपचार कार्यक्रम के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 9 क्षेत्रीय कैंसर केन्द्र और 17 प्रारम्भ में ही कैंसर का पता लगाने सम्बन्धी केन्द्र स्थापित किए हैं। अखिल भारतीय अस्पताली प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम के अधीन 25 प्रसवोत्तर पता लगाने वाले केन्द्र भी स्थापित किए गए हैं। ये क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र और कैंसर का पता लगाने संबंधी केन्द्र अपने आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में लोगों को जानकारी देने और उनकी जांच करने का अधिक कार्यक्रम चलाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद मुख-गूहा के कैंसर तथा महिलाओं में गर्भाशयग्रीवा के कैंसर, जो कि देश में कैंसर के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक रोगियों में होता है, की प्राथमिक और उसके बाद की रोकथाम के लिए व्यावहार्यता माड्यूल तैयार करने में लगी हुई है।

### विदेशों में भारतीय राजदूतों और कर्मचारियों का अपहरण

737. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :  
श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान किन-किन देशों में वहां स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों से हमारे राजदूतों और अन्य कर्मचारियों का अपहरण किया गया ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में विरोध के रूप में सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए०ए० रहीम) : (क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान, किसी भारतीय राजनयिक के अपहरण की केवल एक ही घटना हुई है। इस घटना में बरमिन्घम (यूनैटेड किंगडम) में नियुक्त सहायक आयुक्त श्री आर०एच० म्हात्रे का 3 फरवरी, 1984 को अपहरण कर, 5 फरवरी को उनकी हत्या कर दी गई।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने यह मामला ब्रिटिश विदेश कार्यालय के साथ उठाया है और बरमिन्घम पुलिस इस अपराध की जांच कर रही है। हमें सूचित किया गया है कि श्री म्हात्रे के अपहरण के संबंध में अब्दुल रजा कय्यूम और मोहम्मद सादिक भट्टी नाम दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। उन पर न्यायालय में अभियोग लगाया गया। अन्य दो व्यक्तियों पर अपराध में मदद देने और दुष्प्रेरित करने के आरोप हैं। श्री म्हात्रे के अपहरण और हत्या से संबंधित अन्य व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने तथा उनके विरुद्ध साक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए पुलिस प्रयास कर रही है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री की पाकिस्तान यात्रा स्थगित किया जाना

738. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री को हाल ही में पाकिस्तान की यात्रा पर जाना था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उनकी यात्रा अचानक ही स्थगित कर दी गई ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या उनकी यात्रा स्थगित किए जाने के बाद पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ कोई वार्ता हुई ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए०ए० रहीम) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (ङ) यह यात्रा पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत के खिलाफ लगाये गए निराधार आरोपों और किये गए प्रचार के कारण और भारतीय राजदूतावास के एक अधिकारी के दो नौकरों के इस्लामावाद से गायब हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कार्पोरेशन के दो अधिकारियों के पाकिस्तान से अनुचित निष्कासन के कारण बिगड़े माहौल की वजह से मुलतवी कर दी गई। निराधार आरोप-प्रत्यारोप और एक दूसरे पर इल-जाम लगाने के वातावरण में ऐसी किसी यात्रा से कोई लाभ नहीं होता जिसका उद्देश्य ही समझ-बुझ और सद्भाव पैदा करना हो।

पाकिस्तान सरकार को उनके नई दिल्ली स्थित राजदूत के माध्यम से और इस्लामावाद में भारतीय राजदूतावास के माध्यम से भी यह सब बता दिया गया था।

### Central Universities Review Committee Report

739. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :  
SHRIMATI GEETA  
MUKHERJEE :  
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :  
SHRI RAVINDRA  
VARMA :  
PROF. AJIT KUMAR  
MEHTA :  
SHRI BAPUSAHEB  
PARULEKAR :

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

(a) whether the Central Universities' Review Committee appointed by University Grants Commission has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made and action taken thereon ?

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

(b) : Copies of the Report of the Committee have been placed in the Parliament Library for the use of and reference by the Members. No decision has so far been taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee.

### चीन द्वारा गिलगित में हवाई-पट्टी का निर्माण

740. श्री सज्जन कुमार :  
श्री मोहन लाल पटेल :  
श्री अमर सिंह राठवा :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन ने गिलगित में, जोकि भारत का एक आन्तरिक भाग है, हवाई-पट्टी का निर्माण किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और चीन ने वहां किन परिस्थितियों में हवाई-पट्टी का निर्माण किया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) अखबारों में छपी रिपोर्टों से यह पता चलता है कि चीन पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर में गिलगित में एक नई हवाई-पट्टी बनाने पर विचार कर रहा है ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की स्थिति विदेश मंत्रालय के एक प्रवक्ता ने 4 फरवरी, 1984 को स्पष्ट की थी कि पाक अधिकृत काश्मीर में न तो पाकिस्तान का कोई कानूनी अधिकार है और न चीन का और एक ऐसे क्षेत्र में जो भारत का एक अभिन्न अंग है, उनका इस तरह का सहयोग गैर-कानूनी है और उसका हमारी सुरक्षा पर असर पड़ सकता है ।

#### Deaths Due to T.B. in 1981 and 1982 State-Wise

741. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many people died of T.B. in 1981 and 1982 (State-wise); and

(b) what steps the Government have taken to combat T.B. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Tuberculosis is not a notifiable disease. Hence reliable data regarding the exact cause of death of each individual in the country are not available. On the basis of the limited field studies conducted few years back, it is estimated that nearly 80 to 100 persons

per lakh population die due to Tuberculosis disease every year in the country.

(b) To combat the problem of T.B. in the country and with the overall objective of providing relief to the suffering population and reduce morbidity and mortality rates due to T.B., under the National T.B. Control Programme, well equipped and staffed District T.B. Centres are being established in every District of the country, to undertake TB case finding and treatments and establish preventive facilities through all the existing medical and health institutions located in a district. To prevent Tuberculosis in the younger age groups, BCG vaccination is being administered to new born and infants as a part of Expanded Programme of Immunization. Stress is being laid for the detection of active and infectious TB cases, their treatment with modern anti-TB drugs and rendering them non-infectious, so that further spread of the disease is checked.

#### Protection of Railway Lines in West Bengal Threatened by Ganga in Murshidabad West Bengal

742. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal have asked the Railway Board to take measures for the protection of the railway lines seriously threatened by erosion of Ganga in a village in Murshidabad, West Bengal;

(b) whether the State Government of West Bengal had submitted a Rs. 11 crores project to the Railway Board for the protection of the railway line some years ago; and

(c) if so, action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) The question of erosion of



right bank of Ganga in Murshidabad was taken up by West Bengal State Government in the meeting of Ganga Flood Control Board. The West Bengal Government has prepared a scheme for protection of the bank costing Rs. 11.6 crores. As the scheme is likely to benefit a number of agencies such as Railways, Ministry of Shipping & Transport and West Bengal Government, the cost has to be shared amongst various beneficiaries. The question of apportionment of cost between various beneficiaries is being coordinated by Ministry of Irrigation.

### मध्य प्रदेश में नई रेल लाइनों का निर्माण

743. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नई रेल लाइन के निर्माण के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई योजना भेजी है;

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

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इसे सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने का है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सी०के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने समय-समय पर रेल लाइनों के निर्माण/बदलाव के प्रस्ताव अग्रेषित किये हैं जैसा कि संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) प्राप्त सुझावों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कार्रवाई की गई है :

(i) टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, खजुराहो, सतना, रीवा तथा सिधी के रास्ते ललितपुर से सिंगरौली तक रेल लाइन के निर्माण के लिए प्रारंभिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण 1980-81 में किया गया था। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट से पता चला कि परियोजना अर्थक्षम नहीं थी, इसलिए फिलहाल परियोजना पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई। चूंकि बघवार क्षेत्र में कुछ उद्योग स्थापित होने की संभावना है इसलिए 1984-85 के बजट में रीवा, गोबिन्दगढ़ तथा बघवार के रास्ते सतना से ब्यौहारी तक नयी लाइन के निर्माण के लिए अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात संबंधी सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ii) जबलपुर से गोंदिया तक एक नयी बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण के लिए 1980 में एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट से यह पता चला कि परियोजना वित्तीय दृष्टि से लाभप्रद नहीं है, इसलिए इसे शुरू नहीं किया गया।

(iii) 1981-82 में परसिया-छिंदवाड़ा छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। परियोजना अब योजना आयोग को भेजी गई है।

(iv) ढल्लीराजहरा से जगदलपुर तक एक नयी बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। योजना आयोग से स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के प्रयास किए गए थे, लेकिन संसाधनों की भारी तंगी के कारण इस कार्य को अभी तक शामिल नहीं किया जा सकता।

2. निम्नलिखित मार्गों पर लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए प्रारंभिक इंजीनियरी

एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण भी प्रगति पर है ।

(i) छतरपुर-खजुराहो-वांदा ।

(ii) गुना-ग्वालियर, ग्वालियर-भिण्ड (छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव) तथा भिण्ड-इटावा ।

(iii) इन्दौर-माहो-दाहोद ।

(iv) करौंजो-बज्वाडीह ।

सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने तथा उसकी जांच करने के बाद, लाइन के निर्माण के संबंध में निर्णय लिया जायेगा, बशर्ते कि योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृति दे दी जाय और संसाधन उपलब्ध हों ।

3. 1984-85 के बजट में गढ़ी-मानिकपुर के रास्ते (आंशिक मध्य प्रदेश में) रीवा से सुल्तानपुर तक एक नई बड़ी रेल लाइन के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है ।

4. कोटा-चित्तोड़गढ़-नीमच (कुछ भाग मध्य प्रदेश में) एक नयी बड़ी रेल लाइन का कार्य भी प्रगति पर है ।

5. तलवाडिया-नर्मदा सागर बांध के कारण मौजूदा बड़ी रेल लाइन का खिरकिया के रास्ते मार्ग परिवर्तन : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर उपर्युक्त रेल लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया है । रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई है । इस मामले में यथा आवश्यक अगली कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

### विवरण

1. भिण्ड-ग्वालियर-शिवपुर छोटी लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव तथा शिवपुर से सवाई माधोपुर तक एक बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण ।

2. जोरा-मुरैना-अम्बई-सोनी ।

3. माक्सी-गुना लाइन को शिवपुरी तक बढ़ाना तथा शिवपुरी से ग्वालियर

तक की छोटी लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव ।

4. उज्जैन-आगरा लाइन का आमान परिवर्तन तथा आगरा-नलकेरा-सुआनेर-झालवाड रोड तथा कोटा से एक नयी रेल लाइन का निर्माण ।

5. इन्दौर-धार-झबुआ - नाहरगढ़-दाहोद ।

6. खंडवा - भीकनगांव - खारगांव-बरवानी-अलोराजपुर - झबुआ - मेघनगर-दाहोद ।

7. जबलपुर-देसो-टीकमगढ़-ललितपुर नयी बड़ी लाइन ।

8. जबलपुर - नयनपुर - बालाघाट-गोबिया आमान परिवर्तन ।

9. बालाघाट-वाड़ासिवानी-कटगी छोटी लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव तथा कटगी से टिंडोर तक एक नयी बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण ।

10. (क) शिवनी-छिंदवाड़ा-सौसर-नेगपुर का आमान परिवर्तन ।

(ख) छिंदवाड़ा - परसिया छोटी लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव ।

11. सागर करेलो-नरसिंहपुर-छिंदवाड़ा नयी बड़ी लाइन ।

12. टीकमगढ़-छतरपुर - खजुराहो-पन्ना-सतना नयी बड़ी लाइन ।

13. सतना रीवा - व्योहारी नयी बड़ी लाइन ।

14. चिरगिरि-बैंकपुर-विश्रामपुर-अम्बिकापुर-बज्वाडीह एक नयी बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण ।

15. धमतारी-रायपुर तथा अभियानपुर-रजीम नवपाड़ा का आमान परिवर्तन ।

16. झारखंडली - ढल्ली राजहरा-  
कोरदागांव-जगदलपुर नयी बड़ी लाइन ।

17. छतरपुर - खजुराहो, सतना,  
रीवा तथा सिधी के रास्ते ललितपुर-  
सिगरौली लाइन ।

18. सतना-रीवा-बघवार ।

19. तलवाडिया नर्मदा सागर बांध  
के निर्माण के कारण मौजूदा बड़ी रेल  
लाइन का तलवाडिया-खिरकिया के रास्ते  
मार्ग परिवर्तन ।

#### **Contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund**

744. SHRI SATYENDRA  
NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister  
of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal  
to reduce the annual contribution to  
the Depreciation Reserve Fund (DRF);

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons for reducing the  
contribution to Depreciation Reserve  
Fund ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Broad Gauge Line Between Bangalore and Mysore**

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

(a) reasons for inordinate delay  
to complete broad gauge railway line  
between Bangalore and Mysore; and

(b) whether broad gauge line  
between Bangalore and Guntakal taken  
at a later stage, has been completed,  
if so, will the Railway Authorities  
make an earnest attempt to complete  
the Bangalore-Mysore Broad Gauge  
line soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a)  
The progress of this gauge conversion  
work has been somewhat slow due  
to :

(i) Constraint of funds.

(ii) Time required for completion  
of strengthening of bridges  
which require speed restric-  
tion on existing lines and  
which limits the number of  
bridges that can be streng-  
thened at a time.

(b) Bangalore-Guntakal project  
was approved much earlier than the  
Bangalore-Mysore gauge conversion  
project and has also been completed  
and opened earlier. Efforts are  
being made to expedite the rebuilding/  
strengthening of bridges, which is a  
critical activity on this project. Out  
of 268 bridges to be strengthened, 122  
have since been completed.

#### **Vacant Posts Lying in Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research at Pondicherry**

746. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR  
SINGH :

SHRI B.D. SINGH :

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 50  
posts in the Jawaharlal Institute of  
Post-Graduate Medical Education and  
Research at Pondicherry have been  
lying vacant for several years—some  
for as long as fifteen years and the  
Director General of Health Services,  
New Delhi which runs the Institute has  
been ignoring these vacancies; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for  
these vacancies remaining unfilled  
stating the consequential effect on the  
quality of teaching and the steps taken  
by the Government to fill up these  
vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Due to administrative constraints, some class I and II posts have been lying vacant in Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry. Action to fill these posts by direct recruitment, promotion and/or transfer is being taken on priority basis. As these vacancies are in different categories, there has been no adverse effect on the quality of teaching.

**Special Train Run Between Delhi and Calcutta to Carry AICC (I) Delegates**

747. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a special train was run between Delhi and Howrah on the eve of 77th Session of AICC (I) held from 27 December to 30th December, 1983 at Calcutta to carry its delegates;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said special train consisted of only Second Class compartments with the facilities of higher classes; and

(c) if so, the total income earned by the Railways on account of running such special train and the details thereof ?

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

(b) The special train consisted of 2nd Class coaches only.

(c) The amount recovered for running this special train was Rs. 1,97,510 only.

**Railway Lines Added Since Independence**

748. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state Kilometres of Railway lines added in the country after Independence, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): State-wise route kilometres of Railway lines added after Independence is given below :

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Kilometrage</i>
Andhra Pradesh	368
Assam	500
Bihar	729
Gujarat	844
Haryana	124
Himachal Pradesh	81
Jammu & Kashmir	77
Karnataka	367
Kerala	281
Madhya Pradesh	1073
Maharashtra	457
Orissa	659
Punjab	150
Rajasthan	723
Tamil Nadu	522
Tripura	12
Uttar Pradesh	887
West Bengal	728
<i>Union Territory</i>	
Chandigarh	6
Delhi	57
Goa, Daman & Diu	23

**Countries which Recognized Kampuchean Regime**

749. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the countries which have not so far recognised Kampuchea's Heng Samrin regime ; and

(b) the efforts made by India to urge upon these countries to recognise the Heng Samrin regime so vital for peace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL

**AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM):** (a) On the basis of information available with us, the following countries have so far recognised Kampuchea's Heng Samrin's regime : Laos, Vietnam, Soviet Union, German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, Afghanistan, Poland, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Ethiopia, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mozambique, Congo, Grenada, Nicaragua, Jamaica, Guinea, Angola, Seychelles, Guinea-Bissau, Cape-verde, Sao tome and Principe, Madagascar, Guyana, Panama, Libya, Albania and India.

(b) It is for each country to make a judgement. Our position has been made known at various international forums.

#### Details of Trust Territories

750. **SHRI K.A. SWAMI :** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any colonial pockets even after the U.N. Resolution on the De-Colonisation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there are any Mandate and Trust Territories which are still remaining dependent ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) steps being taken by the United Nations to salvage this situation ?

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

and (b) Yes Sir, there are some territories which have still not attained self-government or independence. The non-self-governing territories in respect of which the administering powers transmit information to the UN Secretary General regularly, as required under Article 73(e) of the UN Charter, are given in the statement. In addition, the UN special Committee on De-colonisation also discusses the question of the independence of Namibia as well as issues relating to Western Sahara and East Timor. Our position in respect of each of these questions is well-known.

(c) and (d) Of the original Trust Territories, the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands (TTPI) administered by the USA still remains under the UN Trusteeship System. The TTPI has also been designated as a Strategic Trust Territory.

(e) Both the UN Special Committee on De-Colonisation and the UNGA's Fourth Committee, besides other UN bodies, continue to take an active part in periodically reviewing the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the UNGA in 1960. They also pursue efforts in seeking ways and means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration.

Following the Special Committee on De-colonisation's annual deliberations last year which made recommendations to the 38th Session of the UNGA, the latter adopted a number of resolutions on these issues.

#### Statement

##### *Name of Administering Power*

##### *Territory Administered*

1. Australia
2. New Zealand
3. United Kingdom

Cocos (Keeling) Islands  
Tokelau  
Anguilla  
Bermuda  
British Virgin Islands  
Cayman Islands  
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)  
Gibraltar

1

2

## 4. United States of America

Montserret  
 Pitcairn  
 St. Helena  
 Turks and  
 Caicos Islands  
 American Samoa  
 Guam  
 United States  
 Virgin Islands

## State-wise Public Libraries

751. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state the number of public libraries in the country as at the end of 1982-83, State and Union Territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : No data about the number of Public Libraries functioning in the country at the end of 1982-83 is available. The Indian Library Association which is a voluntary body has undertaken a project to compile a directory of libraries in India and for this purpose it has been given a grant of Rs. 90,000 by this Ministry.

## Daily Running of Taj and Sanchi Expresses

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

(a) when Taj Express upto Gwalior and Sanchi Express trains are going to be run daily ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been a pressing demand for such a need from last several years ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in running these trains daily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There have been demands for making Taj Express to Gwalior and Indore—Bhopal—Delhi

tri-weekly Express a daily train. On account of shortage of coaches and non-availability of adequate terminal maintenance facilities at Gwalior it is not proposed to make them daily trains in near future.

## Casual Labour in Metro Rail Project, Calcutta

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that several hundred of workers are working in the Metro Rail Project at Calcutta as casual workers for more than ten to twelve years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that 44 percent of these casual labourers have been given temporary status nearly two years back ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that rest of the old casual labourers also have been representing to get temporary status ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) 40 Casual labourers in Class III and 92 Casual labourers in Class IV are working in Metro Rail Project, Calcutta with ten years or more service.

(b) It was decided in 1981 as a special case that 40% class IV (unskilled) staff and all the 94 artisan staff who were working as casual labour as on 1.4.81 under the Metro Rail Pro-



ject, Calcutta, may be given temporary status.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under examination.

#### Manufacture of Coaches in Sixth Plan

754. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the target for manufacturing coaches during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(b) the achievement so far made during the last three years ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF)** : (a) 5680 coaches excluding EMUs.

(b) The following number of coaches excluding EMUs have been manufactured during the last 3 years :

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of coaches</i>
1980-81	790
1981-82	897
1982-83	1022
	<hr/>
	2709
	<hr/>

#### Supply of Drinking Water to Karjat City

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

(a) the capacity of water storage tank at Palasdevi Dam, Karjat and quantity of water utilized by railways and supplied to the population of Karjat ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the quantity of water utilized by railways has been decreased due to the replacement of steam engines by diesel engines ; and

(c) if so, whether the Government would consider to increase the quantity of water supplied to Karjat

Drinking Water Scheme from 2.33 million to 10 million gallons so as to enable the State Government to take up Palasdevi Drinking Water Supply Scheme ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF)** : (a) Sir, the storage capacity of the Palasdevi Dam at Karjat according to the old records was approximately 296 million gallons. Due to silting, storage capacity tends to reduce over the years. No survey of available capacity at present has been made. 50,000 gallons per day is presently supplied to the Karjat Gram Panchayat and approximately 1 lakh gallons per day is normally utilized by the Railways.

(b) Sir, as a result of replacement of steam engines by diesel engines there has been some reduction in the Railways consumption of water but the same has been offset by the additional requirement of Railways on account of expansion of Railway's establishment in connection with construction of Third South East Ghat line, and there is no significant change in the total net requirement of Railways.

(c) Sir, Railway has already informed the Karjat Gram Panchayat that instead of the present supply of 50,000 gallons per day upto 2.25 lakhs gallons of water per day *i.e.* 82 million gallons per annum, can be made available, subject to exigencies of Railway's requirement in the years of drought and provided arrangements for proper pipelines and distribution system are made by the Panchayat.

#### Installation of a Telephone in CGHS Dispensary No. 2, Gole Market, New Delhi

756. **SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no telephone has been installed in the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary No. 2, Gole Market,

(J—689 Mandir Marg), New Delhi since its inception ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to instal the telephone at this Dispensary at an early date to mitigate the difficulties of the Government employees in the event of an urgent need of a doctor ?

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

(b) and (c) A telephone has been sanctioned for the Gole Market Dispensary No. 2, General Manager, Telephones has intimated that he has already approved the release of one connection for the dispensary on 'out of turn' basis. A telephone connection is, therefore, expected to be installed in the dispensary soon.

#### Departmentalisation of Sale of News Papers in Rajdhani Express

757. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are taking steps to departmentalise the sale of news-papers and periodicals in Rajdhani Express ;

(b) if so, whether the co-operatives of the private sellers of such news-papers etc. who were so long permitted to do the job, would be absorbed by the Railways ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Steps Initiated to Develop and Improve Coastal Shipping

758. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARY : Will the Minister of

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state—what effective steps have been initiated by Government during the Sixth Plan to develop and improve coastal shipping as an alternative transportation keeping in view the increased freight demand of the Seventh Plan and considering the inability of the Railway to move even projected freight traffic including essential inputs, during the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKAR REDDY) : In September 1980 the Government of India constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri R.D. Pradhan, the then Director General of Shipping to prepare a Plan for the Eighties in respect of coastal shipping taking into account the Sixth Plan projections for coastal traffic. The Committee submitted its report to Government in July 1981. The recommendations of the Committee have been examined, decisions taken and follow up action initiated. A gist of the recommendations of the Committee and the decisions taken by the Government thereon is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See. No. L.T.—7780/84].

#### बरेली और मथुरा जंक्शनों के बीच दिन में चलने वाली ट्रेन शुरू करना और रेल सेवा में सुधार

759. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरेली और मथुरा जंक्शनों के बीच रेल सेवा में सुधार लाने के सरकार के प्रस्तावों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या जनता द्वारा यह मांग की गई है कि इन स्थानों के बीच दिन के समय चलने वाली रेलगाड़ी शुरू की जानी चाहिए ; और



(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) इस समय, बरेली-मथुरा खंड पर यात्रा सेवाओं की वर्तमान पद्धति में परिवर्तन करने का कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) संसाधनों की कमी और लाइन क्षमता की तंगियों के कारण बरेली और मथुरा जंक्शन के बीच एक अति-रिक्त गाड़ी चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है।

**Filling up of Vacancies Reserved for SC/ST in the Ministry of External Affairs**

760. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a backlog in regard to the filling of vacancies in various categories of posts of Class I to Class IV in his Ministry reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

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

(c) whether any efforts have been made to fill up these vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes ; and

(d) the time by which the backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is likely to be wiped out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir, in Groups B and C (erstwhile Class II and III.)

(b) The recruitment agencies—the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and the Staff Selection Commission (SSC), have been unable to nominate the full complement of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities. Vacancies in all grades are also filled by departmental promotions for which reservation rules apply. No suitable candidates have been available in this case also.

(c) while submitting requisition for various grades of employees, requests are always made for the nomination of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities in full.

(d) It is difficult to estimate the time within which the backlog could be cleared since this is dependent on the agencies which nominate direct recruits to the various grades.

**Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Beyond Master's Degree Disfavoured**

761. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that University Grants Commission has disfavoured reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students beyond the Master's Degree level in Universities ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission has received a proposal for reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in admission to M. Phil and Ph. D. courses in the universities. No decision has so far been taken by the Commission on the proposal.

**New UK Immigration Laws in UK :**

762. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the newest immigration laws in Britain which seek to restrict Asians from joining their spouses in that country ;

(b) whether the Government would persuade the UK authorities for a change in the law ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) There are no Immigration Laws in Britain which seek to restrict only Asians from joining their spouses in that country. According to the existing Immigration Laws which have been in force for about a year, all British male citizens who live in UK can bring their wives and fiances to join them in Britain. In addition, even those Commonwealth nationals (males) who are not British citizens, but resident in the U.K., can also bring in their foreign wives/fiances. British citizens (females) living in UK according to British Immigration Laws, can bring in their foreign husbands/fiances if in the view of the British Immigration Officer the marriage was not entered into primarily to obtain admission to the UK that each party intends to live permanently with the other as his or her spouse and that the parties to the marriage have met. There is thus no specific law covering Asian spouses.

(b) does not arise.

(c) does not arise.

**Survey in Delhi Schools for Goitrous Students**

763. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey conducted by the Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences have revealed that in Public Schools in Delhi 27 per cent of the girls were goitrous against 17 per cent of the boys and in Government schools 60 per cent of the girls were goitrous against 42 per cent of the boys ;

(b) if so, steps proposed to supply iodised salt to the people in Delhi ; and

(c) whether Government propose to declare Delhi as an endemic area for goitre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) According to the survey conducted by a Medical Team from the Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences among Delhi School children goitre incidence is 19.7% in girls and 13.5% in boys in Public Schools and 43% in girls and 33% in boys in Govt. Schools. Goitre is a non-communicable disease caused by deficiency of iodine in food. In order to control the goitre problem in Delhi iodised salt has been introduced through various branches of the Super Bazars and efforts are being made to meet the requirement of iodised salt in Delhi. A more detailed endemicity study is required before Delhi can be declared as goitre-endemic.

**Teacher Promotion Scheme in Delhi University,**

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

(a) whether a teacher promotion scheme is under implementation in the Delhi University ;

(b) if so, how many lecturers and University Readers have been promoted under that scheme ;

(c) whether there are any departments in the University where the scheme has not so far been implemented ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):** (a) The Delhi University has started the implementation of the Merit Promotion Scheme of the U.G.C. for University and College Teachers.

(b) Promotion of 60 Readers and 64 Lecturers in different Departments of the University have been approved so far.

(c) and (d) The Scheme is being implemented in all the Departments. However, in the case of some Departments, the recommendations of the Screening/Evaluation Committees are yet to be approved by the Executive Council. The Screening/Evaluation Committees for the Departments of Law and Modern Indian Languages (is one Language only) have yet to meet.

#### **Increase in Monkey Fever in Karnataka**

**765. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that monkey fever is on an increase in the Karnataka State day by day ;

(b) whether the State Government has requested the Centre to provide adequate medicines and other facilities in this regard ;

(c) how many deaths have been occurred during the last one year due to monkey fever in Karnataka State ; and

(d) the reaction of the Central Government in this regard ?

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

(b) The State Government of Karnataka has informed that the

National Institute of Virology, Pune and the Haffkine Biopharmaceutical Corporation were requested to prepare trial vaccine.

(c) According to information received from the Government of Karnataka, 148 deaths occurred during the year 1983.

(d) The Government is aware of the problem and has been maintaining surveillance. The National Institute of Virology, Pune, which is under the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, is providing the requisite technical expertise for production of KFD vaccine for use in human beings.

#### **Improvement of Shipping Facilities Between Madras/Calcutta and Port Blair**

**766. PROF. MADHU LANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate shipping facilities from Madras to Port Blair and Calcutta to Port Blair, the transport of commodities to Andaman and Nicobar Islands is delayed resulting in hardships to the consumers in these islands and inconvenience to passengers ; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to improve this situation ?

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

(a) The shipping services from Madras to Port Blair and Calcutta to Port Blair are being provided by four passenger-cum-cargo vessels and two timber carriers. Considering the capacity available on these vessels and the actual utilisation, these vessels at present are in a position to cater to the requirements of cargo and passenger traffic to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) Does not arise.

**Steps to Achieve UN Goal in Reducing Infant Mortality Rate in India**

1978	128
1979	120
1980	114

**767. SHRI TRILOK CHAND :**  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the United Nations Children's Fund Report on the state of the world's children, India is unlikely to reach the UN goal in the infant mortality rate by 2000 AD ;

(b) if so, what is the present infant mortality rate in the country and to what extent the mortality rate of children was reduced during the Fifth and Sixth Plan period (till date) ; and

(c) what measures are contemplated by the Government to achieve the UN goal in reducing infant mortality rate in the country by 2000 AD ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) In 1980, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the target that infant mortality rates should be reduced to 50 per thousand or less in all countries by the year 2000. In the United Nations Children's Fund Report on the State of the World's Children 1984, it has been mentioned that on present trends, India may not be able to achieve that target. In the statement on the National Health Policy, the goal is to achieve an infant mortality rate below 60 by the year 2000 A.D.

(b) According to the Report of the Registrar General of India based on Sample Registration System infant mortality rates per thousand live births for the last six years, for which date are available, are as follows :—

Year	Infant Mortality Rate
1975	140
1976	129
1977	130

(c) Infant mortality rate depends on various factors such as the age of the mother, frequency of pregnancies, quality of mother and child health care, including immunization, socio-economic conditions, etc. Various steps have been taken to raise the age of marriage, promote spacing methods, improve the mother and child health care services, expand the programme of immunisation, etc. These measures along with the general improvement in socio-economic conditions are expected to bring down the infant mortality rate in the country below the level as envisaged in the statement on National Health Policy.

**Indian Ships held up due to Non-payment of dues in Singapore, Colombo and Continental Ports**

**768. SHRI K.T. KOSAL RAM :**  
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian ships that are being held up in Singapore, Colombo and Continental Ports for non-payment of dues in respect of repairs, port disbursements etc ;

(b) steps being taken to get these payments made by the Indian Shipping Companies ; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide relief to sea farers on such ships ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) to (c) A statement is enclosed.

**Statement**

**(1) At Colombo Port :**

*MMP Wealth* : This ship which is owned by M/s. MMP Lines sailed from Calcutta on 12.9.81 with 3365 jute Cargo to Iran/Iraq. This ship arrived at Colombo on 19.9.81 for repairs and was

stranded there for non-settlement of repair bills. The owners of the vessel completely abandoned the ship with four crew members on board. The local agents of the company at Colombo got the ship arrested on 2.4.82 for US \$ 40,000 which amount was due to them on account of expenses incurred on the ship. Subsequently there was no response from the owners and the High Court of Colombo acting in its Admiralty Jurisdiction ordered the vessel to be sold by auction. However, the Singapore firm to whom this vessel was awarded by auction has backed out. The High Commissioner in Colombo has been requested to file the claim of officers and crew members towards their outstanding wages before the court as and when the vessel is sold by auction by authorities at Colombo.

## 2. At Continental Ports :

- (i) *Shri Mahavir* : A supply vessel of M/s. Banni Shipping Co. was on her way from Barcelona, Spain to India. It developed some technical problems and was taken back to Barcelona for repairs. As the financing and raising of Euro Dollar loan for purchase of this vessel was done through and by the Bank of Maharashtra the vessel was mortgaged to the Bank of Maharashtra. The repair works was entrusted to a Spanish Shipyard. As this supply vessel was not registered with the MMD, Bombay, under the M.S. Act, and since the repair charges arrived at was not based on work certificate, D.G. Shipping could not authorise the R.B.I. to release the necessary foreign exchange for the purpose. Subsequently, only in June, 1982 the vessel was registered. After the defect list was prepared and approved by

the D.G. Shipping the R.B.I. Bombay was approached for release of necessary foreign exchange for remitting the repair charges etc. The question of payment of repair charges etc. had been dragging on for over a year and in the meanwhile the Shipyard was not willing to recommence the repairs in hand without being assured of payment. Subsequently, the Spanish shipyard and the agents appointed by the company to look after the vessel had instituted legal proceedings against the shipping company in Spanish Court for non-payment of repair charges and charges of the agents for a long time and had put embargo on the vessel and had also threatened to auction the same. Banni Shipping Company had already gone into liquidation and the vessel has been mortgaged to the Bank of Maharashtra. Action is being taken to see that the vessel is released as early as possible.

The Bank of Maharashtra, whom the vessel has been mortgaged, is remitting from time to time the wages to the skeleton crew members on board the vessel SHRI MAHAVIR.

- (ii) *M.V. 'Jaldoot Ashok'* : This vessel was on Bare-Boat Charter-cum-Sale to M/s. Moti Shipping Co. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was furnished by them in the shape of Bank Guarantee to the Shipping Master, Bombay towards crew wages, allotment, etc. The articles of agreement in respect of 3—ratings was opened on 6.2.1982. According to information received from Indian Embassy, Brussels, M.V. JALDOOT ASHOK was detained on 1.7.1982 by the Belgium Maritime

Inspectorate due to the following reasons :—

1. Solas Safety equipment expired.
2. Solas safety construction expired.
3. International loading expired.
4. Radio Licence expired.
5. Some officers not any more on board.
6. Crew certificates of competency not in order.
7. Not enough food on board.
8. Only water on board for two more days.

Again in August, 1982 the Indian Embassy transmitted a message from the Master of the vessel that she was arrested due to non-payment of various dues, and also by officers and crew for their wages. Continued stay of crew members, who were virtually staying at the mercy of some Welfare Association for their food and provision, was objected as illegal by the Belgium Authority concerned and they (crew) were threatened with deportation orders. Hence the Indian Embassy was authorised to take steps to repatriate the crew members. The last batch of crew comprising 5 skeleton crew members left Antwerp on 20.8.1982. It is learnt that the Indian Embassy Brussels has incurred expenditure for repatriation of crew and maintenance expenditure on Government account which has to be recovered ultimately from the ship owners from the sale proceeds of the vessel.

In addition the Shipping Master, Bombay was authorised to on cash the Bank Guarantee and pay off the crew members the balance of their wages to the extent of 7% of their articulated wages. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 1,42,794 was disbursed by the Shipping Master. Earlier a sum of Rs. 44,000 was utilised by the Ship-

ping Master for remittance of allotment money to the families of crew members.

We have been advised by the Indian Embassy, Brussels that the auction of the vessel is yet to take place and the claims of crew members will be covered by P. & I. Club. However, a cadet who lost his life in a boat accident, a sum of Rs. 7,008 which was deposited towards his indenture by his parents as also compensation is yet to be settled. It is understood that the claim is included in the court liquidation of the auction of the M.V. Jaldoot Ashok, the hearing of which has been fixed on 26.3.1984 at the court of Commerce of Antwerp. Meantime question of providing some financial relief for ex-seaman of 'JALDOOT ASHOK' is under consideration of the Seamen' Welfare Fund Society.

#### Upgradation of Khirai Halt Station, S.E.R.

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

(a) whether the Railway board has received a proposal from the South Eastern Railway regarding upgradation of Khirai Halt Station of South Eastern Railway (Howrah-Kharagpur Section) to a flag station ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to convert the said halt station to flag station without delay ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The proposal is not financially justified.

#### Steps to Bring Ayurvedic Doctors at Par with Allopathic Doctors in CGHS

770. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND



**FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) what are the pay scales and basic amenities given to Allopathic doctors and the Ayurvedic doctors under the CGHS Scheme ;

(b) is there any difference between them, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government propose to bring the Ayurvedic doctors at par with the Allopathic doctors in CGHS Scheme in accordance with the recommendations were in the third Pay Commission Report and the 22nd Report of Estimates Committee (7th Lok Sabha) ; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) The Allopathic (Medical Officer) and Ayurvedic physician working in CGHS are in the scale of pay of Rs. 700-40-900-EB-40-1100-50-1300 and Rs. 650-30-740-35-810-EB-35-880-40-1000-EB-40 - 1200 respectively. Apart from other service benefits as admissible to other categories of Central Government's servants, these two categories of doctors are also entitled to N.P.A. ranging from Rs. 150-250 per month.

(b) to (d) The pay scales of Allopathic doctors and Ayurvedic doctors are based on the recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission. The Commission did not accept the plea for equal treatment in pay scales of doctors of allopathic system and indigenous system of medicine in view of differences in qualifications period or training and conditions of service. The Estimates Committee in their twenty second report (Seventh Lok Sabha) has not made any recommendation for equalisation of pay scales of the two category of doctors.

**हाजीपुर-मुजफ्फरपुर ब्रांच लाइन का खोलना**

**771. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाजीपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) से बारूस्ता लालगंज, वैशाली, शाहाबगंज, केसरिया, अरेराज, पहाड़पुर तथा इसको मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटियागंज लाइन से किसी स्थान पर जोड़कर एक ब्रांच लाइन प्रारम्भ की जाएगी जिससे गण्डक नहर के अन्तर्गत आने वाले समस्त कमान क्षेत्र के करोड़ों लोगों को लाभ होगा और रेलवे की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी;

(ख) क्या यह वैशाली, मुजफ्फरपुर, पूर्वी चम्पारन तथा पश्चिमी चम्पारन जिलों के लोगों के लिए लाभकारी होगी तथा वाणिज्यिक, ऐतिहासिक तथा सार्वजनिक हित के दृष्टिकोण से भी अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण होगी; और

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

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०के० जाफर शरीफ) :** (क) से (ग) प्रस्तावित नयी लाइन के लिए अभी तक कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। संसाधनों की भारी कमी के कारण, निकट भविष्य में इस लाइन का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ करने पर विचार करना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

#### Opening of more Medical Colleges in States

**772. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of students seeking admissions in medical colleges in the country could not get admission during the year of 1982 and 1983 ;

(b) number of such students who could not get admissions in Government medical Colleges in each state ;

(c) whether Government contemplate to open few more medical colleges in the states and if so, details thereof ; and

(d) the time by which more medical colleges will be opened ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d) Admissions in medical colleges are primarily controlled by the State/U.T. Governments and Universities. Government of India do not have any information on the number of students who could not get admissions in various medical colleges in the country.

The existing medical colleges with an annual out-turn of about 13,000 medical students are considered sufficient to meet the manpower requirements of the country.

#### Declaring Nepal as a "Zone of Peace"

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

(a) whether the USA has fully supported and endorsed the proposal that Nepal be declared a "zone of peace" ; and

(b) if so, what steps government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The President of the USA is reported to have said in a Banquet speech on December 7, 1983 "We Americans support the objectives of your Majesty's "Zone of Peace" proposal and we endorse it. We would only hope that one day the world in its entirety will be a "Zone of Peace". In the meantime we encourage you to continue to work closely with your neighbours to make Nepal's "Zone of Peace" a reality".

(b) Government do not propose to take any steps in this regard.

#### Linking of Kandla Port with Ferozepur

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

(a) whether there is a link upto Kandla Port from Ferozepur in Punjab by Metre gauge line ;

(b) whether the Government are taking up a small link from Taran Taran on Amritsar-Khem Karan line to Makhu on Ferozepur-Jullundur line which is hardly 34 kilometre ;

(c) whether the Government propose to give priority to this project as it will link J. & K., Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat ; and

(d) whether the connecting Taran Taran with Makhu, the difference between Ferozepur and Amritsar-Pathankot-Jammu will be reduced by 100 k. m. which is now 197 k. m. upto Amritsar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Sir, there is a M.G. link from Kandla Port to Kotkapura only, which is 40 Kms. from Ferozepur.

(b) to (d) No sir.

#### Targets for Elementary Education and Adult Literacy for 1983-84

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

(a) the targets for elementary education and adult literacy for 1983-84, the projects under operation and the details of Universities and voluntary organisations involved or associated with these programmes ; and

(b) the details of the schemes for enrolment of girls at the elementary stage and literacy among women ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL



WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) During 1983-84, a target of 52.07 lakhs and 47.02 lakhs have been fixed for adult literacy and elementary education respectively.

A Statement showing State-wise, names of Universities and Voluntary Organisations which are, at present, receiving grants and the number of Adult Education Centres approved to them is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. L.T. 7781/84].

(b) The details of the Schemes of elementary education and adult education are given below :

- (i) Special Central assistance is being provided on an equal sharing basis to nine educationally backward States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for non-formal education programme. Voluntary Organisations in these nine educationally backward States are also given 100% financial assistance for running non-formal education centres. Further to promote experimentation and innovation, including pilot projects in the field of non-formal education for elementary age group children, financial assistance is given to academic institutions in all the States and Union Territories.

During 1983-84, two new Schemes have been formulated for increasing enrolment of girls at the elementary stage. Under one Scheme, financial assistance to the extent of 90% is given to the nine educationally backward States for establishment of non-formal education centres exclusively for girls. Financial assistance is being given for 10,000 primary level Non-formal Education centres during this year. Under the second Scheme, 80% central assistance is given for recruitment of women teachers for primary schools in the educationally backward

States. The State Governments are expected to meet 20% of the expenditure thereon. Financial assistance will be given for appointment of 2,000 teachers during 1983-84.

- (ii) So far as Adult Education is concerned, women are enrolled in centres under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Functional Literacy Projects, the Central "Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education" and State adult education programmes. Voluntary agencies working for women receive special preference. Projects of less than 30 centres are not considered under the Scheme, except in the case of voluntary agencies taking up programmes for women only or in difficult terrains. In order to involve more voluntary agencies to undertake projects for women, the minimum size of the project has been further reduced to 5 only.

With a view to provide necessary fillip to the programme of universalisation of Elementary Education and Female Adult Literacy, a scheme for the distribution of awards to States for doing good work in female adult literacy and enrolment of girls at elementary level has been initiated during the current financial year with a budget provision of Rs. 10 crores (Rs. 3 crores for female adult literacy and Rs. 7 crores for girls enrolment).

- (iii) The University Grants Commission has been assisting Universities and Colleges for implementing a Scheme of Adult Education and Extension Programme. The Commission proposes to implement the programme in two phases—first phase upto 31.3.1985 and the second phase upto 31.3.1990. First phase will cover nearly 1500 colleges and affiliating type of universities to open 15,000 to 20,000

centres. In the second phase, all the Universities and Colleges will be covered and the number of centres will be 50,000. Guidelines have been issued by the Commission to give special attention to the enrolment of women, SC and ST, in the adult education centres.

### कोडरमा और झुमरीतलैया के नामों में परिवर्तन

776. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोडरमा स्टेशन, पूर्वी रेलवे के एंडकोर्ड मकान में धनवाद एवं गया के बीच स्थित है जबकि कोडरमा उपमण्डलीय नगर यहां से 10 किलोमीटर दूर स्थित है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्तमान कोडरमा स्टेशन विश्वविख्यात अभ्रक बाजार, झुमरीतलैया नगरपालिका के बीचोंबीच स्थित है और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज, बैंकों की शाखाओं, सैनिक स्कूल, डाकघर, बस अड्डा, अभ्रक व्यापार निगम, टैलेक्स एवं कई केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य सरकार के कार्यालयों के नाम भी झुमरीतलैया पर ही है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गिरिडीह रांची बरास्ता कोडरमा-हजारीबाग की निर्माणाधीन बड़ी रेल लाइन पर कोडरमा के नाम पर एक नया स्टेशन बनाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या वर्तमान कोडरमा स्टेशन का नाम बदलकर झुमरीतलैया जंक्शन रखा जाएगा ?

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

(ग) और (घ) हजारीबाग टाउन और कोडरमा के रास्ते रांची से गिरिडीह तक बड़े आमान की रेल लाइन का निर्माण नहीं किया जा रहा है किन्तु इस लाइन का इस समय सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है । इसलिए इस समय स्टेशनों के नाम रखने/नाम बदलने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

265 डाउन भीलडी-जोधपुर एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन और राजस्थान रोडवेज की एक बस की भिड़न्त में मरने वालों को दी गई सहायता

777. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 265 डाउन भीलडी-जोधपुर एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन और बस की भिड़न्त में मरने वालों के परिवारों और घायल यात्रियों को रेल विभाग तथा रोडवेज द्वारा दी गई सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या दी गई सहायता अपर्याप्त है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा और सहायता दिए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) क्या रेल विभाग अथवा राजस्थान रोडवेज अथवा दोनों को ही इस दुर्घटना के लिए दोषी ठहराया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख). 10.1.84 को ढोलवाड़ा डी के

स्टेशन के निकट बिना चौकीदार वाले रामपार फाटक संख्या सी-28 पर 265 डाउन भिलडी-जोधपुर एक्सप्रेस राजस्थान रोडवेज की बस से टकरा गयी थी। रेलवे द्वारा मृत व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों तथा घायल व्यक्तियों को अनुग्रह राहत के रूप में 17,000/—रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया गया है। ऐसे मामलों में देय क्षति की राशि का दावा सिविल कोर्ट के माध्यम से किया जाना होता है तथा इन पर उनके द्वारा निर्णय लिया जाना होता है।

(ग) दुर्घटना के लिए राजस्थान रोडवेज का ड्राइवर उत्तरदायी पाया गया।

#### Construction of Oil Jetty Projects

778. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of some oil jetty projects have been taken up in some parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the name of the parts where construction works of such oil jetty projects have started ;

(c) whether any such oil jetty project has been taken up in Paradip Port ; and

(d) if so, details of the progress made in the completion of oil jetty projects in Paradip and other ports ?

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

(b) Bombay, Cochin, Kandla and Visakhapatnam.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise so far as Paradip is concerned. The position of progress of projects in the other ports referred to in (b) above is that at Cochin the new Oil Jetty was commissioned on 12 January, 1984. The projects at Bombay, Kandla and Visakhapatnam ports are expected to be completed by April 1984, April, 1984 and December, 1984 respectively.

#### Drive for Detection of Leprosy cases their Treatment and Rehabilitation

779. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made intensive drive for detection of leprosy cases under the national programme ;

(b) if so, the main thrust of the above programme and the number of cases detected in different States and Union Territory during the period under survey ; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken for the treatment and rehabilitation of the leprosy patients ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) With the inclusion of this Programme in the 20 Point Programme of the Government, a Working Group has been appointed by the Government of India and based upon their recommendations the Programme has been launched as a National Leprosy Eradication Programme with main thrust on early detection and regular treatment through trained medical, non-medical and technical personnel of the Leprosy Control Units, S.E.T. (Survey, Education & Treatment) Centres, Urban Leprosy Centres and voluntary centres.

The total No. of each of them is given below :

Leprosy Control Units	392
S.E.T. Centres	6980
Urban Lep. Centres	657
Voluntary S.E.T. Centres	60

The total number of cases detected, cases brought under treatment and cases discharged upto January, 1984 is given in Statement—I.

(c) Free treatment through leprosy clinics, Leprosy Centres, SET Centres, voluntary centres and indoor beds have been provided to leprosy

patients, Drugs like Dapsone, Clofazimine and Refampicin, Prothionamide and combined tablets are being supplied free of cost to the patients through these centres.

A scheme for the promotion of rehabilitation of cured leprosy patients has been introduced under the present 6th plan period. This scheme envisages establishment of 15 leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units in different States to provide necessary surgical treatment for the correction of physical deformities and for jobs and tools adaptation. Out of these 15 units 7 have been sanctioned by various States to establish in the respective States. A list of States/U.Ts with target and sanctions is given in statement—II.

## Statement—I

*National Leprosy Eradication Programme : Objective Performance Report upto January, 1984*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.Ts.	Total No. of cases on record till March 1983	Total No. of cases under treatment till March 1983	Annual target 83-84 for cases detection & cases treatment	Additional cases detected during 83-84 till the month under report	Additional cases brought under treatment during 83-84 till the month under report
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	477169	477169	60000	43269	43269
2.	Assam	11789	11516	2000	1542	1526
3.	Bihar	238375	215836	50000	42358	39371
4.	Gujarat	72226	65426	10000	10713	10675
5.	Haryana	765	757	100	188	188
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4669	4669	500	232	232
7.	J & K	5306	4404	100	250	250
8.	Karnataka	146881	142506	25000	12305	12283
9.	Kerala	56383	46207	13000	5907	5101
10.	Madhya Pradesh	107146	107108	30000	25015	25015
11.	Maharashtra	355595	355595	60000	79884	79884
12.	Manipur	5663	3485	200	139	139
13.	Meghalaya	1419	1331	200	126	126
14.	Nagaland	1976	1976	200	71	71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Orissa	184469	184469	45000	19307	19061
16.	Punjab	2318	2318	200	379	379
17.	Rajasthan	8686	7979	2500	2056	1898
18.	Sikkim	189	189	100	26	26
19.	Tamil Nadu	584391	550574	60000	38857	30867
20.	Tripura	2169	2123	500	385	320
21.	Uttar Pradesh	386268	359184	60000	37488	36789
22.	West Bengal	233798	177031	55000	24422	21096
23.	A & N Islands	690	670	100	73	73
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1309	1309	100	101	101
25.	Chandigarh	89	89	100	—	—
26.	D & N Haveli	87	87	100	99	23
27.	Delhi	5439	5439	100	784	784
28.	Goa	1880	1870	500	658	662
29.	Lakshadweep	376	376	100	—	—
30.	Mizoram	546	513	100	30	30
31.	Pondicherry	7684	6384	2000	1771	1486
India		2906845	2738526	477800	348435	331722

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U. Ts.	Annual Target 83-84 for case discharged as cured/disease arrested	No. of cases discharged during 83-84 the month under report	Balance of the cases on record at the end of the month under report	Balance of cases under treatment of the end of the month under report	Report Received upto
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60000	33143	487295	487295	12/83
2.	Assam	1000	467	12868	12575	12/83
3.	Bihar	35000	16376	264357	238831	1/84
4.	Gujarat	5000	6220	76719	69878	1/84
5.	Haryana	100	49	904	896	12/83
6.	Himachal Pradesh	200	212	4689	4689	11/83
7.	J & K	100	255	5301	4399	11/83
8.	Karnataka	10000	5978	153208	148811	11/83
9.	Kerala	10000	1852	60438	49456	12/83
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10000	10694	121467	121429	1/84
11.	Maharashtra	50000	56523	378956	378956	1/84
12.	Manipur	100	195	5607	3379	1/84
13.	Meghalaya	100	54	1491	1403	11/83
14.	Nagaland	100	22	2025	2025	10/83

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Orissa	20000	3582	200194	199948	10/83
16.	Punjab	100	68	2629	2629	1/84
17.	Rajasthan	1500	181	10561	9696	1/84
18.	Sikkim	10	5	210	210	1/84
19.	Tamil Nadu	55000	32171	591077	549270	11/83
20.	Tripura	200	229	2325	2214	12/83
21.	Uttar Pradesh	35000	15661	408095	380312	12/83
22.	West Bengal	30000	2808	255412	195319	12/83
23.	A & N Islands	100	14	749	729	1/84
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	165	1245	1245	12/83
25.	Chandigarh	100	—	89	89	12/83
26.	D & N Haveli	100	—	186	110	1/84
27.	Delhi	200	—	6223	6223	12/83
28.	Goa	100	278	2260	2254	1/84
29.	Lakshadweep	100	—	376	376	—
30.	Mizoram	100	41	535	502	1/84
31.	Pondicherry	1500	1318	8137	6552	1/84
TOTAL :		325800	188561	3066719	2881687	



**Statement—II*****Target and Achievement of Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Unit***

	Target	Sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh	1	—
Assam (NEC)	1	—
Bihar	1	—
Gujarat	1	1
Karnataka	1	1
Kerala	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	2	2
Orissa	1	1
Punjab	1	—
Tamil Nadu	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	1	—
West Bengal	1	—
Delhi	1	—
Total :	15	7

**Construction of Wani-Dianaleha Railway Line and Kayar Station**

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

(a) whether construction of Wani-Dianaleha new rail line has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that originally Kayar station was proposed to be constructed, but now it has been dropped; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) A 67 km. long B.G. line from Wani to Pimpalkutti is being constructed and is expected to be completed and opened shortly. There is no line under construction or otherwise from Wani to "Dianaleha".

(c) and (d) No Sir. A site for a future station was, however, earmarked at Kayar on the Wani-Pimpalkutti line under construction.

**Seminar on Book-Binding Techniques**

781. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the principal recommendations made by the three days international seminar on book-binding techniques, co-sponsored by the National Book Trust and UNESCO in connection with the Sixth New Delhi World Book Fair; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) On the occasion of the Sixth New Delhi World Book Fair

recently held, a three day international seminar-cum workshop on Book Binding Techniques was organised by the National Book Trust and co-sponsored by UNESCO. The seminar stressed the importance of book binding in the entire process of book production. Its principal recommendations were that standards be formulated for materials and inputs used in book binding, that printing institutes in every country be requested to impart specialised training for both hand and mechanised binding, that polytechnics be requested to include book binding as part of their curriculum, that steps be taken for the revival of craftsmanship in book binding, that awards and incentives be instituted for best bound books and craftsmen. Action has been initiated by National Book Trust to circulate the recommendations to UNESCO as well as the concerned institutions/bodies for suitable implementation.

**Changing of Bus Route No. 430 from Nehru Place to DDA Flats Kalkaji**

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

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has any plan to terminate DTC buses on route No. 430 at DDA Flats Kalkaji, instead of at Nehru place as at present in view of heavy rush of commuters in that area;

(b) if not, whether the frequency of buses on route No. 490 be increased to ten minutes duration for the benefit of commuters; and

(c) if so, when and if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No, Sir. Such an extension is likely to adversely affect the commuters from Govindpuri, Kalkaji and Nehru Place.

(b) and (c) On the basis of available traffic, the frequency of services of Route No. 490 is considered to be adequate to meet the present

requirements of the commuters from DDA flats. Besides, services of Route Nos. 480, 445 and 429 are also available to the commuters of this area for reaching Central Secretariat, Old Delhi Railway Station and New Delhi Railway Station respectively.

**स्कूलों के छात्रों को कम्प्यूटर सम्बन्धी जानकारी दिया जाना**

784. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने स्कूलों के छात्रों को कम्प्यूटर सम्बन्धी जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने की एक योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक आरम्भ की जाएगी और उससे कितने छात्रों को लाभ पहुँचेगा; और

(ग) किन कक्षाओं के छात्रों को कम्प्यूटर सम्बन्धी जानकारी दी जाएगी और क्या इसे एक विषय माना जाएगा ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) से (ग) जी, हां।

मंत्रालय माध्यमिक स्कूल के छात्रों के लिए संगणक साक्षरता और जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए प्रायोगिक परियोजना पर विचार कर रहा है। इस परियोजना में देश भर के लगभग 250 विद्यालय शामिल होंगे और इसे 1984-85 के शैक्षणिक वर्ष में लागू किये जाने की आशा है। इस प्रायोगिक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग कुल 12,500 विद्यार्थियों को शामिल किये जाने की सम्भावना है। इस कार्यक्रम में विद्यार्थियों की सहभागिता सह-पाठ्यचर्चा के भाग के रूप में स्वैच्छिक आधार पर होगी।

### Existence of Fake Institutions

785. Dr. V. KULANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the existence of fake institutions catering various disciplines of medicines and issuing certificates to that effects;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government towards such fake institutions and certificate-holders; and

(c) what are the effective measures taken by the Government to do away with the quakery in this country ?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) Some such institutions have come to notice from time to time. Penal provisions already exist in the Indian Medical Council Act 1956 as well as in the Indian Medicine Control Council Act, 1970 and Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to the effect that no person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on the State Medical Register shall practise medicine in any State and any person contravening this provision shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000/—, or both. The Government of India have advised the State Governments/Union Territories to invoke the penal provisions and to ensure that there is no addition whatsoever of unqualified persons to the stream of practitioners.

### Solving Sri Lanka's Ethnic Problem

786. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as promised by Sri Lankan President any investigation was made by the Government into anti-

Tamil violence and any compensation paid for the loss of life and property to the afflicted Tamil Community; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) The Sri Lankan police have undertaken investigations to apprehend persons involved in the ethnic violence of July 1983. It is understood from the Sri Lankan Government that 6380 persons were apprehended of whom 3000 were released due to lack of evidence and 2280 were granted bail pending completion of investigations. 1500 persons are now under detention or court remand. Investigations are still continuing.

The Sri Lankan Government set up the Rehabilitation of Property and Industries Authority under a Presidential ordinance for granting assistance for rehabilitation of property damaged in the ethnic violence. It is understood that the R.E.P.I.A. has so far given loans of approximately Sri Lankan Rupees 12 million. It has also divested the property of 3000 applicants who wished to rehabilitate such property out of their own resources.

### Railway Accidents During the Last Six Months

787. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state details of the casualties as well as the compensation paid to the families of the victims of the Railway accidents which took place on the Indian Railways during last six months, Zone-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIFF) : Zone-wise casualties and compensation paid to the victims of train accidents during the 6 months period August 1983 to January 1984 are detailed ahead :

Railway	Casualties							
	Passengers		Railway Staff		Others		Total	
	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I
Central	9	15	—	2	—	—	9	17
Eastern	—	45	—	5	2	3	2	53
Northern	20	101	3	8	21	29	44	138
North Eastern	—	12	—	8	4	10	4	30
Northeast Frontier	1	11	1	1	—	2	2	14
Southern	—	—	—	4	1	22	1	26
South Central	—	7	—	4	8	23	8	34
South Eastern	—	10	1	9	2	7	3	26
Western	3	2	—	2	1	13	4	17
* Total :	33	203	5	43	39	109	77	355

K=Killed

I=Injured

No compensation has been paid so far. However, a sum of Rs. 2,26,600/— has been paid as ex gratia relief to the next of kin of those killed and to the injured persons during the above period.

**Organisations Getting Grant in aid in Delhi Under "Assistance to Organisations for Disabled Person"**

788. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) names and addresses of the Office-bearers of the Organisations in Delhi engaged in providing services for education, training and rehabilitation on etc. of the handicapped children and are receiving grant-in-aid under the

scheme "Assistance to organisations for the Disabled Persons"; and

(b) number of disabled students in each State and Union Territory who receive 100 per cent reimbursement for education in their studies from Class-IX onwards; under the scheme of scholarships and the expenditure incurred thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGO) : (a) and (b) Two Statements are annexed.

**Statement—I**

The names of Voluntary Welfare Organisations and Executive member in Delhi getting financial assistance under the Scheme "Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled Persons."

<i>S.No. Name of the Organisation</i>	<i>Name and Designation</i>
1. Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded, India, Shaheed Jit Singh Marg, Katwaria Sarai, Institutional Area, New Delhi-110067.	Mrs. Vasanthi A Pai, President.
2. National Federation of the Blind, 2322, Laxminarayan St., Paharganj, New Delhi-55	Sh. S.K. Gupta, President.
3. All India Federation of the Deaf, 18, Northend Complex, Ramakrishna Ashram Marg, New Delhi-1.	Km. Surrinder Saini, President.
4. 'MANGALAM' New Delhi, 19, Teen Murti Marg, New Delhi-1.	Sh. M. Ramaswami, Secretary.
5. All India Confederation of the Blind, C-29, Model Town, Delhi-9.	Sh. J.L. Kaul, Secretary General.
6. Balwantrai Mehta Vidya Bhavan, Lajpat Bhavan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi-24.	Sh. Shyam Narayan, Manager.
7. Spastics Society of Northern India, C-2/52, Safdarjung Development Area, New Delhi-16	Mrs. Shusmita Nundy, Chairman.
8. Blind Relief Association, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Marg, New Delhi-7	Dr. Bharat Ram, President.
9. Sanjivini Society for Mental Health, 190, under Defence Colony Flyover, New Delhi-110024.	Mrs. Kiran Sharma Bhatia, Director.
10. Delhi Society for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children, Okhla Marg, New Delhi-25	Dr. (Mrs.) M. Pathak, Director.
11. Delhi Cheshire Home, Okhla Road, P.O. Jamia Nagar, New Delhi-25.	Maj. Gen. Virendra Singh, Chairman.

## Statement—II

S.N.	State/Union Territory	No. of Scholarship awarded during 1982-83	Amount sanctioned 82-83 Rs. in lakhs
<i>States</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,783	8.00
2.	Assam	66	0.71
3.	Bihar	357	0.43
4.	Gujarat	1,486	7.00
5.	Haryana	267	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0.05
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Not Available	0.10
8.	Karnataka	1,221	4.00
9.	Kerala	1,072	4.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	586	4.25
11.	Maharashtra	1,412	3.86
12.	Manipur	Not Available	0.02
13.	Meghalaya	1	0.02
14.	Nagaland	Not implemented	—
15.	Orissa	207	5.75
16.	Punjab	117	—
17.	Rajasthan	1,192	6.00
18.	Sikkim	Not available	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	250	5.00
20.	Tripura	47	0.81
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	7.30
22.	West Bengal	256	1.75
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	12	0.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Not implemented	—
3.	Chandigarh	15	0.10
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	0.02
5.	Delhi	402	4.10
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil	—
7.	Lakshadweep	Not implemented	—
8.	Mizoram	27	0.21
9.	Pondicherry	42	—
Total (State & U. Ts.)		10,819	64.50

### Visas Granted to People Living on either Side in Jammu and Kashmir

789. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Pakistanis and Pak occupied Kashmir nationals who received visa to visit Jammu and Kashmir in 1983-84;

(b) how many persons from Jammu and Kashmir state received Pak visas in the same period to visit Pakistan and Pak occupied Kashmir;

(c) how many persons from J & K in possession of Pakistani passports were refused visas by the Government of India in 1983-84; and

(d) what specific measures are being taken by India to further facilitate the process in granting the visas to Pakistanis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS\* (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :

(a) Visas were issued to 1042 Pakistani nationals in 1983 and to 109 Pakistani nationals in 1984 (upto 15-2-84) to visit Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) Records pertaining to visas issued by Pakistan are not maintained by us.

(c) 561 Pakistani nationals, seeking to visit Jammu and Kashmir, were refused visas during 1983. The relevant figure for 1984 (upto 15-2-84) is 39.

(d) Generally visas are issued to Pakistan nationals by our Missions in Pakistan the same day.

### Fare & Freight in Fast Trains

790. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) passenger fares for travelling 1000 kms in (i) first class air-conditioned, (ii) first class and (iii) second class in Main/Express/Superfast trains during (i) March, 1977, (ii) March, 1979, (iii) January, 1980 and (iv) December, 1983; and

(b) non-concessional goods freight charges by fast goods trains for 100 kms. during the above mentioned four periods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :  
(a) Passenger fares for travelling 1,000 Kms. (excluding Reservation Fee and Sleeper Surcharge) :

	1st ACC		1st Class		II Class	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
<b>March, 1977</b>						
Mail/Express train	300	00	153	50	40	45
Superfast train	310	00	158	50	41	95
<b>March, 1979</b>						
Mail/Express train	300	00	153	50	40	45
Superfast train	310	00	158	50	41	45
<b>January, 1980</b>						
Mail/Express train	300	00	153	50	40	45
Superfast train	310	00	158	50	41	45
<b>December, 1983</b>						
Mail/Express train	495	00	248	00	63	00
Superfast train	520	00	260	00	69	00 (for sleeper)
					65	00 (for sitting)

(b) Freight charges for 100 KMs can be furnished only if the name of the commodity is indicated as they vary not only according to distance but also from commodity to commodity depending on how it is offered for carriage—whether as Smalls, wagonloads or trainloads. However, freight rates for the present class 100 (corresponding to class 50 prior to 1.4.1983) in wagon-loads for a distance of 100 KMs are shown below :

March, 1977	Rs. 1.73 per quintal
March, 1979	Rs. 1.73 per quintal
January, 1980	Rs. 1.82 per quintal
December, 1983	Rs. 3.10 per quintal

### हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार

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

(क) मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 तथा 1983-84 के दौरान राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार देश के क, ख तथा ग राज्यों में अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों को पृथक-पृथक कितने मूल पत्र लिखे :

(ख) उनमें से राज्य-वार तथा वर्ष-वार कितने मूल हिन्दी में थे और कितने अंग्रेजी में थे :

(ग) 'क' 'ख' 'ग' राज्यों में स्थित विभागों, सम्बद्ध तथा अधिनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों द्वारा उक्त अवधि के दौरान

वर्ष-वार उनके मंत्रालय को लिखे गये मूल पत्रों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(घ) उनमें से राज्य-वार हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में लिखे गये पत्रों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में मूल पत्राचार में हिन्दी के प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित सूचना राजभाषा विभाग (गृह मंत्रालय) द्वारा निर्धारित प्रोफार्मा में रखी जाती है। दिसम्बर, 1982 की तिमाही के शुरू होने से पहले तक राज्य-वार और क्षेत्रवार आंकड़े रखने की व्यवस्था नहीं थी।

बहरहाल, दिसम्बर, 1982 से रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी मूल पत्र क्षेत्र-वार नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

अवधि	क्षेत्र	मूल रूप से हिन्दी में	मूल रूप से अंग्रेजी में	जोड़
दिसम्बर, 1982 से	क	4,972	6,111	10,183
मार्च, 83 तक	ख	938	4,541	5,479
	ग	1,017	7,503	8,520
अप्रैल, 1983 से				
दिसम्बर, 1983 तक	क	5,771	6,934	12,705
	ख	2,132	4,486	6,618
	ग	2,121	10,839	12,960



(ग) और (घ) सम्बद्ध, अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों से रेल मंत्रालय में प्राप्त मूलपत्रों के आंकड़े राज्यवार और क्षेत्रवार नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

**“मोटेसरी स्कूलों” में निम्नतम मजूरी**

792. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में कई प्राइवेट मोटेसरी स्कूल चल रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि न्यूनतम वेतन अधिनियम इन स्कूलों के कर्मचारियों और अध्यापकों पर लागू नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) प्राइवेट मान्टेसरी स्कूलों के कर्मचारियों तथा शिक्षकों सहित विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कामगारों के वेतन की न्यूनतम दर निर्धारित करने के कार्य के लिए राज्य सरकारें ही उपयुक्त प्राधिकारी हैं। मुख्य रूप से स्कूल शिक्षा की जिम्मेदारी क्योंकि राज्यों की है तथा अधिकांशतः उनका प्रबन्ध उन्हीं के द्वारा ही किया जाता है, अतः इस सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ही की जाएगी।

वाराणसी डिवीजन के इलाहाबाद-छपरा मऊ सैक्शन के कर्मचारियों द्वारा धरना

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे एम्पलाइज़ यूनियन के वाराणसी डिवीजन के इलाहाबाद से छपरा और मऊ सैक्शन तक के कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में 22 दिसम्बर, 1983 को रेलवे मण्डलीय प्रबन्धक के कार्यालय के समक्ष धरना दिया;

(ख) उनकी मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के गेस्टेटनर आपरेटरों की वर्दी और वेतनमान

794. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा मंत्रालय में कार्यरत ड्राइवरों और गेस्टेटनर आपरेटरों के वेतनमान का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ड्राइवरों को वर्दी दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो गेस्टेटनर आपरेटरों को वर्दी न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) स्टाफ कार ड्राइवर, गेस्टेटनर आपरेटर के वेतनमान निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(i) स्टाफ कार ड्राइवर, प्रवरण ग्रेड 330-8-370-10-400-  
द०रो०-10-480 रुपये

(ii) स्टाफ कार ड्राइवर साधारण ग्रेड 260-6-290-द०रो०-6-326-8-366-द०रो०-8-390-10-400 रुपये

(iii) गेस्टेटरनर आपरेटर वरिष्ठ ग्रेड 260-6-326-द०रो०-8-350 रुपये

(iv) गेस्टेटरनर आपरेटर कनिष्ठ ग्रेड 210-4-250-द०रो०-5-270 रुपये

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय (कार्मिक तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग) द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों तथा परिमाणों के अनुसार स्टाफ कार ड्राइवरों तथा गेस्टेटरनर आपरेटरों (कनिष्ठ) को वर्दियां नियमित रूप से प्रदान की जा रही हैं। गेस्टेटरनर आपरेटर (वरिष्ठ) को भी वर्दियां गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा हाल ही में जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार दी जाएंगी।

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण और सलाहकार बोर्ड में ड्राइवरों और गेस्टेटरनर आपरेटरों के वेतनमान और वर्दी

795. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण और सलाहकार बोर्ड में कार्यरत ड्राइवरों और गेस्टेटरनर आपरेटरों के वेतनमानों का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ड्राइवरों को वर्दी दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो गेस्टेटरनर आपरेटरों को वर्दी न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) दिल्ली समाज कल्याण और सलाहकार बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों को आवास

पेंशन आदि सुविधाएं उपलब्ध न कराये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड में कार्यरत ड्राइवर और गेस्टेटरनर आपरेटर का वेतनमान नीचे दिया गया है:—

(1) ड्राइवर

260-6-290-द० रो० -6-326-8-366-द०रो०-8-390-10-400 रुपए

(2) वरिष्ठ गेस्टेटरनर आपरेटर

260-6-326-द०रो०-8-350 रुपए

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 से गेस्टेटरनर आपरेटर को भी वर्दी के लिए पात्र बनाया गया है और वर्दी दे दी गई है।

(ग) दिल्ली समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्ड के कर्मचारी सरकारी आवास के पात्र नहीं हैं। जहां तक पेंशन की सुविधा का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली राज्य समाज कल्याण बोर्ड ने प्रस्ताव दिल्ली प्रशासन को भेज दिया है।

#### India's Efforts for Liquidation of Nuclear Weapons

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Government has been making efforts for liquidation of nuclear weapon arsenals in all parts of the world and India saw no merit in approaching nuclear disarmament in a restricted fashion or confined geographical area ;

(b) whether Indian Government has made its stand clear on the Middle East issue and Lebanon in particular, that the US presence in

that Arab country did not help restore stability there ;

(c) whether Indian Government is also aware that India's security following developments in South West Asia which have led to increasing military presence of big powers in the Indian Ocean, appears to be unsafe ; and

(d) if so, whether any concern has also been expressed by Indian Government in this regard and they have supported the idea of holding a conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo in which great powers are to take part ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes Sir. India is making all out efforts for the halting of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race and the elimination of nuclear weapon arsenals in all parts of the world. India along with other non-aligned countries has been calling for the conclusion of a binding convention prohibiting the threat or use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances. India is opposed to all nuclear weapons and its policy has been to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. We proceed on the premise that partial solutions or measures of a limited nature taken in isolation from priority issues cannot bring us nearer the goal of general and complete disarmament unless conceived within an overall perspective which lays down clear objectives, priorities and methods of implementation of disarmament measures.

(b) Yes Sir. The Government of India has, on several occasions, made clear its stand on the West Asian situation and on the situation in Lebanon in particular. Government has called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon beginning with those of Israel which committed aggression against Lebanon in June 1982. India wishes to see an independent and non-aligned Lebanon.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has been following with close attention developments in our neighbourhood in particular the increasing military presence of the big powers in Indian Ocean. Together with the littoral and hinterland Non-aligned States of the Indian Ocean, India is working for the full implementation of the 1971 UNGA resolution on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. India and other like-minded Non-aligned States have called for the early convening of the UN Conference on the Indian Ocean, and are taking all possible steps through the UN Ad-hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to try to ensure that an International Conference, with great power participation is held in Colombo "in the first half of 1985" as envisaged in General Assembly Resolution 38/185.

#### IOAD of Home Work on School Children

797. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a common complaint that back-breaking burden of books, note-books examinations, tests, and 'homework' have been placed on school children ;

(b) whether his Ministry had at any stage taken any official notice of this curriculum load ; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken on all-India basis to reduce the curriculum load ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) Complaints regarding the heavy curriculum load on school children have come to the notice of the Government in the past, and the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) had conducted an exploratory study in this regard in respect of Delhi, Maharashtra, Kerala and Haryana. The study revealed that the curriculum

load is not heavy in any subject in the States concerned in terms of difficulty level, length of the course content and time allocation. However, the NCERT has recently set up a "Working Group" to study the curriculum load and quantum of homework in schools. The study is to be conducted in two phases. Reports of the study when completed will be sent to the State Education Departments/Boards of Education.

**Shortage of Ayurvedic Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries in R.K. Puram and North Avenue Dispensaries**

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the endemic shortage of ayurvedic medicines in the CGHS Dispensaries in the Capital particularly in the Sector XII R.K. Puram and North Avenue CGHS dispensaries causing considerable inconvenience to the CGHS beneficiaries ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps are being taken to set matters right ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) There has been some shortage of Ayurvedic medicines in the CGHS dispensaries in R.K. Puram and North Avenue during the last quarter, due to short supply/non-supply of drugs by the Indian Medicine Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. The supply/stock position of the drugs has since then substantially improved.

**Sikh Separatists Activities in UK**

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

(a) whether it has been reported that Khalistan supporters are very active in United Kingdom ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the activities of the Khalistan supporters in UK have been increasing and are openly supporting their move in India ; and

(c) if so, whether in view of the increasing assistance and support in UK to these Khalistan supporters, Government of India has taken up the matter with the UK Government for curbing their activities ;

(d) if so, the reaction of the UK Government on India's request ;

(e) whether in some other foreign countries the Khalistan supporters are helping the movements in India ; and

(f) if so, what are the steps being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Government have seen reports to this effect.

(c) and (d) Our serious concern over these undesirable activities has been conveyed to the British authorities on a number of occasions. Their view is that as long as such activities are peaceful and the demonstrations do not lead to any breach of peace, they cannot take any legal action, but they are alive to the situation.

(e) Some supporters of so-called Khalistan are active in the U.S.A., Canada, F.R.G. and Pakistan.

(f) Our concern has been brought to the notice of the concerned Governments through diplomatic channels. Government are carefully watching developments.

**US Military aid to Sri Lanka**

800. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the various press reports that US is considering to provide military aid to Sri Lanka ;

(b) whether it is a fact that US has already pacts with Pakistan, China and Sri Lanka and is now considering to help Nepal and Bhutan also ;

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

(d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :** (a) The United States has set aside funds under the International Military Education and Training Programme (IMET) for Sri Lanka.

(b) The United States is committed to a five-year security assistance programme to Pakistan. The programme provides for the sale of military equipment to Pakistan on credit and for training of Pakistani and Nepali military personnel under the U.S. International Military Education and Training Programme. However, no such training is provided to Bhutan. In the case of China, Government have seen reports to the effect that the United States is presently negotiating for military sales the details of which are not yet known.

(c) and (d) The Government of India have repeatedly conveyed to the Government of the United States their concern over U.S. military aid to Pakistan beyond that country's legitimate needs.

India has consistently maintained that the induction of external military influence in and around South Asia is detrimental to the peace, stability and development of the countries of this region.

#### **Better Co-Ordination Between Road Transport and Inland Water Transport on Calcutta-Assam Route**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the Calcutta-Assam route is not put to optimum utilisation due to lack of co-ordination between road transport and water transport and uneconomical and delays in transshipment ; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals to bring about better co-ordination between road transport and inland water transport on this route ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :** (a) and (b) It is presumed that the reference by the Hon'ble Member is to the question of coordination between water transport services over the river portion on the one hand and the road transport services on the land portion to and from the transshipment point, on the other. This coordination is maintained by individual transporters and users. As far as the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (CIWTC) is concerned, in order to achieve maximum coordination, it often offers in respect of bulk commodities warehouse to warehouse service thus covering both the water and the road transport portions.

#### **USA-USSR talks on Reducing Arms**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has signalled Moscow's willingness to resume as early as in March, 1984 negotiations on reducing conventional arms in Europe ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Mr. Gromyko has indicated that USSR would not stand in the way of a world wide ban on chemical weapons proposed by US Secretary of State, George Shultz in his speech to the European disarmament conference in Stockholm ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of U.S. if any in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reaction of the United States has been favourable in both the cases. Talks on mutual force reductions in Central Europe have been scheduled to resume in Vienna on 16 March, 1984. Multilateral negotiations for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting chemical weapons have been resumed in Geneva in the framework of the Conference on Disarmament (CD), which has reconvened on 7 February, 1984.

#### Surcharge on A.C. Sleeper Coaches

803. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that when the two-tier AC sleeper coach was introduced on the Indian Railways, its fare was the same as that of First Class and seeing its popularity, the Railways imposed an extra air conditioning surcharge at a flat rate of Rs. 15 a ticket and now the surcharge has been raised slab wise and for a journey between 1,000 and 1,500 k.m. the AC surcharge is Rs. 40 a ticket ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the popularity of these coaches is more out of necessity than genuine appreciation of the services provided ; and

(c) whether Government are also aware that sometimes the AC does not work both during forward journey and return journey in the same train and some time AC is not required, if so, what are the regulations that are being followed and whether the surcharge of AC will be waived during such circumstances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes Sir. Even at present the basic fare for Air Conditioned two-tier

sleeper class continues to be the same as for First Class Mail/Express. However, considering the quality of service, comfort available and the additional cost involved in providing this service, a flat surcharge at the rate of Rs. 15 only for ticket journeys upto 1,000 Kms. and Rs. 25 for longer journeys was levied w.e.f. 1.4.1981. Further, with effect from 1.4.1982, a surcharge at the rate of Rs. 15 per ticket for journeys upto 500 Kms., Rs. 25/- per ticket for journeys from 501 Kms. to 1,000 Kms., Rs. 40 per ticket for journeys from 1,001 to 1,500 Kms. was levied.

(b) The popularity of AC two-tier sleeper class is primarily due to better quality of service which includes air-conditioned, dust-free and noise free travel.

(c) Necessary preventive maintenance for all coaches is carried on a regular basis to minimise the chances of failure of equipment including air-conditioning equipment. However, in the event of the failure of Air-conditioning of such a coach, passengers travelling therein are refunded the difference between First Class fare and Second class Mail/Express sleeper fare under the extant rules.

#### Opening of Sewa Nagar Railway Crossing

804. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jangpura Railway crossing (New Delhi) has been opened again to traffic which was closed to the traffic during ASIAD, 1982 to develop the Ring Railway Service ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not opening Sewa Nagar Railway Crossing (New Delhi) which was also closed to the traffic under the same circumstances ?

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

(b) Does not arise.



### **Strong Railings on Bridges and Flyovers**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the material used in the railings in flyovers and bridges over rivers and canals is of sub-standard quality or the railings provided are not quite strong to bear the thrust of a force in emergency consequent to which two buses have fallen in the canal and river recently by breaking the railings one in Punjab and the other in Bihar; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to look into the matter and review the railings of all bridges and flyovers to make them strong ?

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

(a) and (b) The material used in the railings on MH Bridges and those pertaining to Centrally sponsored road Projects is of standard quality. These railings are however 'Pedestrian railings' which are not designed to cater vehicle impact.

### **Regional Engineering College, Calicut**

**806. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many under-graduate and post-Graduate courses are there in the Regional Engineering College, Calicut;

(b) whether proposals have been received by Government to sanction some more courses and if so, details in respect thereof; and

(c) Government's decision thereon especially in view of the fact that the Regional Engineering College, Calicut, is far behind other such institutions both in respect to under-Graduate and post-Graduate courses ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) Regional Engineering College, Calicut is at present conducting 4 Under-graduate and 3 Post-graduate courses.

(b) Proposals for introduction of 2 more Under-graduate courses viz. Production Engineering and Computer Engineering and 3 more Post-graduate courses viz. Industrial Engineering, Traffic and Transportation Planning and Energetics have been received.

(c) The Central Government has agreed in principle to the introduction of Under-graduate course in Production Engineering within the broad based Under-graduate Mech. Engg. course.

Out of the 3 proposals of Post-graduate courses, the course in Industrial Engineering has already been approved. The remaining 2 proposals are under consideration.

### **Budgetary Allocations for Ernakulam-Alleppey and Alleppy-Kayamkulam-Railway Line**

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

(a) details of budgetary allocations for Ernakulam-Alleppey-Kayamkulam Railway lines in Kerala;

(b) whether the Government are aware that these poor allotment of funds adversely affects early completion of these projects;

(c) if so, whether these allotments will be substantially increased and steps taken for early completion of the projects; and

(d) the time by which these projects will be completed ?

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

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Proposed)
(a) Ernakulam	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Rs. 200	Rs. 300	Rs. 178.05	Rs. 300
Alleppey	lakhs	lakhs	lakhs	lakhs	lakhs	lakhs
Alleppey- Kayamkulam	—	—	—	Rs. 140 lakhs	Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 1 lakh

(b) and (c) The work is being progressed to the extent of availability of resources. In view of scarcity of resources it has not been possible to increase the allotments.

(d) No target data has been fixed for the completion of the project in view of the constraints of resources.

**Indo-Pak Talks**

808. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-Pak official level meetings were taking place during 1983-84;

(b) if so, the number of times and the venue of the meetings;

(c) the main issues figured in the discussion and the outcome of the last meeting; and

(d) when next Indo-Pak official level meeting is forthcoming for further development ?

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

(b) The following major bilateral meetings took place in 1983-84 :

- |                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) Indo-Pakistan Bilateral Consultations at Secretary level before the Non-aligned Summit                                                                                               | Islamabad<br>January 17-19, 1983  |
| (ii) First Meeting of India Pakistan Joint Commission at Ministerial level                                                                                                               | Islamabad<br>June 1-4, 1983       |
| (iii) Meetings of Sub-Commissions I (Economic Matters) and II (Trade) of India-Pakistan Joint Commission at official level.                                                              | Islamabad<br>January 15-18, 1984. |
| (iv) Meetings of Sub-Commissions III (Information, Education, Culture) and IV (Travel & Tourism) of India-Pakistan Joint Commission at official level.                                   | New Delhi<br>January 19-21, 1984  |
| (v) The two Foreign Secretaries informally discussed aspects of bilateral relations during the Pakistan Foreign Secretary's visit to New Delhi connection with SARC in July-August 1983. |                                   |



(c) The principal results of the last meetings of the four Sub-commissions held in January 1984 were an agreement on through railway bookings effective 1st July, 1984 between seven designated stations in the two countries; finalisation of the text of Protocol on Group Tourism to be signed soon; agreement to provide double entry transit visas between the two countries; decision to establish a working group in the field of planning, preparation of a draft agreement on cooperation in agricultural research, identification of specific items for bulk trading between the two countries; decision to increase the tempo of exchanges in the field of sports; and expansion of the scope of Shipping Protocol of 1975.

(d) The Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan are holding discussions on bilateral relations also during and after the SARC Standing Committee Meeting. The Indian Foreign Secretary is expected to visit Islamabad at mutual convenience shortly thereafter.

The next meeting of the Indo-Pak Joint Commission is to be held in New Delhi this year. The exact dates have not yet been fixed.

#### U.G.C.—Encouraged Courses on Gandhi and World in Educational Institutions

809. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has encouraged Educational Institutions to provide programmes/courses entitled Gandhi and World and Gandhi and Sarvodaya; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL

WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission has been supporting Universities for promotion of teaching and research in Gandhian Studies. Proposals for undertaking such programmes will have to be submitted by the Universities concerned for the consideration of the Commission. Several Universities are offering courses/programmes in Gandhian Thought and Philosophy, and are receiving assistance from the Commission. The Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi made a proposal to offer programmes/courses entitled 'Gandhi and World' and 'Gandhi and Sarvodaya'. These proposals were examined by the Commission and grants were approved in January, 1983 for appointment of a Visiting Professor, two Research Associate/Fellow and for purchase of books and journals.

#### Reservation of Berths from Dungarpur

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the public of Dungarpur have demanded increased reservation of berths from Ahmedabad to Bombay from two berths to six berths and reservation of berths in Chetak Express from Dungarpur;

(b) if so, the action taken; and

(c) if not, whether the public opinion will be taken into consideration and quick action taken in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c) At present, Dungarpur Station has been provided with a quota of 2 berths in second class for Bombay Cooperative at Ahmedabad by 6 Up Saurashtra Mail. There is a heavy demand for reservation at Ahmedabad and other intermediate important stations by this train. Moreover, an analysis of utilisation of this quota during the period November

'83 to January '84 revealed that this quota was utilised to the extent of 65% only and there was no waiting list during this period. It would therefore, not be possible to enhance this quota of Dungarpur station by this train.

As regards reservation quota by 16 Dn Chetak Express for Dungarpur, it has been decided to allot a quota of 2 berths in II class to this station by 16 Dn w. e. f. 1. 4. 1984 as an experimental measure for a period of six months.

### Quality of Points and Crossings

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of points and crossings which the Railway Ministry is taking from the Industrial houses are not of good quality;

(b) whether it is a fact that this is one reason why accidents are occurring on the railways;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Engineer who investigated the Poona Rail accident reported about the poor quality of the points and crossings; and

(d) if so, what action Railways are going to take against the erring industrial companies for their poor quality of supplies and whether those companies or company is being black-listed ?

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

The quality of points and crossings supplied from industry to the Indian Railways conforms to prescribed standards. In isolated cases where defects even if minor are detected,

such defects are got rectified at the cost of the supplier before their use in track.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There was no accident due to poor quality of points and crossings in Pune.

(d) Does not arise.

### ट्रेन क्लर्कों के वेतनमानों में वृद्धि

812. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें ट्रेन क्लर्कों के वेतनमान में वृद्धि के लिये सुझाव दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उनके वेतनमान संशोधित कर दिये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरे सहित उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) रेल कर्मचारियों की अन्य कोटियों के साथ-साथ ट्रेन क्लर्कों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन करने के सम्बन्ध में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) रेल कर्मचारियों सहित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन करने के लिए सभी प्रस्तावों और सुझावों पर सरकार द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित चौथे वेतन आयोग द्वारा विचार किया जायेगा ।

### Release of UGC Grants for University Development Schemes

813. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Universities Grants Commission has not released grants to certain universities during the current year which led to the shelving of development schemes of those universities;

(b) if so, what are the names of such universities; and

(c) what are the reasons for not releasing grants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c) Of the 124 universities in the country at present, 22 are Agricultural universities and 1 an Ayurveda university. The University Grants Commission does not sanction any development grants to these 23 universities as agricultural and medical education are not within the purview of the Commission. Of the remaining 101 universities, 19 are yet to become eligible for development grants from the University Grants Commission either because they are yet to be declared fit to receive assistance under Section 12-A of the University Grants Commission Act, or because having been so declared, some of them have still to fulfil the conditions prescribed in the rules framed under that Section. The remaining 82 universities are receiving development grants from the Commission for the implementation of various programmes approved by the Commission.

The names of the 19 universities which are not receiving development grants are as follows:—

*1. Names of Universities which have been declared fit under Section 12-A, but which have not yet become eligible for institutional development grant.*

1. Garhwal University, Nainital U.P.

2. Kumaon University, Kumaon, U.P.
3. L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga, Bihar.
4. Tamil University, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu.

*2. Names of universities which are yet to be declared fit under Section 12-A of the UGC Act.*

1. Andhra Pradesh Open University, Hyderabad, A.P.
2. Amravati University, Amravati, Maharashtra.
3. Avadh University, Faizabad, U.P.
4. Bharthia University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.
5. Bharthidasan University, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu.
6. Bhavanagar University, Bhavnagar, Gujarat.
7. Bundelkhand University, Jhansi, U.P.
8. Gandhiji University, Kottayam, Kerala.
9. Gulbarga University, Gulbarga, Karnataka.
10. Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur, M.P.
11. Jaganath Sanskrit University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
12. Mangalore University, Mangalore, Karnataka.
13. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly, U.P.
14. Vidyasagar University, Midnapore, West Bengal.
15. Sri Padmavathi Mahila Viswavidyalaya, Tirupathi, A.P.

**Changes in Train Timings on Kangra Valley and Stoppage of more Trains at Lunsu and Tripal on Northern Railway**

814. PROF. NARAYAN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand of the people of Dehra Tehsil in District Kangra for changes in the timings of various trains on Kangra Valley Railway in Northern Railway has been accepted by the Railway Administration ;

(b) if so, the new timings of the trains which have been decided upon including the date w. e. f. which the changes have been made ;

(c) whether the demand for the stoppage of a few more trains at Lunsu and Tripal halts has also been accepted;

(d) if so, the names of the new trains which have been provided the stoppages there ; and

(e) if not, the likely date by which the stoppages would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) With effect from 17-1-1984 the timings of trains on Pathankot-Joginder Nagar section have been revised as shown in the statement attached.

(c) to (e) With effect from 17-1-1984 stoppages of 3 additional trains viz. 5 PB, 6 PB & 4 PBJ have been provided at Lunsu and 4 additional trains viz. 3 PBJ, 6PB, 4 PBJ and 5 PB at Tripal halt.

## Statement

9 PB Pass.	1. PB Pass.	1. PB Pass.	3. PB Pass.	3 PB Pass.	STATIONS	4PB Pass.	4PB Pass.	2PB Pass.	2PB Pass.	6PB Pass.
17.15	2.15	9:15	9.00	14.50	D PATHANKOT A	17.00	22.25	10.35	14.05	20.45
23.30	8.58	11.45	15.32	21.15	A BAIJNATH D	10.30	16.30	4.30	7.39	14.00
—	9.43	—	16.17	—	D PAPROLA A	—	15.45	—	6.54	—
	11.25		18.00		A JOGINDER D NAGAR		14.00		5.10	

**Trans Asian Railway Project**

815. PROF. NARAYAN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project for Trans Asian Railways has made any progress ;

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

(c) if not, whether the project would be taken up at an early date and the reasons for delay in its executions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) Trans Asian Railway Project figures in the programme of activities on UN-ESCAP (ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA & THE PACIFIC.).

It is proposed to make technical and economic studies of the project by the member countries under the aegis of ESCAP.

So far, there has been no progress on project; nor it is possible to indicate if and when will it be started or completed.

**Allocation for Construction of  
Chandigarh—Manali  
National Highway**

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

(a) what is the allocation for the construction of the Chandigarh-Manali National Highway for the year 1983-84;

(b) the exact length of the National Highway targeted for construction during the current year; and

(c) the period and the estimated cost of the completion of the construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND

**TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :**

(a) and (b) Chandigarh—Manali road is already fully constructed. However certain improvement works are in progress and the likely expenditure on these improvement works during 1983-84 would be about Rs. 2.46 crores.

(c) The improvement works in progress are likely to be completed by March 1986 and are estimated to cost about Rs. 7.46 crores.

**नई रेल लाइनों बिछाना और गेज परिवर्तन करना**

817. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1 मार्च, 1984 को निर्माणाधीन नये रेलमार्ग (जिन पर कार्य जारी है) तथा गेज परिवर्तन किये जाने वाले रेल मार्ग कौन-कौन से हैं ;

(ख) उक्त कार्यों को पूरा करने की निर्धारित तिथि क्या थी और उनकी मूल अनुमानित लागत क्या थी और वे किस तारीख व वर्ष तक पूरे हो जायेंगे और उनको वर्तमान स्थिति के आधार पर उन पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) उक्त कार्यों को निर्धारित अवधि में पूरा न कर पाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण जिसमें 44 नयी लाइनों तथा 18 आमान परिवर्तन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा दिया गया है सभा पटल पर रखा है। (ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L.T.—7782/84)। धन/संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार निर्माण कार्यों पर काम हो रहा है।

## यात्री डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की उपलब्धता, आवश्यकता और उत्पादन क्षमता

818. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 मार्च, 1984 को देश में विभिन्न प्रकार के यात्री रेल डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की उपलब्धता, आवश्यकता और उत्पादन क्षमता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की उपलब्धता के आंकड़े एकत्रित करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और इस प्रकार 1.3.84 के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। बहरहाल 1.4.83 को बड़ी लाइन/मीटर लाइन के सवारी तथा माल डिब्बों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :

सवारी डिब्बे ब. ला. 15942) यात्री ढोने  
मी. ला. 9688) वाले वाहन।

माल डिब्बे ब. ला. 423546  
मी. ला. 108133

1984-85 के दौरान धन की आवश्यकता और उपलब्धता को देखते हुए 1229 सवारी डिब्बे (99 बिजली गाड़ियों सहित) और 12000 माल डिब्बे खरीदने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है।

बिजली गाड़ियों सहित सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों के उत्पादन के लिए विभिन्न इकाइयों की उत्पादन क्षमता क्रमशः 1550 और 28040 है।

## Fees for PTA's Charged by Delhi Schools

819. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 583 on November, 1983 regarding Fees for Parent Teachers' Associations charged by Delhi Schools and state :

(a) if the information has since been collected ; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) As reported by the Delhi Administration, such collection is made by some schools in accordance with the resolution passed by the Parent-Teacher Associations of respective schools. The details of income and expenditure in respect of PTA fund for the last three years is given in the attached statement.

According to information furnished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Committee, neither Rs. 4/- twice a year nor Rs. 2/- every month are charged from students in any of the schools run by them.

The accounts of income and expenditure in respect of PTA fund are placed before the members in the annual/general meetings of the PTA and elections to the executive of PTA are held after due notice to the members of PTA.



## Statement

*The Details of Year-Wise (80-81, 82-83) Income/Expenditure In Respect of PTA Fund Charged at the Rate of Rs 2/—*

Name of Distt.	No. of Schools	Income			Expenditure		
		80-81	81-82	82-83	80-81	81-82	82-83
North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East	02	35369.85	49834.95	3 673.20	24557.05	46890.82	23488.16
South	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West	01	6329.00	6144.60	16938.00	6329.00	6144.60	16938.00
Total	03	41698.85	55979.55	52611.20	30886.05	53035.42	40426.16

  

<i>Charged at the Rate of Rs. 4/—</i>							
North	27	123161.18	146677.02	159163.92	89902.75	117050.33	135938.33
East	14	65308.68	75891.03	79723.56	45269.87	62855.56	72282.42
South	01	5685.39	3439.52	4004.07	4935.87	3388.45	2957.01
West	06	30591.70	27835.00	29682.33	23509.19	15690.56	18709.25
Total	48	224746.95	253842.57	2725773.88	163635.68	198984.90	229887.01

### Stationing of U.S. Seventh Fleet at Chittagong Port in Bangladesh

820. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangladesh President has offered facilities to the U.S. Seventh Fleet at Chittagong port in Bangladesh ;

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

(c) whether any protest has been made by Government to Bangladesh Government that the stationing of the 7th Fleet at Chittagong port would disturb peace and pose a threat to this region ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) While Government has seen press reports to this effect, they have not received information confirming such reports.

(b) Government continue to maintain a constant watch on developments that are likely to affect India's security interests.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### Shortage of Polythene/Paper Bags in CGHS Dispensaries

821. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the orders on the issue of medicines to the patients by CGHS dispensaries on the prescriptions of senior doctors of Safdarjung Hospital etc. ;

(b) whether it has been generally found that the CGHS dispensaries are without polythene/paper bags and the medicines are given to the patients in hands ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure that henceforth the pharmacists pack the medicines before giving the same to the patients ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Medicines prescribed by the Senior doctors of Safdarjung Hospital etc. are issued to the patients for a period of 3-7 days according to the merits of the case. However in certain chronic cases medicines are issued upto one month at a time.

(b) and (c) Polythene bags are now available in the CGHS dispensaries and pharmacists have been instructed to give the medicines to the patients in these bags.

### Number of Indians in Pak Jails

822. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians in Pakistani Jails as on 31st December, 1983 ;

(b) the number of defence personnel and civilians among them ;

(c) since how long they are in Pakistan Jails ;

(d) whether it is a fact that some prisoners are still in Pakistani jails after completing their sentence ; and

(e) if so, what steps Government is taking to get them released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) It is believed that there are around 400 Indian detenus in Pakistani jails as on 31st December 1983. The figure includes undertrials and 43 Indian defence personnel missing since 1971.

(c) As each individual is sentenced to different periods of imprison-

ment terms, it is not possible to give details regarding the period of detention.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) Continuous efforts are being made to get Indian nationals released and repatriated to India. 107 Indian nationals were released and repatriated on the 12th January, 1984 and 52 on the 1st February, 1984. Pakistan Government has been requested to expedite the release of remaining persons who have completed their sentences.

#### **Nepal's Restrictions on Package Tours**

823. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Nepal has imposed certain restrictions on the operations of foreign travel agents in Nepal as these are likely to create problems for the travel trade which has been selling package tours of India and Nepal for the last two decades ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this new policy of Nepal Government and how it would affect the Indian Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) The Government of India have seen reports that the Nepalese Government had decided to introduce 'a direct voucher system' under which the tour operators promoting Nepal would have to make separate vouchers for the Nepal portion of the tours and the payment made direct to the Nepali operators. The Government of India further understands that a delegation of Indian tourists and travel trade had detailed discussions with the Nepalese Government on the proposed changes as a result of which the Nepalese Government have reportedly decided not to introduce the new system as proposed from June, 1984.

#### **Design used for the Expansion Joints in Construction of Janakpuri Flyover**

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

(a) what are the details regarding the design that had been used for the expansion joints in the construction of the Janakpuri flyover along with the amount sanctioned for that purpose ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a wrong (defective) design was given by the Transport Ministry in that regard ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the flyover has been closed for normal traffic ; and

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

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

(a) to (d) Ministry of Shipping and Transport accorded only administrative approval to the estimate for this work and entire action to accord technical sanction to the estimate and preparation of design was the responsibility of Municipal Corporation of Delhi. A copy of the standard drawing of Expansion joints evolved by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport was, however, supplied to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi with the request to carryout such modifications as may be decided upon by Municipal Corporation of Delhi, keeping in view the requirements of durability and serviceability. A large number of expansion joints, however, did not prove successful and have given way. The bridge has, however, not been closed to traffic. Action has been initiated by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to repair these joints.

#### **Proposal to Ban Private Blood Banks**

825. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to ban the private blood banks and organisations engaged in storing/collecting purchasing blood so as to avoid its misuse ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As long as the voluntary donations of blood do not match the requirements in the country the Private Blood Banks would have a role to play.

**Persons Becoming Blind by Quackery and Antiquated Methods**

826. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether a number of persons have become blind in Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh during the last two years by quackery and antiquated methods of surgery aided by indifference on the part of health authorities ;

(b) number of persons who have become blind due to the reasons mentioned in part (a) above ; and

(c) whether any relief has been given by the Government to the families of the victims and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN JOSHI) : (a) to (c) As per available information the number of persons who lost their eye sights after operation in eye camps during the last two years are as ahead :—

(i) Twenty two persons lost their eye sights in Madhya Pradesh in Camps organised by quacks.

(ii) Eighteen persons lost their eye sights in the state of Rajasthan.

(iii) In Haryana one eye has been damaged by quackery and ten eyes by faulty surgery.

In the pattern prescribed by Government of India for holding eye camps, there is no provision of giving any relief either to the individual operated or to the families of the victims.

**Increase in Foreign Naval Ship in Indian Ocean**

827. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :  
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that of late there has been a significant increase in the number of naval ships in the Indian Ocean by foreign powers ;

(b) whether these ships have capability to use Nuclear Weapons and secret components of the US Harpoons missiles ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the names of the foreign powers which are having Naval Fleets in the India Ocean ; and

(e) the reaction of Government of India thereto and steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) There has been no significant change

in the normal pattern of foreign naval presence in the Indian Ocean in the recent past. However, the facilities available at the American base in Diego Garcia are being expanded and strengthened and military facilities in some of the littoral states, available for use of the Great Powers, have been considerably improved.

(b) and (c) It is well-known that some foreign naval vessels deployed in the Indian Ocean have the capability to use nuclear weapons. It would not be in the national interests to divulge details.

(d) At present the U.S.A. the U.S.S.R., France and the United Kingdom maintain a significant naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

(e) Government have continued to take necessary steps required to safeguard the country's security interests. The Government are also continuing their efforts, in cooperation with other littoral and hinterland nonaligned states of the Indian Ocean, for the full implementation of the 1971 UN Resolution on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

#### **Monument at Rani Jhansi's Birth Place**

828. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL  
REDDY :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appearing in the "Nav Bha:at Times" dated 29 January, 1984 under the heading 'Rani Lakshmi-bai Ka Janma Sthal ab ek Kura Ghar' ;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to construct and maintain this place as a monument ;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The existing structure is not considered worthy of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. The matter, however, has been brought to the notice of the State Government.

#### **Muslim-Managed Schools Stricken with Paucity of funds**

829. SHRI G.M. BANAT-WALLA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 24 January, 1984 wherein it has been stated that in a survey report of the Hamdard Education Society, it was found that 430 Muslim-managed schools have been facing paucity of funds ;

(b) whether it has also been stated that there is a high drop-out rate, low level of female participation due to poor facilities for science education and paucity of funds characterise Muslim Education in India ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. These are the findings of a survey conducted by the Hamdard Education Society. The survey report is not addressed to the Government.

(c) School education is primarily the responsibility of State Governments and mostly managed by them. The high drop out rate and low level of female enrolment which, *inter alia*,

are due to socio-economic reasons and lack of physical facilities, are general phenomenon *not* confined to Muslims only. The salient measures to reduce drop-out rates relating to girls and promote their increased enrolment include : provision of incentives ; appointment of women teachers ; efforts to offer context-oriented education which is relevant to the needs, life situations, and environments of the children living in diverse areas of the country ; setting up of school committees for primary and middle schools particularly in rural and backward areas and introduction of a scheme of incentives/awards to States/UTs to give recognition for excellence in performance for the spread of girls education. Facilities for science education are also being improved subject to availability of funds.

#### Railway Accidents since April, 1983

830. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :  
SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many railway accidents have taken place since April, 1983 ; and

(b) details of the causes of those accidents and loss of life and property therein as compared to the highest ever recorded earlier in any one year so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) During April, 1983 to January, 1984, 654 train accidents occurred on Indian Government Railways. Cause-wise break-up of these accidents is as under :

Cause	No.
(i) Failure of Railway Staff.	391
(ii) Failure of persons other than Railway Staff	62

(iii) Failure of Mechanical Equipment	63
(iv) Failure of Track	18
(v) Electrical defects	1
(vi) Sabotage	9
(vii) Incidental	45
(viii) Cause could not be established	11
(ix) Cause not finalised	54

In these accidents 144 persons were killed and cost of damage to railway property has been estimated as Rs. 6.46 crores. The highest casualties and damage to railway property in any one year were in 1981-82 when 658 persons were killed and property worth an estimated Rs. 11.26 crores was damaged.

#### Adoption of 10 Plus 2 Plus 3 Pattern of Education by AMU

831. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission Enquiry Committee which considered the working of Central Universities in the country has observed in its report that Aligarh Muslim University is the only Central University which has not changed over to the nationally accepted 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern of education, so far; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) The University has introduced the + 2 stage in the Schools run by it with effect from the academic session 1983-84.



**Workshop on Text Books**

832. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :  
SHRI RAM VILAS  
PASWAN :

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

(a) whether a Workshop on text-books on All India basis on coverage and treatment of the freedom movement in State syllabi and textbooks was held in New Delhi, during the first week of February, 1984;

(b) if so, the details of participants in the workshop ;

(c) main points of discussions; and

(d) decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes Sir. The Workshop-cum-Seminar was organised by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in New Delhi from 1st to 6th February, 1984.

(b) Besides the academic faculty of the NCERT, twenty four experts from 13 States/Union Territories participated. A statement showing the list of participants is attached.

(c) The discussion mainly centered on the reports submitted by representatives of 13 States/Union Territories regarding the coverage and treatment of Freedom Movement in school syllabi/textbooks.

(d) As the workshop was convened primarily for eliciting information on the existing status of Freedom Movement in syllabi and textbooks, no specific decisions were taken at this stage.

**Statement**

1. Prof. K.S. Gill, Formerly Vice-Chancellor, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.

2. Prof. Satya Bhushan, Executive Director, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.

3. Shri Mohd. Refatullah, S.C.E.R.T., West Bengal, 25/3 Ballygunge, Circular Road, Calcutta.

4. Shri S. Kunjeshor Singh, Saga Road, Khwairak-pam Leikal, Imphal.

5. Shri C.R. Chakrabarti, Headmaster, Abhayangay, Tripura.

6. Shri D.N. Goswami, Lecturer, B.T. College, Agartala, Tripura.

7. Sri Quamaruddin Chisty, Lecturer, S.C.E.R.T., Udaipur, Rajasthan.

8. Shri Ramesh Prakash Saxena, Headmaster, Govt. Higher Secondary School, Nimbahera, Rajasthan.

9. Shri Jivanbhai Prabhaudas Patel, Gujarat State Textbooks Board, Gandhinagar.

10. Shri M.P. Shashtri, Professor and Head of State Institute of Education, Maharashtra State, Pune-30.

11. Shri B.L. Gupta, State Institute of Education, Delhi.

12. Shri R.P. Singh, Principal, Directorate of Education, Delhi.

13. Dr. M. Raghuram Singh, Professor, S.C.E.R.T., Madras-6.

14. Ms. Swadesh Sharma, S.C.E.R.T., Haryana, Gurgaon.

15. Shri S.K. Kapur, Textbook Cell, S.C.E.R.T., Haryana, Gurgaon.

16. Shri Rasik Bihari Dikshit, Lecturer, Govt. Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad, U.P.

17. Shri O.D. Upadhyay, Lecturer, State Institute of Education, Allahabad, U.P.



18. Shri Rattan Mohan, Senior Lecturer, Govt. In-Service Training Centre, Ferozpur, Punjab.
19. Smt. Jagdish Kaur, Lecturer, Government In-Service Training Centre, Patiala, Punjab.
20. Shri K. Saisthram, Assistant Director of Textbooks, Directorate D.S.E.R.T., Bangalore.
21. Shri Jamal Ahmed, Assistant Evaluation Officer, Bangalore.
22. Prof. Mohammad Abdullah Raina, Field Adviser, S.I.E., Srinagar.
23. Shri H.L. Kaul, 2/c A.V. Education, E. 7 Cell S.I.E., Srinagar J & K.
24. Shri N. Kunjamohan Singh, Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Manipur, Imphal.

**Grants to States for Maintenance of National Highways**

833. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

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

(a) what is the National Highway mileage in each State of our country;

(b) what are the maintenance grants given to each of these States during the last two years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there is wide difference between the maintenance grants given to different States ?

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

(a) and (b) Statements indicating statewise length of existing National Highways and maintenance grants given to each States during the last Two years are attached at Annexure I and II respectively.

(c) No, Sir. The grants for maintenance of National Highways to States are based on the eligibility as per well defined norms laid down in the recommendations of a High Level Technical Group set up by the Government of India in 1968; subject to overall availability of funds.

**Statement—I**

*State-wise Length of Existing National Highways*

S.No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Total Length in kms.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2299
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	330
3.	Assam	2278
4.	Bihar	2117

1	2	3
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
16.	Manipur	431
17.	Meghalaya	472
18.	Mizoram	240
19.	Nagaland	113
20.	Orissa	1649
21.	Punjab	913
22.	Pondicherry	18
23.	Rajasthan	2557
24.	Sikkim	62
25.	Tamilnadu	1771
26.	Tripura	200
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2328
28.	West Bengal	1561

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**TOTAL :** 31,398

**Statement—II**

S.No.	Name of State/UT/Agency	Maintenance & Repairs grant (Rs. in lakhs)	
		1981-82	1982-83
1.	Andhra Pradesh	326.46	355.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.60	3.50
3.	Assam	368.62	245.86
4.	Bihar	339.16	406.38
5.	Chandigarh	3.20	3.20
6.	Delhi	39.42	46.00
7.	Goa	28.47	30.21
8.	Gujarat	301.38	312.91
9.	Haryana	119.54	130.59
10.	Himachal Pradesh	90.47	106.71
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	46.94	35.62
12.	Karnataka	287.48	321.00
13.	Kerala	197.72	192.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	265.53	303.79
15.	Maharashtra	366.20	436.95
16.	Manipur	34.98	35.71
17.	Meghalaya	58.38	77.10
18.	Nagaland	2.40	1.93
19.	Orissa	199.21	230.60
20.	Punjab	123.19	149.34
21.	Rajasthan	339.93	341.71
22.	Tamilnadu	187.00	213.64
23.	Uttar Pradesh	569.06	604.86
24.	West Bengal	291.30	282.48
25.	Cachin Port Trust	9.88	—
26.	Rail Authority (Roads Wing Share)	21.48	17.5
27.	Border Road Development Board	80.00	166.00
TOTAL :		4700.00	5100.00

**Conversion of Purli-Mudkhed-  
Adilabad M.G. Section**

834. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that  
Purli-Mudkhed-Adilabad metre-gauge  
section on South Central Railway is  
being converted to broad-gauge ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that  
due to heavy rains and floods in  
Marathwada region of Maharashtra,  
crops have miserably failed and  
people are without jobs and work ;

(c) whether this fact was brought  
to his notice while he was on tour of  
Nanded and Adilabad districts ; and

(d) if so, what action the Govern-  
ment have taken to undertake the  
earth work on this section ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a)  
to (d) The conversion of the Parli  
Vajnath-Parbhani M.G. section into  
B.G. is already an approved work as  
a part of the project for conversion  
of the Manmad-Parbhani-Parli Vaj-  
nath M.G. section into B.G. A re-  
appraisal of the engineering-cum-  
traffic survey for conversion of Par-  
bhani-Adilabad M.G. section into  
B.G. is in progress. On receipt and  
examination of the survey report,  
further action as necessary will be  
taken in the matter in consultation  
with the Planning Commission.

**NAM Initiatives to Halt Development  
of Missiles in Europe**

835. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister of

India as Chairperson of NAM has  
taken any initiative to halt the deve-  
lopment of nuclear missiles in Europe  
and ensure the withdrawal of those  
already stationed ; and

(b) if so, details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a)  
and (b) The Heads of State/Govern-  
ment of the member countries of the  
Nonaligned Movement themselves had,  
in the Final Declaration of the  
Seventh Nonaligned Summit, expressed  
grave concern that certain nuclear-  
weapon states had deployed, or inten-  
ded to deploy, nuclear weapons in  
various regions of the world. The  
Final Declaration also had an entire  
chapter devoted to 'Disarmament,  
Survival and Co-existence in the age  
of nuclear weapons'.

Following the Summit, the Prime  
Minister as Chairperson of the Non-  
aligned Movement had addressed  
letters to Heads of State/Government  
of countries which are not members  
of NAM, including those of Great  
Powers, informing them of the various  
conclusions and recommendations of  
the Summit. Prime Minister had also  
on various occasions, including in her  
address as Chairperson of NAM to  
the 38th UNGA, expressed in un-  
equivocal terms the views of India and  
the Nonaligned Movement on disar-  
mament questions.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs  
and Heads of Delegation of the  
Nonaligned countries to the 38th  
Session of the UN General Assembly,  
who met in New York from 4-7  
October, 1983 had also in the Final  
Communique of the meeting "expres-  
sed their concern over the intensifying  
tension in Europe and the growing  
stockpiling and introduction of new  
weapons, which aggravates bloc  
confrontation and endangers inter-  
national peace and security."

बड़े, मध्यम दर्जे और छोटे पत्तनों का विकास

836. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) देश में बड़े, मध्यम दर्जे के और छोटे पत्तनों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) कौन-कौन सी राज्य सरकारें इन पत्तनों के विकास के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गत चार वर्षों के दौरान इन पत्तनों का विकास लगभग नगण्य रहा है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) :  
(क) बड़े, मझौले और छोटे पत्तनों की संख्या क्रमशः 11, 24 और 115 है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार सिर्फ महा-पत्तनों के विकास के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

राज्य सरकारें अपने राज्य के अधिकार क्षेत्र में महापत्तनों को छोड़कर अन्य पत्तनों के विकास के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं । संबंधित राज्य सरकारें हैं—गुजरात, आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा और तमिलनाडु और पांडिचेरी का संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन ।

(ग) नहीं ।

**Increase in Budget Allocation for Health and Family Planning Programmes**

837. SHRIMATI MADHURI

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the criticism about the low budgetary allocations for health, the National Health Policy and the 'Health for All' plan ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to increase the budget allocation for health, to make family planning a people's programme and seek the help of Indian Medical Associations and other organisations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Public health being a subject in the 'State List' Health facilities are being provided by the State Governments under State Sector Plans and under MNP which is being supplemented through National Health Programmes like Malaria, Filariasis, TB., Leprosy & Control of Blindness. Planning Commission is approached for additional allocations to meet the Programme requirements.

Further a steering group on Health & F.W. has already been constituted for formulating policies on Health & F.W. Programme for the 7th Five Year Plan. This group would assess and suggest plans and allocations needed for the next Plan Period.

**USA's Withdrawal from UNESCO**

838. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :  
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have urged the USA to reconsider its decision to withdraw the planned pull out from the United

Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisations ;

(b) whether the United States of America had expressed willingness to re-examine its decision ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The Official Spokesman of the Government of India made the following statement on 31st December, 1983 on the U.S. decision to withdraw from UNESCO : "We are saddened by this news and hope very much that the U.S. Government will find it possible to review their reported decision."

(b) and (c) The U.S. Government has declared that its decision is "firm but not final". According to a statement made by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State on 15th February, 1984 in Paris, the Reagan Administration proposes to appoint a 11-15 member panel to study UNESCO's activities and may review its decision to leave the Organisation if the Panel finds that significant reforms have been made and concrete programme changes have taken place in UNESCO.

**Special Financial Assistance to open Hospitals at 'Nyaya Panchayat Kendra' Level**

839. SHRI HARISH RAVAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is considering the question of relaxing the present norms with a view to ensure that male and female hospitals are opened in every "Nyaya Panchayat Kendra" and Public Health sub-Centres are set up in every Gram Sabha Kendra in remote Hilly and desert areas in order to achieve the target of the slogan of 'Health for All' ; and

(b) if so, whether States will be provided special financial assistance in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**धारचुला, लोहाघाट और बागेश्वर में रेल-व-सड़क आरक्षण केन्द्र**

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

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय धारचुला (पिथौरागढ़), लोहाघाट (पिथौरागढ़) और बागेश्वर (अल्मोड़ा) में रेल-व-सड़क आरक्षण केन्द्र खोलने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या वे अपने मंत्रालय को यह सलाह देंगे कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से परामर्श करके रेलवे स्टेशनों से काफी दूर के स्थानों के यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए अधिक से अधिक रेल-व-सड़क आरक्षण केन्द्र खोले ?

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

(ख) विभिन्न दूरस्थ स्थानों पर रेल एवं सड़क बुकिंग तथा आरक्षण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने पर तभी विचार किया जाता है जब यातायात की दृष्टि से इसका औचित्य होता है ।

**उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के प्राचीन मंदिरों का संरक्षण**

841. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या शिक्षा

और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पुरातत्वीय महत्व के मंदिरों के संरक्षण के संबंध में कोई व्यापक योजना बना रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन प्राचीन मंदिरों के संरक्षण के लिए कौन से वैकल्पिक प्रबंध किए जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०के० थुंगन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) अधिसूचना की प्रविष्टियों के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 44 मंदिरों का संरक्षण और रखरखाव भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किया जाता है । प्राचीन और ऐतिहासिक संस्मारक, जो भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अधीन नहीं हैं, की जांच-पड़ताल नोटिस में आने के बाद की जाती है और जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व के समझे जाते हैं उनका संरक्षण प्राचीन संस्मारक और पुरातत्वीय स्थल तथा अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 के अंतर्गत किया जाता है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बाल कल्याण योजनाएं

842. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार की वित्तीय सहायता से चलाई जा रही बाल कल्याण योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) बाल कल्याण योजना के लिए इस वर्ष कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बाल कल्याण योजना का कार्य उसके कर्मचारियों को समय पर वेतन का भुगतान न करने के कारण पिछले छह महीनों से ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) से (ग) समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कुछ ही महत्वपूर्ण बाल कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है जैसे समेकित बाल विकास सेवा के लिए आंगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षण की योजना, देखभाल और सुरक्षा के जरूरत-मंद बच्चों के कल्याण की योजना ।

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान 15 फरवरी, 1984 तक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को निम्नलिखित अनुदान मंजूर किए गए :

(रुपए लाखों में)

- |                                                                         |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. समेकित विकास सेवा<br>(वयस्क महिलाओं के लिए कार्यात्मक साक्षरता सहित) | 268.62 |
| 2. आंगनबाड़ी कार्य-<br>कर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षण                             | 16.74  |

3. देखभाल और सुरक्षा  
के जरूरतमंद बच्चों  
का कल्याण

4.61

मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी ने हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश के अपने दौरे के दौरान यह पाया कि देखभाल और सुरक्षा के जरूरतमंद बच्चों के कल्याण की योजना के अन्तर्गत स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा संचालित कुछ बालगृहों में माताओं को राज्य सरकार से अनुदानों के न मिलने के कारण छः महीने से वेतन नहीं मिला है। राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों को सलाह दी गई कि वे संस्थाओं को अनुदान शीघ्र विमुक्त करें।

इंडियन रेलवे सिगनल एण्ड टेलीकम्यूनिकेशन  
स्टाफ एसोसिएशन की मांगें

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन रेलवे सिगनल एण्ड टेलीकम्यूनिकेशन स्टाफ एसोसिएशन ने अपनी मांगें, जिनके लिए वे लम्बे समय से आन्दोलन चलाते आ रहे हैं, के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया है;

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

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि एसोसिएशन ने अधिकारियों की उदासीनता को देखते हुए अपनी चार सूत्री मांगों की पूर्ति के लिए 5 मार्च, 1984 से प्रत्यक्ष कार्यवाही आरम्भ करने का नोटिस दिया है और;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी

व्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (घ) इंडियन रेलवे सिगनल और दूर-संचार स्टाफ एसोसिएशन जो एक गैरमान्यता प्राप्त एसोसिएशन है, द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री को प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन में मुख्यतः सिगनल और दूर-संचार विभाग के अनुरक्षकों और निरीक्षकों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन और उनके संवर्गों की पुनः संरचना के सम्बन्ध में कई मांगें की गयी हैं। एसोसिएशन की राष्ट्रीय परिषद की 7 और 8 दिसम्बर, 1983 को हुई बैठक में एक संकल्प पारित किया गया है जिसमें एसोसिएशन ने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि सिगनल और दूर-संचार स्टाफ एसोसिएशन संवर्ग 5 मार्च, 1984 को 'सीधी कार्रवाई' करेंगे जबकि इस प्रकार का नोटिस रेल मंत्रालय को नहीं भेजा गया है। सिगनल और दूर-संचार स्टाफ सहित सभी तकनीकी पर्यवेक्षकों के संवर्गों को पुनः संरचना का कार्य रेल मंत्रालय में अंतिम चरणों में है, अतः वेतनमान में किसी तरह के परिवर्तन जैसी कि गैर मान्यता प्राप्त एसोसिएशन ने मांग की है, पर विचार सभी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों, जिसमें रेल कर्मचारी भी सम्मिलित हैं, के वेतनमानों, सेवाशर्तों आदि में संशोधन के लिए सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त चौथे वेतन-आयोग की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जायेगा।

नेशनल कम्पेन कमेटी आफ रेलवेमेन

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल



मजदूरों के बीच काम करने वाले कुछ लड़ाकू मजदूर संगठनों ने आपस में मिलकर नेशनल कम्पेन कमेटी आफ रेलवेमेन, (एन० सी० सी० आर०) नामक मोर्चे की स्थापना की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मोर्चे में शामिल फ़ेडरेशनों, एसोसिएशनों, यूनियनों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या एन० सी० सी० आर० की ओर से उन्हें कोई मांग-पत्र प्राप्त प्राप्त हुआ है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और;

(ङ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) जैसा कि विदित है, ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। जैसा कि उनके नामों से ही पता चलता है, ये

सभी एसोसिएशनें विभिन्न कोटि के रेल कर्मचारियों के वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का दावा करती हैं।

(ग) से (ङ) रेल कर्मचारियों की गैर मान्यता प्राप्त राष्ट्रीय अभियान समिति ने कई मांगों वाला एक ज्ञापन दिया है। सभी कर्मचारियों की मांगों, जिनमें एन० सी० सी० आर० सहित गैर मान्यताप्राप्त एसोसिएशनों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गयी मांगें भी शामिल हैं, कोई उनके गुण-दोष के आधार पर सरकारी समग्र-नीतियों तथा प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखकर जांच की जाती है और उनपर समुचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

अंतरिम राहत का भुगतान सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों के समरूप वेतन, समयबद्ध पदोन्नति, छुट्टियों आदि के एवज में नकद भुगतान जैसी कुछ मांगें ऐसी हैं जो केंद्रीय सरकार के सभी कर्मचारियों से समबद्ध हैं और चौथे वेतन आयोग के विचार क्षेत्र में आती हैं।

### विवरण

1. आल इंडिया लोको रनिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन
2. इंडियन रेलवे वर्कर्स फेडरेशन
3. आल इंडिया रेलवे इम्प्लाइज कानफेडरेशन
4. आल इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर्स एंड असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोसिएशन
5. इंडियन रेलवे सिग्नल एंड टेली कम्यूनिकेशन स्टाफ एसोसिएशन
6. आल इंडिया रेलवे मिनिस्ट्रियल स्टाफ एसोसिएशन
7. आल इंडिया रेलवे कमर्शियल क्लर्क्स एसोसिएशन
8. आल इंडिया गार्ड्स कौंसिल
9. इंडियन रेलवे लोको मैकेनिकल स्टाफ एसोसिएशन

10. इंडियन रेलवे टिकट चैकिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन
11. आल इंडिया रेलवे कैश डिपार्टमेंट इम्पलाइज एसोसिएशन
12. आल इंडिया कैरिज एंड वैगन स्टाफ कौंसिल
13. आल इंडिया ट्रैफिक शंटिंग एंड केबिन स्टाफ एसोसिएशन
14. इंडियन रेलवे ट्रैक्शन वर्कर्स एसोसिएशन
15. आल इंडिया रेलवे इंजीनियरिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन
16. नार्दन रेलवे वर्कर्स यूनियन
17. वेस्टर्न रेलवे वर्कर्स यूनियन
18. साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे वर्कर्स यूनियन
19. रेलवे लेबर यूनियन, मद्रास
20. रेलवे इंडीग्रल कोच फैक्टरी वर्कर्स यूनियन, मद्रास
21. ईस्टर्न रेलवे वर्कर्स यूनियन
22. नार्थ फ्रंटियर रेलवे वर्कर्स यूनियन
23. दक्षिण रेलवे इम्पलाइज यूनियन
24. साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे इम्पलाइज यूनियन
25. चित्तरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्कर्स लेबर यूनियन
26. नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन
27. युनाइटेड कमेटी आफ रेलवेमैन
28. आल इंडिया रेलवे कैंटीन इम्पलाइज फंडरेशन

**Selection of Assistant Personnel  
Officers in N.E.R.**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a selection for the post of Assistant Personnel Officer on North Eastern Railways was held in 1982-83 and all the confidential Assistants in the Grade of Rs. 550-900 attached to Head and Additional Heads of Department were selected as Assistant Personnel Officers at the cost of Senior and experienced Supervisors of Personnel Branch in the Grade of Rs. 700-900 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that

some juniors have been selected for the post of Assistant Personnel Officers ; and

(c) if so, what were the criteria for selecting such candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) A selection for the post of Assistant Personnel Officer (Group 'B') was held on the North Eastern Railway in 1983. Twenty Confidential Assistants in grade Rs. 550-900 (RS) attached to the Heads and Additional Heads of Department appeared in the selection out of whom nine were selected.

(b) and (c) Employees were selected on the basis of their perfor-

mance in the written examination, viva voce and after an assessment of their records. Some junior employees whose performance in the selection was graded as "Outstanding" have been selected.

### दिल्ली में शिक्षा का प्रसार

846. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम, दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न निकायों ने कौन से नए कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ख) कितने विद्यालयों को टेंटों से भवनों में स्थानान्तरित किया गया है और कितने विद्यालयों को स्थानान्तरण की अगली योजना में सम्मिलित किया गया है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०के० शुंगन) : (क) जैसा कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है, 18 नये मिडिल स्कूलों को खोलने, 15 मिडिल स्कूलों को माध्यमिक स्कूल तथा 14 माध्यमिक स्कूलों को बरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्कूलों में स्तरोन्नत करने तथा 20 स्कूलों के विभाजन के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए योजनागत प्रावधान किया गया/ अनुमोदित किया गया है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार उनका 20 नए प्राइमरी स्कूल खोलने तथा ऐसे बच्चों को जो नियमित स्कूलों में नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं, के

लिए लगभग 30 अतिरिक्त अंश-कालिक गैर-औपचारिक केन्द्रों को खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के क्षेत्र में शिक्षा के विस्तार के लिए पालिका ने स्कूल न जाने वाले तथा पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़कर जाने वाले बच्चों के लिए नियमित सर्वेक्षण जैसे अनेक उपाय किये हैं तथा विभिन्न प्रेरणाओं अर्थात् निःशुल्क स्कूल बर्दियां, ऊन, कपड़े के जूते, पाठ्य-पुस्तकें, कापियां, मध्याह्न भोजन, निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सहायता आदि की व्यवस्था की है।

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने तम्बुओं में चलने वाले 23 स्कूलों को पक्के भवनों में नए स्थानों में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया है। इसी तरह अगले वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उनका 15 और स्कूलों को नए भवनों में स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

जैसा कि दि० नि० नि० ने सूचित किया कि वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान 39 स्कूलों से तम्बू हटा दिए गए हैं तथा अब केवल 16 स्कूलों में तम्बू विद्यमान हैं। 6 स्कूलों से 30 जून, 1984 तक तम्बू हटा दिए जाएंगे। तथापि, बाकी के 10 स्कूलों में तम्बू रहेंगे जो विवादास्पद किराए के स्थानों पर चल रहे हैं।

जहां तक न० दि० न० पा० का सम्बन्ध है कोई भी स्कूल तम्बू में नहीं चल रहा है।

### Assault on Indian Diplomat's Wife

847. SHRI B.V. DESAI :  
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL

**AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wife of a senior Indian diplomat was assaulted less than 24 hours after the British Government announced protection of all Indian diplomats in the country in the wake of kidnapping and murder of an Indian diplomat ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) On February 7, 1984 two persons entered the house of one of our diplomats in U.K., assaulted his wife who was all alone in the house at that time, and took away some cash and jewellery. It appeared to be a case of burglary.

The matter was immediately reported to the police who rushed to the house, and started investigation. On our initiative, some extra security measures were also taken by the British Police to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

#### **U.S. Activities in Indian Ocean**

840. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :**  
**SHRI AMAR KOY-PRADHAN :**  
**SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY :**

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

(a) whether besides the formidable Diego Garcia base the USA has access to various facilities and it also operates navigation and intelligence gathering stations throughout the Indian Ocean ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that US has spent over the last three years more than \$ 435 million on improvements on Diego Garcia where presently 3000 military personnel and

seven year-term pre-positioning ships are permanently stationed ;

(c) if so, whether this strengthening of Diego Garcia base has created problems for India's security ; and

(d) if so, what are the measures Union Government are considering to counteract the intelligence gathering machinery of the USA in the Indian Ocean ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :** (a) and (b) According to the Report presented by the United States Secretary of Defence to the US Congress on 1 February, 1983 the United States Government have reached formal agreements with several nations, and are pursuing negotiations with others, for permission to inter-alia, preposition material and use regional facilities during crises in the South West Asian region, which includes the western part of Indian Ocean and Diego Garcia. The Report states further that the US Government improving existing host nation facilities that they might use in crises for peacetime support of US forces the region and are arranging prompt access when needed. reported military construction fund appropriated for rapid development related facilities (excluding planning and design costs) during the financial years 1980-1983 amounted to \$ 435 million in respect of Diego Garcia.

(c) Government of India have repeatedly made known her views that the base at Diego Garcia as well as other foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean generate tensions and an arms race in an otherwise tension-free area. They also create security problems for India.

(d) Government continue to monitor developments in the Indian Ocean and take necessary steps in order to safeguard India's security interests.

**Special Programme for Children  
of Assam**

849. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether any special programme was launched for support to the children who had lost their parents and home in Assam and also experienced untold sufferings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : Yes, Sir. With a view to providing care and protection to children rendered destitute and orphan during February, 1983 disturbances in Assam, a scheme was prepared by the State Government of India. Under this scheme, two Voluntary Organisations, viz, the SOS Children's Villages of India and the Indian Council for Child Welfare have been given assistance by the Government of India for construction of permanent accommodation, non-recurring expenditure and recurring expenditure for maintenance of children.

**Running time of Neelanchal Express  
and another Train on Delhi-  
Bhubaneswar Route**

850. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a part of the running of Neelanchal Express is converted into a passenger train in Uttar Pradesh area as a result of which the timing of the train is being delayed ;

(b) this being the only fast train connecting Delhi and State Capital Bhubaneswar, whether Government will consider to reduce the timing for the convenience of the passengers ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce another Super Fast train between Delhi and Bhubaneswar ?

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

(b) This has been considered but not found feasible on its existing route.

(c) No, Sir.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल और अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के बारे में शिकायत

851. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल और अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में अनियमितताओं और रोगियों के साथ डाक्टरों द्वारा दुर्व्यवहार के संबंध में कुछ गंभीर शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय का ध्यान 24 सितम्बर, 1983 के हिन्दुस्तान में प्रकाशित समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) से (ग) सरकार ने दिल्ली में सरकारी अस्पतालों के तथाकथित असंतोषजनक कार्यों के बारे में समाचार को देखा है। यद्यपि सरकार को गंभीर शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, तथापि, दिल्ली और इसके आस-पास से इन अस्पतालों में

काफ़ी रोगियों के आने के कारण अधिक भीड़-भीड़ होने से लाभार्थियों के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाएं और सेवाएं प्रायः अपेक्षाकृत कम हैं। इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए शाहदरा और हरिनगर में 500-500 पलंगों वाले दो अस्पताल और मंगोलपुरी, खिचड़ीपुर और जफरपुर में सौ-सौ पलंगों वाले तीन अस्पताल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि इन अस्पतालों पर कम भार पड़े। इसके अतिरिक्त, दिल्ली में केन्द्र सरकार के विभिन्न अस्पतालों के काम पर स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय और एक उच्च-शक्ति प्राप्त अस्पताल नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा नजर रखी जाती है। इस बोर्ड की बैठकें समय-समय पर होती रहती हैं।

**रेलवे प्लेटफार्म पर स्टालों का अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को आवंटन**

852. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे प्लेटफार्म पर बने खान-पान स्टालों, फल स्टालों और पुस्तक स्टालों से 90 प्रतिशत स्टाल प्रभावशाली व्यक्तियों को दे दिये जाते हैं, जो स्वयं उन स्टालों को नहीं चलाते हैं बल्कि अन्य लोगों को चलाने के लिए दे देते हैं और फिर उन लोगों का शोषण करते हैं;

(ख) इनमें उन अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों, बेरोजगार स्नातकों, स्नातकोत्तरों तथा इस प्रकार के व्यवस्थाओं में परम्परागत रूप से लगे लोगों की संख्या तथा उनका प्रतिशत कितना है जिन्हें ये स्टाल दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जाति के योग्य लोगों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उन स्टालों के आवंटन के लिए कोई मानदण्ड निर्धारित किये हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के 533 व्यक्तियों के पास खानपान/वैडिंग के ठेके हैं और वे कुल संख्या का लगभग 10 प्रतिशत प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

(ग) 1-8-1978 से लागू वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार आधो यूनिट के बराबर सभी खानपान/वैडिंग ठेके केवल अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के लोगों के लिए आरक्षित हैं और खानपान/वैडिंग के बड़े ठेकों के साथ-साथ विविध वस्तुओं के ठेकों के लिए इन लोगों को अन्य लोगों की अपेक्षा पहले तरजीह दी जाती है।

**Railway Accidents during 1982 and 1983**

853. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI :  
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :  
PROF. AJIT KUMAR  
MEHTA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway accidents and the number of persons killed as a result thereof during 1982 and 1983 ;

(b) in how many cases it was established that the accidents occurred due to negligence and dereliction of duty on the part of the railway employees and in how many cases it occurred due to ageing tracks and defective signalling equipment ; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government against those employees found responsible for the accidents and also to replace the ageing tracks and faulty signalling equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) There were 907 and 750 train accidents during 1982 and 1983 respectively. In these accidents 307 and 145 persons lost their lives.

(b) Out of these accidents, 601 & 453 accidents were caused due to failure of Railway staff. No accident is directly attributed to ageing track or defective signalling equipment. However, 10 & 9 accidents were caused during 1982 and 1983 respectively due to failure of track components.

(c) Action has been taken under Discipline and Appeal Rules against the staff held responsible for causing the accidents. The over-aged track and signalling equipment are being replaced on a programmed basis.

**Loss Suffered by Cochin Shipyard and Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.**

854. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

<i>H.S.L.</i>			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Ship No./DWT</i>		<i>Date of Delivery</i>
1981-82	—		—
1982-83	—		—
1983-84	16700 DWT to S.C.I.		16.6.1983
<i>C.S.L.</i>			
1981-82	001—75000 DWT		July 1981
1982-83	—		—
1983-84	002—75000 DWT		October 1983
	2000 BHP Tug		June 1983

while the losses anticipated to be incurred during 1983-84 in respect of CSL are Rs. 995.56 lakhs, the HSL is expected to incur a loss of Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

SHRI RASEED MASOOD ,  
PROF. AJIT KUMAR  
MEHTA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the two major shipyards in the country namely the Cochin Shipyard and the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., have failed to supply even a single sea vessel during the last two years or so and that huge losses are anticipated during the financial year 1983-84 ;

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

(c) the losses anticipated during 1983-84 as compared to the losses suffered during 1982-83 and the remedial steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

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

(a) The position regarding delivery of vessels by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL) and the Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL) is as follows :—



(b) The Hindustan Shipyard Limited incurred losses during the last two years mainly due to the wide gap between the price fixed, and the actual construction cost of the 3 vessels on order from Shipping Corporation of India Limited. Slippages in the delivery schedules due to delay in the supply of indigenous material and its poor performance as well as low productivity added to the actual cost of the vessel, resulting in losses in the Shipyard. The Cochin Shipyard Limited also suffered losses because of wide differences between the cost of production and prices fixed by the Government for the 3 vessels: inability to achieve projected ship repair turnover during the years; power-cut and consequent lay off declared in the Shipyard during June-July 1983 and labour unrest causing low production and productivity during the year.

(c) The losses suffered by the two shipyards during 1982-83 are Rs. 694.26 lakhs and Rs. 968.27 lakhs in respect of HSL and CSL as against anticipated losses of Rs. 200.00 lakhs and Rs. 995.56 lakhs during 1983-84 respectively. The Government besides doing close monitoring has initiated/contemplated the following remedial steps :—

- (i) Follow up action on the recommendation of foreign consultants for upgrading technology; improving productivity; introduction of proper systems in production control, material planning in adoption of time savings production techniques like advance out-fittings, jumboising; efforts etc. to improve productivity;
- (ii) Extending of financial relief by way of Ways & Means, Loans, advance subsidy, interest holiday, re-scheduling of repayment of loans etc.
- (iii) Development and modernisation of the ship-building

and ship repair facilities at HSL.

- (iv) Diversification of the activities by construction of off-shore vessels for O.N.G.C. and maintaining order book to a satisfactory level.

#### Construction of another Oil Jetty at Haldia

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

(a) what are the reasons for delay in taking up of the construction works to set up another oil jetty at Haldia Port complex during the Sixth Plan period when the Plan period has come to its last year ;

(b) what are the details thereof ; and

(c) what are the details of plan and programme of setting up another oil jetty at Haldia Port ?

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

(a) Estuary management and regime control, in the Hooghly Estuary, need careful study. Heaving regard to this, it was considered necessary to have a feasibility study to identify various possible locations for a second oil discharge facility. Accordingly, in June 1980, M/s Engineers India Limited were appointed as consultants for undertaking the feasibility study of this project. The consultants, in association with their foreign back-up expert in the field, submitted their interim report in December, 1981. The Study considered various alternatives at various locations, their broad capital and operational cost and also economics thereof, and recommended construction of another oil terminal, similar to the existing one, immediately south of the existing jetty. Calcutta Port Trust considered the recommendations and commis-

sioned M/s Engineers India Limited in June 1982 to prepare a Detailed Project Report. The consultants submitted their final report in August, 1983. Based on the recommendations of the consultants, action has been initiated for an investment decision.

(b) The Project envisages :—

- (1) Construction of a jetty, down-stream of the existing jetty, designed to accommodate tankers upto 1,50,000 dwt suitably light loaded.
- (2) Navigational and berthing aids.
- (3) Infrastructural facilities like marine unloading arms, fire fighting facilities, electrical facilities, pollution control measures etc.

(c) The Oil Jetty is expected to be completed in a period of about 24 months after an investment decision has been taken.

#### Loan from World Bank for National Highways

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

(a) whether the Minister while inaugurating the 44th Annual Session

of the Indian Roads Congress in Nagpur in January, 1984 mentioned about negotiations by Government for Rs. 400 crores loan from the World Bank to improve National Highways ;

(b) if so, details of the proposals sent to the World Bank and the present position of the negotiations ; and

(c) whether Government are devising some new technique and planning methodology to expand and improve the conditions of National Highways ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached. An appraisal team from Washington is expected to arrive in India in March 1984 in order to carry out, amongst other things, economic evaluation of projects. A decision on final selection and funding the projects will be taken by them subsequently.

(c) The Government are already engaged in introducing new techniques in regard to material and construction methods including monitoring the performance with a view to improving the quality of National Highways in particular and all roads in general. There is, however, no proposal at present for expansion of the NH System, owing to financial limitations.

#### Statement

*NH. No*

*Name of the scheme*

- |   |                                                               |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 | Durgapur Expressway Project from Calcutta to Palsit (70 Km.). |
| 8 | Ahmedabad-Vadodra Expressway Project (length-92 Kms.).        |
| 2 | Ganga bridge at Varanasi including approaches,                |

- 1 Widening to 4 lanes, NH. 1 section Khanna—Jullundur Km. 252 to 379—99 Kms.
- 1 Widening to 4 lanes NH. 1 section Murthal to Kernal Km. 50 to 130 (80 Kms.)
- 3 Strengthening of about 100 Kms. road stretches from Nasik to Bombay.
- 7 Strengthening of about 148 Kms. road stretches, Nagpur—Hyderabad Section and Hyderabad—Kurnool Section.
- 45 Strengthening of about 132 Kms. road stretches Madras—Dindigul Section.
- Procurement of 2 units of mobile Bridge Inspection Equipment.
- Study on road safety (Provisional)

#### National Highways in Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) the percentage of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh as compared to its area and the plans drawn to expand the National Highways net work in Madhya Pradesh to bring parity with other states; and

(b) the total kilometres of National Highways completed and under construction in Madhya Pradesh in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the projections made in seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The length of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh is 6.18 km/1000 sq. km. of its area. The National Highway system is however not planned on any regional/area/State basis but is conceived keeping in view the country as a whole. Any comparison on area/regional/State basis will therefore not be correct. Owing to financial constraints no

expansion of the NH System is envisaged at present.

(b) Madhya Pradesh has at present a total length of 2736 Kms which are already existing roads. They are however being developed further to meet the needs of the traffic. The 6th Five Year Plan includes a provision of Rs. 42.45 crores for improvements of National Highways in the State as under :—

Name of the item	Amount (Rs. in crores).
(i) Development of road works such as widening, including strengthening as and when necessary, reconstruction of culverts, improvement of geometrics, etc.	26.48
(ii) Bridge works (85 Nos) (Major/minor, ROBs/RUBs).	11.97
(iii) Improvement of arterial routes :	
(a) Road works only	3.10
(b) Reconstruction of bridges.	0.90
Total :	42.45

It is not possible to indicate the projections for the 7th Five Year Plan as that Plan is yet to be finalised.

**Uncertain Future for Shipping Corporation of India Apprentices**

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

(a) whether about 200 Shipping Corporation of India apprentices are facing an uncertain future with the company having stopped their induction as Second Mates;

(b) whether after specialised training of four years at Merchant Navy Cadet Training ship 'Rajendra' all of them are now at serious disadvantages in finding jobs elsewhere because they are not 'Graduates' in the normal sense;

(c) has the Government examined the possibility of absorbing them for the time being in other avenues like 'Shore job on off-shore vessels' till they are absorbed as regular second Mates; and

(d) if not, what has the Government planned for their future career ?

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

(a) At present there are 190 ex-Cadets having Second Mate's (FG) Certificate of Competency on the waiting list of the Shipping Corporation of India for employment as Fourth Officer in their fleet. In accordance with the Articles of Agreement it is not obligatory for the SCI to employ the ex-Cadets with Second Mate's (FG) Certificate when there are no vacancies.

(b) There is an unprecedented world wide recession in shipping which is responsible for shrinkage of job opportunities both in India and foreign ships. The disadvantage suffered by

these cadets is at best temporary, because as soon as the recession lifts they will be able to find much more lucrative jobs than an ordinary graduate.

(c) There are no suitable shore job or Staff duties where the services of these ex-Cadets on the waiting list can be utilised. The ex-Cadets can be considered for employment on off-shore supply vessels if they obtain Mate's Home Trade Certificates.

(d) The ex-Cadets on the waiting list will be provided employment by the SCI from time to time against the likely vacancies resulting from the acquisition of new vessels by the SCI.

**Absorption of second Mates in Shipping Corporation of India**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shipping Corporation of India proposed to acquire four cellular container carrier vessels and a crash programme is envisaged for the Indian Merchant Fleet augmentation plans towards full containerisation of cargo in the interest of India's national trade; and

(b) if so, what are the chances of about 200 Second Mates at present in waiting list of Shipping Corporation of India being absorbed in the employment so generated and by when they will be absorbed ?

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

(a) The Shipping Corporation of India has a proposal under consideration for the acquisition of four cellular container vessels. There is no crash programme, however, for the augmentation of Indian Merchant Fleet towards full containerisation.

(b) The chances of the absorption of the persons on the waiting list of the S.C.I. depend upon the balance between future acquisition of new vessels by the SCI and scrapping of older and uneconomical vessels.

**British T.V. Film on Netaji**

860. SHRI N.E. HORO :  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL :  
SHRI AMARSINGH  
RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some prominent political leaders and other important social leaders have represented to the Government against the film on Netaji shown by a British T.V. Company;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that some objectionable features are offensive to Indian sentiments and need amendments;

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

(d) whether our Government have also lodged any protest with British Government in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) Representations have been received from the Director of the Netaji Research Bureau, which collaborated with Grenada TV in production of this film; and from other prominent persons, including Members of Parliament. The burden of the representations is that the film distorts the role of Netaji and of the Indian National Army in India's Freedom Movement, and that it makes offensive observations about Netaji and other Indian leaders. It has therefore, been urged that the exhibition of this film in U.K. and other countries should be prevented.

(d) The matter has been taken up with the British Government both at London and at New Delhi expressing our unhappiness at the nature of the film and requesting their good offices in ensuring that it receives no further viewing in U.K. or elsewhere.

**Revival of Central Assistance for Development of Small Ports**

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

(a) whether Government propose to revive the Central assistance for the development of Small ports in the country;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) which are the Small and marginal ports identified for this purpose all over the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration, at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Construction of B.G. Line from Kuttippuram to Trichur Via Guruvayoor**

862. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :  
SHRI G.M. BANAT-  
WALLA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state at what stage is the proposed project for the construction of a new broad gauge railway line from Kuttippuram to Trichur via Guruvayoor the survey of which had been completed years back ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : There is no proposal at present for taking up construction of this work, due to scarcity of funds.

**Agitation by Students and Staff of  
Tibbia College, Delhi**

863. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :  
SHRIMATI GEETA  
MUKHERJEE :  
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :  
SHRI KAMLA MISHRA  
MADHUKAR :  
SHRI MANGAL RAM  
PREMI :

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

(a) whether students and staff  
of Tibbia College, Delhi have been  
on strike since the last week of  
October, 1983 and went on a dharna  
outside the residence of the Lt.  
Governor of Delhi on 16 January,  
1984;

(b) if so, details of their  
demands; and

(c) steps taken to redress their  
grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI  
MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Following were the main  
demands of the students and staff of  
Tibbia College, Delhi :—

(1) Dissolution of Tibbia College  
Board as constituted by the  
Delhi Administration on  
28.10.1983.

(2) Take-over of the College by  
the Delhi University.

(c) Under the provisions of the  
Tibbia College Act, 1952, the Delhi  
Administration has re-constituted the  
Tibbia College Board on 24.2.1984  
under the chairmanship of Lt.  
Governor, Delhi with other  
8 members; the Delhi Administration  
has also constituted on 24.2.84, an  
Advisory Council for the College  
under this Act, consisting of the Lt.

Governor, Delhi as the Chairman and  
6 others as members. The strike has  
since been called off.

**Land Acquisition for Construction of  
Nhava Sheva Port**

864. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :  
SHRI CHITTA BASU :  
SHRI NARAYAN  
CHOUBEY :  
SHRI J.S. PATIL  
SHRI MOTIBHAI  
R. CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) whether work has been  
started in connection with the constru-  
tion of Nhava Sheva Port in  
Maharashtra;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether land has been  
acquired for Nhava Sheva Port;

(d) if so, the total area thereof  
and compensation amount paid for  
the land so acquired;

(e) the total number of agri-  
culturist families to be affected; and

(f) the details of the rehabilitation  
programme for the affected families,  
if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R.  
ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Yes. The pre-  
construction works relating to  
construction of landing jetty, site  
offices, substation, etc. have been  
started. For the major civil constru-  
ction work, offers have been invited  
by issuing tender documents.

(c) and (d) The land acquisition  
is in progress. Out of 2,584 hectares  
of land required to be acquired for  
Port's own use, an area of 1,228  
hectares has since been acquired and  
formalities completed. The compen-

sation-cum-ex-gratia @ Rs. 27,000/- per acre is being paid for acquisition of private land.

(e) According to the family survey conducted by the State Government, 2192 families are affected.

(f) The State Government has proposed to undertake the rehabilitation of the affected families from out of a provision of Rs. 4 crores by providing measures such as (i) vocational training of Project Affected Persons (PAPS); (ii) loans for house-building; (iii) development of land for residential sites and provision of civic amenities including water supply, electricity, roads etc., and [iv] construction of public buildings by way of a health centre, school building samaj mandir-cum-chavdi, market place etc.

#### **Base Facilities to U.S.A. in Pakistan and other Countries**

865. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported disclosures by the noted U.S. columnist Mr. Jack Anderson, regarding U.S. bases and war plans in the Indian Ocean region;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Pakistan has permitted its airfields to be used by U.S. planes to counter any Soviet "threat";

(c) whether it is also true that U.S. forces are stepping up their bases in Mombasa, Bahrain, Diego Garcia, Oman, Somalia and Saudi Arabia; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction to such moves ?

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

(b) The Government have seen reports to this effect .

(c) The Government are aware of US plans to develop military facilities in the Indian Ocean region .

(d) The Government's views on the question of Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and on external military influence in South Asia are well-known. The Government of India are firmly opposed to the further militarization of the Indian Ocean. The Government also view any external military presence or influence in South Asia as destabilizing and contrary to the interest of the nations of the sub-continent.

#### **Cost and Completion of Second Hooghly Bridge**

866. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the latest estimates of the cost completing the Second Hooghly bridge at Calcutta;

(b) whether Centre has provided adequate funds to enable the project to be fulfilled within an approved time frame; and

(c) whether construction work is now proceeding on schedule and if not, what are the main obstacles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :  
(a) to (c) Rupees 150 crores is the latest cost estimate intimated by the Govt. of West Bengal. Accordingly the Govt. of India have agreed to provide a non-Plan loan not exceeding Rs. 150 crores to cover the latest cost estimate but the excess, if any, over and above this amount is to be met by the State Govt. from their own resources. This loan is intended to enable the State Govt. to keep up with the schedule of mostly completing the bridge by December 1986 (and in any case by December 1987) at the latest in all respects.



**Release of Indian Prisoners from  
Pakistani Jails**

867. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI  
GAMIT :  
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :  
SHRI AMAR  
ROYPRADHAN :  
SHRI KAMAL NATH :  
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :  
SHRI MOOL CHAND  
DAGA :  
SHRI MADHAVRAO  
SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 52 Indian  
citizens, who had been imprisoned for  
years in Multan and other Pakistani  
Jails, have recently been repatriated;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and  
whether several such Indian prisoners  
are still held in Pakistan; and

(c) whether any official protest  
has been made to Government of  
Pakistan for ill-treatment and torture  
of such prisoners who became invalid  
and insane as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :  
(a) and (b) 107 Indian detenues were  
repatriated to India on the 12th  
January, 1984. Several others are  
still either in Pakistan Jails or under  
trial.

(c) The matter has been brought  
to the notice of the Pakistan Govern-  
ment with a view to lessening the  
hardship of Indian prisoners in  
Pakistan jails and ensuring that Indian  
detenues are released and repatriated  
expeditiously on completion of their  
sentences.

**Retrenchment of workers at  
Calcutta Port**

868. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Calcutta Dock  
Labour Board Authorities want to  
further reduce the number of workers  
at the port;

(b) whether it is a fact that  
productivity of the Dock workers has  
gone up, while total cargo handled at  
Calcutta has seriously declined; and

(c) whether Government have  
any plans for increasing traffic at  
Calcutta port rather than going in for  
retrenchment of workers ?

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

(a) The existing strength of workers  
registered under the Calcutta Dock  
Labour Board being in excess of the  
requirement, the Board desires to  
bring down the number of workers  
to the optimum level.

(b) The average productivity of  
dock workers per gang per shift at  
Calcutta Port has gone up. The total  
tonnage of cargo handled by dock  
workers at the Port during the years  
1981-82 and 1982-83 has also  
increased over the tonnage handled  
during the year 1980-81.

(c) Traffic at the Ports depends  
upon the interaction of the market  
forces of demand and supply. How-  
ever, through the standing Committee  
on Distribution of Cargo, the imports  
on Government/Public Sector account  
are distributed so as to ensure that  
the requirements of the hinterland of  
a particular port are handled at that  
Port as far as possible and in doing so  
the requirements of handling traffic  
through Calcutta Port are fully kept  
in view.

No proposal for retrenchment of  
workers has been initiated by the  
Calcutta Dock Labour Board. How-  
ever with a view to bring down the  
number of workers to the optimum  
level, the Calcutta Dock Labour Board  
introduced a voluntary retirement  
scheme for the workers under which  
633 workers have retired. Another 64

registered workers have been transferred to Calcutta Port Trust on deputation.

#### Medical Facilities in Villages

869. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) number of villages in the country where medical facilities have been provided; and

(b) when the remaining villages are likely to be covered under medical scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Medical facilities are being provided to all the villages in the country through a net work of 65643 sub-centres, 5959 Primary Health Centres, 3199 Subsidiary Health Centres and 472 Upgraded PHCs and at village level by 459954 trained Dais and 290565 Health Guides besides large number of rural dispensaries working under the State Governments/Union Territories. It is proposed to expand these facilities further in a phased manner so as to have one primary health centre for every 30,000 population (20,000 in hilly and tribal areas), a sub centre for every 5,000 population (3,000 in hilly and tribal areas) and an Upgraded PHC (Community Health Centre) for every one lakh population by 2000 AD. It is also proposed to provide one trained Dai and one Health Guide for every village by the end of 6th Plan period (in the States/UTs, where the Schemes are being implemented).

#### Calcutta Circular Railway

870. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :  
SHRI E. BALANANDAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Calcutta city's circular railway project is still in a 'coma' after being started several years ago;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof;

(c) steps being taken to complete the project at an early date ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Project has been included in the Budget 1984-85 with a provision of Rs. 5 crores. All steps will be taken to complete this project as early as possible.

#### Construction of New Railway Lines in Sixth Five Year Plan

871. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) number of new railway lines proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) number of railway lines actually constructed during the Sixth Plan; and

(c) number of railway lines remained to be constructed and reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) 21 New projects for New Lines have been proposed during the 6th Plan period in addition to the 26 on-going project spilled over from the previous plans.

(b) None of the 21 new lines proposed in the 6th Plan Period has been completed. However, 6 new lines proposed prior to beginning of 6th Plan have been completed & opened during the period 1.4.80 till date and

4 more are expected to be completed in the 6th Plan period. Besides, 4 more lines would be/have been partly completed and/or opened shortly.

(c) 41 New Lines projects, including the 21 started in the 6th Plan Period, are in different stages of construction. Some of these (4) have been partly completed, while 3 ongoing projects are expected to be completed shortly. The remaining projects are being progressed to the extent of availability of resources.

### Road Accidents Involving DTC Buses in Delhi

872. SHRIMATI KRISHNA  
SAHI :  
SHRIMATI JAYANTI  
PATNAIK :

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

(a) how many persons were killed in road accidents in Delhi during the year 1983-84;

(b) how many DTC buses were involved in these accidents;

(c) how many bus drivers were charged for negligency and what action has been taken against them; and

(d) steps taken to check DTC bus accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) 964 persons were killed in road accidents during the period 1st April, 1983 to 31st January, 1984.

(b) There were 187 fatal accidents involving D.T.C. buses during the period 1st April, 1983 to 31st January, 1984.

(c) 179 drivers were challaned by the police U/S 279/304A IPC and cases against them are pending in the court of law,

(d) (i) To ensure deployment of properly trained drivers, only persons with a minimum of three years experience of driving of heavy vehicles are recruited.

(ii) Before the drivers are given line duty they are given training in the Training School and have to pass tests in safe driving and route acquaintance.

(iii) Special squads have been deputed to check both the driving habits of drivers on line and control over-speeding. Drivers with faulty driving habits are sent to the Training School for refresher courses.

(iv) Every effort is being made to improve the maintenance of vehicles.

(v) Apart from conducting refresher courses, the drivers are regularly acquainted with the traffic rules and other road safety measures through films, slides and other audio visual methods with the help of Police authorities.

### Functional Literacy for Adult Women Programme

873. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2062 on the 9 December, 1983 and state :

(a) the actual benefits (giving temporary or permanent employment or income source) to the women who attended the Functional Literacy for Adult Women Programme upto September, 1983 in each State and Union Territory and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(b) the actual benefit derived by women (along with their numbers) who actually attended the working programmes projects of employment and income generating training-cum-production units for women in each State and Union Territory and the expenditure incurred thereon upto September, 1983 ?

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

(a) The scheme of Functional Literacy

for Adult Women being implemented in the Integrated Child Development Service Scheme Project areas, is not designed to provide employment avenues or jobs for women.

A statement-I showing the expenditure incurred on Functional Literacy for Adult Women for the period upto September, 1983 is attached herewith.

(b) As in the statement-II attached herewith.

### Statement—I

*The statement showing the expenditure incurred on the Functional Literacy for Adult Women programme*

S.No.	Names of the States and Union Territories	Grants released to meet the expenditure on the scheme upto September, 1983 during the financial year 1983-84
1	2	3
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.10
2.	Assam	8.61
3.	Bihar	19.20
4.	Gujarat	13.47
5.	Haryana	15.06
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.82
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.33
8.	Karnataka	6.07
9.	Kerala	14.40
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15.74
11.	Maharashtra	19.35
12.	Manipur	1.27
13.	Meghalaya	3.02
14.	Nagaland	6.02
15.	Orissa	7.74
16.	Punjab	12.78

1	2	3
17.	Rajasthan	4.83
18.	Sikkim	0.71
19.	Tamil Nadu	—
20.	Tripura	3.12
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8.52
22.	West Bengal	19.40
23.	Delhi	2.88
24.	Chandigarh	1.80
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.54
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.26
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1.42
29.	Lakshadweep	1.18
30.	Mizoram	5.63
31.	Pondicherry	1.45

## Statement—II

*Statement showing the number of beneficiaries (State-wise) under the scheme of Setting up of Employment and (Income Generating Training Cum-Production Units for Women (NORAD)*

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. of Projects sanctioned	Total grant approved (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	10.00	200
2.	Assam	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	2	7.46	100
5.	Haryana	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	—	4.00	50

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kerala	—	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	6.81	90
11.	Maharashtra	—	—	—
12.	Manipur	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	2	10.00	150
16.	Punjab	1	9.00	200
17.	Rajasthan	3	11.15	160
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—
20.	Tripura	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2	13.09	185
22.	West Bengal	—	—	—
23.	Delhi	—	—	—
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	—	—	—
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—
27.	Mizoram	—	—	—
28.	Chandigarh Admn.	—	—	—
29.	Dara & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—

हिमाचल प्रदेश में समाज कल्याण  
कार्यों में संलग्न संस्थाएं

874. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तान पुरी :  
क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में गत 10  
वर्षों या अधिक समय से समाज कल्याण  
के कार्यों में संलग्न संस्थाओं के नाम क्या  
हैं;

(ख) उक्त प्रत्येक संस्थाओं को  
वर्षवार कितनी अनुदान राशि दी जाती  
है; और

(ग) किन-किन स्थानों से अनुदान  
राशि के दुरुपयोग की शिकायतें मिल रही  
हैं और उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज  
कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०  
के० थुंगन) : (क) और (ख) एक  
विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल०टी० 7783/84]

(ग) अनुदानों के दुरुपयोग के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

**हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के लिए सर्वेक्षण**

875. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए किये गये सर्वेक्षणों का वर्ष-वार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में उन रेलवे लाइनों का व्यौरा क्या है जिनका निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किया जा रहा है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) :** (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था :

(i) नांगल डैम से तलवाड़ा तक बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण—1981 में

(ii) कालका से परवानू तक बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण—1981 में

(iii) जगाधरी-पाउंडा राजबन बड़ी लाइन के लिए अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण—प्रगति अग्रिम चरणों पर है।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में निम्न-लिखित लाइनों का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है :

(क) नांगर डैम से तलवाड़ा तक बड़े आमान की रेल लाइन।

(ख) कालका से परवानू तक बड़े आमान की रेल लाइन।

**दिल्ली में रिंग रेल सेवा का विस्तार**

876. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापू साहिब परलेकर :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महानगर यातायात परियोजना में भी सिफारिश की गयी है कि दिल्ली में रिंग रेल सेवा का विस्तार किया जाए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में रिंग रेल सेवा के विस्तार की योजना का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) योजना कब तक शुरू किये जाने की संभावना है और इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की संभावना है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) :** (क) और ( ) जी हां। महानगर परिवहन परियोजना (रेल) की रिपोर्ट में रिंग-रेलवे का विद्युतीकरण करने और बिजली गाड़ी सेवाओं को शकूरबस्ती और तुगलकाबाद तक बढ़ाने के लिए विचार किया गया है।

(ग) रिंग रेलवे को पहले ही विद्युतीकृत कर दिया गया है और 15-8-1982 से बिजली गाड़ी सेवाओं को आरम्भ कर दिया गया है जिस पर 35 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत आयी



है। देलवी समित रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों के अनुसार बिजली गाड़ी सेवाओं के स्पर्स तक बढ़ाने के बारे में रेल मंत्रालय और योजना आयोग द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

#### **Setting up of a Ship Repairing Yard at Haldia**

877. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state when the Government are going to take a decision on setting up a ship repairing yard at Haldia ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : No decision has been taken by the Government in regard to setting up of a Shiprepair Yard at Haldia. It is not feasible to indicate the time by which such a decision may be taken.

#### **Indo-Pak Joint Commission**

878. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :  
SHRI MADHAN RAO  
SCINDIA :  
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :  
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the subjects of discussion of the Joint Commission of India and Pakistan ; and

(b) how many Major problems have been sorted out in the Joint Commission of India and Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The Indo-Pak Joint Commission consists of four Sub-Commissions dealing with the following subjects :

Sub-Commission I : Economic matters (including industry, Agriculture, Communication,

Health), Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

Sub-Commission II : Trade

Sub-Commission III : Information, Education, Social Sciences, Culture & Sports

Sub-Commission IV : Travel, Tourism and Consular matters.

(b) The principal results of the last meetings of the four Sub-Commissions which took place in January 1984 were an agreement on through railway bookings effective 1st July, 1984 between seven designated stations in the two countries ; finalisation of the text of Protocol on Group Tourism to be signed soon ; agreement to provide double entry transit visas between the two countries ; decision to establish a working group in the field of planning ; preparation of a draft agreement on cooperation in agricultural research ; identification of specific items for bulk trading between the two countries ; decision to increase the tempo of exchanges in the field of sports ; and expansion of the scope of Shipping Protocol of 1975.

#### **Physically Handicapped and Schemes for their Rehabilitation**

879. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the total number of physically handicapped persons in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : According to the National Sample Survey Organisation report of 1981 the total number of physically handicapped persons is estimated at 12 million. The survey covered three types of disabilities, viz. visual disabilities, communication disabilities and locomote disabilities. It did not cover mental retardation.

**Indo-Bangladesh Joint Commission**

880. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the subjects for discussion of the Joint Commission of India and Bangladesh ; and

(b) the progress so far made to solve the various problems of the two countries by the Joint Commission.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHM) : (a) and (b) The Indo-Bangladesh Joint Economic Commission was established on 7 October, 1982 to strengthen economic, commercial scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The Joint Economic Commission has met twice so far, in November 1982 in New Delhi and August 1983 in Dhaka, at the level of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the two countries. Satisfactory progress has been achieved in several areas of cooperation during the past year. An agreement on Government to Government credit of Rs. 20 crores extended to Bangladesh by India was signed in June 1983 together with an Agreement on Cooperation between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council. Later, in August and September 1983, the Export and Import Bank of India concluded Agreements with Bangladesh banks extending to them commercial credit of Rs. 40 crores. In the field of telecommunications, the number of telephone circuits available between Dhaka and New Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta were doubled during the last year. Training facilities were made available to several Bangladesh personnel, including batches of railway officials, in technical and scientific institutions in India.

Some Indian experts also visited Bangladesh to provide consultancy in

the areas of small scale and cottage industries, sugar technology, application of vegetable dyes, curriculum development at the school level, maintenance of zoological gardens, etc. The two countries hope to make further progress on the various items under discussion in the Joint Economic Commission during the current year.

**Introduction of More Trains on Sealdah and Howrah Section of Eastern Railway**

881. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to heavy rush in Sealdah and Howrah section of Eastern Railway passengers are suffering a lot ;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to introduce more trains or lay new tracks to reduce pressure of traffic ; and

(c) if so, details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) It is admitted that there is rush in Sealdah and Howrah section, but in order to ease this rush of passengers Railways are gradually increasing the number of trains on these sections. Doubling work between Dum Dum Jn. and Barasat on Sealdah-Bongaon section has been completed. Kankurgachi chord line has been made fit for passenger services. The work of a third line is in progress between Dankuni and Chanderpur.

There are also schemes for conversion of a few flag/halt stations into crossing sections. From April, 84 Time Table, we are proposing to introduce a pair of Howrah-Bandel local on Howrah Division and a pair of Sealdah-Barasat local on Sealdah Division.

### Construction Work on Northern and Western Railways

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

(a) the names of the new railway lines on which the construction work is in progress in the Northern and Western Railways as on 1 January, 1984

(b) the latest progress made in the construction work as on date ;

(c) whether any priority would be given to the construction of such lines among them, as are located in the States which have not been given any new line for over 25 years or so ;

(d) if so, the nature of priority which would be given ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(c) to (e) Priority among the ongoing "New Lines" projects have been fixed in consultation with Planning Commission in accordance with following policy :

- (i) The Railway should concentrate on project-oriented lines, lines required on strategic consideration, and projects in North-eastern-Region.
- (ii) Priority in allotment of fund is also to be accorded to those ongoing projects which are nearing completion,

मध्य प्रदेश में नई रेल लाइनें बिछाने और छोटी रेल लाइनों को बड़ी रेल लाइनों में बदलना

883. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में नई रेल लाइनें बिछाने और छोटी रेल लाइनों को बड़ी रेल लाइनों में बदलने के बारे में राज्य के संसद सदस्यों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त विभिन्न प्रस्तावों पर निम्न प्रकार से कार्रवाई की गई है :

- (1) (i) 1980-81 में टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, खजुराहो सतना, रीवां और सीधी होकर ललितपुर से सिंगरौली रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के लिए एक प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया गया था । जैसा कि सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट से पता चला कि यह परियोजना वित्तीय दृष्टि से फिलहाल अर्थक्षम नहीं थी इस लिए इस परियोजना को फिलहाल छोड़ दिया गया । चूंकि बघवार क्षेत्र में कुछ उद्योगों के स्थापित होने की संभावना है, इसलिए 1984-85 के बजट में रीवां, गोबिन्दगढ़ और बघवार होकर सतना से ब्योहारी तक नयी लाइन के निर्माण

के लिए एक अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

(ii) जबलपुर से गोंदिया तक एक नयी बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण कार्य का सर्वेक्षण 1980 में किया गया था। जैसा कि सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट से ज्ञात हुआ कि यह परियोजना वित्तीय दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं थी इसलिए इस परियोजना को शुरू नहीं किया गया।

(iii) पर्सिया-छिपवाड़ा छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए 1981-82 में सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। परियोजना योजना आयोग को भेज दी गयी है।

(iv) दिल्लीराजहरा से जगदलपुर तक एक नई बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के प्रयत्न किये गये थे परन्तु संसाधनों की भारी तंगी के कारण इस कार्य को अभी तक शुरू नहीं किया जा सका।

इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है :

(i) छतरपुर / खजुराहो - बांदा

(ii) गुना - ग्वालियर, ग्वालियर-भिंड (छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव और भिंड-इटवा)

(iii) इन्दौर-महु-दाहोद

(iv) करौजी - बरव-डीह।

सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने और उसकी जांच करने के बाद, लाइन के निर्माण के संबंध में निर्णय लिया जाएगा, बशर्ते कि योजना आयोग से स्वीकृति मिल जाये और संसाधन उपलब्ध हों।

(3) गढ़ी-मनीपुर (आंशिक मध्य प्रदेश में) के रास्ते रीवां से सुलतानपुर तक एक नयी बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव 1984-85 के बजट में किया गया है।

(4) कोटा - चितौड़गढ़ - नीमच (आंशिक मध्य प्रदेश में) एक नयी बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है।

**मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रेल परियोजनाओं की स्थापना**

(2) निम्नलिखित मार्गों पर लाइन के निर्माण के लिए प्रारम्भिक

884. श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पश्चिमी मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रेल परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है;

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

(ग) इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) रेलों का रतलाम में पहले से ही एक बड़ा डीजल रेल इंजन शेड है जो पश्चिमी मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित है, आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र दोहद में भी एक बड़ा रेल इंजन कारखाना है, यद्यपि यह गुजरात में स्थित है, फिर भी पश्चिमी मध्य प्रदेश की सीमा से लगा हुआ है। दाहोद, महु, इंदौर खंड का इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण कार्य भी आरम्भ किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की योजना

885. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग बनाने तथा राज्यीय राजमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में बदलने संबंधी कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी है;

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

(ग) इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) संभवतः माननीय महोदय का आशय कुछ सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किए जाने के संबंध में राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रस्ताव से है। इन प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) वित्तीय कठिनाईयों के कारण भारत सरकार इस समय किसी नई सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में अपने हाथ में नहीं ले सकती और यही बात मध्य प्रदेश की सड़कों पर भी लागू होती है।

#### विवरण

कुछ राज्य सड़कों की राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रूप में घोषित किए जाने के लिए छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान मध्यप्रदेश सरकार से हाल ही में प्राप्त प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं०

प्रस्तावित मार्गों का नाम

1. भोपाल-मुल्ताई- छिदवाडा- लियोनी- मांडला- शाहपुरा- शाहडोल- अंबिकापुर- गुमला (से रांची)
2. (लखनऊ-इलाहाबाद)-मांगवान-सिधी-वैधान- अंबिकापुर-रायगढ़-संबलपुर (से भुवनेश्वर)

1

2

3. (भोपाल) अब्दुल्लागंज-इटारसी-बैटुल-मुल्ताई-नागपुर ।
4. भोपाल-विदिशा-सागर से (लखनऊ)
5. ग्वालियर-झांसी-नौगांव-रीवा ।
6. रायपुर-बिलासपुर-अंबिकापुर-पटना ।
7. भोपाल-देवास-इन्दौर-झाबुआ-अहमदाबाद ।
8. जगदलपुर-राजमुन्दी ।
9. जगदलपुर-निजामाबाद ।
10. ज्योतिश्वर-भेडाघाट-मांडला-कान्हा ।
11. होशंगाबाद-इटारसी-पिपरिया-पंचमढी ।
12. इन्दौर-ओंकारेश्वर-गूजरी-मांडू-घार-इन्दौर ।
13. जगदलपुर-कोटासर ।

### मध्य प्रदेश में साक्षरता का प्रतिशत

886. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में साक्षरता का औसत प्रतिशत अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में अत्यंत कम है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने आदिवासी/हरिजन बाहुल्य वाले क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा के प्रसार की कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, हां । 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में साक्षरता की प्रतिशतता 27.87 है जो यद्यपि छः अन्य राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से आगे है, लेकिन 36.23 की राष्ट्रीय औसत से नीचे है ।

(ख) साक्षरता की नीची दर के कारणों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राज्य में मौजूदा सामाजिक परिस्थितियां अन्य राज्यों के मुकाबले में स्कूलों में दाखिले की नीची दर और प्राथमिक तथा मिडिल स्तर पर स्कूल छोड़ने वालों की ऊंची दर शामिल है ।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार ने आदिवासी/हरिजन और महिलाओं सहित लक्षित वर्गों को शामिल करने पर विशेष जोर देते हुए 1990 तक 15-35 आयुवर्ग में प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा को सर्व सुलभ बनाने और प्रौढ़ निरक्षरता दूर करने के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं । ये दोनों कार्यक्रम नए 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम और न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के भाग हैं ।

### 1. प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा को सर्व सुलभ बनाना :

6-14 आयुवर्ग में दाखिला बढ़ाने पर बल दिया जा रहा है । 1984-85 तक प्राथमिक स्कूलों में 95% दाखिला और मिडिल स्कूलों में 50% तथा 1989-90 तक दोनों में 100% का लक्ष्य रखा गया है ।

## 2. अनौपचारिक शिक्षा (एन०एफ०ई०) :

प्रारंभिक आयु-वर्ग में 9-14 वर्ष के बच्चों के लिए अनौपचारिक शिक्षा केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सहित शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े सभी राज्यों को 50:50 बराबरी के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि अनौपचारिक शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कम से कम 45% शामिल करना सुनिश्चित करें। केवल लड़कियों के लिए ही अनौपचारिक शिक्षा केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े राज्यों को भारत सरकार 90:10 के अनुपात के आधार पर भी सहायता देती है।

## 3. प्रोत्साहनों का प्रावधान :

पूर्व मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्तियाँ, निःशुल्क पाठ्य-पुस्तकें और लेखन-सामग्री, लड़कियों के लिए निःशुल्क वदियाँ, मध्याह्न भोजन आदि कुछ ऐसे प्रोत्साहन हैं, जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा शिक्षा को सर्वसुलभ बनाने के लिए दिये जाने हैं।

## 4. महिला अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति

लड़कियों के दाखिले को बढ़ाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सहित शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े राज्यों को 80:20 अनुपात के आधार पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के प्राथमिक स्कूलों में महिला अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

## 5. लड़कियों के सबसे अच्छे नामांकन के लिए पुरस्कार व प्रोत्साहन :

पंचायत, ब्लाक, जिला और राज्य स्तरों पर उत्कृष्ट निष्पादन को मान्यता

देने के लिए प्राथमिक स्कूलों/अनौपचारिक शिक्षा केन्द्रों और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्रों में लड़कियों के सर्वोत्तम नामांकन के लिए पुरस्कार और प्रोत्साहन देने की एक योजना लागू की गई है।

## 6. 15-35 आयु वर्ग में प्रौढ़ निरक्षरता को दूर करना :

ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजना को सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सरकार से 100 प्रतिशत सहायता के साथ आरम्भ किया गया है। इनमें से अधिकांश परियोजनाएं उन राज्यों में स्थित हैं जिनमें साक्षरता दर राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में 31 दिसम्बर, 1983 को समाप्त होने वाली तिमाही में 31 ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजनाएं चल रही थीं, जिनमें 9300 प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र थे और उनमें कुल 2,79,000 नामांकन था। 1984 के शुरू में अन्य 10 ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजनाएं मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को संस्वीकृत की गई जिससे मध्य प्रदेश के 45 जिलों में से 41 जिले शामिल हो गये। योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में 31 मार्च, 1983 को समाप्त होने वाली तिमाही में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कुल दाखिला क्रमशः 36,533 और 61,647 था।

ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजनाओं के समान राज्य सरकारें/संघ प्रशासन क्षेत्र राज्य प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य योजना राशि से साक्षरता परियोजनाएं भी आयोजित करता है। 31 मार्च, 1983 की तिमाही तक मध्य प्रदेश में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों



की कुल दाखिला क्रमशः 40,800 और 83,360 था।

ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता कार्यक्रम और राज्य प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत लोगों को शामिल करने के अलावा विश्वविद्यालयों/कालेजों/नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों और प्रौढ़ महिलाओं के लिए कार्यात्मक साक्षरता जैसे अन्य कार्यक्रम साक्षरता के प्रसार में शामिल हैं।

### गोरखपुर में रेल डिब्बा कारखाने की स्थापना

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

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने रेलवे के एक रेल डिब्बा कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और वहां की जनता और वहां के संसद सदस्य बार-बार यह मांग करते रहे हैं कि योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत किया गया नया डिब्बा कारखाना गोरखपुर में स्थापित किया जाए जो देश का पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है और जहां पर छोटी और बड़ी रेल लाइनें दोनों उपलब्ध हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का यह नीति है कि नए कारखाने केवल पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ही स्थापित किए जाएं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उक्त डिब्बा कारखाना गोरखपुर में स्थापित करेगी और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ): (क) योजना आयोग

की स्वीकृति फरवरी, 1982 में प्राप्त हुई है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी हां। भारत सरकार की नीति यथासंभव पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करना है।

(घ) मैसर्स रेल इण्डिया टेक्नीकल एंड इकनामिक सर्विसेज को स्थान-निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण सहित विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप दिये जाने के पश्चात स्थान-निर्धारण और फैक्ट्री की स्थापना के संबंध में निर्णय लिया जायेगा। गोरखपुर में सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना की स्थापना के लिए संसद सदस्यों और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सुझाव नोट कर लिया गया है और अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण करते समय इस पर यथोचित विचार किया जायेगा।

### Educational Targets Achieved in Kerala

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala is the only State in the country providing education to all children between 6 and 11 years of age ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State has achieved all educational targets set in the 20-Point Programme;

(c) whether 90 per cent of the children between the age of 11 and 14 get education in Kerala ;

(d) if so, the reasons why other States also do not enforce compulsory and free education to any age group ; and

(e) whether there is any other State which can claim to be providing

free and compulsory education to a particular age group of children ?

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

(a) According to the available educational statistics for 1981-82 enrolment ratio for children between 6-11 years of age was 100.6 for Kerala. Other States/UTs namely Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, A & N Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have also exceeded 100% coverage.

(b) A target of 35,000 additional enrolment for the children between 6-14 was fixed for Kerala during 1982-83 under the 20-Point Programme. As per Mid-Term-Appraisal based on the figures in the State Plan in 1983-84 the enrolment for the age-group 6-11 in Kerala during 1982-83 was reduced by 45,000 as compared to the figures of 1981-82 whereas for the age-group 11-14 enrolment increased by 58,000 over the figures of 1981-82. The net additional enrolment for the elementary age-group 6-14 thus was 13,000. For 1983-84 the target of additional enrolment for the age-group 6-14 for Kerala has been fixed at 45,000. The actual achievement figure will be known after the close of the year.

(c) As per State Annual Plan for 1984-85 the enrolment ratio in the age-group 11-14 is 94% in 1982-83.

(d) and (e) In the context of realising the Constitutional goal of universalisation of elementary education all States are making efforts to achieve 100% coverage for children in the age-group 6-14 by 1990. The sixth plan envisages 95% coverage of children in the age-group 6-11 and 50% coverage of children in the age-group 11-14 by 1984-85 and 100% coverage in both the age groups by 1989-90. Education in classes 1-8, in all the Government, local bodies and

aided schools in all States/UTs of the country, is free, except Uttar Pradesh where it is not yet free for boys in classes 7-8. Legislations for compulsory primary education are available in 16 States and 3 UTs, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, A & N Islands, Chandigarh and Delhi. The penal provisions of those enactments are difficult to be enforced because of socio-economic factors involved.

#### Arming of Pakistan by USA

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

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. is arming Pakistan to an extent which is well beyond their need ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that United States is displaying indifference towards India ; and

(c) whether voice has also been raised by other countries regarding the policy of US to arm Pakistan with modern weapons and if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The United States is committed to a five-year security assistance programme to Pakistan. The programme provides for the sale of military equipment to Pakistan on credit and for training of Pakistan military personnel under the U.S. International Military Education and Training Programme.

(b) and (c) Although differences exist on some issues, the Government of India continue their efforts to improve bilateral relations with the United States. It is hoped that the Government India's sincere efforts would be reciprocated. The Government of India have reiterated their

concerns on the destabilizing impact of the arms supply on a number of occasions and it is hoped that our point of view will be appreciated by other countries.

### **Holding of Pension and Gratuity of Retired Employees**

891. **SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Paras 2534, 2809, 2815 and Rule 1314 of Indian Railway Establishment Codes with their correction slips have been abolished vide letter No. F (E) III/80/PN-I dated 18.11.1980, if so, under what circumstances and under which rules the pension and Death-cum-retirement Gratuity of a retired employee can be withheld ; and

(b) the payment of pension, DCRG and other settlement of a retired employees are automatic or require any sanction of any authority and since when these rules are in force ?

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

(b) Except under circumstances detailed in the statement, payment towards pension, DCRG and other retirement benefits like encashment of leave is automatic subject to recovery of Government dues.

### **Statement**

Only Rules 2534 and 2815 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code have been deleted. There has been appropriate deletion in the other Rules, namely Rules 1314, 2308 and 2909 of the said Code.

2. Rule 2534 had provided that unless the service rendered was formally approved by competent authority, the full pension admissible was

not to be given as a matter of course. The competent authority was empowered to reduce the amount of pension to the extent considered necessary by him in case the service was not thoroughly satisfactory. This restriction has been removed.

3. Rule 2815 of the Establishment Code had only defined the various authorities who could reduce the amount of pension in terms of Rule 2534. Since the substantive Rule 2534 has been removed from the Rule Book, the Rule 2815 has also lost its validity and has been deleted.

4. Rule 1314 related to grant of Special Contribution to P.F. in respect of employees governed by State Railway Provident Fund (Contributory) Rules. Prior to authorisation of the amount of Special Contribution to Provident Fund due to the Railway employee on quitting service, a certificate by the Controlling Officer was necessary to the effect that the service of the subscriber has been good, efficient and faithful. This requirement from the said Rule has been deleted and the payment of SC to P.F. to the employee is now automatic unless specifically withheld in connection with disciplinary matters.

5. Note below Rule 2308-A prior to its deletion provided that the grant of pension shall not prejudice the operation of Rule 2534 when final pension is sanctioned on conclusion of the disciplinary proceedings.

6. Similarly Rule 2809 dealt with the procedure for forwarding of Pension papers duly completed to the Accounts Officer for sanction of payment. Before deletion of sub rule (c) of the said Rule, it provided that the authority competent to sanction pension was required to record his certificate as to whether the services of the employee had been satisfactory and approved for full pensionary benefits. This certificate is no longer required,

7. Thus in accordance with the present provisions, Pension can be withheld under Rule 2308 only if in a judicial or departmental proceedings, the pensioner is found guilty of grave misconduct or negligence during the period of his service including service on re-employment.

8. Similarly, under the main Rule 2308-A of the Establishment Code, Death-cum-retirement gratuity can be withheld only if at the time of retirement, judicial or departmental proceedings for imposition of a major penalty or a minor penalty for pecuniary loss to the Government or the Railway Administration is pending against the concerned employee. An amount equivalent to 10% of D.C.R.G. or Rs. 1,000/- whichever is less can also be withheld from the amount of D.C.R.G. to meet the normal Government dues, if any, pending against the employee.

**Recovery of Settlement Dues from Gratuity and Pension of Retired Railway Employees**

892. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the dues of quasi Government and non-Government Railway establishments, such as Railway Institute, Railway Consumers Co-operative Societies can be recovered from the settlement dues (Gratuity/pension) of a retired Railway employee without his consent or without observing procedure contained in Railway Servant Discipline and Appeal Rules ; and

(b) if the above mentioned dues can be recovered from the settlement dues of a retired Railway employee, the period within which such amount can be recovered ?

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

(b) In view of the reply to (a) above the question of time limit would not arise.

**Withholding of Gratuity of Class III and Class IV Retired Employees without making any Enquiry**

893. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, even after issue of Railway Board's circular letter No. F(E) III. 80. PN1/9 dated 18th November, 1980 which has been further clarified vide Railway Board's circular letter No. F(E) III. 80/PN-1/9 dated 8th June, 1983, the death-cum-retirement gratuity of Class III and IV retired Railway employees can be withheld in full or partly without holding any enquiry, not observing procedure given in Railway Servants Discipline and Appeal rules, not giving chance of defence or without intimating the affected Railway retired employees ;

(b) if so, who is the competent authority to pass such orders of withholding death-cum-retirement gratuity of a retired Class III and IV Railway employee ; and

(c) whether an affected retired railway employee whose DCRG had been withheld without showing any reason, has any right of appeal against these orders and who will be the competent appellant authority in this case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir. Death-cum-retirement gratuity due to the Railway employee can be withheld in full or part, where judicial or departmental proceedings for imposition of a major penalty as defined in Railway Servants' Discipline and Appeal Rules, 1968 have been instituted against him. It can also be withheld where it is proposed to make recovery in respect of pecuniary loss caused to the Railway Administration by negligence or breach of orders by

the employee. During the course of such proceedings, adequate opportunity will be given to the employee to defend/explain himself. There is also a provision in the rules for withholding a portion of Death-cum-retirement gratuity to the extent of 10% or Rs. 1000/, whichever is less for recovery of normal dues to Government, pending receipt of 'No-demand' certificates.

(b) A senior scale officer on the Railways.

(c) No appeal lies in respect of withholding a part of the death-cum-retirement gratuity not exceeding 10 per cent for purposes of adjusting normal Government dues. However, withholding of any sums as part of disciplinary proceedings would attract the right of appeal provided for under the Discipline and Appeal Rules.

#### Replacement of Signalling Equipment

894. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on about 1,220 railway stations in the country the signalling equipment has become due for replacement ;

(b) at how many stations it has become safety hazard ;

(c) steps being taken in this regard ; and

(d) the programme-schedule of their replacement ?

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

(b) There is no immediate safety hazard. However, replacement of S & T gears at 250 stations on trunk/main line is overdue [and has to be done expeditiously.

(c) These stations are being given special attention in the maintenance by the Railways to ensure safety and proper functioning. 41 stations out of these 250 stations have been programmed for replacement in 1984-85 Works Programme.

(d) The work of replacement of worn-out assets is programmed and included in the Budget every year. Emphasis is being given to allot more funds under DRF in Plan Head "Signalling & Telecommunication" to speed up the completion of replacement works. An allotment of Rs. 17.3 crores has been made under DRF during 1983-84 as against a total allotment of Rs. 16.33 crores for all preceding three years. A sum of Rs. 20.52 crores has been earmarked for this purpose during 1984-85.

#### Running of Special Trains for 77th Session of AICC (I) in Calcutta

895. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several special trains were run on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways on 29th and 30th December, 1983 to enable the people to attend the open rally of 77th Session of AICC (I) in Calcutta ;

(b) if so, whether these special trains were run by the railway authorities on their own ; and

(c) if so, whether such special trains were run on any earlier occasions in connection with the meetings of the other parties ?

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

(b) No, Sir. These were run on request from the delegates/organisers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Running of Special Trains on 29th and 30th December 1983**

896. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many special trains were run on 29th and 30th December, 1983 on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways to enable the people to attend the Prime Ministers's rally on 30th December, 1983 at Calcutta ; and

(b) total income earned by the railways on account of these special trains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Sixteen special trains were run during the A.I.C.C. Session at Calcutta around the last week of December, 1983.

(b) An amount of about Rs. 8.14 lacs has been realised for running these special trains.

**Expenditure on CHOGM Retreat in Goa and CHOGM meet in India**

897. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI ; Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred in connection with the CHOGM Retreat in Goa ;

(b) when was the decision taken to shift the CHOGM meeting place from New Delhi to Goa ; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred in connection with the CHOGM Meet in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM): (a) and (c) According to the present indications, the expenditure incurred/committed on hosting the CHOGM'83 amounts to Rs. 817.24 lakhs. This includes an expenditure of Rs. 298.12 lakhs on arrangements in connection with CHOGM Retreat in Goa. Ministry-wise/Department-wise details are given in the attached statement.

(b) The venue of CHOGM 1983 was new Delhi. It is, however, customary to hold a Retreat in the intervening week-end falling during the period of CHOGM which is usually spent away from the main venue, where informal discussions take place in a relaxed atmosphere. Goa was selected as the venue for the Retreat.

**Statement**

*Ministry/Department-wise Requirements of Funds for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meet, including expenditure to be incurred in Goa*

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Department	Funds approved	Expenditure to be incurred in Goa
1.	Civil Aviation	35.44	20.00
2.	Communications	35.00	20.00
3.	Culture	15.00	15.00
4.	Defence	152.14	151.47
5.	External Affairs	340.00	28.00
6.	Health & Family Welfare	9.05	Nil

1	2	3	4
7.	Home Affairs	89.89	63.65
8.	Information & Broadcasting	87.07	Nil
9.	Tourism	Nil	Nil
10.	Work & Housing	53.65	Nil
		-----	-----
Total		817.24	298.12
		-----	-----

### Return of Shivaji's Sword

898. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up with British Government the matter of getting back the sword of Shivaji ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) The Shivaji's Sword has not yet been firmly identified with any of the swords in Britain. The question of getting the same back, therefore, does not arise.

### Research Re : Beneficial Effect of Sugar on Diabetes

899. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the researchers at the

Haryana Agriculture University (HAU) say that sugar is good for diabetes ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) It has been intimated by the Haryana Agricultural University that the University has not published any research results which would substantiate the claim that sugar is good for diabetes.

(b) Does not arise.

### Number of Ships Delivered by Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam

900. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number of ships small and large delivered by Hindustan Shipyard Limited; Visakhapatnam since its inception with the details of their DWT range and year-wise break up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : The requisite information is given in the statement attached.



Statement

*Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. : Visakhapatnam-5 Year-wise Details of  
vessels Delivered and their 'DWT'*

Year	Sl. No.	Vessel Construction No.	Name of the Vessel	DWT (Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
1948-49	1	VC 101	Jala Usha	8,179
1949-50	2	VC 102	Jala Prabha	8,179
	3	VC 109	Kutubtari (Passenger Ferry)	249
	4	VC 103	Jala Prakash	8,138
1950-51	5	VC 104	Jala Pankhi	8,150
	6	VC 105	Jala Padma	8,137
1951-52	7	VC 106	Jala Palaka	8,141
	8	VC 107	Bharat Mitra	8,134
1952-53	9	VC 108	Jag Rani	8,125
	10	VC 111	Jala Pratap	8,125
	11	VC 112	Jala Pushpa	8,087
1954-55	12	VC 114	Bharat Ratna	8,100
	13	VC 115	Jala Putra	8,114
1955-56	14	VC 116	Jala Vihar	7,248
	15	VC 117	Jala Vijaya	7,311
1956-57	16	VC 119	Jala Vishnu	7,322
	17	VC 118	State of Kutch	8,253
1957-58	18	VC 124	Adyar (Kort Nozzle Tug)	122
	19	VC 135	Andamans	2,290
	20	VC 120	State of Orissa	8,168
	21	VC 123	Vidyut (Motor Launch)	8
	22	VC 121	Jala Vikram	7,312
1958-59	23	VC 122	Jala Veera	7,312
1959-60	24	VC 139	Jag Mitra	6,391
	25	VC 142	Indian Industry	6,419
	26	VC 134	Dhruvak (Naval Mooring vessel)	332
	27	VC 137	Jaya Lakshmi	5,405

1	2	3	4	5	
1960-61	28	VC	145	State of Uttar Pradesh	9,632
	29	VC	125	RSV Haldia (Survey Vessel)	104
1961-62	30	VC	148	State of Rajasthan	9,644
	31	VC	146	Vishva Nidhi	9,666
1962-63	32	VC	147	State of Punjab	12,577
	33	VC	149	Vishva Shanti	12,407
	34	VC	150	Vishva Prem	12,366
1963-64	35	VC	151	Vishva Maya	12,379
	36	VC	152	Vishva Mangal	12,409
1964-65	37	VC	153	Jala Kala	12,709
	38	VC	136	Darshak (Naval Survey Vessel)	729
1965-66	39	VC	154	State of Madhya Pradesh	12,669
	40	CAP/LB/596		Rohini (Launch)	
	41	VC	155	Jala Kendra	12,743
	42	VC	135	State of West Bengal	12,711
1966-67	43	VC	157	Jala Kanta	12,912
	44	VC	158	State of Mysore	12,913
1967-68	45	VC	159	Vishva Tej	12,886
	46	VC	160	Vishva Tirth	12,886
	47	VC	161	Vishva Seva	12,959
1968-69	48	VC	162	Vishva Siddhi	12,972
	49	VC	163	Vishva Bhakti	12,937
1969-70	50	VC	164	Vishva Shobha	12,931
	51	VC	165	Vishva Shakti	12,900
1970-71	52	VC	166	Vishva Dharma	12,852
	53	VC	167	Vishva Vikram	12,881
	54	VGC	15	Shanti (Launch)	—

1	2	3	4	5
1971-72	55	VC 168	Vishva Darshan	12,883
	56	VGC 16	Walchand (Landing Craft)	—
	57	VC 169	Vishva Nayak	12,884
	58	111181	T.S. Rajendra	7,800
1972-73	59	157431	Bombay Duck II (Dredger)	—
	60	111171	Vishva Karuna	13,967
1973-74	61	111170	Vishva Yash	23,986
	62	111172	Vishva Mamta	13,971
	63	111182	Vishva Bandon	13,765
1974-75	64	111183	Vishva Madhuri	13,762
	65	111184	Indian Endurance	14,117
	66	171002	Jag Doot	21,298
1975-76	67	171001	Jagat Priya	21,393
	68	191017	Sagarika-I	933
	69	171003	Jag Dhir	21,383
	70	191018	Sagarika-II	933
1976-77	71	171004	Jag Dharma	21,420
	72	111185	Indian Explorer	14,089
	73	171007	Jag Deesh	21,406
1977-78	74	171006	Damodar Ganga	21,355
	75	171008	Indian Grace	21,283
1978-79	76	171009	Indian Glory	21,344
1979-80	77	171010	Jala Godavari	20,914
	78	171011	Jala Govind	20,868
1980-81	79	171012	Jala Gopal	20,850
	80	171013	Jala Gouri	20,854
1983-84	81	171014	State of Haryana	16,700
(Upto 22.2.84)				

**Orders Received by Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. from O.N.G.C. for Construction of Vessels**

901. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam recently received orders from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for construction of some off-shore platform support-cum-standing vessels and one drill ship ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof vessel-wise and value-wise ?

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

(b) The Hindustan Shipyard Limited has been awarded a contract for construction of 4 Offshore Platform Support-cum-Standby Vessels and a Letter of Intent for construction of one follow-on Drill ship based on Gusto Hitachi Design, by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. All the 4 Offshore Platform Support-cum-Standby Vessels are identical and are expected to be constructed by early 1986. The price of each vessel is yet to be fixed in accordance with the present Pricing Formula based on International Parity Price.

**Missing of two Staff Members of Indian High Commission in Pakistan**

902. SHRI K.A. SWAMI :  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :  
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :  
SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV :  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH ;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two staff members belonging to the Indian

High Commission in Pakistan were not traceable since 2nd January, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of our Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir, Staff members were not involved. Two India based domestic servants of Counsellor of the Indian Embassy in Islamabad disappeared from his residence in the early hours of the 2nd January, 1984. The Pakistan Government was immediately approached for tracing the missing servants. Subsequently the two servants reappeared in India. There was clear evidence of the connivance of Pakistan authorities in the disappearance of these two servants from their residence and in their subsequent return to India.

(c) Government are not contemplating any further action.

**Adult Education Centres**

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

(a) the number of adult education centres in the country as in 1982-83 ; central project and the State Government projects ; State-wise, separately ; and

(b) what is the total enrolment in these centres, Central Projects, State Projects, separately ?

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

## Statement

S. No.	State/UT	Central Projects		State Projects	
		Centres	Enrolment	Centres	Enrolment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7383	220806	1775	53229
2.	Assam	1213	39993	1235	37177
3.	Bihar	4987	148968	19135	559465
4.	Gujarat	3692	180424	2975	28275
5.	Haryana	2355	82489	1093	34954
6.	Himachal Pradesh	474	10697	570	11399
7.	J & K	1017	24052	2139	41591
8.	Karnataka	4422	129228	2989	89403
9.	Kerala	3372	83427	280	7718
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9848	275185	8200	231772
11.	Maharashtra	5899	177796	4759	143317
12.	Manipur	218	6970	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	800	11264	200	4481
14.	Nagaland	500	14116	100	3030
15.	Orissa	3970	119100	795	23850
16.	Punjab	2467	75328	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	5632	172474	3172	96754
18.	Sikkim	588	11757	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	5058	165638	6100	199251
20.	Tripura	1029	22322	665	14074
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10782	314125	2000	58916
22.	West Bengal	3873	103851	8681	233468
23.	A & N Islands	131	2796	59	1156
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	282	9910	462	6393
25.	Chandigarh	157	2017	126	3744
26.	D & N Haveli	—	—	74	2225
27.	Delhi	298	8930	1360	30826
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	64	1473
29.	Lakshadweep	81	1148	—	—
30.	Mizoram	200	5256	90	2132
31.	Pondicherry	475	13035	148	3780
Total :		81603	2433092	69246	1923853

**Fall in River Transport Earnings**

904. **SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a fall in river transport earnings ;

(b) if so, the details of the earnings from river transport during the year 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 ;

(c) what are the main reasons for short fall in earnings from river transport ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to solve the problem and increase the river transport traffic ?

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

(a) and (b) The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, a public sector undertaking under the control of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport is running river services mainly between Calcutta and North East. The river services on the Ganga between Patna and Ghazipur/Chunar were being operated till November 1983 on an experimental-cum-promotional basis by the Inland Water Transport Directorate. The Directorate was also operating an LCT service between Colgong-Karagola. These services on Ganga have since been transferred to CIWTC w. e.f. 1.12.1983. The earnings from the services operated by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited and the Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited and the Inland water Transport Directorate during the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 are given below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Earnings from services operated by C.I.W.T.C.	Earnings from services operated in the past by IWT Directorate
1980	121.10	8.29
1981	167.12	8.95
1982	138.99	6.55
1983	191.97	5.82

(c) The fall in earnings during 1982 from the services operated by Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. was due to the fact that the Calcutta-Karimganj route remained open for 4 months only in that year and consequential suspension of the service on that route for the major part of the year. Further, the restrictions imposed by Bangladesh on import of certain cargo, particularly high-freighted cargo, also resulted in less traffic and earnings. Decrease in earnings from the river service operated by Inland Water Transport Directorate on the Ganga was due to diversion of traffic to road consequent on construction of bridges across the river at Buxar, Ghazipur and Patna as also non-availability of approach roads at Colgong and Karagola.

(d) With a view to improving upon the performance of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.; the Government of India have sanctioned a scheme costing Rs. 34.20 crores for acquisition of vessels, capital repairs of vessels, provision of infrastructure facilities and development of its Rajabagan Dockyard. The work on this project is already in progress and with the increased fleet capacity and provision of infrastructure facilities, the Corporation is expected to show better operating results.

**Inter-Tribal Tension in North Eastern Hill University**

905. **SHRI CHITTA BASU :  
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :  
SHRI B.D. SINGH :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are signs of inter-tribal tension in the North Eastern Hill University as reported by the University Grants Commission Committee appointed to review the working of Central Universities ;

(b) if so, whether Government have since taken any action to remove such tension; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission Committee on the working of the Central Universities had, among others, made the following observations, on the working of the North Eastern Hill University:

"In our meeting with the students who come from Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram, it was impressed us by all the three groups that they have been brought together and were "forced to live together" in spite of different cultures because there is a design to create tensions amongst them. In fact, there are signs of inter-tribal tensions which may have serious consequences, if not attended to urgently and carefully."

While the report of the Committee is yet to be considered by the Government, the North Eastern Hill University which has been established for the intellectual, academic and cultural advancement of the people of the hill areas in the region, and in pursuance of this objective, is making all efforts for the fulfilment of the same.

#### Implications of USA's Pacific Basic Plan

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that President Reagan of U.S. gave a clear indication in the course of his recent visit to South Korea that US intended to draw China and the ASEAN along with Australia and New Zealand into her Pacific Basic Plan; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have since examined its possibilities and its implications vis-a-vis India's security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM): (a) Government are aware that a joint statement issued by the President of USA and the Republic of Korea on 14th November, 1983, recognized the necessity to enhance regional cohesion among the nations of the Pacific. Government are also aware of the references to developments in the Pacific Basin made by the US President during his visit to Japan.

(b) There would appear to be no direct or immediate security threat to India as a result of these developments. Government would, however, keep the matter under constant review.

#### Talks held with Visiting Chinese Delegation

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

(a) whether Mr. Ma Hong, the leader of the team of Chinese social scientists, who visited India recently, had some discussions with the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, whether the question of normalisation of relations; between India and China figured during the discussion; and

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

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

(b) and (c) There was a general discussion on the common experience of India and China in the field of socio-economic development during which the bilateral relations aspect was briefly touched upon. Desire for further cooperation between the two countries was also expressed.



**Calcutta Metro Rail**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of Metro rail in Calcutta is being further delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) by when it will be completed and opened for traffic?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Subject to availability of resources the project is scheduled to be opened as under:—

Esplanade—Bhowanipur  
—middle of 1984.

Dum Dum—Belgachia  
—end of 1984.

Bhowanipur—Tollygunje  
—end of 1985.

Belgachia—Esplanade  
—end of 1987.

**Shipping Services Between Madras  
And Port Blair**

909. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shipping services (passenger transport) from Madras to Port Blair and vice versa are in a very bad shape as they are neither running regularly and punctually nor the service on board is at all satisfactory;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the ship M.V. Andamans leaving Port Blair on 6th January, 1984 the passengers were virtually starved as no dinner was served and on next days also because of the strike of the staff, no food was served in time and only at very odd hours some food was

served in time and only at a very odd hours some food was served against exorbitant rates i.e. Rs. 34/65 per day; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in these matters and also to increase the frequency of the above services?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): (a) The sailings for the shipping services between Madras and Port Blair are drawn up by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and the SCI adhere to the schedules drawn up by the A & N Administration, as far as possible. The sailing timings from Madras to Port Blair and vice versa are normally maintained.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected.

**Development Plan of the National  
Waterways from Haldia to  
Allahabad**

910. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of the plan for development of the National Waterways from Haldia to Allahabad have been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) what are the details of the first phase of the programme and when will it be taken up; and

(b) what is the total amount needed for its completion and what amount will be required to complete the first phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d) In the first phase of development of the National Waterway from Haldia to Allahabad, a scheme costing Rs. 189.50 lakhs has been sanctioned in March, 1983 for providing infrastructural facilities in the Farakka

Haldia reach of the waterway. The scheme includes river training works, terminals at four places namely Haldia, Nanadwip, Triveni and Berhampur, aids to navigation, channel marking etc. The scheme is already under execution by CIWTC and Calcutta Port Trust.

A similar scheme for developing the reach between Farakka and Patna is being formulated at an estimated cost of Rs. 390.00 lakhs.

With regard to the stretch between Patna and Allahabad it is proposed to launch a Pilot Project to identify measures required for introduction of regular river services in this stretch. This project which has been estimated to cost Rs. 950 lakhs includes procurement of crafts and dredgers, taking up of dredging and river training operations, installation of floating terminals, introduction of river services to move cargo on an experimental basis to facilitate studies etc.

#### Agitation by Non-Teaching Staff of IITs

911. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the non-teaching employees of the various I.I.Ts are agitating over the recently announced personnel and promotion policy ;

(b) what are the main aspects of the present policies ;

(c) what had been the previous personnel promotion policies in various I.I.Ts ;

(d) what are the differences between the past and the present policies ;

(e) whether Government intend to meet the representatives of the employees to resolve the differences ; and

(f) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (f) The IITs had a

scheme for promotional opportunities for non-academic staff of IITs. But the rules under these schemes were not uniform among all the IITs. In order to bring uniformity in the rules the Council of IITs appointed a Committee. On the recommendations of this Committee and after wide-ranging consultations/discussions a scheme for promotional opportunities for non-academic staff of IITs was finalised and communicated in July, 1982. Subsequently, some anomalies were pointed out to the Council which were examined thoroughly and necessary clarifications were issued to the IITs in November, 1983. The salient points of the extant personal promotion scheme are appended.

Any representation from the employees can always be considered.

#### Statement

##### *Salient Points of the present Personal Promotion Scheme for Non-Academic Staff in IITs.*

(a) Under the scheme the promotions will be made to supernumerary posts. No employee, promoted to a higher supernumerary position on personal promotion scheme, be confirmed at the higher position.

(b) To qualify for promotion, an employee must obtain 50 per cent of the maximum marks as per the evaluation table, except for those joining the Institute in Grade D, in the scale of pay of Rs. 196-232.

(c) No person would be entitled to more than two personal promotions in his entire service career except that a Group 'D' employee recruited in the scale of pay of Rs. 196-232 would be eligible to a maximum of three personal promotions in his entire service career.

(d) After review and assessment the number of personal promotions shall not exceed 50% of those found qualifying except in the case of lowest cadre (Rs. 196—232).

(e) The number of personal promotions secured under the promotion scheme existing in the IITs prior to the commencement of this scheme will be counted in applying the limits mentioned in point 'C' above.

(f) However, in any particular year of assessment those eligible candidates who cannot obtain their first personal promotion in their entire service sequel to the 50% ceiling, may be given a personal promotion additionally.

(g) The Fundamental Rules will be followed for fixing pay on personal promotion.

(h) Persons holding higher scales than those mentioned in the Scheme in specific cadres will hold these scales as personal to them until they fit into the rationalised scales indicated in the scheme.

(i) Persons promoted to the next higher post under these Rules will have no claim for seniority in the higher post. Appointments to regular vacancies from supernumerary positions on the same scale will not be a matter of right. Regular vacancies will be filled according to recruitment rules and subject to fulfilment of qualifications, experience etc. Existing recruitment rules which provide only for seniority will be modified to include principles of selection.

(j) Personal promotion to a supernumerary post can be given only if the regular post from which a person is promoted, is kept unfilled. Every supernumerary post created must therefore have a corresponding regular vacant post.

#### Reasons and Effects of Goitre Disease and Steps to Eradicate

912. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons and effects of Goitre disease;

(b) how many persons are afflicted by this disease in the country and which are the worst affected areas;

(c) whether the number has increased or decreased since independence;

(d) what are the preventive and curative measures taken to eradicate the disease;

(e) whether it is a fact that seven worst affected districts where fifty per cent of the population is affected are not yet covered by the Centrally sponsored programme; and

(f) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (f) Goitre is a non-communicable disease caused by deficiency of iodine in food and is characterised by swelling of the thyroid gland in the front part of the neck. Nearly 40 million people are suffering from this disease in Sub-Himalayan region—Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Assam, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Mizoram, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal.

Surveys conducted indicate that areas where iodised salt has been properly used, the number of goitre cases has decreased.

To tackle the disease, the National Goitre Control Programme is in operation in the endemic areas with focus on the supply of iodised salt for human consumption. The programme which is run in close cooperation with the State Governments consist of identification of goitre endemic zone through Central Survey, banning of sale of non-iodised salt in the identified zones by the concerned state Governments, channelisation of iodised salt to the identified areas with the help of the Salt Commissioner of India and subsidisation of the cost of iodisation of salt by the Government of India. The actual extension of the

programme to all the endemic zones is dependent upon the coordination of all these activities.

In order to further strengthen the programme, the State Governments have been advised as follows :—

- (1) To encourage commercial production of iodized salt both in the public as well as private sector to meet the requirements of iodized salt of their endemic areas.
- (2) To set up goitre control units in their State Health Directorates.
- (3) To lift the entire allocated quota of iodized salt.
- (4) To strictly enforce the provision of the PFA Act banning the sale of non-iodized salt in the goitre endemic areas.
- (5) To set up State level coordination committee on goitre control programme for its effective implementation.
- (6) To keep constant monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

Ministry of Railways have also been advised to extend their full co-operation by providing the required number of railway wagons for movement of iodized salt (covered wagons) on priority basis.

A high level coordination committee has also been set up under the Chairmanship of Union Health Secretary to review the Goitre Control Programme at the Central level.

#### **Policy Regarding Lifting of Samples of Babyfood**

913. **SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that samples of Babyfoods are not being lifted for analysis in various States and if so, whether any statistical guidelines for quantum of samples to be lifted in relation to quantum of manufacture have been laid down by CCFS/ISI Government and if so, details thereof ;

(b) what action has been taken so far on sub-standard babyfood samples detected during last 3 years and if not reasons thereof ;

(c) whether use of time-expired sub-standard imported milk powder has been going on since last 25 years and if so, reasons for Government apathy to problems of infant health and food quality control ; and

(d) whether Government will also ensure issue of orders making obligatory, declaration of contents of animal origin in various products like cheese, gelatin, margarine, soap, etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Samples of baby foods are drawn by the various State Governments for maintaining quality thereof. No statistical guidelines for quantum of samples to be lifted in relation to quantum of manufacture have been laid down by the Government.

Two statements showing number of babyfood samples lifted, analysed and action taken thereon during the years 1980, 1981 & 1982 are attached (Annexure I and II).

(c) As per information received from the Ministry of Agriculture, no time expired sub-standard imported milk powder is used by any manufacturer of infant food. The State Governments have, however, been advised to keep a vigil in the manufacture and marketing of infant food to ensure that such product conform to the prescribed standards under P.F.A. Rules.

(d) The position with regard to declaration of contents of animal origin in various products is as follows : —

*Cheese.* Animal rennet is not an ingredient in manufacture of cheese but it is a processing aid. There is no provision under P.F.A. Rules requiring declaration of animal rennet on the label.

*Gelatin.* Gelatin is a standardised product. Gelatin meant for human consumption is required to be labelled as "Gelatin Foodgrade".

*Margarin.* Margarine is an emulsion of edible oils and fats with water. It shall be free from animal body fat, and hence the question of declaring the content of animal origin on the label does not arise.

*Soap.* Only toilet soaps have been brought within the purview of the definition of the term 'Cosmetic' with the coming into force of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 1982 from 1.2.1983. The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 do not require the composition of the cosmetics to be shown on the label.

#### Statement-I

##### *Number of Babyfood samples lifted and analysed by State Governments.*

1. Director Health Services, Gujarat.	1. Samples of lactodex Batch No. 3910, 3777, 3378 & 4229 were picked up in 1982. All batches conformed to standards.
2. Director Health Services (Chandigarh).	2. No sample of amul was picked up for test. Also no samples of such products were taken during 1981.
3. Arunachal Pradesh	2 samples seized and declared genuine during last 3 years.
4. Director Health Services (M.P.)	No facility for analysis.
5. Director Health Services (Goa)	5 samples of baby food were analysed in the State. Two of Amul Spray were reported as substandard. One sample of lever spray (loose sample) was also found to be substandard in the last 3 years. Prosecutions have been launched in the courts of law.
6. Director Health Services (Assam)	Sample (1) of Lactogen was tested and found to conform to the standard.
	Yes, during the last three years, samples of baby food like Amul and other such products were examined. The details are as follows :—

1980—11 Samples examined all of them were found to be conforming to the standards

1981—12 samples examined. Out of which one sample was found to be substandards (There was no manufacturer's name and batch No.)

1982—13 samples examined out of which 4 samples manufactured by M/s Dalmia Dairy Industries Ltd. under the name "Sapan Milk Food for infants" were found to be substandard.

Prosecution have been launched in the court of law.

#### 7. Delhi Administration

1980—No sample lifted.

1981—12 samples lifted and found conforming

1982—One sample lifted and found substandard. Prosecution has been launched.

8. Director Health Services,	(Dadra Nagar Haveli)	}
9. Director Health Services,	(Rajasthan)	
10. Director Health Services,	(Karnataka)	
11. Director Health Services,	(Kerala)	
12. Director Health Services,	(Manipur)	} NIL
13. Director Health Services,	(Andaman & Nicobar Islands)	
14. Director Health Services,	(Sikkim)	
15. Director Health Services,	(Mizoram)	
16. Director Health Services,	(Jammu)	}
17. Director Health Services (Bihar)	No sample of infant milk food was lifted.	
18. Director Health Services (Himachal Pradesh)	13 samples of Amul and other such products were lifted during last 3 years and none was found to be substandard.	
19. Director Health Services Andhra Pradesh	Four samples of Vijaya Spray were lifted in the year 1980 and 1981. One sample of Amul Spray was lifted in 1982. All were conforming to the standards.	
20. Director Health Services (Punjab)	79 samples analysed during last 3 years and 5 found adulterated.	
21. Director Health Services (Calcutta)	3 samples analysed and one found misbranded.	



22. DHS, Maharashtra In all 56 samples of infant milk food manufactured by 12 different companies in India were drawn for test and analysis during last 3 years i.e. 1.1.1980 to 31.12.1982 none of these samples were reported to be adulterated.
23. DHS, Uttar Pradesh During last 3 years 3 samples of Amul Milk Powder 2 samples of baby cereal milk powder were analysed and all were found genuine.
24. DHS, Orissa. During 1980 to 1982.  
1980 Skim Milk Powder—2 samples—conforming—Anik skim milk powder—2 samples 1 substandard.—The case has been discharged with acquittal. 1981 Skim Milk Powder—1 sample—conforming Indana whole milk powder—1 sample—conforming 1982 Anik skim milk powder 1 sample conforming.
25. DHS, Tripura During last 3 years, 4 samples analysed and found conforming.
26. DHS, Meghalaya 1 sample drawn and found conforming.
27. DHS, Tamil Nadu. No analysis of amul and other such products has been made so far in the food analysis laboratories in Tamil Nadu.

**Statement-II**

*Information regarding samples of baby foods marked by  
G.C.M., M.F., during last 3 years*

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Samples Drawn</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh 1980-82	One sample drawn in 1982	Conformed
2. Gujarat	No samples drawn	
3. Haryana 1982	One sample of Amul Spray	Substandard Prosecution launched.
4. Karnataka	No sample drawn	
5. Kerala	No sample drawn	
7. Madhya Pradesh	2 samples of Amul Spray	Substandard Prosecution launched.
7. Tamil Nadu	No sample drawn	
8. West Bengal	No sample drawn	
9. Nagaland	No sample drawn	



1	2	3
10. Uttar Pradesh 1980-82	7 samples drawn	All conformed
11. Jammu & Kashmir	No sample drawn	
12. Maharashtra 1980-82	16 samples drawn	All conformed
13. Manipur	No sample drawn	
14. Himachal Pradesh	1 sample drawn	Conformed
15. Maharashtra	16 samples drawn	All conformed.
16. Punjab	11 samples drawn	All conformed.
17. Sikkim	No sample drawn	
<i>Union Territories :</i>		
1. Andaman & Nicobar	No sample drawn	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	No sample drawn	
3. Chandigarh	No sample drawn	
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	No sample drawn	
5. Delhi 1981-83 (May)	6 samples drawn	All conformed.
6. Lakshadweep	No sample drawn	
7. Pondicherry	No sample drawn	
8. Goa, Daman & Diu	No sample drawn.	

**War Museum at Panipat**

914. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have recently received any proposal from the State Government of Haryana for financial help to establish a "War Museum" at historic place of Panipat in that State ; and

(b) if so, the response given to the scheme by Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Mankhurd-Belapur and Kalwa-Belapur Railway Projects**

915. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have approved the proposals of Railway Projects in respect of Mankhurd-Belapur and Kalwa-Belapur in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the expenditure on each of these two projects ; and

(c) when the work on these projects is likely to be commenced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Railway Project from Mankhurd to Belapur has been approved. There is no project for a Railway line between Kalwa and Belapur.

(b) Expenditure so far incurred on Mankhurd-Belapur is Rs. 80 lakhs.

(c) Work on Mankhurd-Belapur has already started.

#### Conference of Passport Officers

916. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :  
SHRI D.S.A. SIVA-  
PRAKASHAM :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of Passport Officers was held in New Delhi recently to consider reducing the time for processing passport applications and improving the quality of services rendered by the passport offices ;

(b) what is the time limit fixed for processing the applications for issuing passports ;

(c) whether it is a fact that people have to wait for longer period than the time limit fixed ;

(d) if so, what steps have been suggested during the conference to reduce the time limit ; and

(e) what other suggestions have been made to clear the arrears of applications for issuing passports ?

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

(b) Presently, as laid down by the Ministry of External Affairs, all Passport Offices are required to issue passports within a period of 6 weeks.

(c) No Sir, if the passport applications are Complete in all respects, passports are being issued within the prescribed time limit.

(d) In keeping with our desire to further reduce the above time limit it was recommended at the recent Passport Officers' Conference that efforts should be made to issue passports within a period of one month. All administrative arrangements are being made to issue passports within one month in respect of applications received after June 1, 1984.

(e) Other suggestions include computerisation of passport work, making available passport fee stamps in more post offices, opening of Bank counters in remaining Passport offices and increase in production of passport booklets.

#### Progress on Road Development

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to dismal progress in road development as reported in Financial Express dated 24th January, 1984 and if so, corrective steps taken/proposed ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is lack of policy and direction in the road building programme in the country, including imbalance caused by spending large sums on roads of Delhi, Goa, etc. to meet the needs of Asiad, CHOGM, NAM and Building India's 'image' in the capital ?

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

(a) Yes Sir. The press report referred to however is general in character and suggests that the Union and State Governments ought to step up their outlays on the development and maintenance of roads. The Governments are fully alive to this requirements and are doing their best to allocate as much money for roads both at the Centre and in the States as is possible within the available resources. This is clear from the following table which indicates the position of outlays on

Central Sector Roads during the 6th Five Year Plan so far :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Outlays (Rupees crores)</i>
1980-81	108.01
1981-82	129.05
1982-83	150.48
1983-84	150.00

During 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 190 crores is expected to be available. This shows that there is every year an increase in the outlays on the development in the Central Sector. The same position holds good for the State Sectors.

(b) No, Sir.

#### **Incentives to Acceptors of Small Family Norms**

918. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sent guidelines to State Governments to enforce the package of incentives for acceptors of small family norms ;

(b) if so, how far the State Governments have become able to enforce the package of incentives ; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government to encourage the best performing States and Union Territories in enforcing the package of incentives for small family norms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) A package of incentives was announced as part of a statement made by the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare in the Rajya Sabha on 25.2.1983. Schemes for incentives that were to be implemented by the State/Union Territory Governments

have been communicated to them with appropriate guidelines. Some of these schemes have been implemented in certain States/UTs and others are in the process of being implemented. A scheme of cash awards to best performing States/Union Territories has been commenced from the current financial year.

#### **Ban on Private Practice by Government Doctors in States**

919. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH ;  
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that despite centre's directive to the State Governments to ban private practice by Government doctors, the doctors continue to run flourishing private business at the expense of their official duties besides neglect of the patients ;

(b) if so, which of the State Governments have yet to ban private practice by Government doctors stating the reasons therefor and its impact on the important National Health and Family Welfare Programmes ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) All the State Governments/Union Territories were requested in March, 1983 to take needed steps to give effect to the resolutions adopted by the Joint Conference of the Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council and the policy embodied in the National Health Policy Statement in regard to abolition of private practice by Government doctors. Information received so far reveals that nine States and eight Union Territories had fully or partially abolished the system

of private practice among Government doctors.

**Memorandum Submitted to Prime Minister Regarding Interest of Women**

920. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a mahila sammelan delegation had met and submitted a memorandum regarding definition of dowry and preventive measures for dowry deaths etc. to the

Prime Minister during her recent visit to Patna on the matters pertaining to the interest of women ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and  
(c) the steps taken by the Government thereon ?

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

(b) and (c) Statement is attached.

**Statement**

*Many of the resolutions passed by the Akhil Bhartiya Marwari Mahila Sammelan require attitudinal changes for which purpose Government is taking certain action as given below :*

**Resolutions**

1. We approve the amendment which the Govt. has made to give justice to Indian women and appeal the Govt. that law should be made more stringent and those who violate the law should be punished with social boycott. All the MPs, higher officers and Ministers should take interest in this and do not participate in the functions of those who commit such atrocities. If there is a murder case pending against somebody in the court, he should not be allowed to get married again.

The Govt. is committed to provide equal status to women as guaranteed under the Constitution and also to ensure that the rights given to women under the Constitution are enjoyed by women in reality. For this purpose various efforts are made by Govt. several legal enactments have been passed and some of them amended from time to time in favour of women to ensure them their fundamental rights and also to provide them personal protection, to ensure that benefits like equal remuneration, maternity benefits, humane conditions of work etc. are provided to them. The Govt. is also taking steps to bring about attitudinal changes in society regarding the status of women, rights of women and social evils like dowry, rape molestation practiced against them. For this purpose apart from using the Govt. media like radio, TV, short films etc. voluntary agencies are being encouraged to take up programmes for this work and organise seminars, conferences and any other activity with this objective in view. For this purpose assistance is also given to voluntary agencies for publicity, counselling, setting up short-stay homes, working women's hostels, etc.

2. Akhil Bhartiya Marwari Mahila Sammelan appeals the society to simplify the social customs for family functions. Expenditure of show off should be stopped and if it can't be then there should be demonstration and social humiliation. National, regional and local responsible people should stop such spend-thriftness and oppose that and if possible then boycott that. Like men, women should also use four rupees currency notes and coins for 'Milni' purpose.
3. This Sammelan praise all those brothers and sisters who provide health services to society and nation and ask women to participate in these works whole heartedly.
4. Before the individual goes to the court for divorce, the social organisation should try to make reconciliation between the couple.

We must stop following western culture and instead should follow Indian culture.

There should be good celebrations of widow-marriage so that other people also get inspiration.

There should be some organisations which help women in determining their careers.

Widower should marry a widow or deserted women only.

5. This Sammelan request the Govt. to fix some practical definition of dowry. Well known citizens of the society should not attend ostentatious marriages.

The amendment of the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 which includes the definition of dowry is receiving attention. Regarding abstention from attending ostentatious marriages, this would require changes in social attitudes through publicity in which voluntary agencies have an important role to play.

6. There should be no age limit for jobs for widows and deserted women.

Age relaxation for women entering service would go against the constitutional provisions of equal opportunities without discrimination of sex.

7. Widows and deserted women should be provided free training.

The Ministry is implementing the scheme for rehabilitation of women in distress specially widows and deserted women to impart them not only free training but also provide stipend during the period of training for themselves and for their children wherever necessary. This scheme is being implemented by giving assistance to voluntary agencies.

8. Akhil Bhartiya Marwari Mahila Sammelan appeal to Government to include the family welfare education as part of women's education so that women get knowledge of family works.

It has recently been recognised that the inclusion of Population Education in formal education system will add to the family welfare for which the Govt. have launched a National Population Education Project. This programme is being implemented by all the States Govts and Union Territories except in Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. The Population Education programme have the following objectives :

- (i) to help students develop an insight into inter-relationships between population growth and the process of social and economic development at the individual, family, society, national and international levels ;
  - (ii) to make the children and teachers aware of the population situation in the country and targets and efforts of the Govt. of India in solving this problem ;
  - (iii) to institutionalize population education in the formal education system, including universities and non-formal education programmes at the national and state levels.
  - (iv) to develop desirable attitudes and behaviours in the teachers and students as well as the community at large towards population issues so that they may take rational decisions about their family size and the quality of life that they would like to have.
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**News Item Captioned "Off Track"**

921. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Off Track" appearing in the feature "From the files" in the Calcutta Business Standard dated the 30th January, 1984 according to which he unduly condemned the basic concept of Calcutta's Metro Railway Project ;

(b) if so, how is it that when city's soil was not suitable for an underground railway, the Calcutta's Metro Railway Project was sanctioned and some crores of rupees spent thereon ; and

(c) the progress made in the execution of this project and how long will it take and its estimated outlay ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF)** : (a) Yes Sir. The statement that the basic concept of the Metro Railway Project was condemned, has been quoted out of context. Concern was expressed about the inconvenience caused to Calcutta public during the construction of the Underground Metro and the time and cost over-runs of this project and whether in view of these, there, could have been a quicker and cheaper alternative.

(b) The statement about the unsuitability of Calcutta Soil for the Underground Metro has not been quoted properly in the press report. What was expressed in the statement was that the sub-soil strata of Calcutta was difficult for undertaking Metro construction because in some earlier reports of the 60s, some difficulties were apprehended due to lack of adequate sub-soil data. However, later detailed soil investigations were done before sanctioning of the project when it had been established that the construction of an underground system is technically feasible in Calcutta sub-soil.

(c) Overall progress made on the Project upto January, 1984 is 45.6%. The project is scheduled for completion by end of 1987 and is estimated to cost Rs. 730 crores.

**Meeting of Indo-Mauritius Joint Commission in Port Louis**

922. **SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Mauritius Joint Commission meeting was held at Port Louis during third week of February this year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The details are contained in the Agreed Minutes of this Session of the Joint Commission which are laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-7784/84]

The Mauritian Government has announced that the hospital at Rose Belle which is being set up with our assistance would be called the Jawahar Lal Nehru Hospital. During this session of the Joint Commission, the Foreign Minister presented sets of musical instruments for 15 Junior Secondary Schools as well as copies of books in various regional languages including a complete set of Balmiki Ramayana to the Mauritian Minister of Education.

The Foreign Minister also announced a donation of Rs. 50,000 as a take of recognition and encouragement for the good work Human Service Trust is doing in running the home for the old and invalid in Mauritius.

**Adulteration of Animal Tallow in Butter in Bombay**

923. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN** :

Will the Minister of HEALTH



AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing the "The Daily" (Bombay) dated the 23 January, 1984 wherein it has been stated that animal tallow has been adulterated in the butter in Bombay ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) The Commissioner, Food and Drug Admn., Bombay has been requested to look into the matter.

12.00 hrs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल अमृतसर में जो कुछ हुआ उसके बारे में मैंने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था। आपने उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री महोदय...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पूछूंगा।  
I will find out.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल जो कुछ हुआ उसके बारे में बयान दें। शिवरात्रि का महोत्सव मनाने के लिए भीड़ एकत्रित थी। उसके ऊपर उग्रपंथियों ने बम चलाकर उनको मारा, फिर पुलिस ने गोली चलाई। कोई पकड़ा नहीं गया। पुलिस सुपरिटेण्डेंट वहीं पास रहते थे, लेकिन तत्काल मौके पर नहीं पहुंचे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शिव शंकर जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। आजकल तो यहां पता नहीं चलता कि गृह मंत्री कौन है ? (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : इनकी ही पूजा हो रही थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हां, शिव शंकर ने शिवरात्रि पर अमृतसर में जो कुछ कराया वह एक तरह से विनाश है। (व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह आक्षेप है। यह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाना चाहिए।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) ; Sir, this should not go on record.

MR. SPEAKER : This is in a lighter vein. This is nothing.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री शिव शंकर जी अमृतसर गए थे। अमृतसर में हो रही घटनाओं के बारे में उन्होंने राज्यपाल से क्या बात की ? सारे देश में चिन्ता पैदा हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे।

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए।

شرعی رشید مسعود  
ادھیکش ہودے! میری پوری بات سن  
لیجئے۔



अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूर सुनूंगा ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : 14-1-1984 को तिलक नाथ सोनकर को... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख रहा हूँ ।

شری رشید مسعود

۱۴ جنوری ۱۹۸۴ء کو تیلک ناتھ سونکر کو...

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैंने कहा था कि मेरी बात पूरी सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ज़िद करते हैं ।

شری رشید مسعود  
میں نے کہا تھا کہ میری بات پوری سن لیجیے۔

श्री रशीद मसूद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनको हथकड़ी लगाकर के...

شری رشید مسعود  
ادھیکش بہودے ان کو ہتھکڑی لگا کر کے

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा । सोनकर साहब को भी बता दिया है । I have already initiated action in this matter. आपका मोशन आएगा, उसको भी देख लेंगे । I will have it looked into. मैं देख रहा हूँ । I am taking care of it. Why do you worry about it ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Sir, I am on a point of order. I am raising the point of order under Article 169 (1) and (2) and rules 222, 223 and 224, on a privilege motion against the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : This is not a point of order.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, I submitted a privilege motion. . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Over-ruled. There is no point of order.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : But I am raising a point of order, or you tell me...

(Interruptions)

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा था कि प्रिविलेज मोशन अंडर कंसीडरेशन है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख रहा हूँ । सारी बात देख कर करनी पड़ती है ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : There have been certain other developments.

MR. SPEAKER : You come and tell me.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The Minister had made a statement in the other House that the Government does not propose to go ahead with the legislation, or the Government does not propose to bring forward in the House legislation based on the resolution of the Andhra Legislative Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER : It does not matter.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It does matter, Sir, because...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not at this stage.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, the cause of action is...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not now, I have to look into it. I cannot discuss it, I cannot have a debate on it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I would like to know what your position is on this.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. I am looking into it, I will find out the facts and then decide it and give a ruling.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Before you decide, you will have to hear us.

MR. SPEAKER : No, never done like that. No, not allowed. Yes, Mr. Shastri, do you want to say anything ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed him.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, we are discussing a constitutional matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already done it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : What have you done ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already referred this matter and...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : But, Sir, the Government's position has been made public, it has been made public in the other House. Sir...

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : No, Not allowed..

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : This is not a matter...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. I have decided. My ruling cannot be challenged.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Why not, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, a constitutional question has arisen.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. I will not be cowed down like this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Why not direct the Law Minister to make a statement on this controversial question ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will have the things looked into and then form my view.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, the answer is like that of the Minister. Whenever we write to them, they say, 'The matter is being looked into.'

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक अत्यंत गंभीर मामले पर आपका ध्यान ले जा रहा हूँ। मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट एलाउड।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने खारिज कर दिया है। एक साल में 3-4 फिल्में बनी हैं। उनमें से एक फिल्म है "इन्कलाब", इसमें विपक्ष के सारे नेताओं को बुरी तरह से जलील किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई और मोशन दीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :  
इसको तत्काल बैन करना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट अलाउड । आप जोश में आकर बात करते हैं । हर एक चीज का तरीका होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एडजार्नमेंट मोशन का मामला नहीं है । 377, कालिंग अटेशन या हाफ-एन-अवर दीजिए ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या आप 377 स्वीकार करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह बड़ा सीरियस मामला है । आप इस पिक्चर को तत्काल बैन करवा दीजिए...

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record, I have already gone on record. Mr. Paswan, what do you want to say ?

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed. Yes, Mr. Paswan.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen the seriousness. It does not matter. Nothing goes on record. Not allowed. I am not allowing anybody. I am allowing only Shri Paswan if he wants to say anything.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं पिछले दो-तीन दिनों से हरिजनों की हत्या के संबंध में.....(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : This will be discussed under the Home Ministry later on.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We have already discussed this.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. If there is any law and order problem, we will take that into consideration.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आज टेलीग्राम आया है, जिसमें दो हरिजनों की हत्या की गई है । आप इसको होम मिनिस्टर के पास भिजवा दीजिए । मेरे पास टेलीग्राम की कापी है ।...(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसकी मेरे पास भेज दीजिए ।

Not now, not like this. Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Yesterday, there was a news regarding the leakage of General Budget. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed him—don't you hear ? I have already asked him.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : There was a news yesterday regarding the leakage of budget. Yesterday, it was not properly clarified by the Finance Minister who is sitting here today. If the Budget was leaked out, the sanctity was lost.

MR. SPEAKER : You know it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह गंभीर मामला है । वित्त मंत्री यहां मौजूद हैं । क्या यह सच है कि उनके ए०पी०एस० का ब्रीफ केस चोरी हो गया था ? क्या यह सच है कि उसमें बजट से संबंधित कागजात थे ? जो एफ०आइ०आर० लिखाई गई, वह एक उद्योगपति ने क्यों लिखाई ? वह ब्रीफ केस वापिस कैसे मिला ?

MR. SPEAKER : He will reply to it.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : वित्त मंत्री जी, जवाब क्यों नहीं देते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों नहीं बैठ जाते ?

Please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I will ask two questions for the Finance Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : No questions. Please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Yesterday, you did not allow.

*(Interruptions)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए ।

(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I thought it was a supplementary budget.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I did not expect it from you Prof. Dandavate. You know very well how the budget and other documents are being prepared. Sir, I am just explaining the fact.

It is true that a brief case of one of my Additional Private Secretaries was lost and a complaint was made by one of his relations, one Mr. Bhal. He went to see him at Janpath Hotel. One of the sons of my Additional Private Secretary stayed with that gentleman in Chandigarh. He came to give the news that his son had a fracture in his hand while playing cricket. He went to drop him at the Hotel and thereafter they had dinner. In between, it was found that the brief case was not available.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Was it containing Budget papers ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Mr. Vajpayee, you know very well. Not to speak of Additional Private Secretaries, the Budget papers are looked after only by the Secretary and the Finance Minister. And you are just bringing in the Additional Private Secretary, here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : In many cases, Additional Private Secretaries wield more powers than even Principal Secretaries.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : At least, not on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shiv Shankar.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Let me explain.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is completing his statement. He has not yet completed his statement.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am just giving the list. After all, of what was contained in the brief case, the list is available. If you consider these are very important papers as it would appear and it has been reported to the police also, for the information of the Hon. Members, I am giving the list of what contained in the brief case:

Tiffin box

List of Members of Parliament

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एफ० आइ०आर० में क्या था ?

श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी : एफ०आइ०आर० में इम्पोर्टेंट पेपर्स थे ।

I am telling you "important papers".

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Now important papers have become so unimportant.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** Obviously, the List of Members of Parliament is an important paper; the official Telephone Directory issued by the Rashtrapati Bhawan and there were some personal belongings like a pair of spectacles, Radio and T.V. licences.....

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** What about photograph of the Finance Minister ? Was there a photograph of the Finance Minister in the brief case ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** No; it was the Identity Card containing the photograph of the person whose brief case it was, that is, the Additional Private Secretary's.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Is it that a carbon copy of the Budget papers was there ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** Let me clarify the position. Don't get excited. You know how the Budgets are prepared. It is only the Finance Secretary, the Revenue Secretary, the Expenditure Secretary and the Chief Economic Advisor who are the persons involved with it.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** What about typing ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** You should know these things. The typing and other things are being done by the people who are quarantined; practically, they are put in jail for 7-8 days. When I say here, 'Now, I commend the Budget before the House', then a telephone call goes from here and only then the people are released. For 7-8 days, they are to stay there. It did not contain any important paper relating to the Budget.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) :** On a point of order under Article 169 of Constitution, Sir. You did not allow Mr. George Fernandes to raise the point. The West Bengal Government abolished the Legislative Council in the year 1969. It was accepted by the Central Government and the Act was passed by the

Parliament. Why this discrimination in regard to Andhra Pradesh.....

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not allowed.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) :** Sir I am on a point of order. I am not satisfied with the British Government investigation...

**MR. SPEAKER :** There is no point of order.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** Kindly listen to me for half a minute. It is a straight and simple one. The Minister of External Affairs owe it to the country and I also owe it to the country. The members of the J.K.L. F...

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not allowed.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :.....** belong to the occupied Kashmir, not to the J & K State which is an integral part of the country. Kindly listen to me.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will not, because it is out of the rules. You give it to me in writing.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** I want a Half-an-Hour discussion on this because some points have not been cleared.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You give it in writing.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** The nationality of those people should be determined immediately.

*(Interruptions)*

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैं बोलता तो नहीं हूँ लेकिन आप मुझे इजाजत दीजिए यह बात कहने की । मैं आकाशवाणी की पक्षपातपूर्ण नीति की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नोटिस दे दीजिये । लिखकर दे दीजिये ।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** कल बजट के ऊपर प्रतिक्रियाओं के बारे में उन्होंने मेजर पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के नाम छोड़ दिए और कुछ के दिए। यह पक्षपातपूर्ण नीति तो नहीं चलनी चाहिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** लिखकर दे दीजिये।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** लिख कर देते हैं लेकिन कुछ कार्रवाई नहीं होती है।

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) :** Sir, there is some sort of a discriminatory Practice being meted out to the members of the opposition. Yesterday, I saw invitation letters from the Doordarshan to some Members of Parliament belonging to the ruling party, inviting them to go to the Doordarshan, Room No. 62, to give their reactions on the Budget. I saw invitation letters myself, I fail to understand as to why members of my party and the parties to my left and right were not extended an invitation by the Doordarshan for giving reactions on the Budget which is such an important thing for the whole nation. (Interruptions) The mass media are being misused by the ruling party.

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** रेडियो और टी वी एक व्यक्ति को जायदाद बन कर रह गए हैं। बार-बार यही होता है। हमेशा दूरदर्शन गड़बड़ रहता है। एक आदमी की प्रापर्टी बना हुआ है वह।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** या तो जो लोग उनके पास जाते हैं उनकी बात मानते हैं, नहीं तो जो मन में आता है करते हैं।

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) :** During the Winter Session of Parliament, in the concluding week, I tabled a privilege motion against the Hon. Minister of works and Housing

regarding furnishing of wrong information to the House about DDA flats. Later on, I also supplied further information on the subject and strengthened my case with photostat copies and documents. The privilege motion has neither been rejected nor do I know the stage at which the matter is lying.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आइये, मेरे पास आइयेगा। मैं देख लूंगा। You come to me.

**श्री कल्पनाथ सोनकर (वस्ती) :** अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार हमेशा कहती है कि वह हरिजनों की रक्षा करेगी, उनके साथ न्याय करेगी। लेकिन मैं संसद का सदस्य हूं, मुझे हथकड़ी लगाकर कोतवाली से कचहरी तक पैदल चला कर ले जाया गया।.....(व्यवधान)\*\*

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरी बात तो आप सुन लीजिये, कान भगवान ने सुनने के लिए दिये हैं और श्रवण करने के लिये दिये हैं। मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली है और आपको यकीन दिला दिया। आप लिख कर देंगे तो विचार होगा, सारे फैक्ट्स मैं देखूंगा, पता करूंगा, तब बात बनेगी।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :** अध्यक्ष जी, आपने उसी वक्त चैम्बर में कहा था कि इसको प्रिविलेज के रूप में लेंगे, और इनकी लाइफ को जो खतरा है उसको हाउस में कहेंगे..... (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने जो कहा था वह कह रहा हूं। लेकिन मेरी कथनी और करनी में अन्तर नहीं है।  
Not allowed.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :  
आपने तो कहा था कि मंत्री को बुलायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने जो कहा था,  
किया, आपको क्या पता है ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम  
आपकी बात मान लेते हैं, लेकिन जो क्षेत्र  
में जनता मारी जा रही है, गोलियां चल  
रही हैं, ऐसी सूरत में क्या किया जाय ?

MR. SPEAKER : Have some  
patience.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप थोड़ा सा  
संयम रखें ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : एक  
आदमी रोज गाजीपुर, जौनपुर में मारा  
जा रहा है और मैं संयम रखूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक बात कहना  
चाहता हूं, दोहराना चाहता हूं कि इस  
तरह से न आपका ओर न सदन का मान  
बढ़ता है । जब मैं सुनने के लिये तैयार  
हूं, आपके कथनानुसार काम करने के लिये  
तैयार हूं फिर क्यों आप बेचैन हैं ? अगर  
एक ही बात के पीछे पड़े रहेंगे तो कुछ  
काम नहीं होगा, सदन की गरिमा  
गिरेगी ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : रोज  
एक आदमी मारा जा रहा है.....  
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी रक्षा  
कानून करेगा, विधान करेगा, रूल्स करेंगे  
संसद करेगा । तो मैं उसी हिसाब से चल  
रहा हूं, चिल्लाने से बात नहीं बनती है ।  
Something is being repeated.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :  
समस्त उत्तर प्रदेश में एक आदमी डेली  
मारा जा रहा है ।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने सारे हाउस  
को गिरवी ले रखा है । You are the  
only person who is standing again.  
There is a representative Government  
in the State. What do you want to say  
to me ? Don't you understand the  
responsibilities of the State Govern-  
ment ? You are unnecessarily trying to  
take the time of the House.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) :  
माननीय सोनकर जी को हथकड़ी लगा  
कर पैदल ले जाया गया... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I  
am trying to find out.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अपने  
पास जो राइफल रखते हैं उसका भी  
लाइसेंस जब्त कर लिया गया ।...  
(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : The same  
thing is being repeated.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह  
तो नियम नहीं है अध्यक्ष जी ।

MR. SPEAKER : What sort of  
man are you ? I have already taken  
cognisance of that fact. I have told  
you.

(Interruptions)

प्रो० अनिल कुमार मेहता (समस्ती-  
पुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, बिहार में यूरिया  
और विजली का भयंकर अभाव हो गया  
है । यूरिया लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा  
है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप लिख  
कर दीजिये । मैं करवा रहा हूं ।  
I am a human being. This is a State  
subject. What Government of India  
can do about this ? We are taking this  
into consideration. A calling attention  
on the subject is under my conside-  
ration. There is a limit to my  
patience.



12.20 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement explaining reasons for not laying Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited for 1982-83 in time

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) the reasons for not the laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited for the year 1982-83 within the stipulated period of the nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7724/84]

Annual Report etc. of the Calcutta Port Trust, Dredging Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta and Shipping Development Fund Committee for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1982-83 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7725/84]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7726/84]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7727/84]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (c) of item (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7728/84]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and



English versions) of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1982-83 together with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (5) of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7729/84]

University Grants Commission (Disqualification, Retirement and Conditions of Service of Members) (Amendment) Rules 1983; Annual Report etc. of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi; National Council of Science Museum, Calcutta; Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur etc. etc. for the year 1982-83.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the University Grants Commission (Disqualification, Retirement and Conditions of Service of Members) (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 876 in Gazette of India dated/the 26th November, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7730/84]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Nehru Memorial Museum, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7731/84]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7732/84]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of

- Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7733/84]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region), Madras, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region), Madras, for the year 1982-83.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7734/84]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7735/84]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7736/84]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gandhi Darshan

Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1982-83.

(14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7737/84]

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Indian Institute of Technology Act, 1961.

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English version) by the Government on the working of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(19) Two statements (Hindi and English version) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7740/84]

(16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7738/84]

(20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

(17) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report of Regional Engineering, Surat and Audited Accounts of the Regional Engineering Colleges of Durgapur, Allahabad and Surat, for the year 1982-83 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7739/84]

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Indian Institute of Technology Act, 1961.

(18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of

Technology, Bombay,  
for the year 1982-83.

(21) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7741/84]

(22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1982-83.

(23) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7742/84]

(24) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Indian Institute of Technology Act, 1961.

(25) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7743/84]

(26) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1982-83, together with Audit Report

thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Indian Institute of Technology Act, 1961.

(27) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (26) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7744/84]

(28) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Institute (Western Region), Bhopal, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region), Bhopal, for the year 1982-83.

(29) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (28) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7745/84]

(30) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(31) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (30)

above. [Placed in Library.  
See No. LT—7746/84]

**Annal Report etc. of Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum; Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi etc. etc. for the Year 1982-83**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of the section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivendrum, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivendrum, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General 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—7747/84].

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7748/84].

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7749/84].

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1982-83 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—7750/84].

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, for the period from 18th February, 1980 to 31st March, 1983, within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. 7751/84].

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the

Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7752/84]

Annual Report etc. of the Indian Railway Construction Limited, New Delhi and the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited, New Delhi for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Railway Construction Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Railway Construction Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7753/84]

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the

Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7754/84].

Annual Report etc. of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi for the year 1982-83 and Addendum to the resolution dt. 19.12.83 i.e. Indian National Code for protection and Promotion of breast-feeding breast-feeding.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Children Development, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(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—7755-84].

(3) A copy of the Addendum\* (Hindi and English versions) to the Resolution dated the Indian National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breast-feeding. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7756/84].

\*The resolution was laid on the Table on the 22nd December, 1983.

12.20½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE  
MEMBERS' BILLS AND  
RESOLUTIONS**

**Sixty-ninth Report**

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN  
(Madras North) : I beg to present  
the Sixty-ninth Report (Hindi and Eng-  
lish versions) of the Committee on  
Private Members' Bills and Resolu-  
tions.

— — —

12.21 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

**Action Taken Reports**

SHRI A.C. DAS (Jaipur) : I beg  
to present the following Action Taken  
Reports (Hindi and English versions) of  
the Committee on the Welfare of Sched-  
uled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

- (1) Forty-third Report on Action  
Taken by Government on the  
recommendations contained  
in Thirty-ninth Report of the  
Committee on the Ministry of  
Education and Culture  
(Department of Education)—  
Educational facilities for  
Scheduled Castes and Sched-  
uled Tribes in (i) Indian  
Institutes of Technology ; and  
(ii) Central Universities.
- (2) Forty-fifth Report on Action  
Taken by Government on the  
recommendations contained  
in Thirty-seventh Report of  
the Committee on the Minis-  
try of Finance (Department  
of Economic Affairs) (Bank-  
ing Division)—Reservation  
for, and employment of,  
Scheduled Castes and Sched-  
uled Tribes in the Syndicate  
Bank and credit facilities  
provided by the Bank for  
Scheduled Castes and  
Scheduled Tribes.

12.21½ hrs.

**COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-  
GENERAL'S (DUTIES, POWERS  
AND CONDITIONS OF  
SERVICE AMENDMENT  
BILL**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
S.M. KRISHNA) : I beg to move for  
leave to introduce a Bill further to  
amend the Comptroller and Auditor-  
General's (Duties, Powers and Condi-  
tions of Service) Act, 1971.

MR. SPEAKER ; The question  
is :

"That leave be granted to intro-  
duce a Bill further to amend the  
Comptroller and Auditor-General's  
(Duties, Powers and Conditions of  
Service) Act, 1971."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I intro-  
duce the Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL  
(Jaipur) : Will this be taken up on  
Saturday ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIA-  
MENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND  
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA  
SINGH) : I suggest that we skip the  
lunch hour so that some more members  
can speak.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it the plea-  
sure of the House that we dispense  
with the lunch recess to-day ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS :  
Yes, yes.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-  
BORTY (Calcutta South) : What is  
this, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is to make  
you more smart.....You will become  
thinner and look more smart.

— — —



12.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need for steps to make Gauhati Airport operational during night time also.

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD (Kaliabor): I wish to draw your attention to a matter of public importance which has been agitating the minds of the people of North Eastern Region in general and the people of Assam in particular.

Gauhati is the gateway to North Eastern Region and is also on the map of Indian Airlines, connecting Agartala, Bagdogra, Dimapur, Dibrugarh, Imphal, Jorhat, Lilabari, Tezpur, Barapani, Silchar, Patna, besides Delhi and Calcutta.

At present there are no night landing facilities at Gauhati Airport with the result that all the services operate during day time upto 17.00 hours. Very often it has been our experience that if any flight gets delayed due to some technical snag, it cannot land or take off in the evening and the passengers are stranded causing great inconvenience.

Gauhati being an important town of Assam having its strategic position, it is all the more necessary that it should be made operational during night time which would help strengthen and increase civil and para-military traffic in times of emergency.

I, therefore, earnestly impress upon the Government to take all these factors into consideration and provide necessary facilities to make Gauhati airport operational during night also.

- (ii) Need to supply more imported edible oil to Orissa and to distribute 'dal' through the Public Distribution System there.

SHRI BRAJ MOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): The prices of essential com-

modities are rising high. More particularly, the price of edible oil and 'dal' have gone up so high that it is becoming difficult for people from the poorer strata of society to manage. The edible oil and 'dal' are commodities which form very essential part of poor man's diet in Orissa.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to supply more imported edible oil to Orissa so that the price of edible oil can be brought down and to take over the distribution of 'dal' through public distribution system so that it can be supplied to the poor people at fair price. This is urgently necessary to relieve the poor man from hardships.

- (iii) Need to lift ban on cotton exports.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) Under Rule 377 I wish to make the following statement :

The cotton-growers of Andhra Pradesh producing long staple cotton in particular and producers of cotton all over India in general are very much agitated over the Government ban placed suddenly on cotton exports, thus bringing down cotton prices which stood at Rs. 670 per quintal, by more than Rs. 80 per quintal. While the Managing Director of Cotton Corporation of India was saying that there is very good demand abroad for Indian cotton and neither the Indian textile industry nor the Cotton Corporation complained about the present or anticipated short supply of cotton, it is mystifying why this sudden ban was imposed, thus denying to our cotton growers the benefit of foreign demand, though only 40% of the cotton was available with actual growers now and 60% had been bought up by dealers or some growers-cum-dealers. To deny the advantage of higher prices ruling abroad is to deprive India of additional foreign exchange and higher incentives for growers to produce larger quantities of cotton next year. So I request the Government to reconsider its decision. I also urge the Government to give equal opportuni-



ties for export to all growers and their co-operatives all over India, if and when the ban on exports is removed.

(iv) Need to open recruitment office of armed forces in Pithoragarh District of U.P.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ जिले में सेना की भर्ती कार्यालय खोले जाने की मांग लम्बे समय से चली आ रही है। भारतीय सेना में इस जनपद के 60 हजार से अधिक कार्यरत सैनिक हैं तथा लगभग इतने ही सेवा निवृत्त सैनिक भी हैं। इस जनपद ने देश को कई विक्टोरिया चक्र, परमवीर चक्र, विशिष्ट सेवा पदक प्राप्त सैनिक दिये हैं। यहां कई परिवार ऐसे हैं जिनकी कई पीढ़ियों से सेना में सेवा करने की पारिवारिक परम्परा रही है। इन परिवारों से सम्बद्ध नौजवान भर्ती कार्यालय दूर होने के कारण भर्ती नहीं हो पाते हैं। इस क्षेत्र के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों में इस कारण भारी असन्तोष व्याप्त है। भूतपूर्व सैनिक परिषद् यहां के नागरिकों द्वारा लगातार भर्ती कार्यालय खोले जाने की मांग की जा रही है। अल्मोड़ा स्थित भर्ती कार्यालय या भर्ती शिविरों से इस मांग की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती है।

सन् 1981 की जन-गणना के अनुसार इस जनपद की जनसंख्या सन् 1981 में 4 लाख 90 हजार के करीब थी और अब 5 लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या है। नेपाल के नौजवान भी यहां से गोरखा पल्टन में भर्ती होने आते हैं।

अतः रक्षा मंत्रालय को पिथौरागढ़ में शीघ्र भर्ती कार्यालय खोलना चाहिए।

(v) Need to help opium growers of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :

(उज्जैन) : मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में विगत मास फरवरी के उत्तरार्ध में अर्धशीत लहर से जहां एक ओर फसलों को भारी क्षति हुई है वहीं दूसरी ओर अफीम की काश्त जो मुख्यतः मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर, रतलाम, उज्जैन, शोजापुर जिलों में तथा राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़ और झालावाड़, कोटा और बूंदी जिलों में की जाती है पूरे तौर पर समाप्त हो गयी जिससे करोड़ों रुपये की क्षति हुई है। शीत लहर के कारण किसान आर्थिक विपन्नता के कगार पर वेबस और बेजार असहाय और लाचार हो गया है। केन्द्र सरकार के मादक द्रव्य विभाग के बनाए नियमों के अधीन प्रति हैक्टेयर निर्धारित अफीम उत्पादन अनिवार्य है। अफीम का कच्चा फल "पापी हस्क" जिसे डोढ़ा कहते हैं, में हल्का सा चीरा लगाने से दूध सा द्रव्य निकलता है, वह कुछ समय के बाद अफीम के रूप में जम जाता है जिसे एकत्रित कर लिया जाता है। डोढ़े के सूखने के उपरान्त उसमें से पोश्त निकलता है। किसान से अफीम की खरीद केन्द्र सरकार निर्धारित मूल्य पर करती है। अफीम की काश्त के लिए अतिरिक्त साधधानी, एक-एक पौधे की देखरेख पोषण और संभाल की आवश्यकता होती है।

अतएव इस प्राकृतिक विपदा में केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि नारिकोटिक्स डिपार्टमेंट के नियमों और उपनियमों से व्यापक सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर प्रति हैक्टेयर न्यूनतम अफीम उत्पादन का निर्धारण कर किसान को किसी भी स्थिति में "लाइसेंस" पट्टा निरस्त न करने का आश्वस्त कर राज्यों को निर्देश दे जिससे सभी प्रकार की किसानों से की जाने वाली सरकारी वसूली को

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

स्थगित किया जाए और जहां संभव हो निरस्त करे और किसान को इस विपदा में पर्याप्त सहायता दी जाये।

- (iv) Need to return the land acquired for the proposed Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri to their original owners.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : Under Rule 377, I want to bring the following matter of urgent public importance.

Even after 37 years of Independence, Konkan region of Maharashtra and, especially, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts, have been utterly neglected. This area has been deprived of Railway, air, navigation and other communication services.

With a view to promoting industries in this area, a decision to set up one aluminium project at Ratnagiri was taken by BALCO as early as 1960. 2,000 acres of land was acquired from poor farmers at the nominal rates for the purpose of this project. There are 5,000 mango trees in this land. BALCO gets an income of Rs. 70 to 80 thousand per year from this land. The farmers were paid compensation only at the rate of Rs. 50 per guntha (Maharashtrian measurement) and Rs. 100 per mango tree. An assurance was given that after the setting up of the project, the sons of the landowners would be given suitable employment in the project or land would be returned to the owners if the project did not materialise.

BALCO has decided to sell this land to M.I.D.C. of Maharashtra

Government at the rate of Rs. 1,250 per guntha now. It shows that the project will not be set up in future.

If this be true, I will request the Government to return the land to their original owners. If it is not done, I am afraid, the farmers may have to fight against the Government for getting back their land.

- (vii) Need to construct a bridge over Yamuna at Namgal or Kundaghat near Lakhauti

श्री रशोव मसूद (सहारनपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और हरियाणा सरकार से मिलकर एक पुल जमुना नदी पर लखौती के पास यमुनानगर और कैराना के पुलों के बीच में बनाना मंजूर किया था जिसकी मांग हमने हाउस में कई बार की थी। उसका एलान बाकायदा कर दिया गया था मगर अफसोस की बात यह है कि अब यह पुल जिला सहारनपुर के बजाए मुजफ्फरनगर जिले में कैराना के मौजूदा पुल से सिर्फ दस-बारह किलोमीटर दूर बनाया जा रहा है जिसकी वजह से जिला सहारनपुर के लोगों को मुस्तकिल परेशानी बनी रहेगी। डेफेन्स के नुक्ते नजर से भी जमुना पर लखौती के सामने पुल बनाना जरूरी है ताकि रुड़की, जो मिलिटरी छावनी है, से सरहदों पर फौजों को जाने में परेशानी न हो। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से दरखास्त है कि जमुना पर जो पुल कैराना और जमुना नगर के बीच बनना मंजूर हुआ है उसको लखौती के सामने नांगल या कुंडा-घाट पर बनाया जाए।

## شری رشید مسعود

ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب بھارت سرکار نے اترپردیش سرکار اور ہریانہ سرکار سے مل کر ایک پبل جمنڈی پر لکھوتی کے پاس جمنڈی اور کیرانہ کے بیچ میں بنانا منظور کیا ہے، جس کی مانگ ہم نے ہاؤس میں کئی بار کی تھی۔ اس کا اعلان باقی عدہ کر دیا گیا تھا۔ مگر افسوس کی بات یہ ہے کہ اب یہ پبل ضلع سہارن پور کے بجائے مظفر نگر ضلع میں کیرانہ کے موجودہ پبل سے صرف دس بارہ کلومیٹر دور بنایا جا رہا ہے، جس کی وجہ سے ضلع سہارن پور کے لوگوں کو مستقل پریشانی بنی ہے گی، ڈیفینس کے نقطہ نظر سے بھی جمنڈی پر لکھوتی کے سامنے پبل بنانا ضروری ہے تاکہ رڑ کی جو ملٹری کی جھانڈ ہے، اسے سرحدوں پر فوجوں کے جانے میں پریشانی نہ ہو۔ اس لئے میری سرکار سے درخواست ہے کہ جمنڈی پر جو پبل کیرانہ اور جمنڈی کے بیچ میں منظور ہوا ہے اس کو لکھوتی کے سامنے منگول گھاٹ یا کنڈا گھاٹ پر بنایا جائے۔

12.32 hrs.

### MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS CONTD

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now will take up further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Three hours' time is left. So, we will continue with the discussion till 4 o'clock and 4 p.m. the Prime Minister would reply. Now, Mr. Kabuli. You have already taken eight minutes. Please conclude in another one or two minutes.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्री-नगर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब، अब्बल तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि म्हात्रे का जो कत्ल 5 फरवरी को लंदन में बरमिंघम के मुकाम पर हुआ उसके फौरन बाद 11 तारीख को मौहम्मद मकबूल वट्ट नाम के सख्स, जो लिबरेशन फ्रंट से

ताल्लुक रखता था फांसी दे दी गई। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले के दो पहलू हैं। चूँकि इसका रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर से ताल्लुक है और चूँकि यह शख्स रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर का वाशन्दा रहा है, वहाँ से उसने कई बार आपरेट किया और फिर बाहर जाकर पाकिस्तान से भी उसने आपरेट किया है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अब्बल तो इस मामले के दो पहलू हैं, दो आस्पेक्ट हैं, लीगल आस्पेक्ट और पोलिटिकल आस्पेक्ट्स। जहाँ तक लीगल आस्पेक्ट्स का ताल्लुक है, मैं इस बावकार एवान से पूछना चाहूँगा कि यह कैसे हुआ कि जिसके बारे में उसके वकला ने शिकायत की है, जो उसके एटार्नीज थे उन्होंने यह शिकायत की है सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कि जहाँ तक जम्मू-कश्मीर हाई कोर्ट का ताल्लुक है, उसने कोई कन्फर्मेशन नहीं दिया था और मरकजी हुकूमत ने सर्टिफिकेट सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने पेश नहीं किया।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस शख्स ने सात साल तक मर्सी पेटिशन का इन्तजार किया और उसके बाद अचानक म्हात्रे के कत्ल के फौरन बाद उसको फांसी पर लटकाया गया। तीसरी बात यह है कि जो एक और कत्ल का केस है, जिसको लिगेट कत्ल केस कहा जाता है, जिस केस से वह कनेक्टेड था सन् 1978 से उसका मुकदमा श्रीनगर में चल रहा था। यह लीगल आस्पेक्ट है। हमारी दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी जमहूरियत है और हमें इसमें कुछ प्रिंसिपल्स कायम करने हैं सारी दुनिया को हमें यह बताना है कि कहीं इस मामले में इन्तकामगीरी तो नहीं हुई है, कहीं इस मामले में जबर्दस्ती तो नहीं हुई है कि हमने एक शख्स को गैर मुतवक्के तौर पर... (व्यवधान)

**श्री हरीश रावत :** आप क्या समझते हैं इन्तकाम लिया गया है ? आप अपनी राय दीजिए । (व्यवधान)

**श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली :** मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसा इम्प्रेशन पैदा हुआ है कि कहीं हमने म्हात्रे के कत्ल के जवाब में कोई जल्दबाजी तो नहीं की । मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक मकबूल बट्ट की कस्तूतों का ताल्लुक है, हमने उसको कन्डेम किया है और हम कभी भी नहीं चाहेंगे कि कोई ऐसा आदमी जो सेशेशनिस्ट है, जो जम्मू-कश्मीर की हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर निकालने की कोशिश करे उसको सजा न मिले । जो कुछ भी उसने किया है उसकी हमने मजम्मत की है । लेकिन जहाँ तक लीगल आस्पेक्ट्स का सवाल है, आपको इस एवान में बताना पड़ेगा कि हमने कोई नाइन्साफी तो नहीं की । दूसरी बात यह है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से जम्मू-कश्मीर में डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला पर इल्जाम लगाया जाता है ।

आपकी तरफ से यह कहा जा रहा है कि डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला आजाद काश्मीर गया था । जहाँ पर उसकी तस्वीरें लिब्रेशन फ्रन्ट वालों के साथ छपी हैं । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने एक चैप्टर को खत्म कर दिया है । 1975 में हिन्दुस्तान की महान लीडर, मोहतारिम श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और शेरे-ए-काश्मीर, शेख अब्दुल्ला के दमियान एक समझौता हुआ और बहुत सारी बातें दोनों तरफ से हुई हैं । जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों के साथ 9 अगस्त, 1953 को जोर-जबरदस्ती हुई है । 1953 में शेख मौहम्मद अब्दुल्ला साहब वहाँ के वजिर-आजम थे । जिसने हिन्दुस्तान के साथ कश्मीर को मिलाया था । उसमें गिरफ्तारियाँ हुईं और नाइन्साफियाँ हुईं । 9 अगस्त 1975 के

दौर में जो नाइन्साफियाँ हुई हैं उसको जम्मू काश्मीर के लोगों ने पसन्द नहीं किया है । जो भी सरकार वहाँ पर बनी है, उसमें वहाँ के लोगों ने पार्टिसिपेशन नहीं लिया है । डेमोक्रेसी के प्रोसेस में । इस बिना पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1976 में शेख साहब इकतदार में आ गए । अलफतह नाम के व्यक्ति को माफ कर दिया, जैसे गुलाम मौहम्मद सादिक साहब ने नरमी की पॉलिसी अख्तियार की है । उसको हमने एप्रिंशिएट किया है । उस जमाने में जो मुल्क के साथ खिलाफ काम कर रहे थे, उनके लिए सादिक साहब ने कहा कि ताकत और ज़ोर से नहीं मौहब्बत से अपनायेगे । इसका नतीजा यह निकला कि 1964 में शेख साहब से खिलाफ केसेज को वापिस लिया गया और जेलों से पोलिटिकल वर्कर्स को निकाला गया । सादिक साहब जो कांग्रेस के बड़े नेता थे उन्होंने यह काम अंजाम दिया । यह प्रोसेस जारी रहा । मैं मुबारकवाद देता हूँ श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को उन्होंने इसकी हौसला अफजाई की । सादिक साहब की वफाअत के बाद दूसरे कांग्रेस के नेता वहाँ आए, श्री सैयद मोर कासिम । उन्होंने इस सिलसिले को आगे जारी रखा । सादिक साहब के वक्त में शेख साहब और मरकज के दमियान एक समझौता हुआ, जो शेख साहब की फतह थी और इंदिरा जी की फतह थी और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की फतह थी । आपस की जो दूरियाँ थीं, वह खत्म हो गई । एक दूसरे के साथ जो मिले-शिकवे थे, वे खत्म हो गए । काश्मीर एक बहुत ही सेंसिटिव स्टेट है और इसके इर्दगिर्द पाकिस्तान का बार्डर मिलता है । इस बिना पर शेख साहब ने 1976 में अलफतह नाम की एक जमात को माफ किया और जेल से

निकाला। जिसमें फजलेहक कुरेशी और दर्जनों ऐसे लोग हैं। उस जमाने में बन्दूक उठाकर हिन्दुस्तान की सलतनत को चेलेंज करते थे। जिस दिन वे निकाले गए, उसी दिन केसेज वापिस लिए गए। बाद में उन्होंने अपना कारोबार शुरू किया। यह बहुत बड़ी फतह है, मौहब्बत और प्यार से लोगों के दिल जीते जा सकते हैं। मुझे एवान को यह बताते हुए बहुत दुःख हो रहा है कि मकबूल नाम का शख्स जिसको फांसी दी गई, उसको कोई नहीं जानता था। पूरे काश्मीर में कभी उसके लिए मुजाहिरा नहीं हुआ, उसके लिए कभी आंसू नहीं बहाए गए। सात बरस तक उसको तिहाड़ जेल में रखा। जहां पर उसको फांसी देकर हीरो बनाया गया। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत महान देश है, बहुत बड़ा देश है। हमने सारी दुनिया की ख़ाया खड़ी की है। यहां पर मिलिटरी रिजीम नहीं है। सात बरस तक एक आदमी ने सजा भुगती और उसको तिहाड़ जेल में रखा। उसमें प्रेजिडेंट के सामने मर्सी पेटिशन रखी, जिसको रद्द कर दिया गया। इस बिना पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस को हिन्दुस्तान जितना प्यारा है, आपोजीशन उससे कम पीछे नहीं हैं। नैशनल कान्फ्रेंस की इस मुल्क के लिए बहुत सैक्रिफाइसेस हैं। 1953 से पहले 1947 में जब हिन्दुस्तान की फौजें वहां पर नहीं थी, तो कश्मीर के मुसलमानों ने पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला किया और जानें कुर्बान कर दीं। बहुत सारे नौजवान क़त्ल हो गए, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की आन पर आंच नहीं आने दी। मैं आपसे इस बारे में जवाब चाहता हूं कि कहीं आपकी इस जल्दबाजी के नतीजे में मौहम्मद मकबूल को ही ना हीरो बनाकर, अहमियत दिलाकर कोई

गलत काम तो नहीं किया।

दूसरी बात, मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इण्डिया और पाकिस्तान सरकार के दरमियान कोई कारस्पोंडेंस हुई थी, उसमें हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट यह चाहती थी कि मकबूल भट्ट को रिहा कर दिया जायगा, अगर उसके बदल में पांच आदमी रिप्रेट्रिएट किये जायें? मैं जानना चाहूंगा—क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने उस आफर को रिजेक्ट कर दिया था?

हमारी फारन-पालिसी एक बहुत कामयाब पालिसी है जो हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के जज्बात की अलम्बरदार है। इस पालिसी के तहत दुनिया में जो मर्तबा हमें मिला है, मैं उसकी तारीफ करता हूं। दुनिया में सनअती लिहाज से जो बड़ी ताकतें हैं उनमें हमारी छठी जगह है और आइन्दा भी इस लिहाज से हमारी ताकत में ज्यादा हज़ाफा होगा। लेकिन जो हमारे आसपास के मुल्क हैं, उनके साथ हमारा कोई मुकाबला नहीं है। पाकिस्तान कई बार शक्तिस्त खा चुका है, बंगला देश उसके हाथ से निकल चुका है। लेकिन उस बिना पर जंग की फिजा या माहौल पैदा करने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर वह मुक्क खुद हम से टकराने की कोशिश करेगा तो पाश-पाश हो जायगा। यही हालत बंगला देश की है। इसलिये मेरी गुजारिश है—कांग्रेस के जरिये आज जो पाकिस्तान के साथ जंग की बात की जा रही है, इलैक्शन इन्टरेस्ट में तो वह ठीक हो सकती है, लेकिन मुल्क के मुफाज के लिए वह ठीक नहीं है, इस तरह की बातों से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

मैंने जो चन्द सवाल इस एवान में रखे हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है—बजीरेआजम साहब अपने जवाब में उन सवालों का जवाब देंगी।



## شری عبدالرشید کابلی (برہنہ)

ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب - ادل تو میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں ترے کا جو قتل ۵ فروری کو لندن میں برٹش کے مقام پر ہوا اس کے فوراً بعد ۱۱ فروری کو مقبول بٹ نام کے شخص کو جو برٹش فرنٹ سے تعلق رکھتا تھا پھانسی دیدی گئی، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس معاملے کے دو پہلو ہیں، چونکہ اس کا ریاست جموں کشمیر سے تعلق ہے اور چونکہ یہ شخص ریاست جموں کشمیر کا باشندہ رہا ہے وہاں سے اس نے کئی بار آپریٹ کیا۔ اور پھر باہر جا کر پاکستان سے بھی اس نے آپریٹ کیا ہے، میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ادل تو اس معاملے کے دو پہلو ہیں وہ آپسیکٹس میں لیگل

آپسیکٹ اور پالیٹیکل آپسیکٹ، جہاں تک لیگل آپسیکٹ کا تعلق ہے، میں اس بار قاریوان سے پوچھتا ہوں گا کہ یہ کیسے ہوا کہ جس کے بارے میں اس کے دکھانے شکایت کی ہے جو اس کے اٹارنیز تھے انہوں نے یہ شکایت کی ہے سپریم کورٹ میں کہ جہاں تک جموں کشمیر ہائی کورٹ کا تعلق ہے اس نے کوئی کنفرمیشن نہیں دیا تھا اور مرکزی حکومت نے سرٹیفیکٹ سپریم کورٹ کے سامنے پیش نہیں کیا۔ دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ اس شخص نے سات سال تک اس پٹیشن کا انتظار کیا اور اس کے بعد اچانک جہاں ترے کے قتل کے فوراً بعد اس کو پھانسی پر لٹکایا گیا۔ تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ جو ایک اور قتل کا کیس ہے جس کو لنگیٹ قتل کیس کہا جاتا ہے جس کیس سے وہ بٹ تھا۔ سن ۱۹۷۸ سے اس کا مقدمہ سہی نگر میں چل رہا تھا۔ یہ لیگل آپسیکٹ ہے۔ ہماری دنیا کی سب سے بڑی جمہوریت ہے اور ہمیں اس میں کچھ پرمیٹ قائم کرنے ہیں، ساری دنیا کے سامنے اور ہمیں بتانا ہے کہ کہیں اس معاملے میں انتقام گیری تو نہیں ہوئی ہے، کہیں اس معاملے میں زبردستی تو نہیں ہوئی ہے کہ ہم نے ایک شخص کو غیر متوقع طور پر...

(انٹروپیشن)

श्री हरीश रावत : आप क्या समझते हैं इन्तकाम लिया गया है। आप अपनी राय दीजिये। (व्यवधान)

## شری عبدالرشید کابلی

میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ کچھ ایسا اپریشن پیدا ہو گیا ہے کہ کہیں ہم نے مارتے کے اس قتل کے جواب میں کوئی حملہ بازی تو نہیں ہوئی، میں یہ کہہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں تک مقبول بٹ کی کڑوتوں کا تعلق ہے، ہم نے اس کو کینٹن کیا ہے اور ہم کبھی بھی نہیں چاہیں گے کہ کوئی ایسا آدمی جو سیشنٹ ہے جو جموں کشمیر کو ہندوستان کے باہر نکالنے کی کوشش کرے اس کو سزا نہ ملے، جو بھی کام

اس نے کیا ہے اس کی ہم نے مذمت کی ہے۔ لیکن جہاں تک لیگل آپسیکٹس کا سوال ہے۔ آپ کو اس ایران میں بتانا پڑے گا کہ ہم نے کوئی نا انصافی تو نہیں کی۔ دوسری بات یہ کہ کانگریس پارٹی کی طرف سے جموں کشمیر میں ڈاکٹر فاروق عبداللہ پر الزام لگایا جاتا ہے، آپ کی طرف سے یہ کہا جا رہا ہے کہ ڈاکٹر فاروق عبداللہ آزاد کشمیر گیا تھا۔ جہاں پر اس کی تصویریں لبرٹین فرنٹ والوں کے ساتھ چھپی ہیں، میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم نے ایک چیمبر کو ختم کر دیا ہے ۱۹۷۵ء میں ہندوستان کی جہاں لیڈر شری میتی اندرا گاندھی اور شیر کشمیر شیخ عبداللہ کے درمیان ایک سمجھوتہ ہوا اور بہت ساری باتیں دونوں طرف سے ہوئی ہیں۔ جموں کشمیر کے لوگوں کے ساتھ ۹ اگست ۱۹۵۳ء کو زور زبردستی ہوئی ہے ۱۹۵۳ میں شیخ عبداللہ صاحب وہاں کے وزیر اعظم تھے جس نے ہندوستان کے ساتھ کشمیر کو ملا رکھا۔ اس میں گرفتاریاں ہوئیں اور نا انصافیاں ہوئیں ۹ اگست ۱۹۷۵ء کے دور میں جو نا انصافیاں تھیں اس کو جموں کشمیر کے لوگوں نے پسند نہیں کیا ہے۔ جو بھی سرکار وہاں بنتی ہیں اس میں وہاں کے لوگوں نے پارٹی سپین نہیں لیا ہے، ڈیموکریسی کے

پروسیس میں اس بنا پر میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ۱۹۷۶ء میں شیخ صاحب اقتدار میں آگئے الفتح نام کے ویکٹی کو معاف کر دیا۔ جسے غلام محمد صادق صاحب نے ختمی لانے کی پالیسی اختیار کی ہے، اس کو ہم نے ایپرٹینٹ کیا ہے، اس زمانے میں جو ملک کے خلاف کام کر رہے تھے ان کے لئے صادق صاحب نے کہا کہ طاقت اور زور سے نہیں محبت سے بنائے گئے۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ ۱۹۶۴ء میں شیخ صاحب کے کیسز کو واپس لے لیا گیا۔ جموں سے پائیکل درس کو نکالا گیا۔ صادق صاحب جو کانگریس کے بڑے नेता تھے انھوں نے یہ کام انجام دیا۔ یہ پروسیس جاری رہا، میں مبارک باد دیتا ہوں خیرینی اندر اگانڈھی کو انھوں نے اس کی حوصلہ افزائی کی، صادق صاحب کی وفات کے بعد میں دوسرے کانگریس کے नेता وہاں آئے۔ شیخ سید میر قاسم۔ انھوں نے اس سلسلے کو آگے جاری رکھا۔ صادق صاحب کے وقت میں شیخ صاحب اور مرکز کے درمیان ایک سمجھوتہ ہوا جو شیخ صاحب کی فتح تھی اور اندراجی کی فتح تھی اور پورے ہندوستان کی فتح تھی، آپس کی جو دیریاں تھیں وہ ختم ہو گئیں، ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ جو گلے شکوے تھے وہ ختم ہو گئے، کشمیر ایک بہت ہی سینیٹو سٹیٹ ہے اور اس کے امرہ گرد پاکستان کا بارڈر ملتا ہے اس بنا پر شیخ صاحب نے ۱۹۷۶ء میں الفتح نام کی ایک جماعت کو معاف کیا اور جیل سے نکالا جس میں فضل حق قریبی اور درجنوں ایسے لوگ ہیں، اس زمانے میں بندھن اٹھا کر ہندوستان کو چیلنج کرتے تھے، جس دن وہ نکالے گئے اس دن کیسز واپس لئے گئے، بعد میں انھوں نے اپنا کاروبار شروع کیا۔ یہ بہت بڑی فتح ہے، محبت اور پیار سے لوگوں کے دل جیتے جاسکتے ہیں، مجھے ایوان کو یہ بتاتے ہوئے بہت دکھ ہوا ہے کہ مقبول نام کا شخص جس کو بھانسی دی گئی اس کو کوئی نہیں جانتا تھا۔ پورے کشمیر میں کبھی اس کے لئے مظاہرہ نہیں ہوا۔ اس کے

لئے کبھی آئو نہیں پہائے گئے، سات برس تک اس کو تہاڑ جیل میں رکھا گیا جہاں پر اس کو بھانسی کے کہ ہیرو بنایا گیا، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بہت جہاں دیش ہے، بہت بڑا دیش ہے، ہم نے ساری دنیا کی کھاٹ کھڑی کی ہے، یہاں پر ملٹری رجیم نہیں ہے اس پر اس تک ایک آدمی نے سزا اٹھائی اور اس کو تہاڑ جیل میں رکھا۔ اس نے پریذیڈنٹ کے سامنے مرسی پیشین رکھی جس کو رد کر دیا گیا۔ اس بنا پر میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کانگریس کو ہندوستان جتنا پیارا ہے اپوزیشن اس سے کم پیچھے نہیں ہے، منٹیل کانفرنس کی اس ملک کے لئے بہت سیکریٹریز ہیں ۱۹۵۳ء سے پہلے ۱۹۶۷ء میں جب ہندوستان کی فوجیں

وہاں پر نہیں تھیں تو کشمیر کے مسلمانوں نے پاکستان کا مقابلہ کیا اور جانیں قربان کر دیں، بہت سے فوجی قتل کر دیئے گئے لیکن ہندوستان کی آن پر اپنچ نہیں آنے دی، میں آپ سے اس بارے میں جواب چاہتا ہوں کہ کہیں آپ کی اس جلد بازی کے نتیجے میں محمد مقبول کو ہیرو بنا کر اہمیت دلا کر کوئی غلط کام تو نہیں کیا۔ دوسری بات میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کیا گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا اور پاکستان سرکار کے درمیان کوئی کورس پونڈٹیس ہوئی تھیں اس میں ہماری گورنمنٹ یہ چاہتی تھی کہ مقبول بٹ کو رد کر دیا جائے گا۔ اگر اس کے بدلے میں پانچ آدمی دی پیڑیٹ کئے جائیں۔ میں جاننا چاہوں گا کیا پاکستان سرکار نے اس آفر ری جیکٹ کر دیا تھا۔

ہماری فادرن پالیسی ایک بہت کامیاب پالیسی ہے جو ہندوستان کے لوگوں کے جذبات کی علمبردار ہے۔ اس پالیسی کے تحت دنیا میں جو رتبہ ملا ہے میں اس کی تعریف کرتا ہوں، دنیا میں صنعتی لحاظ سے جو بڑی طاقتیں ہیں ان میں ہماری جھٹی جگہ ہے اور آئندہ بھی اس لحاظ سے ہماری طاقت میں زیادہ اضافہ ہوگا۔ لیکن جو ہمارے آس پاس کے ملک ہیں ان کے ساتھ ہمارا کوئی مقابلہ نہیں ہے۔ پاکستان کوئی



بارشکت کھا چکا ہے۔ بنگلہ دیش اس کے ہاتھ سے  
 نکل چکا ہے۔ لیکن اس بنا پر جنگ کی نصیایا ماحول  
 پیدا کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ اگر وہ ملک خود ہم  
 ٹکرانے کی کوشش کرے گا تو پاش پاس ہو جائے گا۔  
 یہی حالت بنگلہ دیش کی ہے اس لئے میری گزارش  
 ہے کانگریس کے ذریعہ جو پاکستان کے ساتھ جنگ کی  
 بات کی جا رہی ہے الیکشن انٹریسٹ میں تو وہ ٹھیک  
 ہو سکتی ہے لیکن ملک کے مفاد کے لئے وہ ٹھیک  
 نہیں ہے۔ اس طرح کی باتوں سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں  
 ہوگا۔

میں نے جو چند سوال اس دوران میں رکھے ہیں مجھے  
 امید ہے وزیراعظم صاحبہ اپنے جواب میں ان  
 سوالوں کا جواب دیں گی۔

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
 आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : माननीय उपा-  
 ध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने महामहिम राष्ट्रपति  
 जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलने का जो अवसर  
 मुझे दिया है, उसके लिये मैं आपका बहुत  
 आभारी हूँ।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभि-  
 भाषण में कहा है—हमारा गणराज्य  
 तनाव के दौर से गुजर रहा है। महत्वपूर्ण  
 राष्ट्रीय कामों के लिये देश के लोक-सेवकों  
 और जनता के नुमाइन्दों की दृढ़-निष्ठा  
 की जरूरत है। जितना हम राष्ट्र से लेते  
 हैं उससे ज्यादा हमें उसे देना चाहिये।  
 आज हमारे लिये राष्ट्रीय आदर्शों के प्रति  
 पुनः समर्पण की भावना की जरूरत है।

इन शब्दों को प्रकट कर के, मैं समझता  
 हूँ, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस सदन  
 के सम्मानित सदस्यों के लिए एक दिशा  
 निर्धारित की है और कहा है कि जनप्रति-  
 निधियों को किस प्रकार काम करना  
 चाहिये। एक तरफ राष्ट्रपति जी के

अभिभाषण में देश के सामने उत्पन्न  
 कठिनाइयों और खतरे की बात कही  
 गई है, हमें आज जिन चुनौतियों का  
 सामना करना है उनका उल्लेख किया है  
 और दूसरी तरफ हम इस सदन में विपक्ष  
 के कई माननीय सदस्यों से यह बात सुन  
 चुके हैं कि सरकार की तरफ से, कांग्रेस  
 की तरफ से, माननीया प्रधानमंत्री जी की  
 तरफ से जंग का हौवा खड़ा किया जा  
 रहा है। रशीद मसूद साहब भी कह रहे  
 हैं कि यह सही है, मैंने उनकी तकरीर को  
 सुना नहीं था, लेकिन अभी काबुली साहब  
 ने भी यही कहा है, जार्ज साहब भी इस  
 बारे में अपनी गर्दन हिला रहे हैं, मुझे  
 मालूम है आप भी यही कहेंगे...

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज (मुजफ्फरपुर) :  
 एक लाख जवान सदर्न कमाण्ड और वेस्टर्न  
 कमाण्ड के बाड़मेर में बाड़मेर-आपरेशन  
 चला रहे हैं, यह किसलिये चल रहा है ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : जहां तक  
 हिन्दुस्तान का ताल्लुक है—अहिंसा को  
 हमने केवल सिद्धान्त रूप में ही स्वीकार  
 नहीं किया है बल्कि उस पर अमल भी  
 किया है। जहां कहीं हमें मजबूर किया  
 गया, जहां हम पर हमला किया गया,  
 जहां हमारी एकता और अखण्डता के लिये  
 खतरा पैदा किया गया, तब आगे बढ़ कर  
 हमारी फौर्सेज ने देश की रक्षा जरूर की  
 है, देश की एकता और अखण्डता को  
 जरूर बचाया है। और अगर आज  
 राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस  
 प्रकार के कुप्रयास किये जा रहे हों, जहां  
 एक बार फिर हमारी एकता और  
 अखण्डता को खतरा पैदा हो जाए, तो  
 उसके लिए तैयार तो रहना ही पड़ेगा  
 और तैयारी केवल अपनी फौर्सेज की ही  
 नहीं करनी पड़ेगी बल्कि राष्ट्र को भी

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

उसके लिए तैयार करना पड़ेगा और उन खतरों के बारे में बताना पड़ेगा।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह मानना है कि चाहे कुछ साल पहले असम में चलाया गया आन्दोलन हो, चाहे पंजाब का आन्दोलन हो या जम्मू व कश्मीर में जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है वह हो, मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि यह न तो स्थानीय आन्दोलन है और न वहां की जनता की धार्मिक, आर्थिक या सामाजिक समस्याओं का समाधान ढूंढने के लिए ये आन्दोलन चलाए गए बल्कि इन का उद्देश्य सिर्फ देश को कमजोर करना है और इनका उद्देश्य हम ने जो रास्ता प्रगति और विकास का अपनाया है, उसको अवरुद्ध करने का है। हमारी जो कल्पना है कि हमारी स्वतन्त्रता और विकास दोनों ही एक सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं और हमारी स्वतन्त्रता पूरी नहीं होती जब तक कि हम आर्थिक विकास और प्रगति के मार्ग पर तेजी से आगे नहीं बढ़ते, मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि आज दुनिया में बहुत सी ऐसी ताकतें हैं, जिन्हें यह अच्छा नहीं लगता कि हिन्दुस्तान प्रगति करे। कल जब हमारे बुजुर्ग स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम का आन्दोलन चला रहे थे, तो हमारे लिए यह कहा जाता था कि ये काले रंग के लोग, इनमें इतनी क्षमता नहीं है कि अगर इनको आजादी दे दी जाए, तो ये अपना शासन चला पाएंगे और इतने बड़े देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जाएंगे। आज उसी तरीके के लोग, मैं उन्हीं को नहीं कहता जो उस वक्त विरोध करते थे बल्कि उसी प्रकार के विचार रखने वाले लोगों को यह अच्छा नहीं लगता कि ये लोग जो गोरी चमड़ी वालों के गुलाम थे, ये शासन इतना अच्छा

चलाएं। जो भारत सन् 1950 में 32 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा करता था, वही आज 142 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा करे, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में हम नये कीर्तिमान स्थापित करें और विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में हम इतना प्रगति करें और विकास के नये-नये कार्यक्रम करें, यह उन्हें अच्छा नहीं लगता है और इसलिए फिर से साजिश शुरू हो गई है हमको कमजोर करने की। साजिश शुरू होती है हमको हमारे मार्ग से विचलित करने की, साजिश शुरू होती है हमको हमारे रास्ते से हटाने की और ये जितनी घटनाएं हुई हैं मेरा निश्चित मत है कि इनके पीछे निश्चित रूप से उन ताकतों का हाथ है, जिन्हें हमारी तरक्की अच्छी नहीं लगती है। श्रीमन्, आप उस मानसिकता पर गौर कीजिए। जब स्वयं हमारे देश के अन्दर ऐसे हिस्से बने हुए थे जहां पर लिखा हुआ था—

“Indians and dogs are not allowed.”

जहां हमें जानवरों के बराबर दर्जा दिया जाता था और आज जब संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भारत की प्रधान मंत्री जाती हैं केवल अपने देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया को दूसरे 103 देशों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए और उन देशों का जिनके अधिकारों का हमारी ही तरह हनन किया गया था, जिनका हमारी ही तरह शोषण किया गया था, जिन्हें हमारी ही तरह कमजोर बनाया गया था, तो आज दुनिया की उन बड़ी शक्तियों को यह बात अच्छी नहीं लगती है। वे नहीं चाहती कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री इस तरह से प्रतिनिधित्व करने आए, वह भारत जो कल तक गुलाम था, उसकी प्रधान मंत्री आज दो-तिहाई से ज्यादा दुनिया के मुल्कों का

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

प्रतिनिधित्व संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में करें और इसलिए यह साजिश शुरू होती है।

मुझसे पहले अभी काबुली साहब बोल रहे थे, और कश्मीर के मामले पर कल जब सोज साहब बोल रहे थे, तो मेरी तबियत बहुत खुश हुई थी। मैंने उन्हें बोलते हुए सुना था, उन्होंने संविधान का हाथ में लेकर कहा था कि इस संविधान को, इस आईन को हम सलाम करते हैं और हमने अपने यहां पर जो इलेक्शन कराए, वे इस संविधान के अन्तर्गत कराए लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी हमारी वफादारी पर शुबाह किया जाता है। हम शुबाह नहीं करते उनकी वफादारी पर। हमने किसी वक्त भी आप पर ऐसा आरोप नहीं लगाया है हमारा आरोप इससे बिल्कुल भिन्न है। कभी हम ने काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री या काश्मीर से चुने जाने वाले सांसद या विधायक पर आरोप नहीं लगाया कि वे कोई राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्य कर रहे हैं। हमने किसी भी समय यह आरोप नहीं लगाया। हमारा आरोप यह है कि जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य में, जहां पर राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्व शुरू से ही सक्रिय रहे हैं, आज जो शासन काश्मीर के अन्दर है, वह शासन उन तत्वों को संरक्षण दे रहा है। हमारा आरोप यह है कि वे तत्व जो राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्व हैं और जो खुलेआम 'पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद' के नारे लगाते हैं, वे काश्मीर में सक्रिय हैं। मरहूम शेख अब्दुल्ला ने उनको नियंत्रण में रखा था। जिनको शेख अब्दुल्ला ने कमजोर करके रखा था, जिनको शेख अब्दुल्ला ने काबू में करके रखा था, आज उनको कश्मीर सरकार ने खुली छूट दे दी है। यह हमारा आरोप है।

श्रीमन्, मैं इसके ज्यादा विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता, यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब पाकिस्तान ने 1965 में हम पर हमला किया था और पाकिस्तानी सेनाएं बट्टामालू तक पहुंच गई थी तो उस हमले के बारे में एक पाकिस्तानी जनरल ने अपनी एक किताब में लिखा है कि 1965 में हमने जो हमला किया था, जिसे जिब्राल्टर आप्रेशन का नाम दिया, वह हमारा आप्रेशन इसलिए असफल हो गया कि श्रीनगर में, कश्मीर की वादी में, स्थानीय तौर पर हम समर्थन नहीं जुटा सके। वे इसलिए समर्थन नहीं जुटा सके थे क्योंकि तत्कालीन सरकार ने राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों को कमजोर करके रखा था, उनको नियंत्रण में रखा था। इसलिए पाकिस्तानी सेना बट्टामालू तक पहुंचने के बावजूद उस हमले में कामयाब नहीं हो सकी। इसके लिए कश्मीर के लोगों की जितनी तारीफ की जाए वह कम है क्योंकि उन्होंने हमारी सेनाएं वहां तक पहुंचने तक विदेशी सेनाओं का मुकाबला किया, विदेशी सेनाओं को खदेड़ कर भगाया, सारी कुर्बानी की।

आज संकट यह है कि जो आदमी आज ही नहीं, शुरू से पाकिस्तान समर्थक माना जाता है, जो आदमी कश्मीर के भारत का अंग होने के बारे में बारबार सवाल पैदा करता है, जो आदमी प्रेस वालों के पूछने पर कि आपकी राष्ट्रियता क्या है, जवाब देने से इंकार कर देता है और कभी यह नहीं कहता कि मैं भारतीय नागरिक हूं, उस आदमी को आज कश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री ने आदर और सम्मान का स्थान दे दिया, उसको आज रेस्पेक्टैबिलिटी दे दी है।

श्रीमन् माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, कश्मीर और उनके साथी और समर्थक उनके बचाव में आज जो चाहे कह सकते हैं लेकिन श्रीनगर की जामा मस्जिद में कश्मीर के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री ने, मीर-वाईज मौलवी फारुख की मौजूदगी में यह कहा कि मुझे तो बहुत-सी समस्याओं और कठिनाइयों की वजह से श्रीनगर से ज्यादातर बाहर रहना पड़ता है, इसलिए जिस समय मैं श्रीनगर में नहीं रहूँ उस समय आप जन समस्याओं के निराकरण के लिए मौलवी फारुख के पास आ सकते हैं। मैं मौलवी फारुख का नाम इसलिए ले रहा हूँ कि कश्मीर भारत का अंग है और इस बारे में बार-बार अगर कोई सवाल उठाता है तो वह है मौलवी फारुख।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब जिस मीटिंग का आप जिक्र कर रहे हैं, मैं उसमें था। चीफ मिनिस्टर ने उसमें यह कहा था कि मेरी गैर-हाजिरी में सोशो-इकोनोमिक प्रब्लम् को रिमूव करने के सिलसिले में आप मौलवी साहब के पास आ सकते हैं। पोलिटिकल प्रब्लम के बारे में नहीं कहा था।

شرعی عبدالرشید کابلی

ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب آپ جس میٹنگ کا اب درر

سے ہیں میں اس میں تھا۔

چیف منسٹر نے اس میں کہا تھا کہ میری غیر حاضری میں  
سوشو اکاؤنٹ پر ایم کو رمو کرنے کے سلسلے میں آپ سہو  
صاحب کے پاس آسکتے ہیں۔ بالٹیکل پراجکٹ کے بارے میں  
نہیں کہا تھا۔

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैं काबुली साहब का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मेरा काम बहुत हल्का कर दिया। मैं इनका आभारी इसलिए भी हूँ कि मैंने जब यह आरोप लगाया था और एक पत्रिका के नुमाइन्दे ने जब कश्मीर के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री से यह पूछा था कि यह आरोप सही है तो वे मुकर गये थे और कहा था कि मैंने यह कभी नहीं कहा था। हो सकता है कि माननीय काबुली साहब से लौटने पर जवाब-तलब किया जाए। यह चीज रिकार्ड पर रहनी चाहिए।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : आप मौलवी फारुख के बारे में कह रहे हैं। उनका पासपोर्ट इंडियन गवर्नमेंट ने बनाया था। वह इंडियन पासपोर्ट है।

شرعی عبدالرشید کابلی

آپ مولوی فاروق کے بارے میں کہہ رہے ہیں، اُن کا پاسپورٹ انڈین گورنمنٹ نے بنایا تھا۔ وہ انڈین پاسپورٹ ہے۔

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : उनका पासपोर्ट ही भारतीय नहीं है, वे जो खाना खाते हैं, वह भी भारतीय है, जो सामान और सुविधाएं हासिल करते हैं, वे भी सब भारतीय रुपये से हासिल करते हैं। जिस धरती पर वे रहते हैं वह भी भारतीय है। लेकिन सारी परेशानी यह है कि यह सब होने के बावजूद जब उनसे यह सवाल किया जाता है कि आप इस देश के नागरिक हैं तो वह अपनी राष्ट्रीयता बताने से इंकार कर देते हैं।

श्री आरिफ मौहम्मद खां : खबरें तो अखबारी ही होंगी ! अगर काबुली साहब दूसरा स्रोत जानते हैं तो वह बता दें ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is this Mr. Kabuli ? Why can you not hear him ? You can reply to him. But this kind of interruption is not good.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : श्रीमन् अखवार वालों में मैं यह मानता हूं कि इतनी निष्पक्षता है कि अगर उन्होंने एक वक्तव्य छापा है कि मौलवी फारुख अपनी नागरिकता बताने से इन्कार करते हैं, अगर इस सिलसिले में कोई क्लेरिफिकेशन देंगे, कोई स्पष्टीकरण देंगे तो निश्चित ही अखवार वाले उस स्पष्टीकरण को भी छापेंगे । वह स्पष्टीकरण बदकिस्मती से मुख्यमंत्री की तरफ से आता है, काबुली साहब की तरफ से आता है, मौलवी फारुख साहब की तरफ से आज तक कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं आया । स्पष्टीकरण क्या आया । कश्मीर के मुख्यमंत्री ऐलान कर रहे थे कि हम मौलवी फारुख को राष्ट्र की धारा में लेकर आए हैं और दूसरी तरफ मकबूल भट्ट को जो राष्ट्र के खिलाफ साजिशों में शामिल रहा, जिसने कत्ल किए, जब उसको फांसी दी गई और सरहद के उस पार से, दूसरे देश के राष्ट्रपति से उसको शहीद कहा और वहां पर हड़ताल करने के लिए अपील की तो मौलवी फारुख ने अपने राजनीतिक साथियों के साथ कश्मीर वैली में बन्द का आह्वान किया ।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : यह बिल्कुल गलत है । या वे स्तीफा दे दें, या

मैं स्तीफा दे दूंगा । इस बात की जांच करा ली जाए ।

شری عبدالرشید کابلی

یہ بالکل غلط ہے۔ یادہ استغفار دیں یا میں استغفار  
کے دوں گا۔ اس بات کی جانچ کر لیجئے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is this ? On every point you are opposing. Everybody has the freedom of speech.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI (Bhubaneswar : This should be examined whether there is any electric connection there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : That current has reached there also.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी 14 जनवरी को कांग्रेस (आई) के द्वारा आयोजित रैलियों पर जम्मू-कश्मीर की पुलिस ने बिना किसी कारण के लाठी चार्ज किया, गोली चलाई, जुल्म किया, 6 आदमी वहां पर जान से मारे गए, उसके लिए अपनी तरफ से, अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से अपनी नेता की तरफ से संवेदना व्यक्त करने के लिए मुझ भी वहां जाने का मौका मिला और श्रीमन् मैं यहां से यह सोच कर गया था कि राजनीतिक पार्टी के द्वारा आयोजित रैलियों को शायद वहां की सरकार ने पसंद नहीं किया और उन्होंने संयम से काम नहीं लिया, मर्यादा के अंदर नहीं रहे और ज्यादाती कर दी । हमें हमदर्दी थी उनके परिवारों के साथ जिनकी जानें गई थीं, जिन पर जुल्म किया गया था, जिन्होंने संपत्ति खोई थी । मैं इस संबंध

में इसलिए कह रहा हूं क्योंकि मेरे इल्जाम को काबुली साहब गलत बता रहे हैं मकबूल भट्ट के सिलसिले में। उसी के संबंध में मैं कह रहा हूं कि जब वहां जाकर देखा तो पता लगा कि कांग्रेस आई के कार्यकर्ता को इसलिए नहीं मारा गया कि वह कांग्रेस आई का कार्यकर्ता था बल्कि उनमें से हर एक मरने वाले व्यक्ति, चोट खाने वाले व्यक्ति, जिनके घर जलाए गए, जिनको आर्थिक नुकसान पहुंचाया गया, उसको पूछ-पूछ कर कहा गया कि फिर कहो हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद। और वह हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद कहता रहा और पिटता रहा। सोनावर के पास शोगांव में खिजर मोहम्मद मामूली आदमी नहीं था। 15 लाख रुपए साल की आमदनी उसे सेब के बागों से होती है। किस तरीके से उसकी जान गई। वह ऐसा आदमी था जिसे ज्यादा लोग जानते पहचानते थे। ऐसे आदमी को सजा दो जिसका असर दूसरों पर पड़ेगा। उसकी मौत गोली से नहीं हुई। तहसील के बाहर खड़ा करके खिजर मोहम्मद से हर डंडे पर कहा गया कि फिर कहो हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद। और खिजर मोहम्मद हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद कहता रहा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you talking Mr. Kabuli ? Are you against 'Hindustan 'Zindabad' ? No, no. Do not get excited. Please sit down.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : हर डंडे की चोट पर हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद कहते-कहते उसने अपनी जान दे दी। वहां पहुँच कर, उन परिवारों की विपदाओं को सुनकर पहली बार यह समझ में आया कि

काश्मीर में लड़ाई राजनीतिक दलों के बीच में नहीं है। काश्मीर में इस वक्त लड़ाई है वहां की सरकार और उन राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों की जिनको कि वहां की सरकार संरक्षण दे रही है और उन लोगों के बीच में जो राष्ट्रीय हैं और काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान का अंग मानते हैं। वे यह मानते हैं कि काश्मीर और हिन्दुस्तान का मुस्तकबिल भविष्य एक है। सन् 1965 का जिबराल्टर ऑपरेशन नाकाम हुआ था क्योंकि उस वक्त काश्मीर में पाक समर्थकों की तादाद कम थी। वे कमजोर थे, उनको प्रभावहीन बनाकर रखा गया था। आज उनका इतना प्रभाव है कि मकबूल बट्ट को फांसी दिए जाने के बाद मौलवी फारूक और उनके सहयोगियों के आह्वान पर पूरी बैली न सिर्फ बन्द रही बल्कि अखबारी रिपोर्टों के मुताबिक 12 आदमी घायल हुए। (व्यवधान) मैं वह अखबार अभी दिखा देता हूं जिसने हमारे ज्ञापन देने पर राष्ट्रपति जी और प्रधान मन्त्री जी से मांग की थी कि इन दोनों जूनियर मिनिस्टर्स को अपनी कैबिनेट से बाहर निकाल दीजिए। क्योंकि, इन्होंने काश्मीर के खिलाफ ज्ञापन दिया है। उस अखबार की कटिंग मेरे पास है। मैं एक बात और बताना चाहता हूं। काश्मीर के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी एक होटल का उद्घाटन करते हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि अगर काश्मीर का विकास होना है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को ज्यादा आर्थिक सहायता काश्मीर को देनी पड़ेगी। आगे कहते हैं, मरकजी वजीरे खजाना ने इस सिलसिले में माली इमदाद देने और दुश्वारियों को दूर करने का यकीन दिलाया है। अगर इस सिलसिले में मरकज की तरफ से किसी किस्म की

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

रुकावट पैदा की गई तो मैं अरब मुमालिक से बिला वास्ता सरमाया हासिल करूंगा। यह अखबार दिल्ली से छपने वाला कोई अखबार नहीं है बल्कि इनकी पार्टी का आफिशियल आरगन "नवाए-सुबहो" है जिसने यह रिपोर्टिंग की है। आप यह न समझिए कि इन सुखियों को देखकर कोई घबराहट है। लेकिन इसके पीछे जो मानसिकता काम कर रही है, उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मुझे मालूम है अखबार वालों से बात करते वक्त माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी पर्यटन को विकास देने की बात कर रहे थे और यह कह रहे थे कि काश्मीर को पर्यटन में अन्तराष्ट्रीय नक्शे पर आना चाहिए। आपके अखबार ने हैडिंग क्या लगाई "मैं काश्मीर को बैनुल अक्वामी नक्शे पर लाकर ही दम लूंगा"। मेरा आरोप भी यही है कि काश्मीर के गांव में पहुंचकर एक बात करते हैं और श्रीनगर पहुँचकर दूसरी बात करते हैं। श्रीनगर में आप कहेंगे कि दिल्ली की कांग्रेस सरकार जम्मू-काश्मीर के मुस्लिम करेक्टर को बदलना चाहती है, इसलिए मुसलमानों को एक हो जाना चाहिए। मौलवी फारूक के साथ हाथ मिलायेंगे और श्रीनगर पहुँचकर आप थोड़े से सेक्युलर हो जाएंगे। दिल्ली पहुँचकर आप विरोधी हो जाएंगे। वहाँ पर पता चलेगा कि पूरे राष्ट्र का बीड़ा आपने इस वक्त उठाया हुआ है। मैं माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी को छोड़ देता हूं। मैं आपके अखबार पर आरोप लगा रहा हूं कि आप इस किस्म की प्रोवोकेटिव हैंड-लाइन्स लगा रहे हैं— "मैं काश्मीर को बैनुल अक्वामी नक्शे पर लाकर ही दम लूंगा।" मैं अखबार पर आरोप लगाता हूं आप पर नहीं। आपने क्या किया? आपने अखबार को

ठीक करने के लिए क्या किया? यहीं नहीं वह रुके। दूसरा अखबार निकलता है आइना। उस में मुख्य मंत्री ने जो कहा वह भी छपा है। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर हिन्दू फिरका परस्तों ने अपना रवैया नहीं बदला तो हम घर बदलेंगे। फारूख अबदुल्ला यूनिवर्सिटी केम्पस में अल्लामा इकबाल से मुताल्लिक सैमिनार में बोल रहे थे जब उन्होंने यह कहा। हिन्दू फिरकापरस्तों ने अपना रवैया नहीं बदला तो हम अपना घर (मुल्क) बदलेंगे। भारत के संविधान को वह सलाम करते हैं, हम आपको सलाम करते हैं। लेकिन भारत के संविधान को सलाम करने का क्या यही तरीका है कि रोज धमकिया दें, रोज इस तरह की बातें कहें। मैं मानता हूं कि फारूख अबदुल्ला पढ़े लिखे आदमी हैं। वह खुद नहीं जानते होंगे तो भी निश्चित रूप से उनकी सरकार के अधिकारी उन्हें बताने के लिए जरूर मौजूद होंगे कि भारत का कोई भी राज्य किसी भी विदेशी मुल्क से सीधे आर्थिक सहायता नहीं मांग सकता है। लेकिन उन्होंने तो खास तौर पर अरबों की बात कह डाली। अरबों से हमारे ताल्लुकात खराब नहीं हैं। दुनिया में अगर किसी मुल्क को वे अपना हमदर्द समझते हैं, किसी मुल्क के ऊपर विश्वास करते हैं, किसी मुल्क के ऊपर यकीन करते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर ही करते हैं। पैलेस्टाइन लिबरेशन आर्गेनाइजेशन के चीफ यासर अराफत जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पहुंचते हैं दिल्ली में तो कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में मेरी एक बहन भी रहती है लेकिन शिष्टाचार के नाते प्रोटोकोल के नाते मुझे उसे हर एक्सालेंसी मैडम प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहना पड़ता है। श्रीमती इन्दरा गांधी मेरी



बड़ी बहन है। यह अरबों की भारत के बारे में राय है। उसके बावजूद जब ऐसे विवादास्पद मामलों में अरबों का नाम लिया जाए तो मुझे लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं कुछ बात जरूर है। मुझे कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि किसी की नीयत के बारे में कुछ कहूं, उस पर शुब्हा करूं। लेकिन मुझे अपनी राय बनाने का जरूर अधिकार है, जरूर यह सोचूं कि ये प्रयास किस दिशा में किए जा रहे हैं।

मौलवी फारूख ने आह्वान किया—मैं नहीं कहता, सारे अखबार इसके गवाह हैं और हर कोई जानता है—ठीक उसी समय जिस समय और जिस दिन पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति ने आह्वान किया था, काश्मीर में भी बन्द का आह्वान किया। खुद अभी माननीय काबुली साहब ने कुछ प्रश्न उठाए हैं। कितने गम्भीर प्रश्न हैं इसको आप देखें। उन्होंने अपील की, भारत को महान देश कहा और कहा और कि सात सालतक जो आदमी जेल में पड़ा हुआ था उस मकबूल भट्ट को फांसी पर चढ़ा दिया गया। अब हमें दुनिया को बतलाना पड़ेगा कि क्या हमने ऐसा करके सही काम किया। ये आपके खुद के उठाए हुए प्रश्न हैं। इन प्रश्नों से आपकी मानसिकता का पता चलता है। इतना ही नहीं। उस के भी आगे बढ़ कर आपने कहा कि मकबूल भट्ट मामूली आदमी था। यकीनन मामूली आदमी रहा होगा तभी तो 1974 में डा. फारूख अब्दुल्ला ने उनको ओथ दिलाई, हलफ दिलाया। वह कह रहे थे कि कई साल उनको जेल में रखकर आपने उनको एक बड़ा आदमी, हीरो बना दिया है। गोया आपका कहना यह है कि फांसी की बात तो बहुत आगे की बात है उसे अगर

बड़ा आदमी बनने से रोकना था तो उसको जेल में भी नहीं रखना चाहिये था और उसको इजाजत होनी चाहिये थी कि वह वेली में चाहे जिस बैंक पर डाका डाले, चाहे किसी अधिकारी को गोली मार दे, चाहे देश की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरे पैदा कर दे जासूसी के काम करके और हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ काम करे। गोया हमें उसको जेल में भी बन्द नहीं करना चाहिये था। मैं इस पर कोई टिप्पणी करना नहीं चाहता। जो लोग सुनेंगे, जो इन तकरीरों को पढ़ेंगे वे अपनी राय खुद ही बना लेंगे।

मैं पहली वाली बात की तरफ लौट कर फिर आना चाहता हूं। यह अखबार है। इसका नाम है कायद। यह अखबार जम्मू काश्मीर लिबरेशन फ्रंट का आफिशल आरगन तो नहीं है लेकिन मेरे खयाल से विदेश राज्य मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं वे शायद इसका समर्थन कर दें कि राजनयिक हलकों में इस अखबार को उनका आफिशल आरगन माना जाता है, उस संस्था का जो संस्था काश्मीर को उनके वकील आजाद कराना चाहती है, जो काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान से अलग कराना चाहती है। मरहूम शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब के इन्तकाल के वक्त इसके एडीटर श्रीनगर आए। और लौट कर जाकर जो उन्होंने आर्टिकल लिखा है जो इसमें छपा है वह पढ़ने से ताल्लुक रखता है, और जो मश्वरे दिये हैं अपने आर्टिकल में जरा देखिये जम्मू-काश्मीर सरकार ने कितनी आज्ञाकारी भावना से उस पर अमल किया है।

यह “कायद” अखबार लिखता है :

“अब अगर मीर वायज मोहम्मद फारूक और डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला आपस

[श्री आरिफ मुहम्मद खां]

में सियासी समझौता करने में कामयाब हो जाते हैं और उसी तरह सूबाए जम्मू में किसी मोअस्सर जमात का ताब्वून हासिल किया जा सकता है तो किसी हद तक कश्मीर के सियासी इक्तसादी हालात पर काबू पाया जा सकता है।”

यह मश्विरा वकील काबुली साहब और इनकी पार्टी के डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला कहते हैं, उन्होंने अपने इंटरव्यू में भी कहा है कि मैंने इसलिये मीलवी फारूक के साथ समझौता किया ताकि कश्मीर के मुसलमानों का जो झगड़ा पिछले 53 साल से चला आ रहा है उसको खत्म किया जा सके। जरा गौर कीजिए कितनी खतरनाक ध्योरी है। इसका मतलब हुआ बेली के अन्दर रहने वाले बहुसंख्यक इस आधार पर कि 53 साल से झगड़ा चला आ रहा है उस आधार पर उन लोगों को भी अपने साथ ले लें जिनके साथ हमारा सिद्धान्त, आदर्श मेल नहीं खाते, जिनके साथ हमारी नीतियां मेल नहीं खातीं। जरा उसी ध्योरी को आगे बढ़ाइये। अगर आज हिन्दुस्तान में सेक्यूलरिज्म की बात करने वाले, हिन्दुस्तान में फिरकापरस्तों से लड़ाई लड़ने वाले आज अगर खड़े हो कर कह दें कि हिन्दुस्तान में यहां का बहुसंख्यक वर्ग एक जमाने से बिखरा हुआ है इसलिये हम आर०एस०एस० से समझौता कर रहे हैं, तब तो फिर नीति, सिद्धान्त और आदर्श कुछ बचेगा नहीं। समझौता तो सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर होता है, समझौता किसी दूसरे आधार पर नहीं हो सकता, आखिर शेख साहब मरहूम, यह कहा जाता है कि हजारों साल कश्मीर में ऐसी शख्सियत पैदा हुई, अगर कश्मीर के मुसलमानों को जरूरत होती तो उस जरूरत को शेख अब्दुल्ला भी

महसूस कर सकते थे। लेकिन शेख साहब ने उस जरूरत को महसूस करने की बात नहीं की। दिल्ली से उनकी नाराजगी हो सकती है, लेकिन उन्होंने राष्ट्र विरोधी और पाकिस्तानी समर्थक जो तत्व कश्मीर में थे उनके साथ उन्होंने समझौता नहीं किया। शेख साहब को इस बात के लिये पूरा श्रेय देना पड़ेगा और हमें अपनी श्रद्धान्जलि उनके प्रति अर्पित करनी चाहिये, कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने उनके साथ कभी समझौता नहीं किया। उन्हें कमजोर करके रखा, शेख साहब ने उन्हें ताकत ही नहीं मिलने दी। आज उन्हीं को वहां सम्मान है।

एक और बात है, कश्मीर क्रिकेट मैच का मामला। उस पर मैं विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता, हर आदमी जानता है किस तरह वहां पाकिस्तानी झंडे लहराये गये, राष्ट्र विरोधी नारे लगाये गये, मुख्य मंत्री की मौजूदगी में यह सब हुआ, लेकिन कितने अफसोस की बात है कि कश्मीर सरकार की तरफ से निन्दा का, आलोचना का एक शब्द भी उस समय तक नहीं आया जब तक केन्द्र सरकार ने कश्मीर सरकार को इस बारे में लिखकर उनसे यह नहीं कहा कि इस पर आप कार्यवाही कीजिए। उसके बाद उनको खयाल आया। तब कार्यवाही की उन्होंने।

उसी संदर्भ में जब यह गिरफ्तारियां होनी शुरू हुई उसके बाद कश्मीर जमाते इस्लामी के चीफ ने श्रीनगर में एक जनसभा को संबोधित किया और वहां यह कहा कि क्रिकेट मैच में जो कुछ भी हुआ यह केवल प्रतिविम्ब है कश्मीरियों की उस भावना का जो हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति है क्योंकि कश्मीरी कश्मीर को भारत का

भाग नहीं मानते, इसलिए उस भावना का यह प्रतिबिम्ब था। मैंने वहां जाने के बाद, बात करने के बाद, पता लगने के बाद अखबार से बात हुई, इस बात को कहा और अपने जापन में भी कहा हमने यह आरोप लगाया कि कश्मीर जमाते इस्लामी के चीफ कश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री से मिले, सेक्रेटेरियट में उनके दफ्तर में मिले और उसके बाद अगले दिन उन्होंने जन सभा की जहां पर उन्होंने इस घटना को कश्मीरियों की उस भावना का प्रतिबिम्ब बताया जहां वह कश्मीर को भारत का अंग नहीं मानते हैं। माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी से जब यह प्रश्न किया गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि—This too, our meeting referred to, is totally incorrect. And Arif Mohammad Khan should know that Gilani comes from Sopur, which is the fruit centre of Jammu and Kashmir. He had come to see me in regard to the fruit merchants, who were suffering for want of more transport for carrying from their fruit their areas to other parts of India.

आज पहली बार यह बात पता चली कि काश्मीर जमायते इस्लामी के चीफ को फलों की खरीदो-फरोख्त में भी दिलचस्पी है और उन्होंने माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी से मिलने का ही काम नहीं किया बल्कि यह कहा कि वह फलों की खरीदो-फरोख्त करने के बारे में बातचीत करने के लिए आये थे। मालूम होता है कि वह किसी जमायते इस्लामी के चीफ नहीं बल्कि किसी फल की मंडी के अध्यक्ष हों। वह वहां दो घंटे रहे।

माननीय मुख्यमंत्री से फलों की खरीदो-फरोख्त की बातचीत करने के बाद अगले दिन वह काश्मीर की खरीदा-

फरोख्त करने लगे और अपनी एक जन-सभा में उन्होंने काश्मीर के भारत के अंग होने पर ही प्रश्न उठा दिया।

मेरा सवाल वह नहीं है, मान लिया कि वह आपसे फलों की खरीदो-फरोख्त की बातचीत करने के लिये आये। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि वह आदमी जो आपसे एक दिन पहले आपके दफ्तर में मिला था, अगले दिन काश्मीर की राजधानी श्रीनगर में जन-सभा करता है और काश्मीर के भारत का अंग होने पर प्रश्न उठाता है, आज तक उसके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई? उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। ऐसा एक मामला नहीं है।

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : He is in jail.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : यह बता रहे हैं कि वह जेल में है, यह मुझे भी मालूम है।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not yielding please.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is this? Please don't record whatever he says. He does not do it with my permission. What is this? Everything you are opposing. There is no toleration.

(Interruptions)\*\*

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैं ईल्ड नहीं कर रहा हूं। बिल्कुल सही आप कह रहे हैं, वह जेल में होंगे। आप कहते हैं तो मैं मान लेता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why should you oppose everything. His

[श्री आरिफ मुहम्मद खां]

speech will come. And if anybody contradicts, let them contradict.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't do it. After all what you spoke is also on Presidential Address.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't become emotional. On every point of view everybody can express his views. This Parliament will allow unless it is unparliamentary.

श्री आरिफ मौहम्मद खां : उनकी तरफ से वकालत करने की जिम्मेदारी आजकल काबुली साहब और उनके मुख्य-मंत्री ने ली हुई है।

श्री आरिफ मौहम्मद खां : श्रीमन्, काबुली साहब इस बात का श्रेय ले रहे हैं कि जम्मू-काश्मीर असेम्बली में आपने उनका कोई सदस्य पहुंचने नहीं दिया। मेरे खयाल से आपने उन्हें समझा दिया कि अब उनकी जरूरत नहीं है, उस काम को आप अच्छी तरह से कर लेंगे। वह अब अपनी जरूरत नहीं समझते, उस काम को आप सदन के अन्दर बेहतर तरीके से कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Khan don't mention his name. Very often he gets up.

श्री आरिफ मौहम्मद खां : सदन के बाहर क्या हाल है ? सदन के बाहर यह हाल है कि फरवरी के महीने में, पहले हफ्ते में सौपुर और बारामूला में पोस्टर छपकर आते हैं, जिसमें वैली में रहने वाले अल्पसंख्यकों को कहा जाता है कि 15 बिन के अन्दर वादी छोड़ दीजिये, अगर वादी नहीं छोड़ी तो फिर मौत का सामना कीजिये।

यह कहाँ कहा जाता है ? उसी कालेज में कहा जाता है जिस कालेज में पिछली 14 अगस्त को पाकिस्तान का स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनाया गया, जहाँ पर पाकिस्तान का झंडा लहराया गया। यह कब किया गया ? जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया कि समझौता यह है कि हम असेम्बली में देखेंगे, तुम असेम्बली के बाहर देखो। मैं किसी खास व्यक्ति पर आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ, लेकिन अगर आप पूरी बात पर नजर डालें तो कार्यवाही तभी हुई जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर asked the Governor, and the CM to curb secessionist activities in Jammu and Kashmir, कार्यवाही तब हुई जब सेठी वान्टस स्टर्न ऐक्सन इन काश्मीर। आपने उस वक्त तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। आप तो कार्यवाही करने के बाद भी आज भी यहां आकर यह कह रहे हैं कि हमने मकबूल बट्ट को सात साल जेल में रख कर बड़ा आदमी बना दिया और हमने फांसी से लगाया, यह शायद हमारी महानता के सिद्धांत से मेल नहीं खाता है।

यह सब देखकर मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है, बाजे वक्त बड़ा रहम आता है इन बेचारे विपक्षी दलों पर। काश्मीर असेम्बली और जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य की हालत यह है कि वहां की जनता ने जनता पार्टी, भारतीय जनता पार्टी लोकदल या और किसी भी पार्टी को इस लायक भी नहीं समझा कि इनके एक सदस्य को काश्मीर असेम्बली के अन्दर सदस्य बनाकर भेज देती। इन्हें यह नहीं मालूम है कि वहां पर किस किस की गतिविधियां जारी हैं। इन्हें यह नहीं मालूम है कि राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों को किस तरह वहां संरक्षण दिया जा

रहा है। इन्हें यह नहीं मालूम है कि वहां क्या क्या कुकर्म हो रहे हैं। दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद या बम्बई में बैठकर रोजाना फतवे जारी कर देते हैं। किसी दिन वहां जाकर नहीं देखा उनकी मुसीबत को जिनको रोजना धमकियां दी जाती हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद कहोगे तो तुम्हारे घरों को आग लगा देंगे, हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद कहोगे तो तुम्हारी इज्जत लूट ली जायेगी। किसी ने वहां जाकर इस बात को नहीं देखा। यहां बैठकर फतवे दे देते हैं। माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कह दिया कि अगर कांग्रेस (आई) ने अपना हिंसक आन्दोलन बन्द नहीं किया तो हम कांग्रेस शासित राज्यों में आन्दोलन चलाएंगे। माननीय जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष ने भी इसी प्रकार का वक्तव्य दिया सबने मिलकर ऐसी बात कही। लेकिन किसी ने मौके पर जाकर इन्कवायरी नहीं की। मुझे देखकर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ, लेकिन इधर पिछले पन्द्रह, बीस दिन या एक महीने की घटनाओं के बाद खैरियत है कि उन्होंने शायद कुछ स्थिति को समझने की कोशिश की और अब उस प्रकार का वक्तव्य सामने से नहीं गुजर रहा है। लेकिन यहां सदन के अन्दर मैंने यह देखा कि कूई दफा ऐसी बात कहते वक्त उस तरफ से आरोप यह लगता है कि जैसे हमारी दिलचस्पी सिर्फ इस बात में है कि वहां की सरकार को हम खत्म करें। हमारी दिलचस्पी इस बात में नहीं है। अगर इस बात में दिलचस्पी होती तो काश्मीर के अन्दर कांग्रेस का शासन था, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने 1975 में यह फैसला न किया होता कि सारे सदस्य कांग्रेस के सदन के अन्दर थे, लेकिन सरकार

नेशनल कान्फरेंस के हवाले न की होती। हमें चिन्ता सरकार की नहीं है, हमें चिन्ता इस बात की है कि वहां पर राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्य हो रहे हैं, हमें चिन्ता इस बात की है कि वह लोग जो काश्मीर को भारत का अंग नहीं मानते वह ताकत पा रहे हैं। हमें चिन्ता इस बात की है कि अगर कल कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय साजिस होती है, हम उन हमलों के जिनके हम पहले शिकार होते रहे हैं, अगर ऐसे किसी हमले के शिकार होते हैं तो आज उन लोगों को जिनके पास पहले कोई ताकत नहीं थी श्रीनगर में, उनके पास आज ताकत भी आ रही है और आज शायद वहां की सरकार भी इस लायक नहीं रह जायेगी—अभी कह रहे थे कि काबुली साहब कि शेख साहब ने अल फतेह को माफ कर दिया। माफ करना बहुत अच्छी पालिसी है, कोई बुराई नहीं है। हम तो गांधी जी के सिद्धांत को मानने वाले हैं। माफ करने के सिद्धांत का हम विरोध नहीं करते। लेकिन माफ करने का मतलब यह नहीं होता है कि जिन लोगों ने राष्ट्र-विरोधी कार्य किए हैं, जो ऐंटी नेशनल लोगों की लिस्टें हैं उनमें आग लगा दीजिए और कोई रेकार्ड ही नहीं रह जाय ताकि कल को अगर कोई संकट का सामना हो और कल अगर जरूरत पड़े देखने की कि उसको अन्दर से कोई मदद तो नहीं कर रहा है तो आज यह हालत है काश्मीर शासन की कि उसके पास ऐसे किसी आदमी का कोई नाम नहीं है। उन्हें न सिर्फ माफ किया है बल्कि उनकी लिस्टों में भी आग लगा दी है जिनका पूरा चरित्र भारत-विरोधी रहा है, राष्ट्र-विरोधी रहा है। यही बात नहीं है। इससे आगे बढ़कर बात है। आप जरूर माफ कीजिए अल फतेह के आदमियों को जिसने चार

[श्री आरिफ मुहम्मद खां]

कत्ल किए हों, उनको जरूर माफ कीजिए, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन चार कत्ल करने वाले को पुलिस में इंस्पेक्टर भर्ती मत कीजिए इसलिए कि जब आप उसको पुलिस में इंस्पेक्टर भर्ती करते हैं और सोनावारी में जब उसकी पोस्टिंग करेंगे तो वह मौहम्मद यूसुफ के घर को आग लगाएगा, उसकी सम्पत्ति को आग लगाएगा, उसकी बेटी की इज्जत लूटने को कोशिश करेगा और यह कहेगा कि यह मैं इसलिए कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि तेरे बाप ने हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद का नारा लगाया है। आप जरूर माफ कीजिए लेकिन इस तरह माफ मत कीजिए...

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : माफ भी किया और साफ भी कर दिया।

श्री आरिफ मौहम्मद खां : अकेले माफ नहीं किया, उसकी सारी लिस्टों को गायब कर दिया।

मैं आपके माध्यम से विरोध पक्ष के सम्मानित सदस्यों से कहूंगा कि जरा जानकारी तो कराये क्या इस वक्त जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य में कोई भी ऐसा कलक्टर है जो अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं से गया हो? एक नायब तहसीलदार की लेबिल पर जिनकी भर्ती हुई थी उनके एक साथ चार-चार प्रमोशन देकर सारे जिलों में जिला मजिस्ट्रेट बना दिया गया।

श्री छांगुर राम (लालगंज) : इससे पहले आपने इन बातों को नहीं सोचा कि कोई आई० ए० एस० अधिकारी गया या नहीं? जब तक कि आपके और उनके

सम्बन्ध अच्छे थे तब तक आपने नहीं सोचा।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी (सीतापुर) : पहले यह नहीं होता था, अब होने लगा है।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : आप जम्मू-कश्मीर में एक डेलिगेशन भेजवा दीजिए ताकि पूरे देश और दुनिया को जानकारी हो सके वाकयात क्या हैं। (व्यवधान)

شری عبدالرشید کابل  
آپ جنوں کشمیر میں ایک ڈیلی گیشن بھیجوا دیجئے۔ نار  
پورے دیش اور دنیا کو جان کاری ہو سکے کہ واقعات  
کیا ہیں۔ (انٹراپشنز)

श्री आरिफ मौहम्मद खां : अगर माननीय सदस्य ने गौर से सुना होता तो मैंने कोई आरोप नहीं लगाया है। मैंने आपके माध्यम से विरोध पक्ष के माननीय नेताओं से अनुरोध किया है कि कृपया जांच करा ली जाए, हम आपकी ही जांच मान लेंगे, आया कश्मीर के किसी भी जिले में कोई जिला अधिकारी आई० ए० एस० आफिसर है क्या? कोई भी नहीं है। (व्यवधान) इस वक्त की स्थिति यह है कि कश्मीर में पुलिस और प्रशासन में वही, जिनकी बात काबुली साहब ने की है, माफ किए हुए लोग हैं, वही जिनकी लिस्टों को जला दिया गया है। उनको कहीं पुलिस में किसी स्तर पर भर्ती देकर प्रशासन में किसी स्तर पर भर्ती देकर इतना शानदार काम कर दिया है उन्होंने कि एक साल में चार-चार प्रमोशन दे दिए जाते हैं। एक आदमी आज से दस साल पहले जो इंस्पेक्टर रहा होगा वह

अब डी०आई०जी० और शायद एडीशनल आइ०जी० बन गया है। मेरे ख्याल से और भी स्तरों पर आप यही बात देख सकते हैं कि डायरेक्टली रेक्यूटेड आई०ए०एस० और आई०पी०एस० अधिकारी फील्ड में कितने हैं, प्रशासन में कितने हैं और सचिवालय में कितने बैठे हैं ? आप इसकी जांच करा लें। आखिर, इसके पीछे क्या मकसद है ? क्या वह अधिकारी जो अखिल भारतीय परीक्षायें पास करके आए हैं और जिन्होंने देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में शानदार काम किए हैं, कश्मीर में पहुँच कर इस लायक नहीं रह गए कि उनको जिला अधिकारी बनाया जाए या जिले में पुलिस को चार्ज सौंपा जाए ? अगर कश्मीर में जायेंगे तो वे सचिवालय में बैठेंगे—इसके पीछे मकसद क्या है ? मेरा तो निश्चित मत है बल्कि निश्चित जानकारी है कि तमाम उन लोगों को, जिनको माफ कर देने की बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है, भर्ती कर लिया गया है और जिम्मेदार ओहदों पर उनको बिठा दिया गया है। माफ कीजिए, खुदा न खास्ता कल कोई ऐसी स्थिति आ जाती है, कोई विदेशी आक्रमण हो जाता है हालांकि हमारे रशीद मसूद साहब और जार्ज फर्नांडीज जी कहते हैं कि हम ऐसा वातावरण बना रहे हैं लेकिन इतिहास बताता है कि हमारे पड़ोसी देश को मिलने वाली छोटी-मोटी बन्दूक की नली हमारे अलावा किसी और की तरफ कभी नहीं उठी है जबकि आज तो उन्हें जो भी आधुनिक हथियार दुनिया में हो सकते हैं दिए जा रहे हैं। बाजे वक्त बड़ा अचम्भा होता है कि कैसी परिस्थितियाँ हैं। आज खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खाँ पर पाकिस्तान में हुए अत्याचार के विरुद्ध

अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी थोड़ा सा एतराज करें या अपनी भावनाओं को बतायें तो एतराज कहां से आता है ? एतराज आता है कि पाकिस्तान में चल रहे आन्दोलन के प्रति समर्थन देकर श्रीमती गांधी ने अच्छा काम नहीं किया है, यह पाकिस्तान के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप है—यह कहते हैं अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी और चौधरी चरण सिंह जी। बाजे वक्त हम समझने में नाकाम हैं। कल तक आप बात करते थे अखण्ड भारत की। अखण्ड भारत का मतलब क्या था ? उसका मतलब था 1947 में हुए विभाजन को हम स्वीकार नहीं करते। मैं समझता हूँ आपके अखण्ड भारत का यही मतलब था। और आज आपके दिल में इतना प्यार समाया है कि आज अगर खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खाँ, जो हमारे भी स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के अग्रणी रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर किए गए अत्याचार के खिलाफ आपत्ति की जाती है कि उस पर भी आपको एतराज है, उसको आप पाकिस्तान के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप बता रहे हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Let there be no misunderstanding that as far as Khan Adul Gaffar Khan is concerned, whenever there was attack on his liberty, we in the Opposition have always got up in the House and insisted that the House express sympathy for Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. I am on record every time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is only saying what Pakistan was saying.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Certain people in the Opposition have said this and this has been printed in newspapers also. Nobody has contradicted the news.



श्री आरिफ मौहम्मद खां : मेरा कहना यह है कि यह सारी घटनायें ऐसी हैं और मेरा निश्चित मत है कि हम असाधारण परिस्थितियों से गुजर रहे हैं। हमारे सामने बाहरी खतरे भी हैं और अन्दर से भी ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ पैदा की जा रही हैं, जिससे हमारा आर्थिक विकास प्रभावित हो जाए। हम इस लायक न रहें कि हम जो आज अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मामलों में नेतृत्व की भूमिका निभा रहे हैं, उस भूमिका को न निभा सकें। अखण्ड भारत की बात करने वाले उनको संरक्षण दे रहे हैं, जो देश को खंडित करना चाहते हैं। समाजवाद की बात करने वाले उनको शक्ति दे रहे हैं, जो साम्राज्यवाद के पिट्ठू हैं। आज की परिस्थितियाँ निश्चित ही हमारे लिए असाधारण परिस्थितियाँ हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में मेरी निश्चित मान्यता है कि यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है देश की एकता और अखंडता को बचाकर रखना। अगर देश की एकता और अखंडता प्रभावित होती है तो सब कुछ प्रभावित हो जाएगा। हमारी स्वतन्त्रता प्रभावित हो जाएगी। जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा। हमारी स्वतन्त्रता सार्थक तब है, जब हम अपने देश के गरीब और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए, जिन्होंने हजारों सालों से खुशहाली नहीं देखी है, उनको खुशहाल करें। महात्मा गांधी के शब्दों में अन्तिम व्यक्ति के जीवन स्तर में सुधार न ला सकें, तब तक हमारी स्वतन्त्रता सार्थक नहीं है। अपनी उस स्वतन्त्रता को सार्थक बनाने के लिए हमें अपनी विकास और प्रगति की गति को तेज करना होगा। उसको तेज करने के लिए, उसको सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस प्रकार के खतरों को, चाहे वे बाहर से

हों या अन्दर से उनको तेजी के साथ दबाना होगा, इसलिए कि हमें देश की एकता और अखंडता को बचाकर रखना है और उसकी जिम्मेदारी हमारी है, इस सरकार की है और हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की है।

अन्त में, मैं अपने शहर कानपुर, जहाँ कि मैं प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ, के एक स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सेनानी और कवि श्री देवी प्रसाद राही के शब्द आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को समर्पित करना चाहता हूँ :

आंख दिखाए रह-रह जुगनू,  
गलियारे में पांव पसारे,  
उस पर अफवाहों के झोके,  
पुरवा-पछुआ दोनों मारे,  
है कोई पूछे जो इनसे  
कितना अहम और खोदेंगे,  
अमृत पाने के लालच में,  
कितना जहर और बोयेंगे ?  
माली जरा कड़ाई रखना,  
मौसम लगता है आबारा  
मेरे देश जागते रहना  
अलख जगाता है बंजारा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Banarsi Das.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :  
One minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is your name "Banarsi Das" ?

I have called Shri Banarsi Das.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Mr. Kabuli has made an offer that let there be a parliamentary delegation. Let the Government accept it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is for him. Shri Banarsi Das.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI:  
I should be allowed time...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am  
not going to permit you.

I have already called Shri  
Banarsi Das.

श्री बनारसी दास (बुलन्दशहर) :  
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस  
सदन में बोलने के लिए यह मेरा पहला  
अवसर है, यदि किसी को मेरी वाणी  
उनके कानों को अप्रिय लगे, तो मैं क्षमा  
चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि यह आपके द्वारा लगाई  
गई इमरजेंसी की यह देन है कि मेरा गला  
खराब हो गया है।

श्रीमन्, मेरे पूर्व वक्ता श्री आरिफ  
साहब ने भाषण को काश्मीर तक सीमित  
कर दिया। काश्मीर हमारे देश का एक  
बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। काश्मीर की  
समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए बड़ी  
दूरदर्शिता, विवेक, सहानुभूति और  
सहिष्णुता की आवश्यकता है। हमारे  
महान नेता स्व० पंडित जवाहरलाल  
नेहरू ने उसी दूरदर्शिता के साथ काश्मीर  
को एक स्पेशल स्टेट्स दिया और हमारी  
प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने  
उसी भावना को सामने रखकर के शेख  
अब्दुल्ला को एक मर्तबा फिर से शासन  
की जिम्मेदारी दी थी।

प्रधानमंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :  
पंडित जी ने नहीं दिया था।

श्री बनारसी दास : आपने दिया  
था।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : पंडित जी के  
वक्त में तो इन्हीं कारणों की वजह  
से वे गिरफ्तार किये गये थे।

श्री बनारसी दास : लेकिन आपने  
फिर उसमें सुधार किया।

श्रीमन्, आप जानते हैं—स्थान  
बदलने से भाषा बदल जाती है, ये वही  
फारूख अब्दुल्ला थे, जिनको श्रीमती  
इन्दिरा गांधी की सौजन्यता और सहयोग  
से शेख अब्दुल्ला का उत्तराधिकारी बनाया  
गया, दिल्ली में मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल  
और नगर-महापालिका के चुनाव के वक्त  
यही डाक्टर फारूख अब्दुल्ला कांग्रेस  
(आई) के एक खास स्पोक्समैन थे, तब  
वह देशभक्त थे, लेकिन अब जब वहां की  
जनता ने अपना मेन्डेट दिया तो इतना  
सब्र नहीं हुआ कि कम से कम एक साल  
तक या दो साल तक उनको काम करने  
का अवसर दिया जाता। उपाध्यक्ष  
महोदय, काश्मीर के मामले पर आवश्यकता  
है कि एक व्हाइट-पेपर पेश किया जाय,  
यह मसला ऐसा नहीं है जिसको एक पार्टी  
का मसला बनाया जाय क्योंकि हमारे  
कांस्टीट्यूशन में उस प्रदेश के लिये एक  
स्पेशल प्रोवीजन है। वहां की जनता का  
जिस तरह का कम्पोजीशन है उसको  
देखते हुए उनकी भावनाओं को भी साथ  
रखना पड़ेगा। इसमें आवश्यकता है—  
एक नेशनल कन्सेन्सस की। अब मैं इस  
प्रश्न पर इस माननीय सदन का ज्यादा  
समय नहीं लूंगा।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का  
अभिभाषण महज एक कैटेलोग है—पिछले  
साल की उपलब्धियों का। उसमें बड़ा  
श्रेय लिया गया है कि 142 टन खाद्यान्न  
की उत्पत्ति हुई है.....

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी  
(इलाहाबाद) : 142 मिलियन टन।

श्री बनारसी दास : आप ने ठीक समझा है—मेरा मतलब है—142 मिलियन टन। यह ठीक है कि देश में इतना अनाज पैदा हुआ, लेकिन उसकी कीमत किसान को क्या चुकानी पड़ी? उसके खून, उसकी मज्जा, उसकी हड्डियों पर देश की इकानमी को खड़ा करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। उसकी क्रय-शक्ति को आधा कर दिया गया है। चार साल पहले जब गेहूं का दाम 105 रुपये क्विंटल था, उस वक्त किसान को सीमेंट 19 रुपये क्विंटल मिल रहा था, वह उस मूल्य में पांच क्विंटल सीमेंट खरीद सकता था, लेकिन आज क्या स्थिति है—151 रुपये का भाव देकर भी किसान केवल 2 क्विंटल खरीद सकता है। उसकी क्रय-शक्ति 5 बोरी सीमेंट से घटकर 2 बोरी रह गई है। आज से चार साल पहले लोहे का भाव, जिसकी किसान को जरूरत पड़ती है, 2 हजार रुपये टन था, उस वक्त दो क्विंटल गेहूं बेचकर किसान 1 क्विंटल लोहा खरीद सकता था लेकिन आज लोहे का भाव-साढ़े पांच हजार रुपये टन है, अब एक क्विंटल लोहा खरीदने के लिये उसको 4 क्विंटल गेहूं बेचना पड़ेगा। आज ट्रैक्टर का दाम 1 लाख रुपया हो गया है, वह फ्यूअल जो किसान इस्तेमाल करता है, मेरा तात्पर्य डीजल-आयल से है—उस वक्त उसका भाव 1 रुपये 15 पैसे था, लेकिन आज 3 रुपये 15 पैसे हो गया है।

फूड कारपोरेशन ने किसानों से 151 रुपये में गेहूं खरीदा, लेकिन वही कारपोरेशन हिन्दुस्तान के मिलर्स को 219 रुपये में दे रही है। क्या इससे बड़ा कोई प्राफिटीयरिंग हो सकता है? फिर भी उस कारपोरेशन को घाटा है। हमारा

व्यापारी जो गेहूं खरीदता है उसमें फिर भी दो परसेन्ट की वृद्धि होती है, लेकिन यहां पर डेप्रीसिएशन होता है। आज इस देश के अन्दर आधी से ज्यादा जनसंख्या गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहती है। किसान की क्रय शक्ति को घटाने का एक परिणाम यह हुआ है कि आज देश में पैराडाक्स पैदा हो गया है। एक तरफ इन्फ्लेशन है और दूसरी तरफ रिसेशन है। आज किसान की क्रय-शक्ति बिल्कुल खत्म हो गई है। यदि किसान की क्रय-शक्ति उसी अनुपात में होती जिस अनुपात में या जिस मात्रा में चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं तो आज यह स्थिति पैदा न होती। यह इन्फ्लेशन सरकार की नीतियों का परिणाम है। जितनी भी आवश्यकता की चीजें हैं—सबके दाम बढ़े हैं, सीमेंट के दाम बढ़ गये, कोयले के दाम बढ़ गये और कपड़े के दाम भी बढ़े हैं। एक तरफ टैक्सटाइल मिलें सिक होती जा रही हैं और सरकार उनको लेती चली जाती है और उन टैक्स-टाइल मिलों के अधिग्रहण के बाद उनके मालिकों की तन्दरुस्ती में कोई अन्तर नहीं आया है, उनके रहन-सहन में कोई अन्तर नहीं आया है।

आज क्या हो रहा है। आज जितने भी पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं, उनमें स्टील सबसे बड़ा है और उसमें एक करोड़ रुपये रोजाना का घाटा हो रहा है। इस तरह से क्या हिन्दुस्तान की एकोनामी को रिहैबिलिटेड किया जा सकता है। आवश्यकता थोड़ा-बहुत टिकरिंग की नहीं है बल्कि बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाने की आज जरूरत है। पिछले चार साल में सरकार कर्मचारियों को 14 इन्स्टालमेंट डियरनेस एलाऊंस के दिए हैं और चार के करीब अभी देने हैं। इस तरह से दो हजार करोड़ रुपए इसमें चले

गये। इसके अलावा आप यह देखें कि करन्ट इयर में लगभग 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है और मौजूदा जो बजट है, उसमें भी करीब पौने दो करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है। जब ऐसी स्थिति है, तो किस तरीके से आप इन्फ्लेशन को दूर करेंगे।

आज गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे 35 करोड़ आदमी रहते हैं। उनकी क्रय शक्ति उनके हाथ के अन्दर आय किस तरीके से देंगे। हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी दिल्ली में आप देखें कि गगनचुम्बी अट्टालिकाएं हैं और उनके आसपास ही झुग्गी झोपड़ियां हैं, जहां पर गन्दगी है, जहां पर बीमारी है। क्या इस से गांधी जी का जो सपना था वह पूरा हुआ है और उन गरीबों के आंसू पухे हैं। क्या राजधानी को ऐसा नहीं बनाया जा सकता है कि यहां पर झुग्गी-झोपड़ी न हों। यहां पर बड़े-बड़े लोग, शासनाध्यक्ष एक-एक एकड़ जमीन में बने हुए मकानों में रहते हैं। (व्यवधान) आज इस दिल्ली के अन्दर एक-एक एकड़ सार्वजनिक जमीन पर कुछ इलाइट और सम्मानित लोग रहते हैं। श्रीमन्, 1957 में जब मैं ए० आई० सी० सी० का सदस्य था, तो उस वक्त मैंने एक प्रस्ताव रखा था कि छोटे मकानों में मिनि-सटर्स को रहना चाहिए। मेरा प्रस्ताव केवल 8 बोटों से गिरा था और दूसरी तरफ दिल्ली में यह हालत है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** आप कभी छोटे मकान में रहे हैं।

**श्री बनारसी दास :** मैं आज भी किराए के मकान में रहता हूं। मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि इन्फ्लेशन को कैसे दूर किया जाए। सबसे पहले हमारा ध्यान उन लोगों की तरफ जाना चाहिए, जो पावर्टी की लाइन से नीचे रहते हैं। आज 37 साल हो

गए हैं और उनकी हालत क्या है। मैं जानता हूं कि रोग एक दिन में नहीं बन सकता। पं० नेहरू ने तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के द्वारा हमारी एकोनामी को कए टेक-आफ स्टेज पर ला खड़ा किया था और उसके बाद आशा की जाती थी कि चौथी, पांचवी और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में तेजी के साथ प्रगति होगी। इधर हम देखते हैं कि इन्फ्लेशन 10-12 पर सेन्ट है और वह तो प्रकृति ने साथ दे दिया जिसकी वजह से शकल कुछ सुन्दर सी लगती है। अगर प्रकृति साथ न देती, तो यह शकल सामने नहीं आ सकती थी। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो अनआर्गेनाइज्ड हैं, जिन के पास साधन नहीं हैं, उनकी ओर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाए। आज विषमता बढ़ती ही चली जाती है। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि मेरी कल्पना का भारत वह होगा, जिसमें एक नाई, एक वकील और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के श्रम का एक ही मूल्य होगा, उस दिशा में हमने प्रगति की है या पीछे की तरफ चले जा रहे हैं। क्या हम इसके बारे में साहस के साथ कह सकते हैं। रूस में ब्रजनेव की डेथ हुई और आन्द्रोपोव की डेथ हुई, तो एक दिन की छुट्टी नहीं हुई लेकिन इस गरीब मुल्क के अन्दर इस पार्लियामेंट का लाखों रुपया छुट्टी के अन्दर खराब हो जाता है।

दुनिया में कोई ऐसा मुल्क नहीं जहां ऐसा हो। अंग्रेजों ने इस देश में एक प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास पैदा की। वह क्लास सरकारी एम्पलाईज की है जो कि एक साल में पांच महीने काम करते हैं। इसलिए इस देश परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए अगर छुट्टियों को सीमित कर दिया जाए तो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया और स्टेट्स का 30 परसेंट खर्चा कम किया जा सकता है। हमारी पहली प्रायो-

## [श्री बनारसी दास]

रिटीज बेरोजगार लोगों को काम देने की है, जो लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहते हैं उनको उठाने की है।

श्रीमन्, किसी भी सरकार का सबसे पहला काम सुरक्षा प्रदान करना होता है। आज सुरक्षा की स्थिति क्या है? हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी में चांदनी-चौक के अन्दर जौहरी लुट सकते हैं। पालम का हवाई अड्डा जहां कि प्रधान मंत्री विदेशी डिगनीट-रीज का स्वागत करने के लिए जाती हैं, सुरक्षित नहीं है। यहां पर मिसिज खिलानी का कत्ल किया जा सकता है। यहां पर एक साल के अन्दर सौ वेंक्स लुट सकते हैं। क्या इस देश के अन्दर कोई शासन है? क्या उसने सुरक्षा के लिए कोई कदम उठाया है? मेरे मित्र आरिफ जहां से आते हैं, वे जानते कि बुलन्दशहर, शिकन्दराबाद और अनूपशहर जो कि कलेक्टर क हेडक्वार्टर्स हैं, मैं तीन-तीन घंटे तक डकैती हो सकती है। इससे सुरक्षा की कैसे व्यवस्था हो सकती है। अगर यह परिस्थिति रही तो रूल आफ जंगल होगा।

महात्मा गांधी ने 12 मार्च को दांडी मार्च किया था तो उन्होंने लार्ड इविन को एक पत्र लिखा था—

Arms Act should be repealed.

हर आदमी को हथियार रखने का अवसर दिया जाए। आज पिस्तौल और बन्दूक के लाइसेंस हासिल करने की भी डकैतों को जरूरत नहीं है। आज जम्मू और कश्मीर से बहुत सी बन्दूकों की नालियां तैयार हो रही हैं। डकैतों को वे मिल सकती हैं। लेकिन जो शांतिप्रिय नागरिक हैं उनको हथियार नहीं मिल सकते। आज आजाद भारत के अन्दर ऐसा लगता है कि लाइसेंस रूलिंग पार्टी की गिफ्ट है, एम० पी० का

कोटा बन गया है, एम० एल० एज० का कोटा बन गया है। एक बन्दूक का लाइसेंस हासिल करने के लिए एक नागरिक का कम से कम पांच हजार रुपया खर्च होता है। महात्मा गांधी ने यह मांग की थी कि जब आप निहत्थे आदमियों को सुरक्षा प्रदान नहीं कर सकते तो उन्हें अराजक तत्वों के सुपुर्द क्यों करना चाहते हो। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आर्म्स एक्ट को रिपील करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि इसके लिए सदन के सभी भागों की यह मांग होगी ताकि प्रत्येक नागरिक अपने साथ में हथियार ले जा सके।

श्रीमन् आज इकोनोमी को ब्राइटन करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। किस तरह से लोगों को ज्यादा और बड़ी मात्रा में काम मिले, इसकी बड़ी आवश्यकता है। मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि जब सरकार सिक मिल्स को लेती है तो उनके मालिकों के पास मजदूरों का इतना पैसा जमा हो जाता है कि वे आराम से अपनी जिन्दगी बिता सकते हैं। इस दिल्ली के अन्दर फाईव स्टार होटल तो बढ़ते चले जाते हैं जहां पर एक एक आदमी दो-दो हजार रुपया खर्च करता है। इंडस्ट्रिय-लिस्ट्स के बड़े-बड़े गेस्ट हाउसिज हैं जहां पर वे नोमिनल पे करते हैं।

श्रीमन्, इन्फ्लेशन का मुख्य कारण क्या है? रा मेटेरीयल खरीदने के अन्दर, चाहे सरकारी इन्वेन्टरी हो या प्राइवेट इन्वेन्टरी हो, कम से कम 25 परसेंट किक वेक होता है। इसी तरह से फिनिशड गुड्स में 25 परसेंट किक वेक होता है। डी० आई० सी० कितने दिन सरकार के इंतजाम में है। लेकिन उनको कुछ लोगों को राजनीतिक इनाम देने के लिए चरागाह बना दिया गया है। उनमें एल० एम० पी० प्रोग्राम बना दिया गया है कि "लूटो मेरे भाई"। आज इकोनोमी को गियर अप करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए एक हाई पावर्ड कमेटी बनाई

जाए। सिक मिल्स के मालिक हैं उनकी जांच की जाए। उनकी जो चैन आफ फेक्ट्रीज है। पचासों ऐसी फैक्ट्रियां हैं जिनका खून चूसने के बाद उस बच्चे को सरकार के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया है। नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन और स्टेट टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन, ये सब मिलकर उसको ठीक नहीं कर सकते। जितनी शुगर मिल्स सरकार ने ली हैं, एक-एक शुगर मिल पर 10-10, 12-12 करोड़ रुपया कर्जा हो गया है। वित्त मंत्री श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी ने कहा था कि आज हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसेस पर करीब करीब 22 सौ करोड़ रुपए का बैंक लागू है। उसकी वसूली आप नहीं कर सके लेकिन किसान का ट्रैक्टर जरूर खींच लिया जाता है।

आई० आर० डी० पी० के अंतर्गत 30 परसेंट सबसिडी भी किसानों और हरिजन तक नहीं पहुंच पाती। रूरल ओरिएंटेड जाब प्रोग्राम में भी कोई लाभ वहां तक नहीं पहुंच पाता। वह पानी वहीं पर डेवलपमेंट दफ्तर के पास है। सूख जाता है। ये योजनाएं आकर्षक नहीं हैं। क्या कभी विचार किया गया है जहां 142 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा हो रहा हो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर वहाँ एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटीज से, कालेजेज से कितने लोग खेती का काम करते हैं। एक समय आयेगा जब खेतों के लिए पढ़े लिखे लोग नहीं मिलेंगे। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि खेती को एक आनरेबल पेशा बनाया जाए। वह तभी हो सकता है जब नियमों में आमूल परिवर्तन किया जाए। अंग्रेजों ने समर वेकेशन किया था। आज हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को समर वेकेशन की जरूरत नहीं है। वेकेशन होना चाहिए हारवेस्टिंग के वक्त। उसके लिए यह नियम बनाया जाना चाहिए कि 35-40 साल की आयु के हर व्यक्ति को

15 दिन तक सड़कों पर, नालियों पर, खेतों में काम करना पड़ेगा। चाहे वह प्रधान मंत्री क्यों न हो। अन्यथा उसको डीफ्रेचाइज कर दिया जायेगा। जब तक श्रम का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ेगा हम नरक्की नहीं कर सकते। आज यहाँ जो मैन्युअल लेबर है उसको लोग नीचे की दृष्टि से देखते हैं। यह हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं होना चाहिए। यहाँ पर चौथे क्लास का एंप्लॉई रहता है। अमरिका, इंग्लैण्ड आदि के अन्दर कहां पर चौथी क्लास का एंप्लॉई नहीं है।

श्रीमन् आज देश की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति का मुख्य कारण क्या है। सरकार पुलिस के बल पर नहीं चल सकती। सरकार मिल्ट्री के बल पर नहीं चल सकती। इसके लिए प्रेस्टीज की जरूरत नहीं है। इसके लिए एक नैतिक प्रभाव की जरूरत है। मैं दोषारोपण नहीं करना चाहता। एक वक्त था जब हम कांग्रेस में थे। उस वक्त सिराजुद्दीन की बही में लिखा था कि 10 हजार रुपया केशवदास मालवीय के जरिये एक सज्जन को दिया गया है। पण्डित नेहरू ने उसको अलग कर दिया। दास कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई। उसके अन्दर टी० टी० कृष्णाचारी पर डायरेक्ट नहीं एक इंडायरेक्ट केश के अन्दर रिमार्क था। मौलाना आजाद ने कहा—जवाहरलाल जी टी० टी० कृष्णाचारी के रहते हुए मैं आपकी मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं रह सकता। फिरोज गाँधी ने भी इस प्रश्न को रखा। पंजाब के निर्माता स्वर्गीय कैरो, जिसने आज के इस पंजाब को बनाया, उसका कंट्रोल नहीं था अपनी पत्नी पर और लड़के पर। इसकी सजा उसे भुगतनी पड़ी। लेकिन आज क्या होता है। आज एक नहीं, दो नहीं बल्कि तीन-तीन चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को, जो यह सबसे बड़ी पार्टी है इसके, इसलिए

[श्री बनारसी दास]

नहीं कि इस पार्टी ने उनको निकाला या इसलिए नहीं कि, पार्टी के नेता ने उनको निकाला था, बल्कि आज एक चीफ मिनिस्टर सीमेंट का ब्लैक मार्केट करता है, इसलिए कोर्ट के निर्णय के बाद वह मुल्जिम बना हुआ है। दूसरा चीफ मिनिस्टर कोआपरेटिव बैंक में गबन करता है। उस पर केश बनता है और वह केश हाऊस में आता है। एक मरतवा यहाँ के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज फैसला देते हैं और दूसरे दिन एक माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज इस्तीफा देकर इस पार्टी के अन्दर पुरस्कार पाते हैं। फिर इस सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस देश को ज्यूडिसियर की मर्यादा को कायम रखा। जब फैसला किया कि जगन्ननाथ मिश्र मुल्जिम है, इसको कटघरे में खड़ा करना चाहिए। तीसरे चीफ मिनिस्टर के लड़के ने, उसके दमाद ने जंगल की लकड़ी काटी। क्या उसको हटाया गया ?

शिमल हाईकोर्ट ने कहा कि चीफ मिनिस्टर का इसमें कनाइवेंस है। भ्रष्टाचार दूर करने का तरीका यह है कि उसका आन्ध्र का गवर्नर बनाकर भेज दिया गया। यह इस देश के अन्दर मूल्यों का प्रतिष्ठापन करने का तरीका है। अक्सर प्रधान मन्त्री जी कहती हैं कि अपोजिशन कन्फ्रन्टेशन की राजनीति बरतता है। आज केन्द्र, में और देश के अधिकांश सूबों में आपका शासन है। विपक्ष का शासन कर्नाटक, वैस्ट बंगाल, काश्मीर और त्रिपुरा के अन्दर है। वहाँ आपका कैसा क्या व्यवहार है ? वहाँ पर आपकी नीति सहयोग की है या कन्फ्रन्टेशन की है ? बंगाल में कहते हैं कि कन्फ्रन्टेशन नहीं है, यह फंसीलेशन है। जबकि काश्मीर के अन्दर आन्डोलन होता है, यह कन्फ्रन्टेशन की, नीति नहीं है। सी० पी० आई० ने जब दिल्ली में एक लाख आदमियों का प्रदर्शन

किया था तो मुख्य मंत्री श्री कैरो ने पंडित जी से आकर कहा कि मैं अकेले पंजाब से पाँच लाख आदमियों का प्रदर्शन कराऊंगा पंडित जी ने कहा किसके खिलाफ करोगे ? अभी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का प्रदर्शन हुआ, क्या यह वालेंटरी था ? महात्मा गांधी की संस्था हरिजन सेवक संघ को भी एक अंग बना दिया गया। यह इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि महान पुरुष के जाने बाद लगता है, रोशनी चली जाती है। इतने दिन परिवार में रहने के बाद उसको छीनकर सुपुर्द किया गया। मैं यू० पी० में उसका अध्यक्ष था। उसकी ग्रांट बंद कर दी गई। जबकि उससे मेरा आज से 54 साल पहले अशपृश्यता निवारण के अन्दर तीन साल तक बहिष्कार हुआ। मैंने इस्तीफा दे दिया। आज उस ऐतिहासिक हरिजन सेवक संघ को निर्मला देशपांडे ने अपनी एक समकीरण नाजनीति का अंग बना रखा है। वहाँ पर वे अपनी मुसीबतों का निवारण करना चाहती है। आपका जो यह राष्ट्रपति का एड्रेस है, इस पर जरा गौर कीजिए। मेरे लायक दोस्त ने अभी कहा कि इसमें निर्दोषण है। जितना सहयोग हमें देना चाहिए उसमें विरोधी पक्ष को आप पीछे नहीं पायेंगे। 1965 और 1971 का युद्ध हुआ। उस वक्त श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और श्री मधु दंडवते एक साथ थे। जहाँ तक इस देश की एकता और अखण्डता का सवाल है, वह वैसे ही है जैसे पाण्डव और कौरव सौ और पाँच थे। जहाँ तक दूसरों का सवाल था, वे 105 थे। देश भक्ति इन बेंचेज की मोनोपोली नहीं है। देश भक्ति हम भी जानते हैं। कितने ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिनके बाल आजादी की लड़ाई में सफेद हुए हैं। मैंने एक दफा नहीं बल्कि चार-पाँच दफा गांधी जी और पण्डित नेहरू के नेतृत्व में लाठियाँ और गोलियाँ सह्य की हैं। कुछ



लोगों का कामन इन्टरेस्ट यह नहीं कि देश को आगे बढ़ाना है, वे अपने दिल से यह प्रश्न करें कि हमने इस राष्ट्र को कितना दिया है? क्या हमारा राष्ट्र आगे बढ़ रहा है या हम उसको पीछे की ओर ले जा रहे हैं। क्या काम हर नौजवान का फण्डामेंटल राइट नहीं बन सकता? क्या दो सौ करोड़ आदमियों को डेढ़ सौ रुपए मासिक देकर पाँच हजार करोड़ से उनकी परचेजिंग पावर नहीं बनाई जा सकती है? यहाँ पर एशियन गेम्स और कामनवैल्थ काँफ्रेंस हो सकती हैं।

हम भी इस बात की दाद देते हैं कि वाह वाही हुई है। लेकिन बाहर वाली का सर्टिफिकेट वैमानी है जब तक कि आन्तरिक शक्ति न हो। हिन्दी चीनी भाई-भाई का बहुत नारा दिया गया था, पंचशील की बहुत बातें की जाती थीं। लेकिन हमारी कमी थी मिलिटरी बिल्ड अप की और उसकी वजह से पंडित नेहरू की जिन्दगी का एक कीमती हिस्सा कम हो गया और हिन्दुस्तान को एक अपमान की घड़ी देखनी पड़ी। यह एक कर्टसी है, परम्परा है जिसकी वजह से बाहर वाले इस तरह की बातें कर देते हैं। आज मिसिज गाँधी कामनवैल्थ देशों की, एशियन देशों की, नान एलाइंड देशों की एक नेता है यह ठीक है लेकिन जब हमारे देश के अन्दर भूख और प्यास, अफलास और बेरोजगारी हो तो क्या उनकी तरफ हमारा सबसे पहले ध्यान नहीं जाना चाहिए ये चीजें इन्तजार नहीं कर सकती हैं।

मैं आपको एक घटना बताना चाहता हूँ। कानपुर में एक कत्ल हुआ। मेरे एक साथी एम० एल० ए० गए। वहाँ एक लड़के से पूछा कि तुम कभी डकैती करते हो? उसने कहा कि आपका पेशा क्या है? यह कार आपके पास कहाँ से आई है? आज

का नौजवान प्रश्न करता है कि ये फाइव स्टार होटलों में जो दो-दो हजार रुपए खर्च करते हैं क्या वे हिन्दुस्तान के सिटिजन हैं और क्या नैतिक दृष्टि से वे क्रिमिनल लोग नहीं हैं? श्री घनश्याम दास बिड़ला ने अपनी आटोबायोग्राफी में लिखा है कि मैंने महात्मा जी से पूछा नैतिक रूप से तीस रुपए में से हमें कितना खर्च करना चाहिए उन्होंने जबाब दिया पंद्रह रुपए। जब उन्होंने कहा कि पंद्रह मैं तो काम नहीं चल सकता है तो बापू ने कहा तीस रुपए। बिड़ला कहते हैं कि मैंने कहा कि तीस में कैसे काम चलेगा तो यह बिड़ला के लफ्ज हैं कि बापू ने कहा कि तब तो डकैत हो। घनश्यामदास कहते हैं कि उन्होंने कहा तब बापू, सब मारवाड़ी और गुजराती डकैत हैं जिस पर गांधी जी ने कहा कि इसमें क्या कोई शक है। आज कानून इस तरह के हैं कि नौजवानों का न्याशीलता के ऊपर से यकीन डिंग चुका है, वे मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं.....(व्यवधान)

I have the courage of conviction. I have been living in a rented house on a monthly rent of Rs. 112. In 1969 I had the courage to act according to my own convictions. Many of my friends became turncoats and changed the sides, but I did not. Many people fall prey to the corrupting influence. We may be in a minority, but we work with belief, we have faith in truth.

MR. DEPUTT-SPEAKER ; Truth always triumphs.

SHRI BANARSIDAS : We cannot compromise with injustice, whasever may happen.

हिस्ट्री सब चीजों को रिकार्ड करती है। हमें प्रसन्नता नहीं है कि हम बजट का विरोध करें। लेकिन आज पंजाब के इशू को आप लें। इस पर बहुत चर्चा हुई

[श्री बनारसी दास]

है। इसका सिम्पल सा साल्यूशन था। प्रधान मंत्री विरोधी दलों को कान्फिडेंस में लेती। चंडीगढ़ पंजाब को दे देती। पानी का विवाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट को सौंप देती। फाजिलका अबोहर के बारे में प्लेविसिट करा देती। दरवारा सिंह मेरे बहुत अच्छे दोस्त हैं। हम साथी रहे हैं। मिनिस्टर्ज कान्फ्रेंसों में अक्सर हमने साथ साथ काम किया है। आज अगर पंजाब में कोई व्यक्ति है जिसकी देश भक्ति और राष्ट्र भक्ति पर सन्देह नहीं किया जा सकता है तो वह दरवारा सिंह जी हैं। उनको काम करने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया। उसको हटा दिया गया। जबसे वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन हुआ है लोगों की जानों से होली खेली जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि विरोधी पक्षों को कान्फिडेंस में लेकर एक नीति तय की जाए कि क्या मस्जिदों, मंदिरों, गिरजाघरों, गुरुद्वारों के अन्दर पुलिस जाएगी? दो तरह के कानून बनाना ठीक है। मैं मानता हूं कि अकालियों ने गुरुद्वारों का मिसयूज किया है। सिख पंजाब में 52 परसेंट हैं। निरंकारी भी हैं दूसरे भी हैं। हिन्दू अलग हो गए हैं। आपको रिच डिविडेंट इस नीति का जम्मू काश्मीर में प्राप्त हुआ है। यह नीति रही है माइनारिटीज के प्रोटेक्शन का नारा देना। तो पंजाब को कब तक जलने दिया जायगा, कब तक बेगुनाह लोगों के खून होंगे? क्या कोई आदमी उन बैचेज पर चुपचाप शांति से बैठ सकता है, दिल्ली में हम आराम से बैठ सकते हैं? गुरु नानक, जिसकी अहिंसावृत्ति ने बाबर की क्रूरता का रूपान्तर कर दिया था, सुल्तानपुर से फौज हट गई थी, आज उसी गुरु नानक के नाम पर बेगुनाह लोगों का खून किया

जा रहा है। मैं नेता सदन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि एक सर्वसम्मत फैसला हो कि अकाली दल अपना आन्दोलन वापस ले। अकालियों ने हिंसा को कंडेम किया है, लेकिन चोरा-चोरी में एक थाना जल गया था तो उस पर महात्मा गांधी ने आन्दोलन वापस ले लिया था। आज जो पंजाब में हो रहा है, युवक उग्रवादी गुमराह हो रहे हैं, तो उसकी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी अकाली दल पर भी है। एक वक्त था जब मौडरेट अकाली प्रकाश सिंह बादल को नीचा दिखाने के लिये उग्रवादियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया था, आज वही बूभरेंग हो गया। वही बाण वापस नहीं आ सकता। वह खुद शासन के लिये एक बवाल बन जा रहा है।

शुरू के अन्दर पानी का विवाद, चंडीगढ़, अबोहर और फाजिल्का को लिया जाता, मुझे आश्चर्य होता है एक राउन्ड टेबिल करके सरकार यूनीलैटरली कोई फैसला नहीं कर सकती? असम को सेफ कांस्टीट्यूएँसी बनाने के लिये, वहां की संस्कृति, भाषा, कला को अल्पसंख्या में तब्दील किया जा सकता है, ट्इव्यूनल्स जो बनाये गये हैं वह एक फार्स है। क्या सूओ मोटो फोरेंस का डिटेक्शन नहीं हो सकता। वहां पर जनता आकर दर्खास्त देगी कि फोरेंस कौन हैं। क्या इससे आप उनका दिल जीत सकते हैं? यह ठीक है लोगों के खून से होली खेलकर एक सरकार बन गई। वहां इस समय पीस आफ दी ग्रेव है। 1942 में कुछ समय के बाद मुल्क में शांति लगती थी, लेकिन जवाहर लाल जी ने कहा था कि यह शांति नहीं है तूफान है, लिल बीफोर दी टैम्पेस्ट है। इसलिये असम की जनता के दिलों को जीतने की जरूरत है। रूलिंग पार्टी

कन्फ्रन्टेशन की नीति छोड़ें । कर्नाटक सरकार को गिराने का प्रयास, जम्मू कश्मीर सरकार को उसी दिन से टोपल करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है । वेस्ट बंगाल मुख्यमंत्री पर पत्थर फेंके जायेंगे । क्या यह आदर्श है जो रूलिंग पार्टी जनता के सामने पेश करना चाहती है ? मैं दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि व्यक्तियों से, दलों से राज्य ऊपर है । व्यक्ति चले जायेंगे, राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ चली जायेंगी, बहुत सी राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ अतीत के गर्भ में लीन हो गई, उनका कहीं पता नहीं है । आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि क्षणिक राजनीतिक स्वार्थ प्राप्त करने की जो नीति है, उसको छोड़कर सही माने में, जैसा यू० एन० ओ० में प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा : "The power and might of the Government should be used with restraint; should be used with compassion. Power should be tempered with compassion; justice with restraint." यह शब्द जितने अधिक प्रधान मंत्री के कमरे में लिखने के लायक हैं उसमें ज्यादा किसी के लिये नहीं हैं । इसलिये प्रधान मंत्री यू० एन० ओ० के भाषण को अपने सामने रखें ।

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** (Bhubaneshwar) : I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved to the President's Address.

In 1954, Shri Aurobindo in one of his famous discourses, had said, "As individuals have their souls so also the nation." Today, in Punjab, in Jammu and Kashmir the heart of India, in bleeding and India's sole is in agony.

As, a nation, we are dedicated to uphold our freedom, integrity, democracy and secular character. All these basic national values are under attack every day in Jammu & Kashmir, in Punjab, in Haryana and in the North Eastern parts of our country.

If we simply call this as madness, then we will be little the underlying grave importance of these happenings. There is a calculated move and a design in this method of madness to destroy our basic values for which many became *Sahids*. The design is that India should not rise to further heights on its own.

The success of Asiad, the successful Non-Aligned Summit meeting and the election of our Prime Minister as its Chair-person, the Commonwealth Heads of meetings and all such efforts to strengthen third world countries and forces of peace by our Prime Minister have irked the core powers in the international arena. I do not want to name who are the core powers.

The design for 2000 AD is to build up a kind of new international system which they call 'Sino-Japan Co-prosperity Sphere in this part of the world. In such a scheme of things, India's ascendancy does not fit in.

Therefore, the subversive agents who are called as the 'Army of the Night' are at work day and night to destabilise India from one end to another. If you study the sequence of events you will find that this destabilising action has been accelerated after the Non-Aligned Summit meeting and has culminated in the vandalism of burning of our Constitution. Therefore, this is the basic problem which we shall have to meet collectively. This challenge to our freedom, integrity, secularism, democracy and socialism has to be nipped in the bud both politically and administratively. The Army of the Night has been let loose. Killing of innocent people and personalities like Mhatre, Lala Jagat Narain and others are part of this grand design to destabilise and weaken our country.

Here I would just like to refer to our interested neighbour who has started arming itself with all the deadly weapons.

If all the recent publications are studied, and if one analysis the

strategic studies countries, for the last four to five years, it appears that there is every possibility that we are being dragged to a war in 1985. Most of the publications deal with this. This interested neighbour who has attacked India three times is going to attack a fourth time, committing aggression on India, with all its deadly weapons. All the forecasts say that there will be a thirteen-day conflict with India which will be deadly. This will be the last conflict. This is what the militarists are saying. So, anybody who has read the history of any military dictatorship will find that the dictators want to divert the wrath of their people by unleashing attack on neighbouring countries. In that process, they get liquidated.

Therefore, when we are thinking of another seven to eight months, in 1985, when such a conflict is before us I think the time has come when we have to think among ourselves whether we shall devote more of our time and attention to safeguard the security to safeguard the basic values of our country or we shall have to fritter away our energy on minor things.

Here I may refer to the reply of Sai Baba to a group of foreign journalists. A group of foreign journalists once asked Sai Baba whether India will survive through all these turmoils. Sai Baba, though he is not a politician, with his spiritual wisdom, with ease, he said, that as long as there are Himalayas, and as long as snow falls over the Himalayas and as long as the snow melts and the melting snow flows into the sacred Ganges and as long as the Ganges is not dried up, India will survive. Therefore its culture and religion is called *Sanatan*, that is eternal, ever flowing. Therefore, I say that the attempts to destroy the values, culture and our thousand year civilization will fail and nobody will be able to destroy our traditions, this six thousand years of culture and civilization of our country. So, all attempts to de-stabilise and destroy the immortal soul of India should be

thwarted because they are bound to fail. In its thousands of years of history it has withstood many onslaughts, wanton onslaughts on our soil. Even now we can admire the wonderful forbearance of our vast masses in the face of all kinds of provocations by the 'Army of the Nights'. That is the magnanimity of the vast masses of India. But before the conflict starts this should be destroyed. This attempt should be nipped in the bud. This should be the task before us. These forces of disintegration and subversion should be totally liquidated. Whatever may be the cost, this should be our major task. All the subversive agents should be destroyed. This is the first task before us. Then, should not all the progressive, democratic secular and socialist minded forces unite at this juncture? These are the major issues before the Nation. Therefore, the only and one task before the political parties today is to awaken the conscience of the nation to this reality. But they are wasting their time and energy in extraneous and peripheral matters. They are making themselves irrelevant to the needs and aspirations of the nation. Let them be relevant to the time. Therefore, today if the opposition parties do not find any response among the masses, it is because it is only the Congress which is relevant. Congress meets the very needs and aspirations of the people. Congress wants that India as a whole survives. Therefore, people admire Congress; people admire our Party and the Prime Minister.

Here again another story relating to understanding of things come to my mind. There was a very rich man. He incited all the learned people of the land and put before them some questions and told them whosoever made him understand these questions he would give a part of his land away and he fixed a day for that. The learned people went away. The wife of the rich man, who was listening to what her husband was offering, asked him if any one of these learned person by chance made you understand, then

what would happen to us because you would give away the land. The rich man laughed and said that he would go on listening to them. After explaining they would ask him whether I had understood and then I would simply say no and there it would end. They could put facts, they could explain, but how could they make me understand when I had decided not to understand at all. Likewise, the whole opposition is in predicament. I remember the famous speech of Shri Krishnamenon. He once said : Well, Government can supply you facts, but how can it supply you understanding.

The other day one of our opposition members was saying that the President's Address is hiding facts about inflation. The facts are so clear. I have got the figures of rate of inflation right from 1970-71. They are like this :

1970-71 was a marvellous year. At that time the rate of inflation was in minus.

1971-72	8.2
1972-73	12.2
1973-74	10.0
1974-75	9.4
1975-76	6.5
1976-77	12.0
1979-80	21.5
1980-81	16.7
1981-82	2.4
1982-83	6.2.

This was one of the most affected drought year.

In 1983-84 rate of inflation has gone upto 8.2 despite the excellent crop. The Finance Minister has admitted this. And this is a matter of concern. So, where is the question of hiding the facts ?

I fully support this Motion of Thanks to the President's Address because there is remarkable recovery in the economy, there is remarkable

achievement in the agricultural sector. Even we have not drawn fully the IMF loan. This is one of the biggest achievements that we have made. Our foreign exchange reserves have increased and our exports have increased. For all these achievements we can explain to them and if we are not able to make them understand, then we can only supply facts and the people of India will understand them. The opposition will become irrelevant. They will not understand what progress we have achieved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members should not take more than ten minutes. The Prime Minister has got to reply at 4.00 p.m.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़गढ़) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दोनों सदनों के सम्मुख दिया है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ी हुई हूँ। मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ, विरोधी पक्ष चाहे कुछ भी कहे, परन्तु पिछले चार वर्षों में तनावपूर्ण और संघर्ष-मय परिस्थितियाँ होते हुए भी हमने बहुत प्रगति की है। उस प्रगति को नकारा नहीं जा सकता है। हमारे वैज्ञानिकों और टेक्निशियन्स ने बहुत तरक्की की है, जो कि हमारे देश के नक्शे में स्पष्ट दिखाई देती है। रोहिणी और इनसैंट-एक ए और एक-बी छोड़कर हमने अंतरिक्ष जगत में भी प्रवेश कर लिया है। इसके अलावा बम्बई हाई और जैसलमेर में जो नैचुरल गैस और आयल के लिए जो खोज की है, उसको भी नकारा नहीं जा सकता है। हमने एंटीटिका का तीसरा दल भेजकर एक रिमार्कबिल सफलता प्राप्त की है। इसमें खास बात यह है कि पुरुष तो जाते ही हैं, अब की बार दो महिलाओं को भी भेजा गया है। इसके

लिए मैं आपके द्वारा वैज्ञानिकों को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी।

इसके साथ-साथ सारे देश में जो प्रधानमंत्री जी के आर्थिक कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं, यदि उन पर दृष्टिपात करें तो गांव-गांव में हमें विकास के चिन्ह दिखाई देने लगेंगे। वीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत गांव-गांव में विकास हुआ है। एन० आइ० पो० और आइ० आर० इ० पी० कार्यक्रमों द्वारा लाखों लोगों की जिन्दगी को बदल दिया है। इन सबकी ओर देखते हुए यदि विरोधी पक्ष नकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण रखता है, तो वह कोई बुद्धिमत्ता का द्योतक नहीं है।

14.26 hrs.

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-  
GRAHL in the Chair)

पिछले 15 अगस्त को हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा बेरोजगार नौजवानों के लिए कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की है। जो पथ भ्रष्ट युवक थे, जिनको कोई रास्ता नहीं मिल रहा था, उनको एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण पथ-प्रदर्शक मिला है। इस बात का भी मैं घोर विरोध करते हुए, जैसा कि श्री बनारसी दास जी ने कहा है कि यहां एशियाड और गुटनिरपेक्ष सम्मेलनों में जो सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त किया है, उसको देश ने कभी पसंद नहीं किया है, यह उनकी भूल है। उन्हें यह मालूम नहीं है कि आज देश की जनता ने इस बात के लिए गांव में बैठे हुए लोगों ने प्रसन्नता जाहिर की है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में चोगम की सफलता इस बात की द्योतक है कि हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण भावना को व्यक्त किया है।

हम नियोजित विकास और पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के माध्यम से आत्म-निर्भरता की ओर बढ़े हैं। लेकिन विरोधी पक्ष इस बात का ढिंढोरा पीटता है कि हमने विदेशी कर्ज लेकर इस देश को कर्जदार बना दिया है। वे यह नहीं समझते हैं कि व्यक्तिगत कर्ज और एक राष्ट्र के द्वारा लिए गए कर्ज में बड़ा अन्तर होता है। मैं बताना चाहती हूं कई ऐसे देश भी हैं, जैसे मैक्सिको, पोलैंड और ब्राजील, जिनकी 40 से 50 प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय विदेशी कर्ज की होती है। हमारी सरकार ने विदेशी कर्ज में कमी की है। अभी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने 5.7 प्रतिशत कर्ज लिया है और अभी आई० एफ०एफ० द्वारा जोलोन लेना था, वह भी हमने नहीं लिया। इसलिये ये सारी बातें इस बात को सिद्ध करती हैं कि देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। आज पूरी दुनिया में आर्थिक मंदी है, परन्तु हमारे देश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय बढ़ी है। यह बात मैं नहीं कह रही हूं, हमारी पार्टी के लोग नहीं कह रहे हैं, यह वर्ल्ड बैंक के अध्यक्ष क्लासिन द्वारा कही गई है।

“चोगम” के समय महाराणी एलिजाबेथ यहां पधारी थीं, उन्होंने भी इस बात के लिये देश की सराहना की कि 23 वर्ष पहले वे यहां आई थीं और आज जब यहां आई हैं तो देश में एक क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन दिखाई देता है। इसके अलावा परमाणु साधनों में हमने आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त की है। मद्रास के पास कल्पकम में हमने जा परमाणु रिएक्टर बनाया है, वह पूरी तरह से स्वदेशी है। इसको देख कर कई विदेशी शक्तियों में बीखलाहट पैदा हो गई है। इसमें और ज्यादा तरक्की करने जा रहे हैं, फास्ट-ब्रीडर-रिएक्टर,



भारी पानी के संयंत्र देश में ही बने हुए लगायेंगे। इस तरह से देखा जाय तो हमारा देश वैज्ञानिकों और टेक्नीशियनों की दृष्टि से दुनिया में तीसरा स्थान रखता है। औद्योगिक दृष्टि से हमारे देश का स्थान दुनिया में दसवां है, मुझे दुख है फिर भी विरोधी दलों के लोगों को यह दिखलाई नहीं देता है कि देश तरक्की कर रहा है। इसको समझाने के लिये मुझे यही कहना पड़ेगा—कुछ ही दिनों में हमारा यह अनडवेजण्ड देश डवेलण्ड देशों की श्रेणी में आने वाला है—तब आपके लिये यह एक चौंकाने वाली बात होगी।

सभापति महोदय, इतना सब कुछ होने के बावजूद हमारे देश में कुछ आन्तरिक शक्तियां और कुछ बाहरी शक्तियां एक अशान्ति का वातावरण पैदा करने के लिये खुली हुई हैं। अकाली आन्दोलन के बारे में यहां बहुत कुछ जिक्र हो चुका है। मैं तो इसके बारे में यही कहूंगी कि यह पागलपन की एक चरम सीमा है, एक ऐसी चरम-सीमा है जिसने एक अजीब-सा मोड़ लिया है। वे लोग संविधान को जलाने की बात करते हैं, कभी पंजाब बंद, सड़क बन्द, रास्ता बन्द करना चाहते हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि ये लोग देश का क्या बनाना चाहते हैं। जब सरकार ने उनकी धार्मिक मांगों को मान लिया है, तो वे यह समझ बैठे हैं कि एक के बाद एक मांग करते जाओ और यह सरकार मानती चली जाएगी। उन्होंने एक बार यह मांग की कि राजस्थान का गंगानगर उनको दे दिया जाय। हमारे लोगोंवाल भी बार-बार यह कहते हैं कि भाषा के आधार पर प्रान्त बना दिये जाय। इस तरह से देश चलने वाला नहीं है। मुझे उस समय बड़ी शर्म आती है और दुख भी

होता है जब इस किस्म की घटनाओं का जिक्र यहां पर होता है। पंजाब में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसको देख कर किसी भी समझदार आदमी का सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से विनम्र शब्दों में निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि अब वह इन बातों की अनदेखी न करे। यह निर्विवाद सत्य है कि इन सब ताकतों के पीछे विदेशी शक्तियां हैं। हमें इन तमाम बातों पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिये।

हमारे काबुली साहब ने अभी बहुत कुछ कहा—खास तौर पर फारूख अब्दुल्ला साहब के बारे में उन्होंने बहुत वकालत की। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यही कहना चाहूंगी—राष्ट्रविरोधी गतिविधियों को, जिनको वे संरक्षण दे रहे हैं, बन्द किया जाना चाहिये। राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों से यह देश चलने वाला नहीं है। यह बात हम नहीं कह रहे हैं। देखने में यह आता है—जब जब भी हमारे पड़ोसी राष्ट्र के अन्दर कुछ आन्तरिक कलह होता है, वे अपने सारे शस्त्रों का धुमाव हमारे देश की तरफ कर देते हैं। इतिहास इस बात का प्रमाण है—यह राष्ट्र तीन दफा पाकिस्तानी हमलों का मुकाबला कर चुका है और आज भी हमारे देश की सीमाओं पर युद्ध के बादल मंडला रहे हैं। आज कुछ ऐसी विदेशी ताकतें हैं जो अपनी भूमि पर युद्ध कराना चाहती हैं। तरह-तरह के आधुनिक हथियार दूसरे देशों को देने की कोशिश में रहती हैं। आज अमरीका के द्वारा पाकिस्तान को आधुनिकतम हथियार दिये जा रहे हैं। यह इस बात की याद दिलाते हैं—जिस प्रकार ईजराइल को सहायता देकर लेबनान को धरती पर युद्ध कराया गया था।



इस बात के लिए हमें सचेत रहना चाहिए, इस बात के लिए सोचना चाहिए कि कहीं इस प्रकार का षडयंत्र हमारे साथ तो नहीं हो रहा है। मैं प्रतिपक्ष से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्रीय मामलों में हमें कोई नकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण नहीं रखना चाहिए बल्कि सुझावात्मक दृष्टिकोण रखना चाहिए। यह पंजाब में जो चिंगारी निकली है, वह देवानल का रूप धारण न करले, इसको हमें देखना चाहिए और विरोधी पक्ष को इसमें हाथ सेकने की वनिस्पत इसे बुझाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

देश ने जो कुछ भी तरक्की की है, उस सबको अगर हम आंके, तो बहुत सारी दिखाई देती है और बहुत दिखाई नहीं देती है और इसका कारण यह है कि जिस रफ्तार से तरक्की हो रही है, उसी रफ्तार से कई गुना हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है। हमारा देश जो है, वह दुनिया की जमीन का 2.4 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र रखता है परन्तु आजादी का हिसाब लगाया जाए, तो दुनिया की 14 प्रतिशत आबादी हमारे देश में रहती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now. You have taken eleven minutes.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : I will take five minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Prime Minister is replying at 4 O' Clock. Twenty speakers from your party are there. What to do ? Already you have taken two minutes more.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : मैं समाप्त कर रही हूं। जो कुछ भी राष्ट्रीय

कार्यक्रम हमने पहले शुरू किये थे, उनको इन लोगों ने खत्म कर दिया और उनकी धज्जियां उड़ा दी। ऐसी स्थिति में देश आगे कैसे बढ़ेगा। हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि देश आगे कैसे बढ़े। इसके लिए हमें उद्योगों का बिकास जो है, वह करना होगा और विकेन्द्रित उद्योग देश में स्थापित किये जाने चाहिए। हमारे देश में रत्नगर्भा जमीनें हैं और खनिज पदार्थों की कमी नहीं है। मैंने इस बारे में कई बार कहा है कि हमारे राजस्थान में चित्तौड़गढ़ में एक सुपर जिक स्मेल्टर प्लान्ट लगाया जाए। मैं निवेदन करूंगी कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम साल में यदि वहां पर सुपर जिक स्मेल्टर प्लान्ट लगा दिया जाएगा तो इससे वहां के विकास का रास्ता खुल जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude now. You have already taken fifteen minutes.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : राजस्थान की स्थिति के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि वहां पर पावर की बड़ी शार्टेज है। वहां पर जो कारखाने हैं, उनमें बहुत सी जगहों पर 100 प्रतिशत पावर की कटौती चल रही है। इसके अलावा पावर की कमी के कारण किसानों को भी बहुत अधिक नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है। इसलिए पावर जनरेशन के काम को हमें बढ़ाना चाहिए। हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक हम 10 हजार मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करेंगे और इस छठी योजना में 2 हजार मेगावाट बिजली तैयार करने की योजना है। मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान में कोटा के पास जो एटामिक इनर्जी प्लान्ट लगा हुआ है, उसके बारे में मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहूंगी

कि उसका सारे का सारा ढांचा तैयार है, तो हम वहां पर 222 मेगावाट के 2 रीएक्टर लगाने की बात सोचें। इससे न केवल वहां की समस्या हल होगी, बल्कि देश की समस्या भी हल होगी।

एक और निवेदन करना चाहूंगी। क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से राजस्थान दूसरा सबसे बड़ा प्रान्त है। राजस्थान की योजना के लिए वहां की सरकार ने वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए 800 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की थी परन्तु योजना आयोग ने केवल 401 करोड़ रुपये ही दिये हैं। राजस्थान एक ऐसा प्रान्त है, जहां पर पिछले तीन वर्ष से अकाल पड़ा हुआ है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि इस राशि को अवश्य बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए नहीं तो यह जो पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है, यह कभी तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा। प्रति व्यक्ति लाभ जितना दूसरे प्रान्तों को दे रहे हैं उतना ही राजस्थान को देना चाहिए और यह जो राशि मंजूर की गई है, इसको और बढ़ाना चाहिए। दूसरे प्रांतों को आप ज्यादा दे रहे हैं। राजस्थान को प्रति-व्यक्ति खर्च के लिए बहुत कम दे रहे हैं। मैं आपको आंकड़े देकर बताना चाहती हूं। हरियाणा में प्रति व्यक्ति 1385 रुपये, पंजाब में प्रति व्यक्ति 1179 रुपये, गुजरात में प्रति व्यक्ति 1073 और राजस्थान में प्रति व्यक्ति 517 रुपये खर्च करने को मिल रहा है। इसलिए राजस्थान को बहुत कम मिल रहा है।

श्रीमन् आज सारे संसार में शीत युद्ध के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं जिसको हम सभी लोग महसूस करते हैं। आज इस स्थिति में जनता को यह मालूम है कि

हमारे देश की जो नेता हैं, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, उनका व्यक्तित्व इस घड़ी में देश को नया मार्ग दिखायेगा। वह एक ऐसा व्यक्तित्व है जिसकी छत्रछाया में हम सभी परेशानियों से उभर सकेंगे। इसलिए आज उन पर सारे देश की आशाएं केन्द्रित हैं।

यही बात कहकर मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय को उनके अभिभाषण के लिए जो उन्होंने दोनों सदनों के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया है धन्यवाद देती हूं और सभापति महोदय आपको भी धन्यवाद देती हूं कि आपने मुझे दो मिनट अधिक दिये।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Chairman, the President's Address by tradition and necessity, I suppose, covers a very wide field. Nevertheless, I think that is not a justification for the entirely superficial and cavalier treatment which this Address has given to the situation in Punjab. I know we have had a lengthy debate on this question during the discussion on the adjournment motion which was admitted. Nevertheless, in the limited time at my disposal; I am constrained to once again refer to this subject. The main reason for that is, I did not participate in that debate, but I was waiting merely along with, I suppose, several millions of our countrymen for some sort of lead to be given to the country by the Government, by the Prime Minister, on this matter. A debate can take place in which allegations and counter-allegations take place, in which excuses are given for all sorts of things and so on. But at the end of it all, in this very disturbing and very appealing situation that we are facing, one expects the Ruling Party and the Prime Minister to give some indication of what is to be done now. They are rather completely bankrupt, they have nothing to offer to the country. I am afraid, I was very much disappointed that nothing was stated

here as to what the Government proposed to do now. They may not succeed, they may fail; that is a different matter. But no kind of indication whatsoever was given.

In the President's Address, out of 30 paragraphs there is one paragraph referring to the Punjab consisting of five sentences and there are two sentences about what happened in Haryana. That is all, I think that is a masterpiece of complacency and also, I should say, of callousness. I kept feeling that we are now approaching within a few days two very historic anniversaries which are connected with the blood of our people, with the Punjab. One is the 21st of March this month, the day on which shaheed Bhagat Singh was executed. Another is in the next month, the anniversary of Jalianwallabag massacre. We have talked a lot about the great traditions of our country, our Independence movement and all that, of which we are all very proud. We cannot forget Sardar Bhagat Singh, whose picture hangs now probably more than anybody else's picture, in so many houses in this country and we cannot forget Jalianwallabagh where the blood of Hindus and Sikhs and everybody flowed together. On such an occasion, I think, more is expected from the Parliament of India than we have been able to considering the terrific problem which we are facing now on this occasion.

The first thing, the President ought to have done in his Address was to admit, if I may humbly say so, that the rule which is going on in Punjab in his name since the month of October last has been a total failure. Last November we debated in this House the Bills which were to replace the ordinances. One was the Disturbed Areas Bill relating to Punjab and the other was the Armed Forces Special Powers Bill. At that time, during the debate; some of us had warned that these measures were not going to have the slightest effect. We were attacked,

of course, from that side saying we do not want law and order to be maintained. That is why, we are opposing this Bill and so on and so on and so forth. But now, of course, I can say—I do not want to score a debating point—but the fact is that we did emphasise this point that this is a problem which has to be solved by political means and it cannot be solved by the Disturbed Areas Act and the Armed Forces Special Powers Act. Even under these Acts, the special powers that were given to police and army have they been used against the people who are creating this violence and terrorism there? Have they been able to use them? If they had been able to, that would have been to their credit and they would have been able to come before this Parliament with a report and a record about it. The fact of the matter is, nothing was done and nothing can be done. And the situation has actually gone on worsening as everybody knows here. It has not improved. It is worsening in spite of all those special powers—military, police and everything.

Sir, Mr. Darbara Singh was removed. He was supposed to have resigned, of course. But he was removed from the Chief Ministership. As I had said on that occasion, the President's rule was imposed even without a proper report from the Governor. All that he forwarded to the Centre was a letter from Mr. Darbara Singh. It was not the Governor's report. Any way, the purpose at that time, as I see, was only to appease the Akalies. There was a lobby which was saying, "Nobody will come for talks and nobody would negotiate so long as Darbara Singh is there; he must be removed". And our Government suffers pathetically from this delusion that if some sort of condition can be created then the so-called moderates among the Akalies will be willing to come for talks and settlement; they will have the courage to stand up to the extremists. But longer the delay and if you go on rifting like this...

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : This is your imagination.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We have seen now what is happening...

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : At this stage, I do not want to interrupt. But this is what the Opposition leaders have been saying all along, including Mr. Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes, including Mr. Gupta have always said that this must be a political move. It cannot be done by means of some sort of gimmick of removing one Chief Minister.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : That was not a gimmick.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes, you have a majority in the Punjab Assembly. You have a majority and you could have made somebody else as the chief Minister and carried on. But the whole idea given, impression given was by the imposing the President's rule and giving special powers to police and military, it would be possible to control the situation. We said, 'No'. I must point out and I hope the Prime Minister will not contest this. You see, the other day—on the 7th of last month—when she kindly called the leaders of the Opposition for a consultation, it was decided that again a tripartite meeting would be convened and they would be asked to come which would be held later on the 14th. I am sorry to say that the entire Press has been given the impression also and the Government, of course, has taken credit and kept quiet as though it was the Government which called the Opposition leaders in order to initiate the idea of having another tripartite meeting. This was not so. The hon. Prime Minister remembers that. It was not so. Please bear with me.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am not contradicting you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You please bear with me. I can read your expression, you see. As a matter of fact, in that meeting—the point is, I am coming to that connection in the subsequent events. Otherwise, it does not matter much. We did not deny also that. If you want to take the credit, you take the credit. But in that meeting, all of us were pressing for resumption of the tripartite talks for the simple reason that there was no other way out to deal with this question. You may fail in the tripartite talks, once or twice or thrice, whatever it is. What else are you going to do? How else will you tackle the problem?

If I remember a right, it was the Government; the Prime Minister, who were very reluctant at that time to resume the tripartite talks saying. It will not lead to any result. We have tried it before. It is no use negotiating with these people. They always come up with new demands and so on and so forth. The day the tripartite talks resumed, new and widespread disturbances were engineered outside—the whole thing collapsed in one day—and the Akalis walked out of the talks. They got a chance and they said, "We will not come back." And the trouble spread to Haryana also. I am not going into all that now as to what happened in Haryana.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You take into account the time factor also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not think this kind of a debate will take us very far.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You might have so many things to say. Therefore, I said, the time factor is also there. The Prime Minister will reply to the debate at 4 O'Clock.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is not yet 3 O'Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are so many other members also to speak.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : She must tell us what the Government is thinking of doing. It is no use saying that her party is not like some other parties. She has cried to make a virtue of this indiscipline in her party saying, "We are not monolithic and we do not want to be monolithic." But you are the ruling party and you cannot boast of your lack of discipline, lack of unity and chaos inside your party. You should not try to make a virtue out of something which is dividing Congressmen from Congressmen even on communal issues depending on whether they belong to Punjab or Haryana.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Congress is not divided.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Earlier; I remember, a few days ago, in some other context, I think, in some interview to some foreign press also the Prime Minister was on record as saying, "We are not as disciplined as some communist parties" and so on. That may be...

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : That is true.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Everybody says that we have to get together to fight this violence and this situation which has arisen. Before we can all get together, the Congressmen have to get together if they want to join in this endeavour.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are you very serious about it ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not less serious than you.

Some forces which were anxious to sabotage any kind of a settlement saw to it that as soon as the tripartite talks resumed, there would be widespread disturbances in both the States. This itself is evidence of the fact that the people who are indulging in terrorism, violence and communal fanaticism are very much frightened about the possibility or the probability of a

negotiated settlement through the tripartite talks. They do not like it at all. They do not want to take it to the negotiating table; they prefer to take it to the streets with the weapons which they have got. Precisely for this reason it is necessary for all of us who believe in secularism and in fighting this evil that we should try to see that they are forced to come to the negotiating table and hammer out the points there.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Forced ? Invited or forced ? You want to bring them to the negotiating table at the point of gun ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Calcutta North East) : How can you do that ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : By force of logic.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am very glad that the Prime Minister in her speech was forthright in debunking the theory which was being talked about, reaction and relation, that reaction and retaliation is justified and all those implications were being made here by some people. I am very glad that she has categorically rebutted that most dangerous and ill-advised line of thinking.

May I now make a few suggestions here ? All these are my humble suggestions for the House to consider. We are all hanging in the air without concrete proposals at all, as to what to do.

The first point I wish to make on behalf of my party is, nobody can depend on the Police now and nobody has any faith in the Police. You know that as well as I do. Yesterday there was disturbance during the Shiv Rathri Mela. The main anger of the people was against the Police first, for having failed to make any proper arrangements. You read it in the newspapers. It was the Police who were the object of the wrath of the people. The Police

totally failed in their responsibility even on such an occasion.

Therefore I would like to say first of all that all parties which believe in Hindu-Sikh unity and which are united in opposing violence, terrorism etc., let them jointly set up Peace Committees in all the villages and towns of at least three districts, Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozepur which are on the border. Across that border, you know what is happening on the other side and who is deriving comfort from this. We are talking every day about this danger coming from outside. Some times the Opposition is being chided and it is said that the Opposition do not understand and do not realise the danger from outside.

If you want to combat this external danger which is also growing—we know the United States is building its base in Ria-ul-Huq's territory—then it is compulsory on all of us that we should control this situation on the border on our side by seeing that this is not allowed to develop further and that it is stopped. We are not at all of the view that, by depending on security forces and Police forces, this can be put down. That has been proved. It would only provoke the terrorists more and make the situation worse. Now, it is necessary that there should be mass campaigning among the people down below.

Your Party, the Congress party, I am afraid, is not very much coming forward at all in this regard as is known apparently from all the reports we have got from Punjab.

Some Peace marches and so on have been planned and organised only three or four days ago in Ludhiana and in various towns but the Congress party is conspicuous by its absence.

We do not believe that you will be able to isolate these extremists or do anything without going to the masses and rousing them and explaining to them the issues at stake, with-

out exposing these people who are carrying on this vicious campaign and these attacks. This must be taken up seriously. I can only make this offer that for every one peace worker or volunteer that the Congress party brings forward, my Party in Punjab will bring two people. We will bring two people for every one person that your Party may bring. But you must come forward. Let us all go there together, if necessary. Let us take part in peace marches. If we are attacked by these people, if anybody wants to fire or shoot us down, let them. We are living in the land of Bhagat Singh who was executed here in this month in 1931. We are living in the land of Jallianwala Bagh martyrs. We are living in the land of Sumit Singh. The Prime Minister said "I am surprised that he was shot and killed a few days ago because though he was a Sikh, he did not have a beard and, therefore, they killed him." That was not why they killed him. They killed plenty of people with beards also. They killed him because he was the grand-son of Sardar Gurubaksh Singh, editor 'Pritlari' and he was using his pen against these people, preaching the message of brotherhood and Hindu-Sikh unity and peace. That is why, he was killed. It is not done just because he did not have a beard. They do not bother whether one has a beard or no beard. He is a martyr. He was fighting them with his pen. So, he had to pay with his life.

My Party suggests that if you are serious about this, let us all get together. Don't go on making accusations that you are not getting the cooperation from the opposition and this and that. Let all Parties which are willing to fight this evil, let us all get together and go to Punjab. Let us set up Peace Committees and organise volunteers in every Mohalla in the towns and in the villages. Let us organise peace marches. Let us carry out a propaganda campaign among the people. Everybody here says that we congratulated the people rightly.



[Shri Indrajit upta]

Even now the mass of the people are not interested in having Hindu-Sikh clashes. Their heart is sound. Their traditions are sound. Let us depend on those traditions instead of depending on Police force.

The second proposal is about Police that is there. You are not going to abolish the Police, I suppose.

The police is there; the C.R.P. is there and the B.S.F. is also there. But, how they are being deployed, I do not know. But, the Punjab police and the other police, the Haryana police, are all there. We know what kind of a role they have played there. I would humbly propose that these police forces must be really rigorously over-hauled. At least all the officers who are found to have been communally implicated in any of these incidents or those who have behaved like cowards or who have shirked their responsibility towards the people, strictest action must be taken against them. Whatever be your intelligence system, as far as terrorists are concerned, that intelligence system must be tightened up. It is no use saying that we do not know whether they are going to strike next because they go on motor cycle or go somehow suddenly to some place, I know it is a difficult job to be on the right spot everytime when they are operating. But, there is some failure of intelligence obviously. I do not know whether your intelligence services are also manned by reliable people or not.

My third suggestion, my final suggestion, is this. First of all, let us, for a short time, together, in this way, appeal to the Akali leaders to stop this non-sense, the burning of the Constitution and all that; let them condemn unequivocally all these violence and killings; let them condemn again publicly the use of the places of worship for harbouring the criminals and storing arms there. Let us invite them back to a tripartite conference whether they come or do not come.

If they come, well and good. Even if they do not come, my party proposes that all others should meet; we should work out some just and equitable solutions which we consider to be fair and let us announce these before the country and the people that these are solutions for these problems whether it be territory or division of water or about the Gurudwara Act or whatever it is. Let us do it and let us call them. If they come; well and good and, if they do not come, may I know what you propose to do? How long can we go on like this? Every moment of drift is making the situation ten times more dangerous, making it much worse. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I must say that nobody has been trying to get down to brass-tacks and tell us concretely what are the steps which can be and should be taken now. On behalf of my party, I am making these proposals—they may not be exhaustive because there may be many things which require to be done. The television and radio can play a big part. They should have a number of programmes which should highlight the traditions of Hindu-Sikh unity.

15.03 hrs.

[(SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*)]

Which should preach the gospel of brotherliness, peace and all that much more than what is being done. They should use some of the old traditions, the old writings and the old message which they have preached in the Punjab or in other parts of the country, that should be put across through the T.V. and Radio incessantly throughout the country. There are many other things which can be done.

I would like the Prime Minister to give some hope to the country that we are not just drifting along, that we have been overwhelmed by the events of the last few days and since the Akalis have chosen to walk out, they have nothing further to add now. I think this kind of thing will create an



atmosphere of great depression and demoralisation in the country and will encourage those people who are out to create violence and trouble and disunity.

Therefore, this matter is too big to go into—these party allegations and counterallegations. If you had that kind of security force on which you can depend, it would have been a different matter. We have not got it. If you depend upon ourselves, on the strength of the people, on the unity of the people, our combined efforts should be to mobilise the people to fight against this evil. No amount of speeches or statements are going to suffice. Let us go—we are prepared to go—and let the leaders of parties go together there; let us go and mobilise our own cadres and workers first. Let us be with them; let us form those Committees; let us take out piece marches, let us carry this message from village to village; and then only you will be able to isolate these people who are spreading all wrong rumours and ideas among the people. These are our suggestions in respect of Punjab and due to lack of time it is not possible for me to discuss on economic aspects. The same will be done later but at the moment this is the main problem and the main issue and a challenge before the country and I hope Government will give some hope to the country that they are thinking of something concrete.

**SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV** (Silchar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard the speech of Mr. Indrajit Gupta and when he spoke he said those parties who believe in Hindu-Sikh unity should joint but very cunningly he left the names of those parties who don't believe in Hindu-Sikh unity and who are near to his right—not very much far away but only two-three yards away. I wish he could spell it out. (*Interruptions*) We know which parties are those. Don't get excited. When Mr. Indrajit Gupta charges the Congress (I) our Members this side

get excited. I am not. Here I would like to quote what one of their ministers in West Bengal, Mr. Ashok Mitra, remarked about communists that "we are communists. We are not gentlemen." This is the quotation of a minister of West Bengal and from that point of view when they say so many things about the Congress (I) which is the biggest party not only in this continent but also the whole world I don't feel very bad.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, about Punjab problem I do not want to go in detail but all I would like to point out is that it is always wrong to say that the Congress party and the Prime Minister want to keep it alive. Those who want to keep alive they want to judge their strength and that is why he had suggested for every one Congressman he will give two.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA**: Out of the two one will be a Sikh and one will be a Hindu.

**SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV**: Our party can give Buddhists, Christians, Muslims, Jains and everybody. This is what our party belongs to.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA**: They will be fighting each other.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** (Calcutta South): Sir, is this the response from the responsible party?

**SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV**: I have got a book here from West Bengal.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY**: You are not debating. West Bengal. Talk about Punjab. Three thousand people were killed in Assam.

(*Interruptions*)

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI)**: The whole world knows that we have pro-

tected the people there and if you ask the people there, they also will tell you who has protected them. To keep on spreading such a lie is not only an insult to me but it is an insult to the people of Assam.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Sir, the Prime Minister has said that it is a lie. I had said three thousand people have been killed in Assam. That is the official record. The Prime Minister has called me...

*(Interruptions)*

This is unparliamentary.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** No. No. Not like this.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** I had said that three thousand people have been killed in Assam.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** When I talk you kindly listen. Which rule are you quoting ?

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** It is a question of whether it is Parliamentary or not. Please see Rule 376, Sir. Can the Prime Minister say, I am spreading a lie, when I am quoting the figure given by Saikia Government that 3,000 people were killed in Assam ? That is the official figure and the Prime Minister says that I am spreading a lie.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Kindly hear ; you are not understanding...

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I I don't know whether he has a guilty conscience or what the problem is. He gets so excited whether anybody refers to him or not. I am not contradicting his figure but I am contradicting what he is implying that we were responsible for the killing. This is what I said very clearly. We were the people who went there, who did our best to protect the people ; and this, the people themselves there have

acknowledged. This is what I said. I am not contradicting his figure. And I request the Hon. Member to let our member get on with his speech and not to interrupt him any more.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** That is all right ; leave it.

**SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Sir, I think the Hon. Member from the opposition wants to hear about Assam. In Assam the problem was created during the Janata rule of which the CPM was in alliance. President's rule came ; we do agree that the opposition refused to cooperate with the Government.

*(Interruptions)*

**\*\*SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Sit like gentlemen and listen to what I am saying. Don't make noise.

*(Interruptions)*

Sir, when the Government of India came forward to discuss with opposition parties (either to amend the Constitution or extend President's rule or to bring a situation whereby election can be held) the opposition parties could not unite themselves. Some parties supported. Some parties opposed. Unfortunately we are not having that much majority in Rajya Sabha. Therefore there was a constitutional deadlock. That is why election had to be held. Without giving election only internal emergency could have been given. And even some political parties suggested to our leader which she rejected. Those people who shout so much against emergency themselves suggested to the Government, you bring emergency and take step in Assam. Certain political parties in India try to go to certain parts of India, especially during the Kashmir election. They say, 3000 people are killed and they are only Muslims. It is wrong. Those killed are Hindus and tribal people, and among the Hindus unfortunately there are also Assamese who have

been killed, 3,10,762 people were dislodged from their houses. They belong to all communities including Assamese, Bodas and others. This Government after installing this popular Government in Assam has rehabilitated each and every person. Sir, you will be surprised to know that only 20000 people went to West Bengal—Cooch Behar. Bengal Government everyday asks, give us money to look after them. Traditionally in Bengal if a man comes from his neighbourhood, he is looked after. They want money from Central Government to feed them. Not only that. In our camps not a single fellow died. In West Bengal camps 92 people have died and yet they are shouting against the Central Government. Sir, it is very easy to accuse the Congress party or ruling party and to malign it. But what I am going to say today is this. From our experience of Assam we have seen that AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad boys were given freedom to ride on a lion and these political parties, BJP and Janata would not allow these boys to come down from this lion; this is why the situation went so worse. Sir, Mr. Indrajit Gupta has spoken so many things. His party in Assam disagreed and changed their stand. They are aligning with the activities of AASU. I must say it openly.

The latest situation is different from what it was before. I congratulate the President and I thank him because in his report he has brought out the correct picture of Assam. The Government which has been installed there, has been able to bring the situation to near normalcy. The Prime Minister had visited Assam in the course of last one year at least six times and with her motherly attitude, she has been able to develop a peaceful atmosphere there. We are glad that Assamese and other linguistic and religious minority have developed faith in the Government of India and the Prime Minister, in particular. Now, an amicable solution can be reached. I would only like to appeal to the

Prime Minister that if the boys are now willing to talk and willing to come a settlement with the spirit of give and take and provided their demands are legitimate, an amicable solution should be arrived at. This is my only appeal to our Prime Minister.

Sir, I understand that AASU and AGSP recently had a meeting at Gauhati when only two or three Opposition party leaders were present—Mr. K.P. Unnikrishnan and Mr. Ravindra Varma—and during the discussion there, these party leaders had also appealed to them to bring normalcy for which I thank the Janata Party and the Congress-S. Now, that the situation is moving in such a way, I would request all the political parties to bring normalcy there. I do not mind if it is done with the help of all the opposition parties with a spirit of give and take, this problem can be solved very peacefully. It is wrong to say that the Assam type of agitation and violence is going on in Punjab. Assam should not be shown as a symbol of instability and violence. Now, there is stability and peace everywhere in Assam and normalcy is restored there. What is happening now in Assam is that irrespective of caste, creed and religion, they are now forgetting their past differences and everyone is living in peace. I am again requesting the Prime Minister to have a dialogue provided they come forward with a reasonable solution. Thank you.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Mr. Chairman, I really offer my sincere thanks to the President for giving very good advice and for giving all facts and figures about the development in our country.

Sir, had the population remained static as in countries like the USA, Britain, USSR, Japan and Germany, the condition our people would have been better than the people in those countries of the world. Pandit Nehru had to manage about 30 to 40 crores of people and now our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, is

[Shri M. Gopal Reddy]

managing 70 crores of people and every year we are adding one Australia to our country in so far as population is concerned. But the opposition parties say that there should be no family planning in our country. They want the people of this country to produce more and more children and they want the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to take care of them.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Charity begins at home. You start it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : We have already done it. Sir, they now ask our Prime Minister to give them food, shelter, education and employment. That is what they are now saying. But has anybody on their side taken any step to control this population explosion?

रास्ता रोको, फैक्ट्री बन्द करो,  
उसका सिर फोड़ो और रेल रोको ।

This is what they are doing. They cannot do good for the development of the country. Now, all the 18 parties joined together. It looks as 18 weak fellows start walking on the road to reach the goal. At the same time, they do not know that there is one capable fellow, a very strong man, who works hard and can reach the goal. Only the strong Congress-I men will be able to lead the nation and reach the goal.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : If all those weak persons sit on the road, at least they will, block the road.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, nowadays we hear a lot of things about the Chief Ministers of the States having powers. Whether the Chief Ministers have got powers or not, I do not know. But in my State, the Chief Minister has got all the

powers Supernatural powers. With one stroke of pen, he can dismiss 35,000 persons. There is a saying in English language—to rob Peter to pay Pal. Though he has robbed Peter, he has not paid to Pal. He has dismissed 35,000 people, but not a single person has been appointed. Not only that, he has removed 40,000 village officers at a time when they had to collect money. All the money that was to be collected from the farmers has not been collected. Apart from that, he has suspended over 14,000 engineers in A.P. Construction Corporation. Under his formula of reduction of retirement age from 58 to 55, he has removed all the best engineers in the Electricity and Irrigation Departments. As many as 11 Chief Engineers in the Electricity Department alone have been removed, and that is why, there is scarcity of electricity in the State. You can well the position in the other departments imagine also where a number of experienced people have gone. Very good professors and teachers have also gone under this scheme. He did not stop at that. He asked the police officers to catch hold of the students, who looked this side or that side, in the examination hall, and who had not completed the syllabus, and they were eventually rusticated.

The opposition leader has stated that under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Government of India has sanctioned 16 crores for minor irrigation; the matching grant of Rs. 4 crores is due to some State Governments, and they say that it is simply not made available. Now, what is the use of sending all the money here. About hundred crores of rupees have been sent regarding measures in the flood affected areas, but not a single pie has been spent. With the first flood, all the money will wash away. It is in the hands of contractors, who are connected with the ruling party in the State. Ours was a prosperous State built by Sanjeeva Reddy, Sanjivayya, Brahmananda Reddy and Vengal Rao.

They had been spending 60-70 percent of the budget money on irrigation and electricity, and now N T Rama Rao has reduced it to only 30 per cent. Then, the Srisailem project was to be completed long back. This year all the water was let out, and thus the generation of electricity stopped. That is why, for that project, the Central Government has given a lot of money. Central Government had got 80 crores of rupees from Saudi Arabia for this project; now all that money is a waste.

All the industrialists who wanted to establish their industries in Andhra Pradesh are having second thoughts, and those who had established are running back, because there is power cut for the first time after 30 years. Because of the power shortage, the lift irrigation programme was affected, and the crops have dried up because of non-availability of water. This is the pathetic condition which has been brought about by our Chief Minister, and he wants to give milk to each and every village, though he has failed on every front. Our state has become bankrupt, and I want to know from the Central Government how they are going to help us, so that whatever money is spent in our State, it is spent usefully and there is no waste.

**SHRI BAJUBON R. KHARLUKHI** (Shillong) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my profound gratitude to you for giving me this opportunity to speak, and you will permit me when I say that the President's Address, drafted as it was, by human beings, contained not only the bright side but the dark side as well or, rather I should say that the Address is, for all intents and purposes, a record of achievements and failures.

I call it a record of achievements because of the gigantic strides we have been able to make in the field of science and technology, to the extent that the day is not far off when we

shall be sending the first Indian cosmonaut to unravel the mysteries of the Universe. And I have a dream that in the field of science and technology, our country shall one day emerge as a self-supporting country, so that our international image can be projected in an abundant measure.

I believe that this August House will join in chorus with me in my paying tributes and in my saluting our scientists, for placing the Rohini satellite into the near-earth orbit and for the successful launching of INSAT I-B satellite. By human courtesy and by dictates of conscience, I must also congratulate the Government for the expansion of TV services and for our becoming the 15th consultative member-State of the Antarctic Treaty. In this connection, I am tempted to state that if politics cannot heal economic wounds, let science and technology perform that glorious role.

I must also congratulate the Government for focussing the attention on the need to eradicate adult illiteracy; to improve elementary education and also for the national policies aimed at the conservation of our rich and glorious heritage. But my congratulations to our scientists and my congratulations to Government cannot dissuade me from expressing my anguish; in the sense that in spite of the fact that we have registered a significant progress in the field of science and technology, such progress, so far achieved, is essentially vertical in character, while from a horizontal perspective, we have not been able to emerge, as a nation, from the same old civilization of bullock-cart, where abject poverty is writ large on the foreheads of a greater portion of our population.

I am also pointed to see that the Address has not outlined the need to improve the pay-scales of the primary-school teachers, who have been working very hard to lay a sound base for a sound educational structure.

Coming to the political scene, there appears to be more failures than



[Shri Bajubon R. Kharlukhi]

achievements. Failures not because the Government was inactive but it is mainly due to the government not giving that amount of attachment to certain burning issues affecting national unity and security. In this connection, I would like to quote from page 6 of the President's Address which reads as follows :

"Tribunals have started working to facilitate a resolution of the foreigners' issue. Firm measures have also been taken to check illegal immigration."

The tribal minorities of the North Eastern region and our Assamese brothers have expressed a deep resentment over the Illegal Migrants. Act, 1983, on the solid ground that the Act seeks to grant legal protection to foreigners entering the region before the 25th March, 1971, thereby paying the way to their claiming themselves citizens of the country. Since the Act does not comply with constitutional provisions wherein three positive tests have been outlined for conferring citizenship, it can never offer a lasting solution to the foreigners' issue and will not help check illegal immigration. The hon. members of the House are aware that on the 16th February we have observed a protest day and we have called upon the government to scrap the Act in the larger interest of national security. I do cherish the hope that the government would be responsive to our demand. The States and Union Territories of the North Eastern region are like 7 sisters sailing on the same boat of political fortunes and I would wish that the Government of India would be instrumental in clearing the dark clouds hovering over the ocean of our existence. I also wish the "Demand Day" on the 2nd March a complete success.

I may be permitted to state that in trying to find a solution to the foreigners' problem, which is a very sensitive issue, it must be considered

not from a narrow political angle but it must be visualised in the larger perspective of preserving national unity.

Coming to the international front, the country has no doubt earned a greater degree of credibility by the successful hosting of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit and the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting. We have been able to reaffirm our faith in the policy of non-alignment and its continued relevance to a disturbing international situation. The fact that our respected Prime Minister was elected Chair-person of the Non-Aligned Meet shows that we have won world recognition in the task of building lasting peace and security. We believe in peace.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly wind-up now. Time has to be given to so many others also. Therefore, finish it.

SHRI BAJUBON R. KHARLUKHI : We believe in peace, because we knew that war will end us. We believe in peace and in the words of Pandit Nehru, peace is not only a moral requirement. It is also a practical necessity. Therefore, we must remember this.

As a Parliamentarian I must submit myself to you. In spite of the fact that I have some further observations to make, I do not want to take much of the time. With these few remarks I must express my gratitude to you once again and I resume my seat. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Namgyal. Please mention only the salient points. We have to work according to the time.

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) :  
चेअरमेन साहब, राष्ट्रपति जी एड्रेस पर इस एवान में कई दिनों से बहस चल रही है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने नेशनल और इन्टर-नेशनल इश्यूज सर, इकोनोमिक इश्यूज पर

और दूसरे इशूज पर अपने एड्रेस में कहा है पंजाब के मसले पर तो इस ऐवान में परसों बहस हो चुकी है और उसमें असम का भी जिक्र आया था। मैं इस मौजू पर नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं वक्त का ख्याल रखते हुए, अपनी स्टेट कश्मीर में जो मसला है, उस पर थोड़ा-सा बोलना चाहता हूं।

मैं खुश हूं कि आरिफ मोहम्मद खां साहब ने कश्मीर के मामले में बहुत कुछ इस ऐवान में कहा है जो कि उन्होंने खुद अपनी आंखों से देखा है। मैं इस मौजू को लेते हुए आपकी तबज्जोह पिछले साल जून में हुए इलेक्शन के बाद हुए वाक्यात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। मैं दो-तान प्वाइंट पर ही कहना चाहूंगा। खुसूसी तौर पर जो प्रेसमैन हैं उनको याद होगा कि वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने वायकाट करने के लिए कहा था। (व्यवधान)

मैं कश्मीर टाइम्स जो कि जम्मू से ज्ञाप होता है 30 जून, 1983 का है, उससे कोट करता हूं—“Farooq vows to boycott press and pressmen”

उसी तारीख के इश्यू में और उसी जलसे में जो कि अवामी रेक्शन कमेटी की तरफ से आरगेनाइज्ड हुई थी उन्होंने कहा था। मेरा ख्याल है 1947 में लेट मीरवाईज युसूफ शाह साहब जिनको कि शेख साहब ने पाकिस्तान भेज दिया था, किस कारण से भेजा था मुझे याद नहीं। उन्होंने यह मीटिंग लेट मौलवी साहब की डेथ एनवर्सरी मनाने के लिए अर्गनाइज की थी। उस अवसर पर वहां के मीर वायज साहब ने कहा था कि कश्मीर में जो फ्रीडम मूवमेंट 1931 में शुरू हुआ था वह अभी फुलफिल नहीं हुआ है और उन्होंने कहा कि इसका हमें आगे ले जाना

है ताकि कश्मीर के लोगों को आजादी मिले। यह उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा और उसी मीटिंग में और उसी मेज पर जो कि अवामी एक्शन कमेटी की तरफ से अर्गनाइज हुई थी, चीफ मिनिस्टर फारूख साहब भी मौजूद थे जो वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर उन्हीं लोगों के सहारे बन चुके थे। दूसरा मीटिंग जो श्रीनगर में 8 जुलाई को हुई थी वह “कश्मीर टाइम्स” में 9 जुलाई को पब्लिश हुई है। उसमें वहां के मीर वायज साहब ने कश्मीर के मुसलमानों को काल दिया था कि तुम लोग हथियारों से लैस हो जाओ और जहाद के लिए तैयार हो जाओ। उस मीटिंग में भी कश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री साहब मौजूद थे।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): I have a point. You kindly consider it. I have a requested to make and then he can continuac. I have requested that I must be given four minutesbe cause earlier Shri Arif Mohd. Khan spoke for one hour and he had denigrated all the secular forces and he was not speaking for the nation. He was distorting the facts...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Listen carefully. This is not the way. What you have to do is when you want to ask me something, you will have to send just a chit to me. This is not the way to deal with the problem. This is the prerogative of the Chair and the Chair will consider that.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: He is distorting the whole history.

(Interruptions)

श्री पी० नामग्याल: मैं “कश्मीर टाइम्स” 9 जुलाई 1983 को कोट कर रहा हूं। जो वाक्यात वहां पर हो रहे हैं, उनकी तरफ तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं।



[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

अपोजीशन के लोगों को भी इस बात का पता है लेकिन वे अनजान बनते हैं। वहां की हालत ठीक नहीं है, इसलिए मैं उसका और तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं कोट करता हूँ—

“Mirwaiz Farooq accused the Congress (I) of hatching conspiracies to harm the Government led by the National Conference and charged it with attempting to change the “Islamic character” of Kashmir.”

उन्होंने जहाद के लिए जो काल दिया, उस दिन की बात है। उस पर फारूख साहब, चीफ मिनिस्टर फरमाते हैं, मैं कोट करता हूँ—

“The Chief Minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, who also addressed the gathering briefly endorsed the utterances of the Mirwaiz saying that “there is nothing more left for me to say as all that I had to say has been said”.”

एक ही स्टेज पर बैठकर पहले मौलाना से तकरीर करवाता है और बाद में एड्रेस करता है। और मौलाना की तकरीरों को तसदीक करता है। जम्मू-कश्मीर में सिख एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स को ट्रेनिंग कैम्प लगवाने की जो इजाजत दी गई, उस पर मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा क्योंकि काफी कुछ इस बारे में कहा जा चुका है। उसका नतीजा आप पंजाब में देख रहे हैं। 14 अगस्त को पाकिस्तान का नेशनल डे था। आरिफ साहब ने सोपुर, के बारे में थोड़ा सा मेन्शन किया था। सोपुर में हमारे ट्राइ-कलर झण्डे को उतार कर फाड़ दिया और बाद में जला दिया गया। अभी कल की ही बात है कि सिख एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स ने कान्स्टीट्यूशन की आर्टिकल 25 को जलाया। उसको आप

सबने एक जवान से कंडम किया है। क्या हमारे नेशनल फ्लैग और कान्स्टीट्यूशन आफ इंडिया में कोई फर्क है। उसको कंडम क्यों नहीं किया? जम्मू-कश्मीर में क्रिकेट का मैच हुआ। मैं उसके बारे में डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता। वह चीफ मिनिस्टर की देख-रेख में अरेंज किया गया। वहां पर हमारा कौमी झण्डा लहराने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई और सिर्फ वैस्ट इंडीज का ही झण्डा लहराया गया। वैसे इन्टरनेशनल कन्वेंशन है कि ऐसे मौकों पर दोनों कौमों के झण्डे लहराये जायें। वहां तकरीबन 75 हजार दर्शक थे जबकि 25-30 हजार ही टिकट बिके थे। लेकिन सारे एन्टीनैशनल और कम्यूनल फोर्स को किसी खास मकसद के तहत बिना टिकट स्टेडियम में आने की इजाजत दी गई। पाकिस्तान का झण्डा भी दिखाया गया। पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद के नारे भी लगाए गए।... (व्यवधान)

पहली बार काश्मीर में जो प्रो-इंडिया फोर्स है, उनके द्वारा हर जगह गांव-गांव में लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद के नारे देने शुरू किए। लेकिन ऐसे लोगों को गोलियों का निशाना बनाया जाता है। हाल ही में पूछ में चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने पब्लिक मीटिंग में कहा कि मुसलमानों तुम लोग हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ क्यों जाते हो? मैं तुम लोगों के लिए गल्फ कंट्रीज के साथ ओवरसीज कारपोरेशन बनाऊंगा जिससे हर मजदूर 15-18 हजार रुपया महीना कमायेगा। हिन्दुस्तान के लोग भूखे मरते हैं और भीख मांगते हैं। इस तरह की गैर-जुम्मे-राना बातें पब्लिक मीटिंग में कही गई। उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में लोग गाय की चर्बी के बारे में शोर कर रहे हैं।

ہمارے مسلمانوں کو سڑک کی چوڑی  
 دلائی گئی۔ تو مسلمان لوگ شور  
 مچا کر نہیں کرتے تھے۔ اس طرح سے وہ کمپن-  
 یوں کر رہے تھے۔ (بصورت)  
 میں سرکار سے کہنا چاہتا تھا کہ جو کچھ  
 ہو رہا ہے، اسکو لائیو نہیں لینا  
 چاہیے بلکہ گنہگاروں کے کاموں کو  
 کرنے چاہیے۔ (بصورت)

## شری پی نام گیال (لداخ)

چیف منسٹر صاحب۔ لداخ پریس کمیٹی کے ایڈیٹر  
 پر ایوان میں کئی دنوں سے بحث چل رہی ہے۔ لداخ پریس  
 کمیٹی نے منسٹر اور انٹر منسٹر اسٹوڈنٹس کونسل اسٹوڈنٹس  
 پر اور دوسرے اسٹوڈنٹس پر اپنے ایڈیٹریں بن رکھی ہیں۔  
 پنجاب کے مسئلے پر تو اس ایوان میں برسوں بحث ہو  
 چکی ہے اور اس میں آسام کا بھی ذکر آیا تھا۔ میں  
 اس موضوع پر نہیں جانا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں وقت  
 کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے اپنی اسٹیٹ کشمیر میں جو مسئلہ  
 ۴ اس پر تھوڑا سا دل چاہتا ہوں۔

میں خوش ہوں کہ عارف محمد خان صاحب نے  
 کشمیر کے معاملے میں بہت کچھ اس ایوان میں کہا ہے  
 جو کہ انہوں نے خود اپنی آنکھوں سے دیکھا ہے۔ میں  
 اس موضوع کو لیتے ہوئے آپ کی توجہ پچھلے سال  
 جون میں ہوئے الیکشن کے بعد ہوئے واقعات کی  
 طرف لانا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں دو تین پوائنٹ پر ہی  
 کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ خصوصی طور پر جو پریس میں جس کو  
 یاد ہو گا کہ وہاں کے چیف منسٹر نے پریس کو بائیکاٹ کرنے  
 کو کہا تھا۔ (انٹروپیشن)

میں کشمیر ٹائمز جو کہ جموں سے شائع ہوتا ہے۔ ہر  
 جون ۱۹۰۸ء کا ہے اس سے کوٹ کرنا ہوں۔ ختم

“Farooq vows to boycott press and pressmen”.

اسی تاریخ کے انشویں اور اسی جلسہ میں جو کہ عوامی  
 الیکشن کمیٹی کی طرف سے آرگنائزڈ ہوئی تھی۔ انہوں  
 نے کہا تھا کہ میرا خیال ہے ۱۹۲۷ء میں لیٹ منسٹر  
 واعظ یوسف شاہ صاحب جن کو کہ شیخ صاحب نے  
 پاکستان بھیج دیا تھا۔ کس کارن سے بھیجا تھا۔ مجھے یاد  
 نہیں۔

انہوں نے میننگ لیٹ مولوی صاحب کی ڈیپوٹیشن پر  
 مانیکیلی آرگنائزڈ کئے تھے۔ اس اوپر وہاں کے میر و  
 صاحب نے کہا تھا کہ کشمیر میں جو فریڈم موومنٹ ۱۹۳۱ء  
 میں شروع ہوا تھا وہ ابھی فل فل نہیں ہوا ہے اور انہوں  
 نے کہا کہ اسکو ہمیں آگے لے جانا ہے تاکہ کشمیر کے لوگوں کو  
 آزادی ملے۔ یہ اسوقت انہوں نے کہا اور اسی میننگ میں  
 اور اسی سیٹج پر جو کہ عوامی الیکشن کمیٹی کی طرف سے  
 آرگنائزڈ تھی چیف منسٹر فاروق صاحب بھی موجود تھے  
 جو وہاں کے چیف منسٹر انہی لوگوں کے سپہ سالار بن چکے  
 تھے۔ دوسری میننگ جو سری نگر میں  
 ۸ جولائی کو ہوئی تھی وہ ”کشمیر ٹائمز“  
 میں ۹ جولائی کو شائع ہوئی ہے۔ اس  
 میں وہاں کے میر واعظ صاحب نے کشمیر  
 کے مسلمانوں کو کال دیا تھا۔ کہ تم لوگ  
 ہتھیاروں سے لیس ہو جاؤ اور جماد  
 کے لئے تیار ہو جاؤ۔ اس میننگ میں بھی  
 کشمیر کے مکھیہ منسٹر صاحب موجود  
 تھے۔

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :  
 (Baramulla) : I have a point. You  
 kindly consider it. I have a request to  
 make and then he can continue. I have  
 requested that I must be given four  
 minutes because earlier Shri Arif  
 Mohd. Khan spoke for one hour and  
 he had denigrated all the secular forces

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

and he was not speaking for the nation. He was distorting the facts...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Listen carefully. This is not the way. What you have to do is when you want to ask me something, you will have to send just a chit to me. This is not the way to deal with the problem. This is the prerogative of the Chair and the Chair will consider that.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He is distorting the whole history.

(Interruptions)

## شری پی نام گیال

میں، کشمیر ٹائیس، ۹ جولائی ۱۹۸۳ء کو کوٹ

کر رہا ہوں۔ جو واقعات دہاں چورہے ہیں، ان کی طرف توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ اپوزیشن کے لوگوں کو بھی اس بات کا پتہ ہے لیکن وہ انجان بنتے ہیں، دہاں کی حالت ٹھیک نہیں ہے اس لئے میں اس کی اور توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں کوٹ کرتا ہوں۔

“Mirwaiz Farooq accused the Congress (I) of hatching conspiracies to harm the Government led by the National Conference and charged it with attempting to change the “Islamic character of Kashmir.”

انھوں نے جہاد کے لئے حوالہ دیا ہے، اس دن کی بات ہے۔ اس پر فاروق صاحب حسب غرض فرماتے ہیں۔ میں کوٹ کرتا ہوں۔

“The Chief Minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, who also addressed the gathering briefly endorsed the utterances of the Mirwaiz saying that “there is nothing more left for me to say as all that I had to say has been said”.”

ایک ہی سٹیج پر بیٹھ کر پہلے مولانا سے تعزیر کر داتا ہے اور بعد میں ایڈریس کرتا ہے اور مولانا کی

تقریروں کی تصدیق کرتا ہے۔ جنوں کشمیر میں سکھ ایکسٹرمسٹس کو ٹریننگ کیمپ لگوانے کی حواجارت دی گئی اس پر میں زیادہ نہیں بولوں گا کیوں کہ کافی کچھ اس بارے میں کہا جا چکا ہے، اس کا نتیجہ آپ پنجاب میں دیکھ رہے ہیں۔ ۱۴ اگست کو پاکستان کا نیشنل ڈے تھا۔ عارف صاحب نے سوپر کے بارے میں تھوڑا سا مینشن کیا تھا۔ سوپر مین ہمارے ٹرائل کورٹ جھنڈے کو اتار کر پھاڑ دیا اور بعد میں جلا دیا گیا۔ ابھی کل ہی کی بات ہے کہ سکھ ایکسٹرمسٹس نے کانسٹیبل چویشن کی آرٹیکل ۲۵ کو چیلایا۔ اس کو آپ سب نے ایک زبان سے کنٹیم کیا ہے۔ کیا مہارے نیشنل فیلگ اور کانسٹیبل چویشن آف انڈیا میں کوئی فرق ہے اس کو کنٹیم کیوں نہیں کیا؟

جنوں کشمیر میں کرکٹ کا بیج ہوا۔ میں اس کے بارے میں ڈسٹیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتا۔ وہ چیف منسٹر کی دیکھ دیکھ میں ایرینج کیا گیا۔ وہاں پر ہمارا فوری جھنڈا لہرنے کی اجازت نہیں دی گئی اور صرف ویسٹ انڈیز کا ہی جھنڈا لہرایا گیا۔ ویسے انٹر نیشنل کنونشن ہے کہ ایسے موقعوں پر دونوں قوموں کا جھنڈا لہرایا جائے، وہاں تقریباً ۵۰ ہزار ورکشک تھے جب کہ ۳۰-۲۵ ہزار سی ٹلٹ بکے تھے۔ لیکن سارے انٹی نیشنل اور کمیونٹی گورننس کو کسی خاص مقصد کے تحت بلا ٹلٹ سٹیڈیم میں آنے کی اجازت دی گئی۔ پاکستان کا جھنڈا ابھی دکھایا گیا اور پاکستان زندہ باد کے نعرے بھی لگائے گئے۔ (انسٹرڈیشن)

پہلی بار کشمیر میں جو پردانڈیا دورسز ہیں ان کے دورا ہر جگہ گاؤں گاؤں میں لوگوں نے ہندوستان کے نعرے دینے شروع کئے۔ لیکن ایسے

ایسے لوگوں کو گولیوں کا نشانہ بنایا جاتا ہے، حال ہی میں پونچھ میں چیف منسٹر صاحب نے بلبک میٹنگ میں کہا کہ مسلمانوں کو ہندوستان کی طرف کیوں جاتے ہو

میں تم لوگوں کے لئے کلف کنٹریز کے ساتھ اور سیر کارپوریشن بناؤں گا۔ جس سے ہر مہم جو ۵-۱۵ ہزار روپے ہینڈ کمانے گا۔ ہندوستان کے لوگ بھوکے مرتے ہیں اور بھیک مانگتے ہیں، اس طرح کی غیر ذمہ دارانہ باتیں بلبک میٹنگ میں بھی گئیں۔ انھوں نے کہا کہ ہندوستان میں لوگ گائے کی چربی کے بارے میں شور کر رہے ہیں۔ ہمارے مسلمانوں کو سوڑ کی چربی کھلائی گئی تو تم مسلمان شوکیوں نہیں کرتے ہو۔ اس طرح سے وہ کیونٹائی کر رہے تھے ... (انٹروپشین)

میں سرکار سے کہا چاہوں گا کہ جو کچھ ہو رہا ہے اس کو لائٹلی نہیں لینا چاہیے۔ بلکہ گیمبرٹا پورڈک کارروائی کرنی چاہیے ... (انٹروپشین)

15-50. hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
(Bombay North East): Is he advocating the abolition of Article 370.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) :  
श्री मोहम्मद आरिफ खां और श्री नामग्याल ने ऐलीगेशंज लगाये हैं। हमें मौका दिया जाये कि हम अपनी सफाई कर सकें।

بشری عبدالرشید کابلی (سرنگار)  
بشری محمد عارف خان اور بشری نام گیل نے  
ایلیگیشن لگائے ہیں۔ ہمیں موقع دیا جائے کہ ہم  
اپنی صفائی کر سکیں۔

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I  
have requested for five minutes.

SHRI ABDUL RASHEED  
KABULI : Allegations have been made  
against a Minister against Dr. Farooq  
Abdulla. We must defend ourselves.  
Some time must be given.

MR. SPEAKER ; I allowed you to  
appeal and you had the time.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI:  
We have to reply to the allegations.

MR. SPEAKER : Have patience  
to listen. If there is any personal  
explanation, that can be given later.  
This is not a debating society at all.  
So, it cannot be allowed. It has never  
been allowed. I am not going to allow  
it. I will allow you later, not now.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :  
Kindly give me four minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : It can be taken  
up later on, not like this. You must  
learn things like decorum in making a  
demand and proper parliamentary  
procedure. Mr. Soz, please sit down.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I  
want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : I will name you  
if you do not sit down.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Be-  
fore the Prime Minister speaks, you  
must allow me an opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the  
proper way to make a demand. You  
must learn ethics.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : 18 जनवरी को  
काश्मीर बन्द की काल दी गई। आपको  
याद होगा कि जब मकबूल बट नामी एक  
क्रिमिनल को यहां पर फांसी पर चढ़ाया  
गया था उसके विरोध में यह बन्द की  
काल दी गई। अवामी एक्शन कमेटी के  
लीडर ने यह काल दी थी। इस मौके पर  
जो जलसा किया गया था उसमें पाकिस्तान

[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाए गए थे, फरजी नाता तोड़ दो, काश्मीर हमारा छोड़ दो के नारे लगाए गए थे। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो एलीमेंट्स (elements) हैं इनके खिलाफ एक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया जाता है? हमारे लोगों को फर्जी बहानों पर एरेस्ट कर लिया गया था लेकिन जो सही मानों में सिचुएशन को कम्युनलाइज कर रहे हैं, उन लोगों को आज तक आपने एरेस्ट क्यों नहीं किया है?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी का जो एड्रेस है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

15-55 hrs.

## WELCOME TO THE FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in extending our warm welcome to His Excellency Mr. Louis Mermaz, President of the National Assembly of France and the Hon'ble Members of the French Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the delegation are :—

- (1) Mr. Jean Brocard, M.P.  
Vice-President of the National Assembly
- (2) Mr. Alain Chenard, M.P.  
Vice-President of the National Assembly
- (3) Mr. Michel Suchod, M.P.  
Vice-President of the National Assembly
- (4) Mr. Christian Laurissergues, M.P.
- (5) Mr. Georges Hage, M.P.
- (6) Mr. Claude Birraux, M.P.
- (7) Mr. Germain Gengenwin, M.P.
- (8) Mr. Martin Malvy, M.P.
- (9) Mr. Michel Sapin, M.P.

The delegation arrived here early morning today. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. We also convey our warm greetings and very best wishes through them to His Excellency the President, the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of the Republic of France.

## شری پی نام گیاں

۱۸ جنوری کو کشمیر بند کی کال دی گئی۔ آپ کو یاد ہوگا کہ جی بی ل بٹ نامی ایک کمرنیل کو یہاں پر بھانسی پر چڑھایا گیا تھا اس کے درودھ میں یہ کال دی گئی، عوامی ایکشن کمیٹی نے یہ کال دی تھی۔ اس موقع پر جو جلسہ کیا گیا تھا اس میں پاکستان زندہ باد کے نعرے لگائے گئے تھے زمینی ناطہ توڑ دو کشمیر ہمارا چھوڑ دو کے نعرے لگائے گئے تھے۔ میں سرکار سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو ایل منٹس ہیں اس کے خلاف ایکشن کیوں نہیں لیا جاتا ہے۔ ہمارے لوگوں کو فرضی بہانوں سے اریسٹ کر لیا گیا تھا لیکن صحیح معنوں میں سچویشن کو کمیونٹائز کر رہے ہیں ان لوگوں کو آج تک آپ نے اریسٹ کیوں نہیں کیا۔ میں عائنہ جانتا ہوں۔ ان شدوں کے ساتھ میں راشٹر پتی جی کے ایڈریس کا سمرٹھن کرتا ہوں۔

15.57 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE  
 PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS  
 CONTD

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ  
 (Baramulla) : Sir, certain allegations.

MR. SPEAKER : No. Please sit down. Don't you have any ethics ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Three minutes, Sir. Allegations have been made against the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER : I have explained to you that I will allow you time, but not at the present time.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Two minutes :

MR. SPEAKER : Not now. I will allow you later on.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : You can give him two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, don't you realise ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Just the day before yesterday we had a long discussion on the unfortunate and tragic happenings in our neighbourhood in Punjab and Haryana. It was my impression then that we had all agreed that we should try to create an atmosphere in this country which would be more conducive to different elements working together ; and that this could only be done when we all join forces to fight all communalist tendencies, all casteist tendencies and all above all secessionist and fissiparous tendencies. Unfortunately that debate does not seem to have left much impression on many Hon'ble Members here.

The President's Address is not basically dealing with these subjects, although these are the background and are very important ; I shall come back to them at a later stage. I have referred to this only because of the irregu-

lar disturbance which took place just before I got up to speak.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It is regular.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : If somebody wants to make a statement, the Chief Minister is absolutely able to reply to the questions which we have asked him.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : But a Member of this House has a right.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am not speaking to you, I am speaking to the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this House we those sitting on this side, the Government, do not expect praise, but we do say that proven facts cannot be disputed. I could have gone into much greater detail, but fortunately my colleague, the Finance Minister, presented the Budget yesterday and he has given the detailed figures. So, I need not go into them. But even at the risk of boring my friends here, I am going to repeat some of the things he said.

Now, the most important fact of this year and these last four years has been the big increase in our development effort year by year, not only in physical terms but in terms of the number of people covered and sections of population specially helped. In the Sixth Plan as a whole the growth of the G.D.P. (Gross Domestic Product) is expected to be 5.2 per cent which is the highest in any Plan. Financially, the Plan outlay has been increasing substantially year by year and this year it will be 25 per cent higher than in the previous year. Our sound fiscal and monetary policies have created a sound macro environment for growth, but we are also concentrating on the vigorous implementation of our programmes so as to give greater purchasing power to all sections, specially the poorer sections and alleviating the hardship of our middle classes.



DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY  
(Bombay North East) : Is it about the  
Indian economy ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
It is about the Indian economy. If  
you were not travelling so much,  
perhaps you would know more about  
it.

As for the coverage, let us see  
what we have been able to do for  
various sections. But I shall go into  
the details only on two or three of the  
most deprived sections. I was astoni-  
shed to hear my old friend, Shri  
Banarsidas saying that the purchasing  
power of farmers has gone down. The  
very fact that more and more farmers  
are using in larger and larger quanti-  
ties various modern inputs and are  
thus able to increase to produce, more,  
contradicts this allegation. You need  
only compare the deal which our  
farmers got during the years 1977-79  
and since 1980. I should like to read  
out these figures.

We have substantially increased  
procurement and support prices of  
agricultural commodities. Since  
January, 1980, wheat has increased by  
32.2 per cent, paddy 38.9 per cent,  
pulses 40.71 per cent, cotton 45 per  
cent, ground nut 66 per cent. Sugar-  
cane prices have not been allowed to  
fall and wherever there was any  
remote suspicion that there might be  
trouble, we have gone ahead to give  
support prices and so on. By way of  
direct help, we have reduced fertiliser  
prices by 7.5 per cent in 1983, we  
expanded short-term credit by 47 per  
cent and long and medium term credit  
by 27 per cent. Farmers, specially the  
small and marginal farmers and land-  
less labour have been the focus of our  
attention. It is obvious that all of us  
owe our very lives to their production.  
In fact, I think it is no exaggeration to  
say that our Government and this  
particular government has done more  
for them than has ever been done  
before.

We are trying out the crop  
insurance scheme on a pilot basis.

Irrigation and dry farming have been  
special concerns of mine and I should  
like to give some figures about irri-  
gation. The addition made in 1981-82  
was 2.2 million hectares ; in 1982-83,  
1983-84 and 1984-85 each year 2.3  
million hectares. In just these four  
years, more than 9 million hectares  
have been added. And it is most  
unfair criticism to say that we fell  
short of the annual target by a small  
percentage. We had, I admit, kept our  
target rather high. If there had not  
been drought, I am sure, we would  
have overtaken it.

So far as dry farming is concer-  
ned, a national scheme for dry farming  
was formulated and launched ; more  
than 4000 water-sheds identified and  
crops and practices suitable for them  
have been devised. One hon. Member  
spoke-may-be more than one spoke-of  
our importing foodgrains as if this was  
some big secret we were hiding and  
which they had managed to unearth.  
Sir, I have spoken on this openly and  
publicly. As you know, we did not  
import foodgrains because of any  
compulsion but because of abundant  
caution. This is nothing new. I have  
spoken on this the last time we impor-  
ted grain. On both occasions we were  
able to buy at a time when prices were  
low in the other countries. Whatever  
the monsoon and weather forecasts  
may be, one has to be careful and be  
prepared in case of trouble or of  
drought. We should not find ourselves  
begging as happened in 1966. I should  
like to remind the House that when I  
became Prime Minister in 1966, it was  
a time of famine-not just drought but  
famine. When I toured the States of  
Bihar, Maharashtra and at that time  
Mysore, the only point that farmers  
put to me was : Don't bother about  
relief ; don't bother about anything.  
But do something so that when there  
is drought in future, we should be  
stronger in facing it. So, since then,  
this has been my major concern. Now,  
this time in 1982-83, there was drought  
which, I think, has been called the  
country's very worst affecting hundreds  
of districts. Its impact was not felt by



the people, and the Opposition was denied the opportunity to raise a hue and cry as they would have liked to do.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :**  
 That is because of the good work done earlier.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :**  
 That is because of our success in managing the crisis. Yes. There were good buffers/stock from internal procurement and we augmented them by importing 4 million tonnes in 1982-83 and 2.7 million tonnes in 1983-84. There was no knowing last year how this year's monsoon would turn out. So, it is an example of taking advance care as any good housewife would do for her household.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :**  
 Spare the children.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :**  
 Now, I mention certain special categories. It is not that these categories are more special than others or as someone has said "more equal than others." I think, we are all equal. But some categories have suffered over the centuries. I am not talking merely of our programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes because they have been discussed in detail and the figures are known. There have been questions and answers about them in this House. I am speaking for some of those who are not so well-known. One such category is that of fishermen. We have formed 5,331 fishermen's cooperatives. We are giving them credit for the purchase of boats and equipment. We have set up training institutions. We have reserved 5 kilometre zones from the shore for traditional fishermen, so that those who are now going in for deep-sea fishing will not harm the interests of the poorer fishermen. We have developed infrastructure facilities—roads, schools and welfare activities. There is a Group Insurance Scheme. The Central Government has approved a scheme of subsidising 50% of the premium for accident insurance. The

remaining 50% is to be provided by the States. Rs. 39 lakhs has been provided in 1983-84 for this scheme. The scheme is applicable to marine as well as inland fishermen. Originally, we had announced it only for the sea going ones. But some months ago, my attention was drawn to the fact that river and lake fishermen were left out. So; we have included them also.

We have also asked the States to create a Natural Calamity Distress Relief Fund.

A large section of our poor people are weavers. We believe in encouraging handloom production. Not only is this the means of livelihood for millions of people but it is an old Indian tradition of which we are proud and which we want to retain in all its traditional beauty. In 1978-79, only 126 million sq. metres were produced by the handloom sector. In 1983-84, 350 million sq. metres are expected to be produced.

There is a special scheme for hill area development which is more liberal in its terms. Cooperatives are being encouraged. The coverage of cooperatives at the beginning of the Sixth Plan was only 30 per cent. By 1983-84, we expect to achieve a coverage of 52 per cent. The level of the annual outlay is being increased from about Rs. 16 crores in 1979-80 to about Rs. 33 crores in 1984-85.

Many Hon. Members have spoken about unemployment. This problem is causing great anxiety to us all. We have taken some measures earlier and we continue to press on with them. There is no doubt that, as an Hon. Member mentioned just now, the increase in population is not helping this or any of our programmes for development.

Apart from our regular Plans which cover all these sections, hon. Members will remember that we called out from them 20 points. They are to focus attention on those aspects

[Shri Mati Indira Gandhi]

of the Plan which we felt needed much more concentrated attention and which tended to get pushed into the background by bigger programmes, probably unintentionally.

The thrust of this 20-point programme is higher production and direct help to weaker sections, specially in creating employment in our rural areas. No programme has evoked so much enthusiasm and expectations amongst our people as this one. Is it working ideally? I must confess, no. But it is making an impact and I think, this is what you can expect of any programme. No matter how good our intentions are, no matter how much money we have, and we do not have enough money, we can only do our utmost to take the programme forward and to try to reach more and more people with each step that we take.

The allocation for the 20-point programme is being raised by 47 per cent next year. Whenever, I get grievances whether from MPs or MLAs or other people about the programme not working well, we look into them. The State Governments are monitoring the programme; the Central Government is monitoring it. Apart from that, we also send out our own people to let us know where there are shortfalls or mistakes. They do find shortfalls; they do sometimes find discrepancies in numbers. As you know, I do not hide these things. The programme on the whole is going well. What we need greater people's participation.

In many places where the programme is not functioning so well, it is because the people do not even know about it. They do not know their rights; they do not know what they can ask for. And, of course, a major point to keep in view is that even if they do know, we cannot possibly cover 680 million people all at once. Therefore, those who are left out of the first or the second or the third groups of people who take advantage are bound to feel discoura-

ged and frustrated. I can only appeal to the hon. Members in the Opposition not to encourage the sort of discouragement and frustration which will obstruct the programme itself.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
We do not believe in the Programme.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
That is the whole point now. That is exactly the point. The opposition does not believe in Programmes which will help the poor people. They do not believe...

*(Interruptions)*

That is why we are facing this extremely difficult situation. For three years, the whole talk of the opposition has been "We do not believe in these Programmes. We do not want to implement the Plans. Therefore, we are going to roll it up", which is what they did. These are not my words, but theirs. I am merely quoting them.

SHRI SATYASADHAN  
CHAKRABORTY : We believe in the Programme. But do it sincerely.

MR. SPEAKER : For once he is right.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
Thank you very much.

SHRI SATYASADHAN  
CHAKRABORTY : We believe in the Programme but, we doubt your sincerity.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
Anyhow one of our colleagues does not agree. Please do your fighting in your own meetings, not in Parliament. Do your fighting in your conclaves.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
We shall roll up your Government also.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
Reserve the conclave for such debate.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
 Here I agree with you.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 Under the IRDP, we have already helped 9 million families including 3.2 million Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families and this year another 3 million will come under this Programme.

We are expanding the National Rural Employment Programme; the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, and Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed.

*(Interruptions)*

Perhaps many of you are parents here and some of you are not...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
 Some are not officially.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 Again, this particular quarelling of yours is internal, not against me.

You all know that small children think that if they close their eyes, they are hiding themselves or the thing in front of them will go away. And there is also a story—I forget whether it is Indian story or of some other country—of a philosopher who thought if he closed his eyes, the thing would go away.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIVSHANAR) : Like Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
 I would like to close my eyes and you go away.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 May be that is why the Hon'ble member does not attend the House so often. He thinks that will make us disappear.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : But they do not see.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 Anyway, this philosopher kicked a

rock and you can imagine what happened. He hurt his foot.

AN HON. MEMBER : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy will hurt his head.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 Somebody made the complaint that we had given up the "Food for Work Programme".

No. It has not been given up. But, it is true that it was not working well. I myself visited many areas when I was out of power to see how this Programme was functioning and I did not find a single place where they said that they were actually getting what they were supposed to get. And this complaint...

*(Interruptions)*

This has actually happened to me. This is nobody else's report.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
 You must have gone to West Bengal.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 I could have but, unfortunately, at that time, I did not.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
 West Bengal is the best.

MR. SPEAKER : It is Dr. Swamy who is speaking ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 I am not talking of West Bengal just now. So keep quite.

There was spuerious work and there was the problem of middlemen who were in charge of distribution. Some States did not lift the grain. As you know, there was also a time when we had acute shortage.

However, we tried to retain this Programme to the extent possible and now we are giving one measure per manday in lieu of a part of the wages under the NREP.

There has been a lot of criticism of banks. Hon. Members may have noticed that I have also raised my

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

voice on that point, not because no bank is doing any good work but because some banks or, rather, some individuals in some banks have not behaved as they should.

I have drawn the attention of the Finance Minister as well as others concerned to see that there is closer monitoring and I have also asked those who have complained that instead of making sweeping complaints, they should give specific instances which can be inquired into. Those particular incidents would be examples for others. But you cannot inquire into a general and vague complaint.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I have given specific instances.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : One can inquire into specific instances. I think many Members even on the opposite side will agree that in the old days banks were for a extremely limited section of the people ; the banks were for the rich. This was one of the issues on which some of our friends left us. Now banks are for all and especially, for the poor and hard-working...(Interruptions) No, I am not saying that everybody gets loans. But the door has been opened for them to get them. That is the big thing. We are free to-day but we have not got the sort of freedom that we had dreamt of. But at least the door is open for us to work towards it. Similarly, we are opening the doors, we are opening opportunities and we must see that these programmes are implemented in the proper way. And in this we seek the co-operation of all the general public, including politicians.

I consider this to be one of the biggest achievements of our Party and our Government. In fact, Bank Nationalisation was a turning point in our economic history and we are not allowing the banks to rest on their old laurels. There has been a big growth

in rural deposits and in the number of branches opened. We cannot possibly give loans to absolutely everybody. This is where the difficulty arises and also the test is one of credit-worthy purpose. Obviously a person with such a purpose becomes a credit-worthy person...

AN HON-MEMBER : With your recommendation.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We have said that when there is a special problem and when the person is absolutely unable to pay for a very good reason—this is, of course, my suggestion, I am not saying that the banks have accepted it—in those cases, some debts should be written off. But this is something which I cannot dictate to the banks. They have to study and decide. My suggestion to them was that where they ignore delays in the repayment of debts by big concerns, they should certainly give the same advantage to the poor. This is what I am saying.

Now we have also said that a greater proportion of deposits should be disbursed within the region of collection...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : This is not happening in Bihar.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Some people do not want us to succeed in this objective. So obstacles are being created and false propaganda made in order to bring this credit programme into discredit. In fact one political party took large number of people to the banks to demand such loans and when the banks could not immediately give them...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : They are all poor.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : They may be all poor. But, as I said, we cannot yet cover the 680 million population of India. It can only proceed little by little. . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :  
 If I recommend a case, it is not being considered sympathetically by the banks. . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Unless recommended by a Congress (I) MP it is not considered.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Your Party is doing it.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, all the MPs of Delhi were told, 'In your constituency you please give the loan to poor people.' Mr. Vajpayee never attended one meeting and even he has not given a loan to a single person.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I represent New Delhi.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Will the MPs of other Parties also be extended the same privileges given to the Congress (I) MPs ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : This is only for Delhi.

SHRI SATYASADAN CHAKRABORTY : In Ram Lila, there was another Lila by Mr. Tytler and others.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It was a Lila which benefited the people. It has not been misused. The loans are going to the poor people.

I remember the time, Sir, Shri Vajpayee will forgive me—when there were floods in one area of Delhi. At the time they did not give rations to our people. I went there myself. It was only after we made a big noise that rations were distributed. Don't lecture me here, Shri Vajpayee. I know what I am saying.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Prime Minister is in the habit of making baseless allegations.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : This is not true. Never in my life have I made a false allegation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : It is a fact. The floods were in my constituency.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am sorry to say that not only did it happen then but it has happened very recently in another State also. I am not naming the State to avoid further shouting. People know it well. This talk about taking political advantage is utter non-sense. Why should be not take political advantage of our good programmes and after good achievements ? The opposition wishes to take political advantage out of disruption—we, out of construction.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : After thirty-seven years of uniterrupted rule, you cannot keep the nation together. We are disrupters ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not want to get into questions of ideology now. There can be no doubt in anybody's mind anywhere in the whole world that had the Congress Party not been at the helm of affairs here, India would not have been one, India would not be united and integrated. (Interruptions) Some of you opposite are sitting with those parties which were at the root of the disruption. Some of you were not even born at that time. What do you know about it ?

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : मेडम, हम लोग भी थे ।

श्रीमती इन्द्रा गंधी : मैं आपको नहीं कह रही हूं, आप क्यों उठ जाते हैं ? अगर आप मेरे साथ दिल्ली की सड़कों पर होते, तो देखते कि कौन दंगा कर रहा है । उनकी शक्लें मैं आज तक भूली नहीं हूं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : फ्रीडम मूवमेन्ट में हम भी थे ?

श्रीमती इन्द्रा गांधी : मैं फ्रीडम मूवमेन्ट की बात नहीं कर रही हूँ। फ्रीडम मूवमेन्ट के बाद की बात हो रही है। इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी, जरा इनको समझा दीजिये। We are talking of the disruptions that were created after freedom.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We are all patriots.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Now, everybody may be a patriot.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : फिर ठीक है, आप बोलिये।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : But, there were people who were spreading communal disharmony at that time. With my own two eyes I saw people killing people. Do not tell me that this is untrue. It was because of that Gandhiji allocated that work to me. There are many here who do not know what has happened before they do not know the history—what happened in Kashmir or what happened in Delhi or elsewhere in those years.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : To whom you are pointing ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am not pointing to anybody. I say there are many people.

I do not know your age. I do not know when you were born.

Now, Sir, one of the questions which is bothering all of us and I share and understand the concern of the opposition, is the question of periods. The Economic Survey and budget speech have dealt with this issue at great length. My colleague, the Finance Minister has also put it in

its historic perspective but I want to repeat just a few facts.

Two huge increases in the prices of oil some years ago triggered off world-wide inflation. No country has really recovered from it since of course the problem is not there for countries who do not need oil, or those who have oil. We were able to control inflation in 1974-75 in a manner in which few countries did. Other countries have acknowledged this in public statements and international conferences.

Price stability was maintained until 1977. But in 1979-80 things went haywire. Prices went up by more than 22 per cent. That was the situation we found in 1980. I don't like repeating these things but since you keep repeating your allegations. I have to answer. We worked hard to control inflation and in 1980-81 it came down to 15 per cent. In 1981-82 it was about 2.5 per cent. Just look at the difference from over 22 to 2.5 per cent. Unfortunately nature took a hand and we had if a very severe droughts. Even so we managed to keep inflation at 6.5% in 1982-83 but the pressures generated by these two successive years of failure of rains have created problems in the current year. Even so, Sir, skilful Management has prevented the kind of situation which had developed in 1979-80. What did we do ? We had an intensive programme to develop agricultural production. Even in such a very bad year, the decline of production was much less as compared with 1979-80.

Yesterday or day before an hon. member remarked : 'What have you got to do with production. Rains were good'. Rains have been good in many years and rains have been bad in many years. I have just shown how in a year of very scanty rains we still managed to control the situation. The rains were exceedingly good during part of the Janata Party period for two years. I forget which year but for two years they were very good. One year was bad. But pro-



duction did not go up. How does production go up? It is because of the manner in which we come forward to help farmers. We have also had a sizeable expansion of the public distribution system. You will, perhaps, remember that most of the shops were closed down in the Janata Party period:

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :**  
 We did not believe in them. We did not need them.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :**  
 You don't believe in them. But we do believe in fair distribution. Therefore, it is our duty to do everything we can do to expand it.

In 1980 there were 2.36 lakh fair price shops. Now, there are 2.97 lakhs. Distribution of essential commodities through this distribution system has been stepped up. A record 15 million tonnes of foodgrains were released in 1982 and we think that in 1983 it was more. I don't have the exact figures with me at the moment. Public stocks were augmented through timely imports. Action was taken to control money supply and monetary policy was tightened. The budgetary situation was kept under control and we made every effort to curtail government expenditure. It has been curtailed in some areas but I confess not at all to my satisfaction.

Incentives such as Excise Duty reliefs were given to stimulate industrial production. This policy package has yielded results.

The rate of increase of prices was fairly steep up to September, 1983. After that, the rate of increase has slowed down. We are continuing our vigilance and will not hesitate to take further steps as and when necessary.

The Budget has reduced levies on many items of essential consumption. It has to be ensured that these benefits are passed on to the consumer. This

is our major difficulty. The Government will monitor this.

My hon. friend opposite questioned our claim of 5 per cent industrial growth because the average growth rate between 1978-79 and 1982-83 was much lower. The fact is that in 1979-80 there was a fall in industrial production with a negative rate of growth—minus 1.4 per cent. But in the three years 1980-81 1981-82 and 1982-83 the average growth rate of industry was 5.5 per cent. I am confident that the growth of industrial production will be sustained. We are concerned with industrial production and we are worried where it has gone down, and it has in some areas. But no one can deny the substantial gains made in the last four years nor should they be decried by anybody. A simple example is Oil, where we have struck it luckily. But it is also a question of policy, of being able to exploit the oil properly and to make it available.

As you know, there has been a phenomenal increase in indigenous oil production. How did it come about?—By national determination. Fortunately this is a sector which is not subject to natural calamities although it is also an endangered area. Many industries are subject to natural calamities. But, in several industries, such as Cement, Electricity Generation and Coal, we have made impressive increases.

The main problem is of higher capacity utilisation. We have been going into this, sector by sector and plant by plant.

The house knows that there are some long-term structural programmes. The biggest of them is the modernisation of out-dated plants and out-dated managerial methods regarding which we are taking suitable policy action.

We are deeply concerned about problems faced by Industrial Labour. If the farmers are the foundation, I would say that Industrial labour is the spin of a modern nation.



[Shri Matl Indira Gandhi]

A matter of concern—and which crops up again and again—is that of the phenomenon of corruption. It is there. It is a fact to be reckoned with, and it is something which we must fight with all our might at every level and in every possible way. Government agencies are doing their utmost to check this and to punish the guilty. The issues are complex and they do not yield to simplistic solution. We need vigilant public opinion, that can bring specific cases to our notice. Whenever such cases are brought, I assure the House, that I have done this in the past, and shall continue to do so, that is, to look into every case and see that it is properly dealt with. But cynicism is a protector of corruption. It does not help to be cynical about these matters. The fight against corruption has to be relentless. Certain firm steps have been initiated for which we will need public cooperation. In fact hardly any programme can be successful without full public cooperation.

The day before yesterday, Punjab believe was discussed at great length. I believe Just missed the beginning of his speech—my hon. friend opposite accused me of not clarifying Government's mind on the subject. Since that was stated in detail in the Home Minister's speech, I thought there was no point in my repeating it.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :**  
What he said, is it Government's view, because we have seen that there are contradictions in Government's view?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :**  
There is no contradiction in Government's views. Sometimes we have offered a solution. But if it is not accepted naturally we have to look at the whole matter again. But there is no difference of view amongst ourselves on these issues. Our stand was very clearly explained. The basic point which I mentioned yesterday and which I should like to repeat, is that communal violence and terrorism have to be routed out from our body politic.

Communalism was the biggest threat to the initial unity and stability of the country and it remains the biggest threat to our present unity and stability. It is the Indian version of fascism and my struggle against it has been uncompromising. Our fight is against extremism and the separatist philosophy of extremism. Extremism is against the interests of all sections of our people, whether they are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and other people and of the nation as a whole. The Sikhs are dynamic and enterprising people who have contributed much to the country, not only in Punjab. If you travel all over India, you will find that there is hardly a place in which you don't find Sikhs. Initially we were told that certain races were martial races, certain races have some qualities and not other races. Now we know that after people get training, the people of any State show those qualities, of courage or other types of ability and capacity.

I have had a special feeling for the Sikhs, because of what they suffered during Partition and because of the manner in which they got on their feet again without complaint. This is one of the qualities I admire most in people I have specially mentioned this is number of time. Their prosperity and progress are linked with the progress and prosperity of the whole country. But this progress and prosperity can only take place when there is also progress, prosperity and harmony amongst the other people around them, with their neighbours in Punjab or in any other State. I do not think a community which has itself suffered so much should allow the bonds of brotherhood and trust to be weakened by a tiny minority of extremists. I do not know whether this particular group is anti-national or what is motivating it but there is certainly a very small element—I do not know what, word to use—that is bent upon creating confusion, discord, mistrust and suspicion which has led to violence and terrorism. I agree with my hon'ble friend who said that the Sikh masses should

not be confused with any one political party and certainly not with the extremists. They are not identified with this small group of terrorists.

While I condemn the killings in Punjab, I equally condemn the killings and other happenings in Haryana. This type of retaliation does not achieve anything, it does not strengthen anybody. In fact, it is counter-productive because it increases violence, it increases suspicion and feelings of Communalism. The same is true of other communal incidents which have taken place earlier, that is, between Hindus and Muslims in some parts of the country, between Christians and others in different parts of the country. These tendencies are divisive for the country. They weaken our country and the States in which they occur. They weaken our whole country and we must get together at least on this one issue and categorically state that we are not going to allow such incidents to take place. Not only is it very bad for us but it is bad for the communities themselves and for the character of individuals. Apart from its being damaging economically and socially, as individuals, we deteriorate. Even those who may not take part merely, by living in the midst of such an atmosphere of hatred and bitterness, deteriorate as human beings.

Unfortunately, there has been some false propaganda, much of it is abroad, by misguided elements. It is against the country's honour. We cannot ignore the danger of such groups acting as tools of foreign agents. As I said earlier, they may be very few in number, but if you see the foreign press, they got publicity out of all proportion to their number or to what is happening, and generally the impression is given of the whole country being in flames, everybody killing everybody else, whereas as people of all religions will testify, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians, that wherever there has been trouble, there are numerous instances of people of other religions saving their

neighbours and helping them in threatening situations. This is the atmosphere which we must build together.

A suggestion was made by my hon. friend opposite that we should have peace brigades peace committees, or peace marches. I am all for it, but we have to be sure that all those whose who take take part in these marches are actually for peace, but some times our experience has been a little different.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
 Please make sure about the World Peace Council also. . . .

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 Again, in-fighting on the opposition benches. Please do it outside the House. . . .

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
 They are with you on foreign policy.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 They are not with us on anything. They sometimes say so because they think it might help them.

The day before yesterday I said in this or the other House, that the basic problem in Punjab is not the demands put forward by the Akali Dal. The legitimate demands of any group are to be met through discussions and negotiations in a democratic system such as ours. But here the basic problem is the kernel of extremism with its irrational and destructive philosophy of violence. Violence and terrorism should not be allowed to become a premium in resolving a problem. An hon. Member said that some people were interested that the talks did not succeed. That is what I meant. When I said, I do not know, what would be achieved, this is what was at the back of my mind ; I knew that certain people were interested in keeping distance between us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA  
 (Bāsirhat): I said there is no alternative to talks even if you fail at first.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :**  
I am not objecting to what you said. You said, before this or after this particular remark, that my expression shows that I thought that the tripartite talks would not succeed. Something like that you said.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** You were reluctant.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :**  
It is in answer to that I am speaking I am not saying that we should not have talks. What I said was that it was because I felt on the basis of certain information that there were individuals interested in breaking the talks, that I expressed certain doubts about the success of the talk. There is no doubt in my mind whatsoever, the negotiations are the only way out for the ending of any dispute, whether national or international. There is no question of anybody encouraging these funds to be taken to the streets. We oppose this vehemently. I am again stressing the responsibility of all political parties and non-political people to realise the danger of terrorism, the danger to ourselves and the danger it throws up the chance it gives to those who may wish greater destruction so that they can interfere.

In Kashmir also the situation is a disturbing one, because of the concerted activities of secessionists and certain communal organisations. They pose a threat to national security and to the integrity of the nation. As one hon. Member has pointed out, insulting the national flag is no less serious than insulting the Constitution. Why has the opposition not spoken up about this? The Central Government have written to the State Government. Firm and effective action and continued vigilance is needed, and we keep pressing for it.

The murder of our official in the United Kingdom, Shri Mhatra has to be viewed in the context of the anti-national activities of certain such organisations,

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** At least JKLF has no connection with Jammu and Kashmir which is a part of the country.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :**  
Irrespective of political differences, all should unite in isolating and combating such elements. The question is not one of victory or defeat of any political or other party in Jammu and Kashmir. The question is of preserving the unity and integrity of our country, on the basic principle of secularism and democracy. When we see that these precious objectives are threatened, we have to raise our voice against it. If we did not see that there were some signs of such a threat, I would not have raised my voice.

Now, we have got used to the fact that sometimes Pakistan says that India is not reconciled to its existence. It is an old complaint which we have refuted time and again. The creation of Pakistan was something to which we agreed. Whether we liked it or not liked it, is beside the point. We agreed to it, we have accepted it and we are living with it; and we believe in co-existence. Because I said that our system is a democratic one, in answer to a question from a Pressman—he or she asked, I forget who it was—viz. “Well, what about Pakistan?”; I replied: “Look; we believe in democracy; but it is for other countries to decide their own system of Government.” Because we believe in democracy, we may like other countries to be democratic. But it is for them to decide what system they will have. That is the extent of my remarks regarding which hon. friend opposite blamed me for interfering in Pakistan's internal affairs.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :**  
What about democracy in Soviet Union? Why don't you speak about it?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :**  
Unfortunately, you do not wear a bonnet. Otherwise, there is a saying in English, ‘You have a bee in your

[Shri Indira Gandhi]

bonnet'. That is your bee which buzzes all the time. You cannot see realities. That prevents your understanding these issues clearly. We have not said that we support the Soviet system. That is our quarrel with these friends, this side.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
 Hear, hear.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 We have our own system. They have their own. We are not interfering in their system, and I don't think they are interfering in our system.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
 You don't think.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 Yes, I don't think.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHARRA-  
 BORTY : Send him to Soviet Union for practical training. I would request you to send Dr. Swamy to Soviet Union.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 They have their own. . . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :  
 There was a letter from you addressed to the late Soviet leader, Andropov. Was it not an interference ? Were you not inviting him to interfere in the internal affairs of the country ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 No. Mr. hon. Member. I can tell you I was not. I have exchanged numerous letters which. . . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :  
 What were its contents ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 If I discuss the substance, you will then want the letter to be laid on the Table of the House. I am willing to tell you if you come to my office because there was nothing secret in it. It was just a short, about five or ten line letter.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :  
 Only five lines ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 It was a very short letter, for a parti-

cular occasion. But I am not going to lay it on the Table of the House. Therefore, I am not going to tell you here. I am prepared to tell you outside.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :  
 Why were the services of a CBI member utilised to despatch that letter ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 There was no question of his services. Suppose you come to me and say : "Would you mind giving me such-and-such a message ?", I shall say, 'Yes' ; if I agree with what you are saying, of course.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
 But if you wrote to Andropov saying that please discipline Mr. Indrajit Gupta, it took only five lines ; not more than that.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 But, well, this much I can say that I did not write that.

I am unhappy at the frequent complaints that India is not reconciled to the existence of Pakistan ; and I am sorry that hon. members sometimes also say something along those lines. This does not serve the national cause. I frankly tell you that I am at a total loss to understand such a sentiment when I myself have not only declared my policy but acted upto it. You will remember that it is I who have taken all the initiatives to re-establish friendly relations with Pakistan and with China. I hope you are happy with that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
 Now he is happy. You have taken care of it. I hope you will keep it up.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
 I am keeping it up. But in spite of that fact, from across the border statements are made which are not conducive to the creation of a better atmosphere. I do not want to go into

the question of arms, but it is something that is concern to us.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
Give me also some letter.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
If you come for a letter, I shall be happy to write, please do not get these arms.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
Give me one-way ticket.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
So, there is no doubt that we want better relations with all our neighbours, not just Pakistan and China. You know with what great restraint we have acted in Sri Lanka, although on that issue our hon. friend had quite different views. You will remember what demand be made about sending our army.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
Only sensible demand.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :  
In that you are isolated in this House, which is a good thing. Now, as I said, it is our policy to respect all our neighbours like Bangladesh, Shri Lanka Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan and China : and we shall not spare any effort to promote good neighbourly relations with them. We have taken an active part in the establishment of the South Asian Regional Cooperation which was launched last year by the Foreign Ministers of the 7 countries concerned and which has now gathered a certain momentum. We welcome this development.

But the situation in our region cannot be divorced from the general environment in the world as a whole. Hon. members know that the international atmosphere is marked by a complete collapse of detente which had begun to create a new atmosphere, if

not, a friendship, at least a direction of cooperation and friendship. But today there is heightening of tension and confrontation. The casualties in the war between Iran and Iraq both of whom are—good friends of ours have now reached enormous proportions and cause us deep anguish. We want a climate of peace, trust and mutual respect ; in other words, adherence in letter and spirit to the principle of peaceful coexistence. This is necessary now more than ever before. India is working hard for the ending of the nuclear arms race. These are the two main international questions which have been of concern to everybody who has been here ; and we have had leaders from the East and from the West both the political East and West, as well as the geographical East and West who have also expressed their concern over these two matters, first, the stock-piling of nuclear armaments and taking the war into space and so on ; and the second is the growing disparity between the affluent and the developing countries. This must be diminished. My government remains decided to support all efforts to achieve these objectives. The whole world needs peace but we, the developing world, need it more than the industrialised countries, because we have another war to fight, it is the war against poverty, the war against underdevelopment. We need peace and harmony internally externally to win this war and to take our country forward.

The President's Address, Sir, is an opportunity for annual stock-taking. Criticism of policies and programmes is a normal feature of Parliamentary life and of this debate and we accept it. But I do hope that the honourable Members will look at the broad direction of movement. I certainly do not want to minimise the enormity of the problems, or the long distance yet to be covered on the road to progress, but I do have full faith in the Indian people and I am sure that if we can work together at least to combat the disruptive forces, then we can achieve far greater progress which will help

the whole country. All our programmes should be seen in the overall context in which we are functioning today. The people should realise the difficulties of nation building in the sort of situation that exists in our country as well as in most other places around us.

I thank all the Members for their patience, I commend the President's Address for adoption. I request all those who have moved amendments to withdraw them.

Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : A number of amendments have been moved by the Members to the Motion. I shall put all the amendments to the vote of the House.

*The amendment's were put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER : Now I shall put the main motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms :

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 23rd February 1984."

*The motion was adopted*

17.03 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :  
DISAPPROVAL OF INDUSTRIES  
(DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION)  
AMENDMENT ORDINANCE AND INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT  
AND REGULATION)  
AMENDMENT BILLS

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up the Statutory Reso-

lution at Sr. No. 12 and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, at Sr. No. 13, together for which two and a half hours have been allotted.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
(Bombay North East) :

I beg to move :

"This House disapproves of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 12th January, 1984."

I oppose this Ordinance on a broad moral principle that, firstly it is inadequate, it is piecemeal, and secondly, that there has been a general neglect of small industries by the Government in the last four years.

First of all, all that this Ordinance establishes, or tries to achieve is the question of certain exemptions, outlined in the Industries Act, 1951. But the fact of the matter is that from the very beginning in 1947, following the Gandhian path, we had planned to give small industries a great deal of importance and focus. But in fact what we have found over the last 37 years is a neglect—progressive neglect—of the small industries, as a group and from time to time this Ordinance or these changes have been brought about and as a collection of notifications given by the Department of Industrial Development shows, that from time to time this nit picking as I might call it, small tinkering of the concept takes place. So, I would; therefore, rise to oppose it on this ground is not that this a very sincere effort in prompting the small industries as a group.



The second thing is that during the Janata rule we had worked out a concept of district industrial centres. This concept was, in fact, in my opinion, a revolutionary one, because through that we had hoped to solve the problem of unemployment. In my opinion unemployment in this country can only be solved by encouraging the self-employment sector. And in the industrial sector, the small industry is the key thing in that. And what we had proposed to do is to build up these centres and in those centres in the district the people would be able to get all the services and facilities and permissions so that they could start the small industries in that area itself. Presently the small industrialists complain that the tax system, banking system, credit system and all of them are working against them and they have been squeezed from time to time. In fact, whatever facilities are offered from time to time are utilised by the monopoly houses through ghost small industries. The Government knows about it, but it is not at all serious.

Some time ago, the House debated the question of import of oilseeds. You will remember that there was a unanimous demand from the opposition here that foreign imports were not necessary but the collaborations were being encouraged. I would say that particularly since the Government took the loan from the International Monetary Fund they have made certain changes in the foreign collaboration policy by which the small industries are being adversely affected in the country. And in a large number of areas where it is not necessary to have foreign collaboration the Government is allowing it. I do not know what the compulsions are. I do not know whether it is due to the commissions that have been offered. I do not know what the reasons are. But the fact of the matter is, wherever I go in the country; the small industries are complaining that here they are producing it locally but the Government is, in fact, encouraging foreign companies to come here and squeeze them out. For example, recently some

Indian small industries have said that they have the photostate equipment. They have the technology. But the Government goes on giving permission to all these big monopolists and multi-nationals from foreign countries to come and squeeze the small industrialists.

17.07 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SEPAKER *in the Chair*).

Finally I would oppose the Ordinance on the ground that the small industrialists actually suffer from inability to have a proper marketing channel. In fact, if you look at the experience of Japan, you would find that the greatest assistance the Japanese Government gave to their small industrial network, was to provide marketing outlets and facilities. Here the poor small industrialists have to compete with large scale companies in the question of marketing. Therefore, they are not in a position to fight. That is how they are being pushed out. I think, from the point of view of employment, small industries should be given back the centre stage which the Janata Party had given and this Government pushed them off the stage. If the Government comes forward and gives a concrete assurance and makes a statement here which would satisfy me that they are, in fact, considering the small industrialists and the small industry as a backbone of our industrial development and not treat it as an orphan child, I am prepared to withdraw my opposition. But I am sure, they will not do it. Therefore, I rise to oppose this Ordinance.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."



PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill has been brought to take the right for the Government to reserve items for the small industries. As has been stated, no less than 837 items are reserved for the small industries but still we see that the small industries cannot be protected by the Government. It is just as there is the pronouncement of *garibi hatao* but the poor people cannot be protected. Even after all the measures taken by the Government and all the pious pronouncements made, the small industry is in distress. Rather I will say that though the small-scale sector plays a vital role in our economy and accounts for more than 50 per cent of our GDP and more than 26 or 27 per cent of our total industrial exports and though 95 per cent of the total factories are owned by the small-scale sector, the present picture of this sector is that it is gasping and a large number of them are already dead. According to one estimate, out of 5.5 lakh small industrial units, about 70,000 are sick and only in one State about 10,000 of them are closed involving about 10 lakh workers.

The small-scale industry which has all along been upheld through the Constitution and all other measures as the most appropriate industry in our country which can provide employment to a large section of people, has not been protected by this Government although pronouncements have been made. Even in the 20-Point Programme it has been said that it is the responsibility of the Government to protect the interests of the small-scale sector, it has been announced as the priority sector, the Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to the scheduled commercial banks to treat the small-scale sector as a priority sector. But the small-scale units, at least 70,000 of them, are sick and they cannot be revived because of the Government's wrong policies, because

of the Government's step-motherly attitude towards this vital sector.

It has been rightly said by my colleague here—although I differ with him on most of the points, with most of his views, at least on this one point I do agree...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You should simply say you differ vehemently.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : No, Sir, we all belong to the Opposition.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : I am happy to note that you agree that the small-scale sector is being swallowed by the multi-nationals.

According to a very recent survey, undertaken by a very eminent economist, Dr. Goyal, the multi-nationals—not the MRTP companies or the FERA companies—even after receiving so many instructions from the Government to bring down their foreign equity to 140 per cent or below, have not cared to do so. At least 300 such cases have been mentioned in that study.

They have started competing with the small-scale sector in drugs and pharmaceuticals. As a result, the small-scale industry is facing a crisis. A number of committees, like the Sachar Committee and others, parliamentary committees, non-official committees, have made specific recommendations on how to protect the small-scale industries, how to provide them better marketing facilities, how to protect their marketing interests, because they cannot compete with the multi-nationals.

I will give some examples. Shoe-making is reserved to the small-scale sector. But who is marketing these shoes which are manufactured in the small-scale sector? It is the Bata Shoe Company. So far as several

engineering items produced in the small-scale sector are concerned, they are marketed only by the multi-nationals, who are minting money, who are swallowing a major share of the profits, leaving a very small share to the actual manufacturers.

Similarly, biscuit is mentioned as a subject reserved for the small-scale sector. Yet, it is manufactured in our country by multi-nationals. Tooth-paste is declared as an item which is again reserved for the small-scale sector. But what is the brand of tooth-paste which we use every day morning? It is either Forhans, Colgate or some similar brand which is manufactured and marketed by multi-nationals. Soap is a reserved item. Who manufactures it? The Hindustan Lever, which is the Indian subsidiary of Unilever. How can small-scale units compete with these giants?

Then I come to the question of supply of raw materials to the small-scale units. In spite of the various announcements made by the Government that these units will be supplied raw materials in time and that they will not be starved of them, the position is far from satisfactory. For want of time, I will give only one instance. So far as steel is concerned, West Bengal has the concentration of about 25 per cent of the small industries connected with steel. In fact, one road in Calcutta is known as the Ruhr of India. What is the position today? 3,000 units in the small-scale sector are closed for want of either raw materials or marketing facilities. The Small Industries Corporation of West Bengal have approached the Government of India time and again with the request, "Please give us the raw materials, their timely supply is required so that we can try to revive the sick units and rehabilitate them". But what is the result? The Steel Authority of India would not give you the required quantum of steel when you need it; on the other hand, when you do not need it; they put pressure on you to lift the stock. In that way,

the large amount of money of the small scale unit is locked up in the purchase of steel, which they do not require at that particular moment.

Time and again, this was brought to the notice of the Central Government by the Government of West Bengal. What is the situation prevailing in steel? While the small scale units are deprived of their raw material, the non-official channels manage to get plenty of steel, which they sell in the blackmarket. Though the policy is supposed to encourage the small industries, they do not get the raw materials in time. When there is a huge supply, the hoarders unload their supply in the market and there is a fall in prices.

Then you find the Government is pressurised by the Steel Authorities, now that we have ample supply, you stop piling. This cannot be the policy.

Sir, in this Amendment Bill there is nothing to quarrel. But it is going to improve the situation in our country, particularly in respect of the problems being faced by the small-scale sector? The number one problem with the small scale industries is the lack of adequate credit from the Scheduled Commercial Banks. Although it has been declared a priority sector, not much of credit has been provided to them from these banks. I had an occasion to go through some of the documents and annual reports of the Scheduled Commercial Banks and I found that the picture is dismal in regard to the credit given to the small scale sector, credit given to the rural industries, credit given to the backward areas or where the small industries had set up the new units. There the problem is that the guarantees are required; securities are required in such a manner that the small industries owners, or the promoters of such small industries cannot afford to fulfil the requirements. They are harassed as much as they can be. On the other hand the monopoly houses, big business, eat the major share of this cake. You know all these things.

[Prof. Rupchand Pal]

This was raised several times that only one financial institution had given only to two such houses—Tatas and Birlas—more than one hundred crore rupees and they did not pay back, on the other hand, more than Rs. 2,000 crores are locked up with them from these financial institutions. A large amount due from the twenty monopoly houses has been written off, although we as Members of Parliament are not entitled to have full information regarding that. But the small-scale sector in every way is harassed. And when the Government wants to mop up excessive liquidity, the new measures are taken i.e. the cash reserve ratio goes up say from 8.5 to 9 or from 9 to 10. the first casualty of whatever measures of credit squeeze that are adopted by the Reserve Bank of India and subsequently by the Scheduled commercial Banks is the small-scale sector. The small-scale sectors are the victims of another thing also. The Government has been approached several times on this score that the Bills are not paid by the large and medium houses. They have limited money. Although there are stipulations that within 90 days, within 100 days, the bills will have to be paid by the large houses, these business houses not only do not pay within the specified time limit, but they are also looting the financial institutions. They also deprive the small scale sector of their dues for a long time. And in the mean time because their resources are limited, their bills are not paid in time, the small scale sectors grow sick. So, when we are looking into the problem, we shall have to look at it afresh.

We had a lot of differences with the former Prime Minister, Shri Charan Singh ; but he did one thing, at least on one score that in the sphere of cosmetics and certain other items, he declared that certain brands will have to pay tax to the tune of 105 per cent. And you know what had happened ? The multi-nationals engaged in toilets and cosmetics had to find markets

abroad and the small industries were benefited as a result of the above measure then. In the toilets and cosmetics which account for about Rs. 500 crores, the small industries are being pushed out of the market by monopolists and multinationals. Ponds—it is unimaginable, Sir, that in a country like ours toilets powder is manufactured by that Company. Hair oil—that is reserved for small industries is manufactured by some multinational company. Tooth paste—that is monopolised by some multinational companies. But during the days of Shri Charan Singh's budget there was a reservation and at least in two or three spheres this small scale sector had found a way out, the multinationals could not just control the market and have it in their grip. And because of some incentives the small scale sector had been revived, although only a little bit. So, my plea to the Government would be that you are just bringing one amendment, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill. But you do not implement whatever is already there. For example, the taxation policy of the Government, about the excise duty. The large scale sector can afford to have their contact men, to have their advisers and others, they can have their barristers and lawyers to go to the courts and thousands of crores of rupees in the form of excise duty can be locked up in the form of litigation.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Even after litigation, they are not paying.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : What will happen to the small scale sector ? Time and again in respect of this import; customs and all these measures, the Government is just making changes. I have met some people. They say, 'We are unable to just understand the implications of certain changes being made day-to-day nor we have the money to find the services of experts in this line. So we are the worst sufferers as result of

[Prof. Rup Chand Pal]

all these decisions.' Even if sometimes decisions are made, the so-called measures are taken in favour of the small scale sector, the benefits do not reach them because they do not understand the implications of the measures because they will have to understand themselves, they cannot requisition the services of experts for which they will have to pay, which they cannot afford. In the mean time certain other changes have come and the multinationals and monopoly houses through their intelligence, through manoeuvring just enjoy and swallow the benefits that have been meant for the small scale sector.

So, my earnest appeal to the Government would be this. If you are at all serious, you should have to make one comprehensive legislation with a strong political will to strengthen the small scale sector which is vital to our economy, which is vital to our further economic development.

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान को इस बात का गर्व होना चाहिए कि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में संसार में आज उसका 10वां स्थान है। हमने जो प्रोग्रेस करनी थी, की है लेकिन हमें इस पर ही संतोष नहीं करना है। हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट आने के बाद आपने कदम उठाये हैं और कानून में संशोधन किए हैं।

अभी-अभी हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री ने एक बात कही थी कि जहां कहीं भी कर्प्शन है, भ्रष्टाचार है, मालूम पड़ने पर सख्त कदम उठाए जायेंगे। आप देश के कोने-कोने में छोटे उद्योग फैलाना चाहते हैं। यह आपका लक्ष्य है। लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि कभ से कम 28 हजार उद्योग आज

भी बीमारी की अवस्था में हैं। इसका कारण एक है आपके इतने कानून पास करने के बाद भी आपका कानून इतना मजबूत नहीं था कि उस कानून के आधार पर आप उन लोगों को रोक सकते। आपने जो संशोधन किया है उस संशोधन की बावत तो मैं आपका समर्थन करता हूं। एक बात है जो छोटे उद्योगों को पनपाती है।

जो छोटे उद्योग लगाए गए हैं उनके बारे में मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से कि वे एक बार मेरे जिले में पधारने का कष्ट करें। मेरे जिले में 600 ऐसे छोटे-छोटे उद्योग लगे हुए हैं लेकिन वहां पर बड़े-बड़े उद्योग पति हैं जिन्होंने सबलैट कर दिए हैं छोटे-छोटे लोगों को। आपके जो अधिकारी लोग हैं वे भूखण्ड उन लोगों को देते हैं जो सबलैट कर देते हैं, उद्योग नहीं चलाते, उनका जो मुनाफा आता है वे खुद कमाते हैं। इस तरह की बातें एक जगह नहीं हो रही। एक बात और हो रही है कि बड़े अफसर मिलकर और राजनीतिज्ञ मिलकर जिनको संरक्षण मिला हुआ है, वे अपने उद्योगों को सबलैट कर देते हैं। सबलैट करके मुनाफा कमाते रहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस कानून में एक बात होनी चाहिए कि उन्हीं लोगों को ही भूखण्ड दिए जाएंगे उन लोगों को सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी, उन लोगों को कर्जा दिया जाएगा जो वास्तव में उद्योग करते हैं। कुछ सरकारी अधिकारी और राजनीतिज्ञ अपने पद का लाभ उठाकर रिश्तेदारों से मिलकर जमीन ले लेते हैं और लेकर के सबलैट कर देते हैं। हमारे प्रांत में मुख्य मन्त्री ने यह बात देखी कि सरकारी अधिकारी लोग किस प्रकार से जमीन हड़प लेते हैं और

जमीन लेकर वहां उद्योग लगा लेते हैं। और मुनाफा कमाते हैं। इसीलिए इस तरह के शोषण को रोकने के लिए उन लोगों को उद्योग मिलने चाहिए जो लोग अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना चाहते हैं, जो मेहनत करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन कई बार उन लोगों को उद्योग दे दिए जाते हैं जो सबलैट कर देते हैं। इसके लिए आपको ऐसे डायरेक्शंस सभी राज्यों को भेजे जाने चाहिए और जहां-जहां ऐसे औद्योगिक केन्द्र हैं वहां ये डायरेक्शंस जाने चाहिए। उनको भूखण्ड नहीं दिए जाने चाहिए। बड़ी कीमती जमीनों कास्तकारों से ली जाती है और लेने के बाद छोटे उद्योगों के नाम पर उन लोगों को जमीन नहीं दी जाती जिनको आवश्यकता है बल्कि मुनाफाखोरों को दी जाती है। इस प्रकार छोटे उद्योगों की उन्नति नहीं हो पाती।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां पर जो अधिकारी बैठे हैं वे इतने एक्सपर्ट नहीं हैं। कृपा करके एक कमेटी बनाइये जिसमें संसद सदस्यों को भी शामिल कीजिए और इस तरह के उद्योगों की जांच करवाइए। आप को पता लगेगा कि आपकी भावना के अनुकूल वे लोग काम नहीं करते हैं। किसको उद्योग लगाने के लिए लैण्ड लेने के लिए 10 बार अधिकारी के पास जाना पड़ता है, लोन लेने के लिए दस बार अधिकारी के पास जाना पड़ता है। उसको चक्कर पर चक्कर लगाने पड़ने हैं।

मैं जब भी मन्त्री महोदय के पास कोई समस्या लेकर गया तो मन्त्री महोदय ने पूरी सहानुभूति पूर्वक सहयोग दिया और लोगों को इसका लाभ मिला है। लेकिन कैसे काम चलता है इसको देखने की

आवश्यकता है। एक छोटे से काम के लिए टेबल पर फाइल पड़ी रहती है। यह कह दिया जाता है कि फाइल हमारे पास नहीं है। इस तरह अधिकारियों के कारण इन छोटे उद्योग वालों को काफी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। "वन-विन्डो सर्विस" आपने बनाई थी। इससे कोई फायदा इनको नहीं हुआ। इनको न तो राँ-मैटी-रीयल और न भू-खण्ड ही मिलता है। इनको जो परेशानी होती है, उसकी वजह से ये लोग अपनी पूरी क्षमता के साथ पनप नहीं सकते। "नो-डिस्ट्रक्ट इन्डस्ट्री" आपने बनाया है। वहां पर एक्सपर्ट्स कम हैं और आपके इन्जीनियर्स परेशान करते हैं। म्यूनिसिपैलिटी का उनको सहयोग नहीं मिलता। इन छोटे उद्योग वालों को पानी, बिजली, जमीन और बैंकों से लोन वगैरह की परेशानी भी बनी रहती है।

15 अगस्त, 1983 को श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने सैल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट स्कीम लागू की उन्होंने कहा कि इस स्कीम के अन्दर उन लोगों को लगाना चाहती हूं जो उद्योग चलाना चाहते हैं। आपने जो निर्णय लिया है कि छोटे-छोटे उद्योग लगाए जायेंगे, उनकी जांच करवाइए। इस प्रकार की स्कीमों का किस प्रकार से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होगा, यह देखने की बात है। अपने इलाके की बात कहना चाहता हूं। नदी के किनारे बड़े-बड़े लोगों को प्लाट अलाट किए जाते हैं, जिसके कारण पोल्यूशन होता है। पोल्यूशन बोर्ड के मना करने पर भी लोग पोल्यूशन करते हैं। राजस्थान जैसे सूखे राज्य में जहां नदी सिर्फ बरसात में ही बहती है, उसके बाद बन्द हो जाती है, वहां ऐसा काम हो रहा है। वह पानी जाकर कुए में गिरता है, उसको खराब



[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

करता है और साथ-साथ जमीन का खराब कर देता है। पोल्युशन एक्ट लागू है। लेकिन फिर भी जमीन एलाट कर दी जाती है, नदी के किनारे जो जमीन है वह कर दी जाती है। पता नहीं करने वाले गौन हैं और क्या कर देते हैं। इनकी आप जांच कराएं।

आपने ठीक कदम उठाया है कि छोटे उद्योगों के लिए आपने आइटम्ज रिजर्व कर दी है जिन को बड़े उद्योग नहीं बना सकते हैं। लेकिन यहाँ भी शोषण करने वाले लोग इस तरह की आइटम्ज को बना रहे हैं और उद्योग चला रहे हैं। यह भी आप देखें।

आपकी सर्विस क्लास में डैडीकैटिड वर्कर्स हैं, यह मैं मानता हूँ। ईमानदार और सेवा करने वाले अधिकारीगण हैं। उन अधिकारियों को कभी-कभी कृपा कर आप जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए भेज दिया करें और वे पता लगायें कि जो जिला उद्योग केन्द्र खुले हैं वहाँ क्या धांधली हो रही है। आप पता लगायें कि जो बातें यहाँ कही जाती हैं उनकी तरफ वे ध्यान देते हैं या नहीं देते हैं, उनके अनुरूप काम करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं। अगर ध्यान दिया जाए तो छोटे-छोटे उद्योग बहुत पनप सकते हैं। प्रधान मन्त्री ने अभी अधिकारियों की बात कही है, उनके रवैये की बात कही है। जो फाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन है उसके अन्दर लोन लेने आप चले जायें एक-एक आदमी की फाइल 5, 6 महीने और 8 महीने बाहर ही नहीं आती है। रीको की फाइलों का यही हाल है। कभी-कभी जाकर उसके

लिए कहना पड़ता है फाइल निकालने के लिए। सिफारिश ज्यादा नुकसान करती है लेकिन जो नकदी सिफारिश होती है उससे फाइल जल्दी निकलती है। बहुत आसान तरीका नकदी सिफारिश वाला है। आप स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्री को पनपाना चाहते हैं। आप शिक्षित और पढ़े लिखे लोगों को जिनकी तादात छः करोड़ है और जो बेकार हैं अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिये जो भी कानून हैं उनको एक पुस्तक निकालकर वह पुस्तक आप उनको उपलब्ध कर दें। वे छोटे उद्योग वाले कितने तंग होते हैं और कितने इंस्पेक्टर उनके पास जाते हैं, इसको आप देखें। लेबर इंस्पेक्टर परेशान नहीं करेगा अगर उसको पचास रुपये महीना दे दिया जाए। बायलर इंस्पेक्टर नहीं करेगा अगर उसको चालीस रुपया दे दिया जाए। ई० एस० आई० का इंस्पेक्टर आता है। दसियों इंस्पेक्टर आते हैं। सब से बड़ी दुःख की बात यह है कि किसी को कोई कानून की जानकारी नहीं होती है। अगर आप उनके लाभ के लिए अपने विभाग से जो जो उनके लिए कानून हैं, उसकी एक पुस्तक निकाल दें तो उनका बड़ा भला हो सकता है। उस में सभी बेसिक बातें हों। हालीडे में काम तो नहीं हो रहा है इस की जांच करने भी इंस्पेक्टर लोग पहुँच जाते हैं। सब की भेंट बराबर होती रहे तो कोई परेशानी नहीं होती है और सब खाना पूर्ति हो जाती है। आज उद्योग लगाना गुलाम होना है, अपना स्वाभिमान खोना है। आप अफसरों के पास जाएँ। वे भी हमारे भाई हैं। आप देखें कि किस नजर से आपकी तरफ वे देखते हैं। अपने आपको मालिक समझते हैं। वे समझते हैं कि हम लोग तो सर्वेंट्स हैं और वे मास्टर

हैं। उनको ज्यादा प्रोटेक्शन मिलती है। उन में हमारे भाई भी हैं, रिश्तेदार भी हैं। छोटे-छोटे उद्योग पनपाने की जो आपकी नीति है जो आपका उद्देश्य है वह तभी सफल हो सकता है जब आपकी जो भावना है, जो आपका उद्देश्य है, उसको अमल में आप लाएं।

**श्री बाबू राव परांजपे (जबलपुर) :** इस विधेयक का स्वागत तो करना ही पड़ेगा। देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद वाली बात है। इस विधेयक को लाने का मूल कारण यह है कि बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय ने एक निर्णय जनवरी 1983 का दिया था और एक साल पहले जो निर्णय दिया गया था उसको अध्यादेश बना कर जो आप करना चाहते थे आपने किया। अगर उसके आधार पर विधेयक बना कर आप हमारे सामने आते तो कोई परेशानी वाली बात नहीं होती। इस एक वर्ष मोकल सभा के कम से कम तीन सत्र हुए। किसी भी सत्र में आप विधेयक ला सकते थे। लेकिन आप नहीं लाए। अध्यादेश आपने जारी कर दिया। ऐसा क्यों होता है, यह विचारणीय प्रश्न है। आपको एक आदत सी पड़ गई है कि चाहे महत्व का मामला हो, स्थायी, अस्थायी मामला हो, आप अध्यादेश ले आते हैं और बाद में उसको आप विधेयक का स्वरूप दे देते हैं। आखिर ऐसा करने की आवश्यकता आपको क्यों पड़ गई थी। अगर एक वर्ष तक इंतजार किया जा सकता था और तीन सत्रों की प्रतीक्षा की जा सकती थी तो अब भी एक महीना या पंद्रह दिन और देरी हो जाती तो कौन सी मुसीबत खड़ी हो जाती। आप 20-25 दिन रुक कर विधेयक के रूप में इसको लाते तो कौन सी मुसीबत खड़ी हो जाती।

इस सदन में संविधान को जलाने की बहुत चर्चा हुई है और कहा गया है कि यह बहुत बड़ा अपराध है। सभी ने इसको कंडेम किया। लेकिन आप देखें कि संविधान में यह भी व्यवस्था है कि इस प्रकार की चीजों को विधेयक के रूप में लाया जाए न कि अध्यादेश जारी करके फिर उसको कानूनी रूप देने के लिए विधेयक ला कर यहाँ पास कराया जाए और अध्यादेशों का एक पुलन्दा खड़ा किया जाए। अगर ऐसा किया जाता तो इस प्रकार कीटिका को आप निमंत्रण नहीं देते। आगे आप इसका खयाल रखें यह मेरा आप से आग्रह है। अभी हमने देखा कि श्री बसन्त कुमार पंडित का एक गैर-सरकारी विधेयक है जो सातवें नम्बर पर है और इसी विषय से संबंधित है। 18 (ख) धारा के अन्तर्गत एक विधेयक प्राइवेट बिल के रूप में आज 7वें नम्बर पर पेंडिंग है। अगर सर्वांगीण विचार होता तो शायद वह प्राइवेट बिल इसी के साथ ले लिया जाता और इस प्रकार सदन का समय भी खराब होने से बच जाता, इसलिए ऊपर-ऊपर विचार होकर के जिस प्रकार विधेयक बनते हैं उस पर गम्भीरता-पूर्वक विचार होना चाहिये।

जो बातें यहां कही जा चुकी हैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। अनेक उन उद्योगों की बात यहां हुई जो स्माल स्केल में आने चाहियें। परन्तु उपर धड़ाधड़ चल रहे हैं। जैसे बाटा की बात हुई, अब सुना है कि टाटा उसको ले रहे हैं। भगवान जाने कितनी सच्चाई है। क्योंकि उसमें मुनाफा इतना जबरदस्त है कि सील बाटा की लग गई और बाजार में 77.90 पैसे का बिक गया। महात्मा गांधी के नाम की दुहाई



[श्री बाबूराव परांजपे]

तो बेटे हैं, परन्तु उन्होंने जो कुटीर उद्योग की बात की थी उस पर हमने पिछले 36 वर्ष में ध्यान नहीं दिया। आज ही प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा यहां पर योजनाएँ क्यों विफल होती हैं? क्योंकि जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारा पड़ोसी देश चीन है उसकी तुलना आपका ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ। अगर आज हम 70 करोड़ हैं तो चीन की आबादी 100 करोड़ है और 200 करोड़ हाथ काम करने वाले हैं। इस बात को मद्देनजर रख कर वहां योजनाएँ बनायी गयीं। परन्तु हमारे यहां आजादी के बाद जो योजनाएँ बनीं उनको बनाने वाले तो भारतीय थे लेकिन उनके दिमाग में रूस या अमेरिका था जहाँ इन्सान कम थे और मशीनें ज्यादा थीं। तो उन मशीनों के माध्यम को यहां ला कर के टाटा और बाटा की संस्कृति का निर्माण किया।

क्या परेशानी थी लुहार का बेटा छोटे गांव में किसानों और वनाकर अपने बाल-बच्चों का पालन पोषण करता था। रैदास का बेटा सादे जूते बनाता था जिसको हम और आप पहनते थे। परन्तु टाटा और बाटा की संस्कृति जो अपनाई गई उसके पीछे भ्रष्टाचार का बहुत बड़ा कारण है। आज किसान का बेटा जो जुलाहा या चमार है वह अधिकारियों को घूस नहीं दे सकता, लेकिन टाटा और बाटा दे सकते हैं। इसलिए तमाम योजना इस देश में ऐसी लायी गई जिसके कारण भ्रष्टाचार का बाजार गर्म हुआ भ्रष्टाचार का नाम शिष्टाचार हो गया। उसके मूल में यह उद्योग नीति है, ऐसा मेरा आरोप है।

अनोंकों उद्योग इसमें लाये गये हैं जिन पर विचार होना चाहिये। जैसे बीड़ी का उद्योग है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में खेती के बाद दूसरे नम्बर का बीड़ी उद्योग है जिसमें कई लाख मजदूर इस बीड़ी उद्योग पर पलते हैं। परन्तु आज बीड़ी का उद्योग चलाने वाले अरबपति इस प्रकार खून चूस रहे हैं जिनकी कोई इन्तहां नहीं है। नियम तो बनाया आपने कि 1,000 बीड़ी बनाने वाले मजदूर को 7.87 पैसे मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिये। पर वास्तविकता यह है कि उसको 4 रुपये बड़ी मुश्किल से मिलता है और उसके बाल बच्चे भूखे मरते हैं। टी० बी० से बीड़ी मजदूर कई हजार की तादाद में हर जिले में हर साल मर जाते हैं।

योजनाएं तो आपने बीड़ी मजदूरों के लिये बहुत बनाई पर वह सब कागजों पर हैं। वास्तविकता बहुत विपरीत है। यहां जब भाषण और आंकड़े सुनते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि महात्मा गांधी का राम-राज्य का सपना भारत में साकार हो गया, परन्तु वास्तविकता क्या है? मैं तिवारी जी से विनती करता हूँ कि एक बार मध्य प्रदेश में आकर बीड़ी मजदूरों की हालत देखिये कि किस तरह से वे लोग पिस रहे हैं। उन्हें बीड़ी उद्योग के बारे में विचार करना चाहिये। आज चन्द अरबपति और करोड़-पति गरीबों का खून चूस रहे हैं, उन्होंने श्रम अधिकारियों को भ्रष्टाचार के माध्यम से बांध रखा है। उनसे मुक्ति पाने के लिये बीड़ी उद्योग भी उसमें आना चाहिये, ऐसा मेरा उनसे विशेष अनुरोध है।

रही उद्योग विभाग के भ्रष्टाचार की बात, वह तो जग-जाहिर है। मध्यप्रदेश में आज अकेले 35 प्रतिशत उद्योग बीमार पड़े हुए हैं। कल्पना कीजिए आज मध्यप्रदेश

जैसे पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश में 35 प्रतिशत उद्योग अगर बीमार हो जाते हैं तो आखिर उस प्रदेश की हालत क्या होगी ?

वहाँ एक परेशानी और है। मध्यप्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री का वहाँ के उद्योगों के बारे में सोचने का क्या ढंग है। उद्योग बन्द क्यों नहीं होंगे ? मैं रीवा के एक उद्योग की बात करना चाहता हूँ। मध्यप्रदेश कत्था वर्क्स प्राईवेट लिमिटेड के नाम से वहाँ कत्था बनाने का कारखाना चल रहा है पिछले 5, 6, साल से। इस वर्ष यह कारखाना बन्द होने जा रहा है क्योंकि मध्यप्रदेश शासन ने जो खैर वुड (लकड़ी) उनको देनी थी, जिसका एग्रीमेंट है, वह 50 प्रतिशत भी लकड़ी उसको नहीं दी। इस-लिए नहीं कि जंगलों में लकड़ी नहीं है बल्कि इसलिए कि मुख्य मंत्री उसको बन्द करवाना चाहते हैं। यही कारण है कि वह कारखाना बन्द हो रहा है।

जहाँ तक बैंकों से कर्ज देने की बात है छोटे उद्योगों के लिए, वित्त निगम की बात है, वह तो मैं मानूंगा कि हमारे मध्यप्रदेश का वित्त निगम आज दूसरों की अपेक्षा, बैंकों की अपेक्षा ज्यादा ईमानदार है परन्तु एक बड़ा भारी दोष उसमें भी है। मैं एक छोटा उद्योग चलाता था पेपर इंडस्ट्री, सागर जिले में। अभी 6 महीने पहले ही मैंने उससे मुक्ति पाई है। मैंने भी इस वित्त निगम से एक बार 10 लाख और फिर 5 लाख का कर्ज लिया था, कुल 15 लाख रुपये लिए थे। लेकिन जब उद्योग डूबने लगा तो मुझे वहाँ के अधिकारियों ने अपने तौर पर कहा कि और कर्ज ले लो और इसमें से पूरा कर लो। मैंने कहा है कि देखिए, आपके मध्यप्रदेश वित्त निगम के जो कानून हैं, जिस प्रकार के कागज, रिटर्न डाक्यूमेंट आप चाहते हैं, उनसे जिस प्रकार से

इंडस्ट्रीज वाले परेशान होते हैं, अगर मुझे अगला लोन आपसे लेना पड़ा तो मैं उससे पहले आत्महत्या करना पसन्द करूंगा। इस प्रकार की कटु बात मुझे कहनी पड़ी। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि आज जिन अनु उद्योगों को आप बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं, उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है और भ्रष्टा-चार तो मानों रग-रग में भरा हुआ है।

25 हजार रुपये वाली योजना जो बेरोजगारों के लिए है, जिसके आँकड़े आज प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताए, वह आँकड़े ही हम सुनते हैं, वास्तविकता उसमें क्या है ? उस 25 हजार रुपये की योजना को पास करवाने में 2 हजार रुपये, जिला उद्योग केन्द्र में रेट तय है, वहाँ बिल्कुल देना पड़ता है। उसके बाद जब आदमी बैंक में आता है तो 5 हजार रुपये उसको वहाँ शिष्टाचार देना पड़ता है। आप कल्पना कीजिए की 25 हजार रुपये के कर्ज में अगर 7 हजार रुपये इस प्रकार से वह लोग ले लें तो कर्ज देने वाला भी सोचता है कि मुझे वह रकम तो वापिस करनी नहीं है क्योंकि बैंक वाला खा गया, जिला उद्योग केन्द्र वाला खा गया, क्या हुआ वह खाने वाला है। इस तरह से सरकार के खजाने में रुपया वापिस आना मुश्किल है।

मैं उद्योग मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो ठीक है कि आप बहुत अच्छे ढंग से नियम बना रहे हैं, परन्तु क्या उन नियमों का पालन होगा। अगर आप उद्योग विभाग का 25 प्रतिशत भ्रष्टाचार भी घटा पायें तो मैं कहता हूँ कि 2, 4, 5, बरस आप नये नियम न बनाइए, परन्तु वह सारा विभाग ठीक कीजिए। अगर आप यह करते हैं तो आप साधुवाद और धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

[श्री बाबू राव परांजपे]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इंडस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट एंड रेगुलेशन अमेंडमेंट बिल 1984 का स्वागत करता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय यह जो बिल लाये हैं उस का स्वागत मैं इसलिए भी करता हूँ कि इस के जरिए से बहुत सी स्माल स्केल और एंसिलियरी इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और उस बढ़ावे की वजह से गरीब लोगों को आर्थिक तौर पर सम्पन्न होने में बहुत बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी। सरकार ने 872 आइटम्स इस बिल के जरिए से स्माल स्केल और एंसिलियरी इंडस्ट्रीज में प्रोवाइड किए हैं। मगर इसके साथ-साथ एक और प्रावधान इस बिल में रखा है जिसकी ओर मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। आपने सब-सेक्शन 2-डी जो रखा है उसमें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को एम्पावर किया है कि बड़ी-बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए छोटे-छोटे आइटम्स जो उनके उद्योग के लिए आवश्यक हैं, उनके लाइसेंस उन बड़ी-बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज को दे सके जिनका आपने इन 872 आइटम्स के अन्दर रखा है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि इन बड़ी-बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज जिनकी मोनोपली छोटे-छोटे आइटम्स से समाप्त करके और छोटी-छोटी स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को देकर छोटे-छोटे लोगों को उत्पादन बढ़ा कर अपनी आर्थिक हालत मजबूत करने की बात थी, उस की जगह पर आपने उसको इसी में शामिल कर दिया है। जब आपने 2-डी इसमें शामिल किया है तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि इस प्रकार के आइटम्स जिन के जरिए से स्माल स्केल और एंसिलियरी

इण्डस्ट्रीज बड़ी हो सकती थीं और जिन को बनाकर छोटे-छोटे लोग अपना जीवन यापन कर सकते थे उसको आपने खत्म कर दिया। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। भिवानी में बिरला जी का एक काटन टेक्सटाइल मिल चल रहा है। इस मिल में कपड़ा तो वह बनाते नहीं हैं क्योंकि कपड़ा बनाने में या सूत कातने में उनको नुकसान होता है। अब बने हुए कपड़े को छापने का काम उन्होंने शुरू कर दिया। छापने का काम आप जानते हैं इन 872 आइटम्स में से है जिसके जरिए से स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के लोग अपना जीवन यापन कर सकते थे लेकिन उसके लिए उनको लाइसेंस दे दिया गया जबकि उनको इसका लाइसेंस नहीं मिलना चाहिए। इण्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट और आपके टेक्सटाइल कमिशनर के जरिए से इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की गई जिसके जरिए से बड़े-बड़े मोनोपली हाउसेज को और जो सबसे बड़ा मोनोपली हाउस देश के अन्दर है उसको कपड़ा छापने का लाइसेंस दे दिया। तो जब आप इस प्रकार का आइटम इन बड़े-बड़े लोगों को देंगे तो फिर स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के बढ़ने की व्यवस्था किस प्रकार से हो सकेगी?

मेरे जिले भीलवाड़ा में मेवाड़ टेक्सटाइल मिल है। उसकी मील ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चलती हालांकि गवर्नमेंट का करोड़ों रुपया उसने लोन ले लिया। उसने भी अब यही आइटम शुरू कर दिया कि जो कपड़ा बनाते हैं उसका छाप-छापकर लोगों को महंगे भाव में बेचते हैं। इस प्रकार स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज का काम वह अपने हाथ में लेने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

ऐसे ही आपकी एक पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग है सांभर साल्ट। साल्ट बनाने का काम

स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को मिलना चाहिए लेकिन आपने गवर्नमेंट अंडरटेकिंग बना रखी है। हमें उसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है, सरकार इसको बनाए और लोगों को सस्ते भाव पर उपलब्ध कराए। मगर सरकार के जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, जो लेबर का काम करते हैं, उनकी लेबर कोआपरेटिव जो वहां पर बनी हुई है उससे छीन कर वह काम भी बड़े-बड़े ठेकेदारों को देना शुरू कर दिया है। तो इस में क्या आप को कहीं पर भी कोई आकूल व्यवस्था नजर आती है? आपकी गवर्नमेंट अंडरटेकिंग भी लेबर कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी जो 1933 से बनी हुई है उसको लेबर का कान्ट्रैक्ट न दे कर बड़े-बड़े ठेकेदारों को बांटने की कोशिश

कर रही है। ताकि उन लोगों को कोई आर्थिक नुकसान न हो। इस तरह की जो व्यवस्था है वह निश्चित तरीके से रोकी जानी चाहिए। मंत्री जी इसकी व्यवस्था अवश्य करें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Vyas, have you ever concluded your speech in five minutes at any time in all these four years? No. Therefore, you can continue tomorrow.  
15.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
eleven of the clock of Friday  
March 2, 1984/Phalguna  
12, 1905 (Saka)*