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Thursday, August 20, 1981

Sravana 29, 1903 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Sixth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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No. 4 Thursday, August 20, 1981/Sravana 29, 1903 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 20, 1981/Sravana
29, 1903 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हुआ साहब ?

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : पहले नमस्कार किया है, 2 सप्ताह में पूछने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका स्पेशल विशेष ध्यान रखा जायेगा, लेकिन और लोग हमारे साथी नाराज हो गये तो ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हल्दर : मि० स्पीकर, अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बैसे भी मेरे नाम राशि है, बलराम और हलधर में कोई अन्तर नहीं है ।

We will now take up Questions No. 70 Shri Amar Roy Pradhan.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I suggest that question No. 70 may be clubbed with this.

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes objections are raised.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There is a wide difference.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखसल आप पड़ोस में बैठते हैं तो नजरिये में बड़ा फर्क रहता है, किसी को तोप नजर आती है, किसी को बन्दूक नजर आती है ।

Census work in Indian Enclaves Sur- rounded by Bangladesh

*61. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have made any proposal to the Bangladesh Government to, enable the Indian Census Party to go to the Indian Enclaves (131 enclaves, 29 sq. miles population about one lakh) surrounded by Bangladesh for Census work there;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and reaction of the Bangladesh Government thereto;

(c) whether Government of India have allowed the Bangladesh Census party along with the Bangladesh Police personnel to enter into Bangladesh enclaves (i.e. Dhaagram Angarpota etc.) surrounded by India through Tinbigha on 6th July, 1981 without scheduled passport and without following visa routes;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether it is a fact that there had been no Census work in Indian enclaves surrounded by Bangladesh since 1951 while Bangladesh was allowed to do the Census work in their enclaves in 1961; if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) The Government have not made any proposal to the Bangladesh Government to carry out census in the 119 Indian enclaves, comprising a total area of 69.414 sq. kms. in the adverse possession of Bangladesh.

(c) and (d) At the request of the Bangladesh Government we had extended facilities to ensure the safe passage of a Bangladesh census party through Tin Bigha territory to enable it to conduct census operations in the enclaves of Dahagram and Angarpota, on the 6th July, 1981. The Agreement between the Government of India and Bangladesh concerning the land boundary demarcation signed on 16th May, 1974, a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House on 22nd of July, 1974, provides for exchange of all Indian enclaves in Bangladesh with Bangladeshi enclaves in India with the exception of Dahagram and Angarpota which are to remain with Bangladesh, in exchange for the Southern half of Berubari and 4 adjacent enclaves remaining with India. We exercise effective control over South Berubari and the 4 adjacent enclaves retained by India. The Agreement also provides that India will lease in perpetuity to Bangladesh an area of approximate 178.85 metres near Tin Bigha to connect Dahagram with Panwari Mouza (P.S. Pathgram) in Bangladesh. Pending finalisation of the lease terms, at present under negotiation, we have allowed Bangladesh provisional facilities to transit through Tin Bigha to their enclaves on several occasions for normal administrative purposes.

(e) There are no available records indicating that either India or Bangladesh have undertaken census work in their respective enclaves held in the adverse possessions of either country after the 1951 census.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: The hon. Minister has used the word "adverse" very often. But it should be used in both countries, both India and Bangladesh. But I think the matter is a very touchy one and so he has tried to avoid the main question. Certainly, we want friendship with Bangladesh, but not at the cost of our sovereignty. Here in this august House we always talk of protecting the sovereignty and national integrity of our country. You will be astonished to know that there

are one lakh Indian citizens in that area. According to the 1951 census the figure was 72,395. Now it will certainly be more than one lakh. In Bangladesh they are living under sub-human conditions—no administration, no police, no chowkidar, no panchayats, no voting, nothing of the sort. It is a matter of grave regret.

MR. SPEAKER: Put the question.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I am putting the question. There was no reply.

MR. SPEAKER: There was a long reply and you say "no reply".

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: The Indian citizens are living there at the mercy of the criminals—I am referring to the citizens living in that particular area I hope it will be admitted by the hon. Minister himself.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him put the question. I will not allow this.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Regarding the census work there I have written to the hon. Prime Minister. Nothing has been done in this direction.

Sir, I would like to know very clearly from the hon. Minister (a) why this type of one-sided census work was allowed to Bangladesh and why this type of appeasement policy?

(b) whether he will take up the matter with the Bangladesh Government so that there may be census works in India and Bangladesh enclaves simultaneously.

MR. SPEAKER: You are putting the second question. You cannot put so many questions.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I will not allow the other questions.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRODHAN: Please allow me. (c) whether a note on the results....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no (c). There is only (a). I cannot allow so many questions.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: ... of 1981 census of India is there which should be corrected, as there is no census in Indian enclaves.

MR. SPEAKER: You are supposed to answer only one question.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes, Sir. The position of this particular enclave is that it has eventually to be connected by a corridor. We have agreed to that. It is there in the Treaty. And meanwhile if they want to have any administrative operations in that area, we have been allowing that, we have been assisting in doing that, and this is no exception. It so happened that at the time of the census when they wanted to carry out the operations there were some difficulties, and those difficulties had to be got over. Now, the Prime Minister herself has passed orders that when they want to go again for census we will have to give them adequate protection and see that the census operations are facilitated. This is the decision and this is in accordance with the understanding and with the Treaty. Now, so far as the other enclave is concerned, it is already in our possession, it is contiguous to our area we are having full control over it, and therefore

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I am challenging it. You are not aware of the geographical position of that particular area. If so, will you resign from the House? I am ready to resign from the House.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am talking of the exchange between Angarpota and Dahagram on the one hand and South Berubari and the four enclave on the other.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: By the Constitution (Ninth Amend-

ment) Bill you have amended the Constitution.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to call the doctor!

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Berubari has been included in this. But Berubari is a separate issue. It is an integral part of India and it was so decided in the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill, perhaps it was in 1960 during the regime of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

About Tin Bigha, I would like to refer here to another reply by the hon. Minister to a Starred Question No. 655 dated 2nd April, 1981. The question was asked by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. In reply, the hon. Minister stated as follows (I do not like to read the whole answer, but only a part of the answer):

"...There is thus no question of disconnecting off any part of Indian territory."

Sir, it is** false. I would like to say that. (Interruptions). What is true? I can say it is untrue.

MR. SPEAKER: You may say it is untrue.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir, if you give a passage to Tin Bigha, then another mainland enclave of India, that is, Kuchlibari, which covers an area of about 30 sq. miles with a population of 35,000, will be created. So, I would like to know very clearly from the hon. Minister (a) whether he will refrain from giving passage to Bangladesh via Tin Bigha and (b) before starting any negotiations with Bangladesh Government, whether he is ready to go on an on the spot visit to Tin Bigha with a Parliamentary Team consisting of both sides of the

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

House. If you permit me, Mr. Speaker, I would also like to know whether the hon. Minister thinks that total exchange of both India and Bangladesh is the only solution of it.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: That is the question to which I would like to give a categorical answer—as a result of this passage being given in perpetuity by India to Bangladesh is there possibility of some Indian territory also becoming an enclave on the other side of this corridor? In terms of the perpetual lease that is being negotiated, that is what I referred to—they are being negotiated, we are making it quite clear that the Indian population would have clear and un-restricted access to that area across this corridor that we are giving. This is being clarified. This will be finalised only after it is clarified. So, there will be no question of any enclave being created in the Indian territory as a result of this lease.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The agreement between the two Governments, as most such agreements do, here also Article 4 provides—

“Any dispute concerning interpretation or implementation will be settled peacefully through mutual consultations.”

Now the point is Tinbigha corridor. There is a nothing wrong in granting corridor to them to be able to move from their enclave to the Dahagram Enclave. But the point is as he has half admitted just now, the result of this is one of our pieces of territory will become an enclave within Bangladesh because we are giving this corridor, leasing it in perpetuity. In effect it becomes a part of Bangladesh. Why is it not possible to negotiate for mutual benefit of both the countries and people living in these areas? There should be some provision for two way movement across this corridor for people living in both these areas. That is not there at present. If this corridor is given in perpetuity

to Bangladesh, one of our areas completely goes from our territory.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This contingency of one part of India becoming an enclave as a result of this is being guarded against. We are ensuring that the terms of perpetual lease themselves contain free access across this corridor. That is what I was trying to explain.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: The hon. Minister just now stated that this matter of granting a corridor and two way passage across the corridor is being negotiated. I would like to know whether there has been any recent talks with the Bangladesh Government with regard to this issue? In Bangladesh, recently this Dahagram issue has been magnified in their press for anti-Indian propaganda. It has been alleged in Bangladesh press that Dahagram has been surrounded on all sides by the Indians and they cannot even call for medical aid i. e. call for doctors and so on, and there has been death of certain number of people. In this manner, along with that New Moore Island thing is being utilised for anti-Indian propaganda in their press. Will our Government request the Bangladesh Government to look into this issue?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The talks with Bangladesh on finalisation of the lease terms had earlier been scheduled to be held at Dacca on the 10th and 11th April, 1981. This had to be postponed at the instance of the West Bengal Government. This is only a short postponement. Meanwhile, some changes have taken place in Bangladesh, as the House knows, and there has been some escalation of propaganda in the Bangladesh press. But we do not have to take all these things as material facts. The material fact is that negotiations are going on. The dates had been fixed. These particular dates had to be post-

poned at the instance of the West Bengal Government because in all these negotiations, the Government of West Bengal is always in the picture. For some reason, they wanted postponement which we have agreed to. The talks will go on; the negotiations will continue.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question, No. 62. Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil has informed me that he will be away. Shri Chiranjee Lal Sharma absent.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: I know, it is important. We will see.

He has given the authority for the second round.

Delinking of Haldia from Calcutta Port

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*63. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:**
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to delink Haldia from Calcutta Port;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Central Government has received any proposal from the West Bengal Govt. not to delink the Haldia Port from Calcutta Port; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). A Two-man Committee appointed in 1975 to examine the working and finances of Calcutta Port had *inter alia* recommended that Calcutta Port should remain in charge of Haldia Dock Complex for 3 to 4 years, after commissioning, until it attained its full potential. Since Haldia Dock Com-

plex was commissioned in February, 1977, it was considered appropriate to review the present arrangement on the basis of the experience gained so far. Accordingly, a Three-man Committee was appointed to examine the likely effects and implications of Calcutta and Haldia Dock Systems operating together as one port or separately as two ports. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The views expressed by the Government of West Bengal will be kept in view while taking a final decision in the matter.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: May I know the full details of the recommendations of the Three-member Committee?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The recommendations of the Three-member Committee have been received by the Ministry. The Report is under examination. After we take a decision, then only it will be possible for us to disclose the contents of the Report.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Calcutta and Haldia Ports are supplementary to each other. The decision of delinking will be a death warrant to both the ports. The decision will be harmful not only to both the ports but also it will definitely affect the entire economy of the whole eastern region in the country. Therefore, all trade unions of the ports, shipping companies and all sections of people in West Bengal have been protesting against this decision. For the smooth working of both the ports, a quantity 40,000 cusecs of water is needed and, for that purpose, the Farakka Barrage was constructed. But during the dry season, the Hooghly river is not getting the said quantity of water. So, siltation in the Hooghly river is causing difficulties in the working of the two ports.

Now, leaving aside the major question of water, will the Government be able to solve the problems of Calcutta and Haldia Ports only by imposing two separate bureaucratic machinery in the administration of Calcutta and Haldia Ports?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The hon. Member is under a wrong impression that the Government of India have already taken a decision to delink Haldia Port from Calcutta Port. It is not so. For that purpose, we had appointed a Committee. That Committee has given the report. The facts that have been mentioned by the hon. Member just now will be taken into consideration before we take a final decision on the recommendations of the Committee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Hon. Minister has referred to an earlier Two-Member Committee which recommended against the delinking and, on the other hand, made a positive suggestion that Haldia Dock Complex should continue under the management of the Calcutta Port Trust. That was only in 1976 and when that Committee went into the matter, they had discussed with all the interests including labour unions as also the Government of West Bengal.

It is most disquieting and I would like the Hon. Minister to tell us categorically the reasons why this time suddenly the Three-member Committee was formed. The West Bengal Government is not informed. No other persons or bodies or organisations is even asked to appear before the Committee. They go there unofficially. Not even a press communiqué is issued from them and people coming to know from other sources, they volunteer to give information to this Committee.

We would like to know what has suddenly prompted the Government, without taking the State Government into confidence and without considering the future of the Calcutta Port to set up a Committee. The Farakka Barrage project costing Rs. 160 crores was only for the better navigability of the Calcutta Port. The unanimous recommendation of all bodies, without any exception, has been in favour of the retention of a single Port Trust System including the Calcutta Port Trust which is a Central Government organisation. What is troubling us is why suddenly when that Expert Committee's recommendation has been in favour of the continuation of the present arrangement, suddenly, almost stealthily, a Committee which is set up tries to go there and gives a report and it appears from the Hon. Minister's answers that at least the basic recommendation is in favour of delinking. Otherwise, there is nothing to consider now. Already there is a report for continuation of the present arrangement.

We would like to know whether the Government would really take into consideration the fact that the West Bengal Legislative Assembly passed a unanimous resolution, a deputation came over here and all sections of the House, all Members of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, have represented against this proposed delinking. The Chief Minister has repeatedly brought it to the notice of the Hon. Minister. The Prime Minister has been requested. There was a delegation which called on her. Therefore, in view of the intensity of the feeling, not only subjective feeling, but based on objective consideration, will the Central Government give a decent burial to this report?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I would like to make it clear that so far as this question of continuing the *status quo* or delinking Haldia from

Calcutta Port is concerned, it is essentially an administrative and economic problem and I would like to make it clear to the House that we do not want to find any political solution to this problem. The hon. Member said that we appointed a Committee stealthily. We did not appoint a Committee stealthily. It is in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee appointed earlier. I have made it very clear in my reply that the earlier Committee, that two-man Committee, had suggested that—that was an interim recommendation—till Haldia Port is developed and completed and the potential is fully developed, at least for another 3 to 4 years, Haldia Port should continue as part of Calcutta Port. That was the recommendation of the earlier Committee. According to that, after 3 or 4 years, now that report was issued in 1977 and we have appointed a Committee in 1981. This is in accordance with the recommendation of that Committee and it is true that several representations were received. We have received representations from legislators and from the State Government. We have received a letter from the Chief Minister. We have received representation from the shipping interests and all unions urging delinking. That is why I said that all these factors and representations will be considered before we take a final decision. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question....

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It was a very important Question, Sir.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is a very important subject. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: More than ten minutes have already passed. It is amply clear now. The questions were exhaustive; they were not supplementaries; they were very elaborate.

Next Question. Mr. Chinnaswamy.

Recovery of Mess Bills from Students of Jawaharlal Nehru University

*64. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of the students who have left Jawaharlal Nehru University without paying the mess bills and also without completing the studies for which they were registered and the amount due from them;

(b) the name of their centres/schools and the programme and year of study; and

(c) whether Government will recover this amount from their parents/guardians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University 622 students have left the University hostels since the inception of the University without clearing their mess bills amounting to Rs. 2,64,803.00. The University is compiling the information with regard to the number of students who left the University without completing their study and the amount due from them, if any. Information regarding the names of the Centres/Schools, programmes and areas of study is also being compiled by the University. The required information will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) Against the outstanding amount of Rs. 2,64,803.00, the University has with it mess security deposit of Rs. 62,200.00. For recovering the balance of Rs. 2,02,603.00, the University has already initiated action by writing letters to the parents/guardians of the

students concerned. In case of students who are employed, letters have been addressed to them, at their office address and in some cases to their employers. The University also proposes to take recourse to legal action in certain cases. This is a continuous process.

SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: How many IAS and IFS officers are there among the defaulters? Will the Government ask these officers to pay their dues immediately?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I would not be able to help the hon. Member in this respect because when they defaulted, they were not IAS officers. If he would put me a definite question...

MR. SPEAKER: There was no bar on becoming one.

SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: How many such defaulters have become IAS and IFS officers? How many such officers are there?

MR. SPEAKER: The same thing. Old wine in a new bottle.

SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: How many students who were defaulters have become IAS and IFS officers?

MR. SPEAKER: That will have to be found out, I think.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: There are 622 defaulters. But these defaulters are since the inception of the University many years ago. Since then, this number has continued.

MR. SPEAKER: Can you find out the number of such officers who were defaulters when they were students?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: This does not concern the University once he becomes an officer.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: When the Jawaharlal Nehru University was set up, the purpose, I think, was to let this

institution act as a model institution for all other academic institutions in the country. But what we find today is that it has gone into the grip of a particular section of teachers and students professing a particular ideology. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: What has that to do with this Question, Mr. Tewary?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: My pointed question is this. Is it a fact that a big chunk of defaulters are patronised by the CPI and CPM Groups in the University?

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is obvious that she cannot reply to this. Mrs. Krishna Sahi.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Why not? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It must be relevant to the Question. It is irrelevant. It is not relevant to this Question why are you persisting?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It arises from this, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: My question is this. Is it a fact that a large number of defaulters belongs to the CPI and CPM Groups?

MR. SPEAKER: Might be. But that does not pertain to this Question. Mrs. Krishna Sani, (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. ... Order, please. What is it going on there? Why can't you sit down?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो यह उत्तर में लिखा है कि बांस-बोस स्टूडेंट्स वे जिन्होंने कि होस्टल छोड़ दिया और पेमेंट नहीं किया और 2,64,803 रुपया ऐसा है, क्या उस विश्वविद्यालय में ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं था कि जब तक बिल का कोई भुगतान नहीं करे तब तक उसे परीक्षा में बैठने

नहीं दिया जाए ? जब उन्होंने बिल का भुगतान नहीं किया था, तो उन्हें परीक्षा में बैठने क्यों दिया गया ?

श्रीमती शोला कोल : सवाल जो उन्होंने पूछा है वह सही है कि उन्हें इम्तिहान में बैठने को इजाजत दी गयी जबकि उन्होंने पेमेंट नहीं किया था। वहां इस तरह का.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कानून नहीं था।

श्रीमती शोला कोल : वहां इस तरह का कानून नहीं था। वहां का तरीका यह है कि.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आये, खा कर चला जाए।

श्रीमती शोला कोल : जो वहां के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के नियम हैं, जो कि इन लड़कों ने फोलों नहीं किये और जिसकी वजह से यह सब हुआ, वे यह हैं जो मेस का पैसा नहीं देंगे उनको डिग्रीज नहीं दी जाएगी। मेस का सारा सिस्टम भी रिव्यू हो रहा है। बिल्स उनके मां-बाप को भेजे जा रहे हैं, जिनसे कि पैसा लिया जा सकता है और वह लिये जाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। उसमें से कुछ मिला है।

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—
Shri Jitendra Prasad.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: rose. ..
(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: How can you allow him?

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. I have allowed him.

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं तो इस पर एक महीने से लड़ रहा हूँ। मुझे तो इस पर बहुत जरूरी सवाल पूछना है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You cannot be so rigid.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा पृष्ठिये।

श्री रशीद मसूद : मेरा सवाल यह है कि जिन लोगों ने जो ड्यूज पे नहीं किये उनमें से कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि स्कॉलरशिप पा रहे थे और कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि प्रोफेसर और रजिस्ट्रार साहेबान के रिश्तेदार हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कैसे पता लगेगा? इसके लिए तो आपको संप्रेट क्वेश्चन करना होगा।

श्री रशीद मसूद : जब ओरिजनल क्वेश्चन में यह पूछा गया है तो फिर यह सवाल पूछा जा सकता है कि कितने लोग स्कॉलरशिप पा रहे थे। अगर आप प्रोफेसर साहब वाली बात निकाल भी दें तो यह तो पूछा जा सकता है कि कितने लोग स्कॉलरशिप पा रहे थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह डिटेल का सवाल है। अगर आपको पता है तो, वह बता देंगे।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You should put a separate question for this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The University is in a total mess. Let her give an assurance that she will get it and place it on the Table of the House.

Review of History and Language Textbooks

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*65. **SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:**

SHRIMATI KISORI SINHA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating review of text books particularly in History and Languages at

all levels of education under overall guidance of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which the same will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). All school textbooks in History and Languages prescribed/recommended in the States/Union Territories are proposed to be reviewed from the national integration angle, before the commencement of the academic session 1982-83. The review is being undertaken on a decentralised basis under the overall guidance of the Government of India and according to guidelines prepared by NCERT.

As regards books prescribed by Universities for different sources of study, UGC has written to the Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities to take appropriate action in the matter.

The main object of the review is to eliminate passages and approaches prejudicial to national integration as also to ensure incorporation of information which will promote national unity.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: It is mentioned in the answer of the hon. Minister that a review of History and Language Text-books is proposed from the national integration angle and also national unity. I would like to ask what are the salient features of this review which will promote national unity.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The salient features are that all Textbooks of History and Languages should be reviewed from the national integration angle. The main object of the review is to eliminate passages and approaches prejudicial to national integration. The review will be by the States and the Union Territories to introduce uniformity and to give guidelines prepared by the N.C.E.R.T. There will be a

Steering Committee at the national level and at the State level to ensure objective evaluation. This will be done in the State level also. The N.C.E.R.T. will develop guidelines, as I said, for prescription of text-books. So, such reviews in future will be undertaken for prescribing these text-books.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Sir, in her reply, she says that review is already taking place. Is the Government contemplating to have one national language throughout the country to promote national integration? If so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons thereto.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Do I understand that the question asked by you is: whether there should be one language for the national integration.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Yes, Madam. For the national integration is the Government proposing to have one national language throughout the country. (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: We have the three language formula.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister if the Central Government has received any representation from the Delhi University teachers against the exclusion of History books of eminent Indian Historians like Dr. R. C. Maumdar from the syllabus of B.A. History Honours Course?

If so, what action has been taken by Government to prevent the exclusion?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, I am sorry I will not be able to give a reply just now. I need some time. I have to find this out.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: First of all, may I congratulate her on taking an independent charge of the Education Ministry?

MR. SPEAKER: You always give this congratulation without giving a party.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: She has to give us—not me. I also recommend that she should be promoted to the Cabinet Minister seeing the quality of the other partymen. (*Interruptions*) Anyway, the question is about the review of History and Language Text-books I would like to know this. When we talk of national integration, I want to know whether we recognise that there are two kinds of biases—one is communalist bias and the other is the Marxist bias (*Interruptions*) There is a Marxist bias involved. I do not know why the Marxists get unhappy whenever I speak? Anyway, Sir, it has been brought to the knowledge of the Government a number of times that our Indian Freedom Movement is being distorted in our History Book as being inspired by the Communists and not by Mahatma Gandhi and other nationalist leaders. In this House this matter had come up. Now, I am surprised that the Minister says that she does not know this. I want to know whether the Minister first accepts that there are two kinds of biases—one is the communalist bias and the other is the Marxist bias. I want to know whether the Government will examine both these in depth.

SHRIMATI SHELIA KAUL: Sir, we have not only to examine one or two have not only to examine one or two deal with communal regional, racial, caste and obscurantist biases. So, we have to deal with so many of these biases.

AN HON. MEMBER: Including subramaniam Swamy!

श्रीमती विद्या चतुर्वेदी : क्या भारत सरकार का ऐसा कुछ विचार है कि हायर सैकेंडरी तक की शिक्षा को वह अपने हाथ में ले ले और बाकी पाठ्य पुस्तकें और उनका स्तर एक जैसा सारे भारत में हो ताकि कन्या कुमारी से लेकर काश्मीर तक और कच्छ से लेकर कामरूप तक शिक्षा में एकरूपता आ सके? क्या हायर सैकेंडरी तक की शिक्षा इस दृष्टि से वह अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार कर रही है ताकि शिक्षा के स्तर में और

पाठ्य पुस्तक में एकरूपता आ सके। भले ही कलेजों और यूनिवर्सिटियों में इस प्रकार की एकरूपता न लाएं लेकिन हायर सैकेंडरी तक की शिक्षाओं उनकी पाठ्य पुस्तकों में एकरूपता लाने के लिए और महंगी सरनी कानवेंट नान-कानवेंट सब का स्तर एक समान हो जाए इसके लिए हायर सैकेंडरी तक की शिक्षा को आप अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार कर रहे हैं?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : एक बहुत सुन्दर सवाल माननीय सदस्या ने पूछा है कि अपने हाथ में हायर सैकेंडरी शिक्षा को ले रहे हैं ताकि बाद में चक्कर ठोक रहे। बहुत से लोगों की राय है कि एक समान टेस्ट बुक्स बननी चाहिये लेकिन इस में मुनिनिमिटी नहीं है। सब नहीं चाहते हैं। कुछ चाहते हैं ऐसा हो और कुछ नहीं चाहते हैं। सब चाहे तो वही डेमोक्रेसी में करना पड़ता है। टेस्ट बुक्स के बारे में प्रोपोजल बहुत सिगनिफिकेंट है नेशनल इंटरग्रेशन के लिए। अगर कौमन टेवस्ट बुक्स हो जाएं तो नेशनल इंटरग्रेशन में बड़ी मदद मिलेगी। एक नेशनल कांफेंस ग्रान टेस्ट बुक्स होने वाली है। उस में हम यह प्रोपोजल अगर आप लोग इजाजत देंगे तो रख देंगे।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य खड़े हुए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस पर आप हॉफ एन आवर ले लें। श्री शास्त्री।

श्री राजनाथ कोनकर शास्त्री : ये राष्ट्रीय एकता के संदर्भ में प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूं। पिछली सात जुलाई को एक बैठक हुई थी। उस में भी यह महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठा था। प्रायः केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों और कानवेंट स्कूलों में दर्जा एक और दो की जो पाठ्य पुस्तकें हैं, पाठ्य क्रम हैं, वे दूसरे ग्राम स्कूलों से बिल्कुल अलग हैं। इन स्कूलों में बाल

कक्षाओं तक में कैंट रेट, रनिंग, कर्मिग टाइप के वर्ड्स सिखाए जाते हैं जो उनकी समझ में नहीं आते हैं। उसको ए बी सी डी न पढ़ा कर के कैंट रेट आदि शब्द पढ़ाए जाते हैं। जब आप पाठ्य क्रमों को सुधारने की बात कर रहे हैं तो क्या आप ऐसे भी निर्देश देंगे कि इस प्रकार के कठिन जो पाठ्य क्रम हैं जो बाल कक्षाओं में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों तक में रखे गए हैं उन में भी समानता लाई जाए, एकरूपता लाई जाए?

श्रीमती शोला कौल: एक सिस्टम होता है जिस में ए बी सी न पढ़ा कर कैंट रेट पढ़ाते हैं और इसको कहते हैं लुक एण्ड सी (देखो और पढ़ो)। इसके बाद फिर ए बी सी डी पढ़ाई जाती है। यह एक सिस्टम है जिस को वे फालो कर रहे हैं।

(कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के खड़े होने पर।)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बैठिये, हाफ़ ऐन आवर दे दूंगा आप को।

I will allow Half-an-hour discussion on this

Agitation by all India Central Government Health Scheme Employees Association

*66. **DR. SARADISH ROY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the agitation of the All India Central Government Health Scheme Employees Association from 1st July to 31st July, 1981;

(b) if so, what are the demands of the Central Government Health Scheme employees; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fulfil their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The All India Central Government Health Scheme Employees Association which is not recognised, has addressed letters to the Central Government Health Scheme

authorities putting with various demands.

(b) and (c). The Government are always alive to the needs of the Central Government Health Scheme employees and action is taken as and when required.

DR. SARADISH ROY: The first demand of the Association is recognition of the Association. It is evident that it is not recognised. Therefore there is no need for the Government to say that it is not recognised.

Now, my question is this: In view of the fact that this Association represents a major section of the employees there, may I know whether the Government will consider recognising this Association?

In the second part of the reply, the Minister has stated that they are alive to the needs of the employees. So, may I know whether their demands for recognition will be examined by the Central Government or not?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I have already stated that this Association is not recognised. But, even so, this does not stand in the way of discussing the natural demands of the employees. And in fact, our officials met the Association members recently and as far as the question of recognition of this Association is concerned, we have already discussed this matter in our Ministry and now it is under discussion in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for giving their advice. So, it is under active consideration.

DR. SARADISH ROY: There are nearly 11 demands which are some burning demands of these employees. Some of the employees were not paid their salaries for 22 days in 1978 in Allahabad. 26 days wages were not paid to some Pharmacists during 1978 Janata regime. Will the Government consider the demand for payment of arrears of wages of these employees which were not paid earlier during the Janata regime?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: In this regard the Government's policy decision of 'No work, no pay' has been followed in this case also.

काण्डला बन्दरगाह पर तेल उतारने की सुविधा

* 67. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि काण्डला बन्दरगाह पर विदेश से आयात किये तेल को उतारने की पर्याप्त सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) क्या केवल तेल उतारने के लिए एक गोदी का निर्माण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास है ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). There are two oil jetties at Kandla Port exclusively meant for handling liquid cargoes like POL, edible oils and chemicals. In addition, edible oil vessels can also be handled at one of the general cargo berths. A proposal for replacement of one of the oil jetties, which has outlived its life, has been sanctioned and the contract for construction of the new jetty awarded. With the construction of the new jetty, certain constraints in the berthing of tankers would be removed. Presently, the existing facilities are somewhat inadequate; the position is, however, expected to ease with the commissioning of the Mathura Oil Refinery.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों जट्टियाँ पुरानी हैं, दोनों पर काम नहीं होता है। तो एक जेट्टी के लिये रुपया दिया गया है लेकिन दूसरी के लिये क्यों नहीं दिया गया है ? और टैंकरों पर जो पावर्न्दी तेल ले जाने की लगायी है वह कौन सी तारोख संलगयी है ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : दोनों जट्टियाँ पुरानी नहीं हैं। एक जेट्टी पुरानी है और दूसरी जेट्टी 1955 में बनायी गयी है। 1955 या 1957 में बनी है, मुझे ठीक तौर से याद नहीं है। लेकिन दोनों जट्टियों की कैपेसिटी 30 लाख टन हैंडल करने की है। इसलिये जितना आयल, लिक्विड कार्गो आता है वह पूरा हैंडल करने की कैपेसिटी है अब लेकिन एक जेट्टी जो 1930 में बनी हुई थी वह बहुत पुरानी हो गई है इसलिये उसको बदल कर और एक जेट्टी बनाने के लिए हमने मंजूरी दे दी है। 6 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर उस पर खर्च किया जाता है। कंट्रैक्ट भी हमने दे दिया है और वह जेट्टी, मैं समझता हूँ कि 18,20 महीने में तैयार हो जायेगी। उसके तैयार होने के बाद जो भी मसायल हैं, वह सब सुलझ जायेंगे।

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ, उनका कहना है कि एक जेट्टी काम नहीं दे सकती है और दूसरी कंट्रैक्ट देकर नई बनवायेंगे, मगर दोनों में से किसी पर काम नहीं चलता है, उसकी क्या वजह है ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मैंने साफ तौर से कहा है कि दोनों जेट्टी काम कर रही हैं और मेरे पास फिगर्स हैं। दोनों आयल जट्टियों की कैपेसिटी 1978-79 में 30 लाख टन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम आपत्ति उठा सकते हैं, इस पर।

In 1978-79, the capacity was 30 lakh tonnes. But actually handled was 29.26 lakh tonnes and the utilisation was 97.53 per cent. In 1979-80, the capacity was 30 lakh tonnes, actually handled was 25.39 lakhs tonnes and the utilisation was 84.63 per cent in 1980-81, the capacity was again 30 lakh tonnes, actually handled was 32.14 lakh tonnes and the utilisation was 107.13 per cent.

कैंपेसिटी जितनी है, उससे भी ज्यादा आयल आ रहा है, उसको भी हम हैडिल कर रहे हैं।

आचार्य मनवान देव : दुर्भाग्यवश कराची बन्दरगाह जब हमारे हाथ से चला गया तो कांडला बन्दरगाह को डेवलप किया गया, रेलवे लाइन भी वहां पर बिछाई, पहले मीटर गेज थी उसे ब्राड गेज किया। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि यात्री जहाजों को वहां तक ले जाने के लिये कोई योजना है ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : कांडला तक पैसेन्जर्स शिप ले जाने के बारे में हमारे सामने कोई प्रपोजल नहीं है। अगर मुगल लाइन्स से कोई प्रपोजल आया तो देखेंगे, लेकिन एक प्रपोजल है मुगल लाइन्स लिमिटेड का, जो हमारी पब्लिक सेक्टर कंपनी है, वह रोरो शिप मंगलौर से जाफराबाद तक चलाना चाहते हैं। एक माननीय सदस्य ने मुझसे कहा कि जाफराबाद तक नहीं कांडला तक वह जाना चाहिए। मैंने कहा कि प्रपोजल आगे दीजिए, तब उस पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री बया राम शावक : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि कांडला बन्दरगाह में दो जेट्टी का काम ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चल रहा है और मधुरा रिफाइनरी में काम पूर्ण होने पर वहां का कारोबार बिल्कुल उत्तम हो जायेगा और उससे सुविधा होगी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ, यद्यपि उसका सीधा संबंध नहीं है, परन्तु मंत्री ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है, इसलिये पूछ रहा हूँ कि मधुरा रिफाइनरी कब से शुरू होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खान : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ

कि कांडला पोर्ट में आयल के अन-लोडिंग का एडीक्वेट अरेन्जमेंट न होने की वजह से क्या यह सही है कि भारी तादाद में डैमरेज देना पड़ता है ? अभी हाल ही में कई आयल टैंकर ऐसे आये हैं, जो वहाँ एडीक्वेट अरेन्जमेंट न होने की वजह से पोर्ट में बाहर खड़े रहे और आपने बड़ी भारी तादाद में डैमरेज दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि डैमरेज दिया है तो कितना दिया है और किन्तन दिन तक टैंकर खड़े रखे गये और कितना डैमरेज रोज देना पड़ता है ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : दोनों आयल जेट्टी की कैंपेसिटी क्या है और 1978-79 से हर साल कितना काम हैडिल कर रहे हैं, उसने पूरे फिगर्स मैंने आपके सामने रखे हैं, यह पंही है कि कभी-कभी एकदम 8, 10 आयल टैंकर एक साथ आ जाते हैं तो वहाँ पर एट-ए-टाइम दो टैंकर्स को बर्थ दे सकते हैं। उस समय अगर 7, 8, 9, 10 आते हैं तो उनको बाहर ठहराना पड़ता है। ऐसे हालात जुलाई, 1980 से शुरू हुए हैं, अब हमारा बॉटिंग पीरियड टैंकर्स का 18 दिन का है। जो वेंसलन 6 अगस्त, 1981 को आई थी, अभी तक उसको हम बर्थ नहीं दे सके हैं। लेकिन उससे पहले जितना भा वेंसलन आई थी, उन सबको बर्थ दे दिया गया है। लेकिन बॉटिंग पीरियड बहुत जल्दी खत्म हो जायेगा। अगर एक वक्त पर ज्यादा वेमलन आती है, तो उनको चन्द दिनों के लिए रुकना पड़ता है।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने पूछा है कि जो

6 अगस्त वाले शिप खड़े हुए हैं, उनके लिए अभी तक गवर्नमेंट कितना डेमरेज दे चुकी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये आंकड़े इस इस वक्त उनके पास नहीं होंगे। बाद में बता देंगे।

श्री बीरेन्द्र परटिल : इस वक्त डेमरेज की इन्फॉर्मेशन मेरे पास नहीं है। बाद में बता दूंगा।

Big Power Rivalry in Indian Ocean

*68. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Prime Minister while, speaking at Kuwait in May, 1981, expressed concern over the growing big power rivalry in the Indian Ocean and further remarked that the confrontation in which each super power tried to establish its presence threatened us all; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to ensure that Indian Ocean is freed from the super power rivalry and is maintained as a zone of peace?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited the State of Kuwait between May 9—11, 1981. At the end of the official visit a Joint Communique was issued which inter-alia states:—

"His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait and the Prime Minister of India expressed their grave concern over the increasing escalation of great power presence in the Indian Ocean area against the declared wishes of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean. They called on the great powers to progressively reduce and eventually eliminate their military presence from

the Indian Ocean. The two sides reaffirmed the need to redouble efforts for the speedy implementation of the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace as contained in the 1971 United Nations General Assembly resolution on the subject. The two sides affirmed their conviction that safeguarding and maintenance of peace and security in the Gulf region is the responsibility of its states alone without any foreign interference".

(b) Government of India have consistently opposed Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean area, in bilateral contacts as also at various international and multilateral fora like the UN and Non-Aligned meetings. India is working with other Non-Aligned as also with the littoral and hinterland States to preserve the concept contained in the U.N. Declaration of 1971 which envisages the "elimination from the Indian Ocean all bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities, the disposition of unclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and any manifestation of Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean conceived in the Context of Great Power rivalry". The Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference in New Delhi, in February, 1981, reiterated that the Indian Ocean should be free of Great Power military presence and reaffirmed their determination to work for the success of the conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled to be held in Sri Lanka in 1981. Although the prospects of convening this conference have receded it will be the endeavour of the Government of India to bring about a satisfactory implementation of the UN Declaration with the cooperation of like-minded States

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Since only half a minute is left, I will ask both the supplementaries together.

The hon. Minister has, in an intelligent way, avoided answering my first question, particularly part (a) of the question, in which I have not asked as to what is the position India

has taken in the Joint Communiqué, but I have asked a question as to what happened to the statement made by the Prime Minister, in May, 1981. That is an independent statement about which a report had appeared. I have asked about the position that the Prime Minister has taken independently of the position of Kuwait. That reply has not come: only Joint Communiqué has been mentioned.

I am raising this question because in the past, is it not a fact that in the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers conference whereas India had prepared one particular draft, when we joined hands with all other non-aligned countries, the final draft that emerged was altogether different or considerably different on the question of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, and, therefore, the Joint Communiqué was slightly different from the original Communiqué? And therefore, my question was regarding the Prime Minister's statement which had appeared in the Press.

The second Supplementary is that you had referred to the Declaration of the U.N. in 1971, and also the Foreign Ministers' Conference in 1981 at Delhi. They had taken a certain position about the Indian Ocean as zone of peace. I would like to know that though this Declaration had come about in 1971 and the Non-aligned Conference decision in 1981, isn't it a fact that despite these declarations and decisions and resolutions, as far as Diego Garcia is concerned actually the US is trying to have more nuclear deployment and as far as Soviet Russia is concerned, they are trying to have more air power in the Red Sea port of Massawa thereby trying to strengthen its position and creating tension in the Indian Ocean. In this connection what proposals are there as far as India is concerned?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Answer to the first part of the question is that it needs Prof. Dandavate himself to interpret his own question. From a reading of the question is very clear and this is how we understood it:

"Whether it is true that the Prime Minister while speaking at Kuwait in May, 1981 expressed concern over the growing big power rivalry in the Indian Ocean?"

Now this was something which was contained in the Joint Communiqué. It figured in their talks and it came out in the Communiqué. Therefore, we understood it to mean whether the Joint Communiqué contained this and we said "Yes".

Now, if you want any independent statement made by the Prime Minister apart from the Joint Communiqué, I am prepared to send you a copy of it. There will be difficulty about that. It will be there in the newspapers.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about Massawa?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: About the other thing, I have said the prospects of the Conference to be held in Sri Lanka have receded. I am sure Hon. Members will recall that almost every time this matter has come up in the House, I have been apprising the House of the latest position in regard to the Conference. Just a few days ago when I was in New York, I tried to find out the latest position. The latest position appears to be that some powers whose presence we are trying to avoid in the Indian Ocean are not likely to participate as a result of which the prospects.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why don't you tell us who those powers are who are opposed to this Conference?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is not a question of opposition, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Please complete now that the Question Hour is over.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I will give you all the details, since you wanted them.

MR. SPEAKER: Rao Sahib, because the Question Hour is over, you can give it later.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have no objection to give all the details I have. If there is no time, I can give it later.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Let him complete.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why do you prevent the Minister. Don't take away his freedom of speech.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I shall exercise my freedom of speech some other time.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Racial Riots in Britain

*62. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:**

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Government have received any information from the Indian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom about the number of Indians and Immigrants in the United Kingdom killed and injured and the extent of their property damaged during the recent racial riots in U.K.;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the officials of the Indian High Commission have also been assaulted and attacked in recent racial violence, if so, what are the details in this regard;

(d) whether Government have taken up this matter with the Government of United Kingdom;

(e) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(f) what is British Government's reaction thereto; and

(g) what steps have been taken for the safety of life and property of Indians in U.K.?

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

(b) About 25 Indians and other Asians were injured in the Southall riots of July 3, 1981. Fortunately, none of them received serious injuries. Value of property of Indians damaged in the recent riots is not known but the property damaged in the racial riots in South all on July 3 is estimated as not heavy.

(c) Yes, Sir. On 4.7.81 two persons believed to be "skinheads" intruded into the residence of Shri Kartar Singh, a home-based official of the High Commission at around 8. p.m. demanded money and belaboured him on his inability to give them money. The intruders escaped after assaulting Shri Kartar Singh till he became unconscious; they decamped with some items from his room. Shri Kartar Singh had received serious injuries including a fractured nose and a broken rib and had to be hospitalised for a few days.

Shri S. Rangarajan, another home-based official of the High Commission, was assaulted without provocation by

some "skinheads" at a True station in the afternoon of 5th July. His injury was very minor. In addition, there have also been some incidents of some stones being thrown on the houses of High Commission of India Officials.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) All these cases have been brought to the notice of the British Government at various levels in London and in New Delhi.

(f) and (g). The responsibility for safeguarding the life and property of the peoples settled in U.K. is that of the U.K. Government. The British authorities have assured the Indian High Commission that they would do their utmost to safeguard the life and property of Indians in U.K.

Combination carrier "Vallabhbhai Patel" looted by Pirates

*69. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a combination carrier "Vallabhbhai Patel" going to Japan from Visakhapatnam, was looted by pirates when it was passing through the Philip channel, off Singapore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the information received from Shipping Corporation of India, a robbery took place on the vessel while she was transiting about 9-10 miles away from Singapore Port through Philip Channel, Singapore straits on 16.8.81 at 21.30 hrs. Singapore time. The facts of the case are that three armed robbers boarded the vessel using lines with

hooks while she was steaming at full speed. They came unnoticed straight on the Captain's Deck and entered the Captain's cabin. They demanded the keys of the safe and, on not finding the same, they took off the jewellery from the Master's wife and ransacked the cabin cupboard for money and valuables. They were armed with long knives and samurais. They took all the personal currency of the Master.

2. Two of the robbers went to Chief Officer's cabin where the Chief Officer, his wife and the Chief Steward were sitting. They threatened them and took off the wedding ring and wrist watch from the Chief Officer's wife. They ransacked their cupboards and took all their personal cash.

3. The following items were taken away by the robbers: From Captain's Cabin:

(A) Gold Jewellery 40 Gms

(B) One wrist watch

(C) Currency : U.S. Dollars 500

K. Dinars 30

D. Marks 150

D. Guilders 310

Indian Rupees 200

From Chief Officer's Cabin

(A) Gold Ring 10 Gms

(B) Seiko Quartz Ladies wrist Watch

(C) Currency :

U. S. Dollars 200

Indian Rupees 200

The loss in Indian rupees currency on account of the entire property taken away by robbers is estimated at about Rs. 12,000/- Immediately on their leaving his cabin, the Chief Officer informed the Master on the Bridge. After taking necessary precautions, a thorough search was made but no one was found. The Master contracted Singapore Marine Police and passed on to them all the details. They could not, however, do much at that time. The Master then sent a mes-

sage to Singapore agents of the Shipping Corporation of India and the Head Office in Bombay regarding the incident. The Shipping Corporation of India office in Singapore took up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs and also informed the Indian High Commission at Singapore. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Singapore have informed Shipping Corporation of India that their Marine Police only patrol within the Singapore territorial waters and do not go into international waters and that the Marine Police did not respond to the Master's report of robbery as the vessel was continuing her voyage to Japan and was not scheduled to stop at Singapore. They have also added that, if Marine Police protection is sought it would be admissible only for ships calling at Singapore to anchor within Singapore Port limits.

The Government have asked the Shipping Corporation of India to investigate the matter and send detailed report to the Government. The report is awaited.

Protection of new Moore Island

*70. SHRI A. T. PATIL:
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the permanent steps taken by the Government of India to safeguard Indian Territory in New Moore Island;

(b) what damage did Bangladesh gun-boats and other such acts of Bangladesh cause to India; and

(c) what was the intensity and impact of attacks on Indian Embassy in Dacca and action taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). While Bangladesh naval vessels have been in the vicinity of New Moore Island during the past few months, their gunboats

have not caused any damage to Indian territory. The Government have taken all necessary steps to safeguard Indian territory.

(c) Following the publicity given to New Moore Island in the Bangladesh media there were some demonstrations outside the Indian High Commission at Dacca after the 17th May. The Indian High Commission requested the Bangladesh Government to issue suitable instructions to the concerned agencies to ensure proper protection to the Indian High Commission and Indian public sector organisations, and the offices and residences of the Assistant High Commission at Chittagong and Rajshahi. Excepting for some damage to the Indian Airlines office, the Bangladesh Government have so far provided the necessary protection.

Foreign Minister's visit to Pakistan

*71. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is satisfied with the outcome of his talks with the Pakistani leaders during his recent visit to Pakistan;

(b) whether there has been any determination in the relations between India and Pakistan since his visit to Pakistan;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any firm dates have been fixed for the visit of the Pakistani Foreign Minister to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) In the context of the limited objectives we had set for

ourselves, we found our talks with the Pakistani leaders, which were held in a cordial and frank atmosphere, useful.

(b) and (c). I went to Pakistan with a clear message that the Government of India sincerely wanted to build a relationship of trust, confidence and friendship between the two countries on the basis of sovereign equality. However, some subsequent developments particularly the introduction of a new level of weapons sophistication in this region by Pakistan would tend to detract from this process. Despite this, the Government of India feel that this effort is worth continuing.

(d) No, Sir.

Wt

Review of Railway Safety Measures

*72. SHRI R. R. Bhole:

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at a recent meeting called by the Railway Board to review the safety measures on the railways, certain General Managers expressed displeasure about the State of maintenance of wagons and carriages, especially their axles and roller bearings;

(b) whether their displeasure is based on the fact that neither the staff is adequately trained nor given necessary tools to check the bearing boxes; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to remedy the situation and take action against the officers responsible for such negligence on their part to maintain wagons, carriages, axles and roller bearings properly?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Samastipur Baumankhi Train Accident

*73. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 416 DN. Samastipur-Banmankhi passenger train jumped into the river on 6th June, 1981;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and the number of bodies recovered;

(c) total loss to Railways and amount of compensation paid to the deceased and injured; and

(d) whether any inquiry has been instituted, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHAREEF): (a) and (b). Seven rear-most coaches of 416 Down Passenger fell into the river Bagmati on 6-6-1981, resulting in 270 known deaths—268 bodies were recovered from the river and 2 persons died in the hospital.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property involved in the accident has been estimated at approximately Rs. 6,12,481/-.

An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1,61,250/- has been made to the next of kin of those killed and to the injured persons. Compensation under the Railway Accidents (Compensation) Rules, 1950 will be paid as awarded by the Ad-hoc Claims Commissioner.

(d) The Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow has held an inquiry into this accident. He has submitted his preliminary report in which he has given the following Provisional Findings:

"Having carefully considered the evidence available at this stage, I have come to the conclusion that

the disastrous Accident to No. 416 Down Samastipur-Banmankhi Passenger on bridge No. 51 over the Bagmati River at Km. 8/4-6 between Badla Ghat and Dhamara Ghat stations on the Saharsa-Bansi single line Metre Gauge section of North Eastern Railway at about 16.50 hours on 6th June, 1981 was the result of the disturbances set up on the train in the wake of the sudden application of brakes acting in conjunction with a stormy gale blowing from the left which was adequate to destabilise the train in that state and overturn seven of its coaches (3rd to 9th) which had parted from the others.

As the accident is attributed to a combination of factors—human and natural—it does not fall under any of the specified categories.

समेकित बाल विकास परियोजना

* 74. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दशनि वाला विवरण संभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा समेकित बाल विकास सेवाएं कार्यक्रमों पर 1980-81 के दौरान कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई तथा उससे कितने बच्चों को लाभ पहुंचा; और

(ख) प्रशासन पर तथा लाभ पाने वालों पर अलग-अलग कितना व्यय हुआ ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कोल) :
(क) और (ख). एक विवरण सदन पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| (1) 1980-81 के दौरान राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासनों को दी गई धनराशि | : 591.63 लाख रुपए* |
| (2) 1980-81 के दौरान केन्द्रीय स्तर पर स्टाफ के वेतनों और भत्तों पर किया गया खर्च | : 4.80 लाख रुपए |
| (3) 1980-81 तक मंजूर की गई समेकित बाल विकास सेवा परियोजनाओं की संख्या | : 200** |
| (4) मार्च, 1981 में रिपोर्ट भेजने वाली परियोजनाओं की संख्या | : 147 |
| (5) मार्च, 1981 में इस कार्यक्रम से लाभ पाने वाले बच्चों (0-6 वर्ष) की संख्या | : 6,85,842 |
| (6) मार्च, 1981 में इस कार्यक्रम से लाभ पाने वाली गर्भवती और दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं की संख्या | : 1,30,802 |

* इसके अतिरिक्त पूरक पोषाहार पर खर्च राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासनों द्वारा उठाया गया था ।

** 1980-81 में मंजूर की गई 50 परियोजनाएं मार्च, 1981 में स्थापित की जा रही थीं ।

बत दुर्घटना में मरे अध्यापकों की सहायता

* 75. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के बहुत से अध्यापक 23 जून, 1981 को उज्जैन के निकट (क्षिप्रा नदी के निकट) दिल्ली की एक पर्यटक बस की दुर्घटना में मर गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस दुर्घटना में मरने वाले अध्यापकों के आश्रितों को दी गई वित्तीय एवं अन्य सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) :

विवरण—I

क्षिप्रा नदी "उज्जैन के निकट" में एक दिल्ली यात्री बस दुर्घटना में मारे गए अध्यापकों के आश्रितों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा

क्रम संख्या	दुर्घटना में मृत अध्यापक का नाम	मृत अध्यापक के आश्रित का नाम और संबंध	प्रधान मंत्री सहायता कोष	राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक कल्याण प्रतिष्ठान कोष	जिला सहायता सहायता कोष
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से की गई अदायगी

दुर्घटना में मरे अध्यापक					
1.	श्री तेज पाल वर्मा	कु० सुमन वर्मा—पुत्री	12,000	8,000	5,500
2.	श्री आर० डी० भुवंगल	श्री कृष्ण कुमार—पुत्र	7,500	6,000	6,500
3.	श्री राजाराम मिश्रा	श्रीमती माला मिश्रा—पत्नी	4,800	5,000	7,000

(क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार दुर्घटना 27 जून, 1981 को हुई थी। दुर्घटना में मारे गये चायल अध्यापकों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

अध्यापकों की संख्या मारे गए चायल जोड़

8 3 11

दुर्घटना में मारे गए अध्यापकों के आश्रितों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण-I में दिए गए हैं।

दुर्घटना में चायल अध्यापकों अथवा उनके आश्रित चायलों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण-II में दिए गए हैं।

प्रभावित अध्यापकों के आश्रितों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए किए गए/प्रस्तावित उपायों के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण-III में दिए गए हैं।

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. श्री हंसराज मदान	श्री विनय मदान—पुत्र	10,500	7,000	6,000	
5. श्री रामपाल अरोड़ा	श्रीमती जय देवी—पत्नी	3,000	1,500	5,000	
6. श्री बलदेव राज सेठ	श्रीमती सुदेश सेठ—पत्नी]	4,500	3500	5,500	
7. श्री बी पी रोहिल्ला	श्री संजय कुमार—पुत्र	3,000	2,000	5,500	
8 श्री रणधीर सिंह	श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह—पुत्र	9,000	4,500	5,000	

बिबरन-II

क्षिप्रा नदी (उज्जैन के निकट) में बस दुर्घटना में घायल अध्यापकों/उनके आश्रित
घायलों को दी गई राशि का व्योरा

क्रम संख्या	घायल अध्यापक/ परिवार के सदस्य का नाम	प्रधान मंत्री सहायता कोष	राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक कल्याण प्रतिष्ठान कोष	जिला सहायता कोष
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से की गई अदायगी

घायल शिक्षक

1. श्री छबील दास	.	.	.	4,500	4,500	6,500
2. श्री बलबीर सिंह कौशिक	.	.	.	4,500	5,000	7,000
3. श्री अनिल कुमार	.	.	.	—	500	500

शिक्षक के आश्रित घायल

1. कुमारी शशि रानी पुत्री श्री सोहन लाल	.	—	1,500	1,500
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विवरण—III

दया के आधार पर अध्यापकों के जिन आश्रितों ने नौकरियों के लिए आवेदन किया है उनका नाम

क्रम आवेदक का नाम संख्या	मृत अध्यापक का नाम	जिस पद के लिए आवेदन किया है	आवेदन पत्र की वर्तमान स्थिति
1. श्रीमती माला मिश्रा विधवा	स्वर्गीय श्री राजाराम मिश्रा	वाटरमैन	प्रस्ताव भेज दिया गया है
2. श्रीमती जय देवी विधवा	स्वर्गीय श्री राम पाल अरोड़ा	सहायक अध्यापक	—वही—
3. कुमारी सुमन वर्मा—पुत्री	स्वर्गीय श्री तेज पाल वर्मा	लिपिकीय पद	विचाराधीन
4. संजय कुमार गोहिल्ला पुत्र	स्वर्गीय श्री भगवत प्रसाद गोहिल्ला	एल० डी० सी०	—वही—
5. श्री देशरथ कुमार—पुत्र	स्वर्गीय श्री आर० डी० मुदगल	टी० जी० टी० (सामान्य)	—वही—
6. श्रीमती ईश्वंती देवी (पुत्र वधू) (डॉक्टर इन लौ)	स्वर्गीय श्री रणधीर सिंह	सहायक अध्यापक	—वही—
7. श्रीमती सुदेश बाला सेठ विधवा	स्वर्गीय श्री बलदेव राज सेठ	टी० जी० टी० (हिन्दी)	—वही—

Study Re: Arsenic, Mixed with Opium fed to farm Labourers

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

(a) whether Government are aware of a study conducted by the hepatic disease division of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (P.G.I.) Chandigarh, saying that farm labour in Northern States are being fed arsenic, mixed with opium by their employers; and

(b) what are the findings of this study and the measures that Government propose to take to protect the poor labourers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No such study has been conducted.

(b) Does not arise.

रेल दुर्घटना में प्रसन्न लोगों के परिवारों को वित्तीय सहायता

*77. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला :

क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दशनि वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद् के पिछले सत्र के बाद से कई बड़ी रेल-दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने मृतकों और घायल व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है; और

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

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) संसद् के पिछले सत्र के बाद तीन बड़ी गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं हुई और प्रत्येक दुर्घटना में 10 से अधिक व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई।

(ख) और (ग). इन दुर्घटनाओं में घायल तथा मृत व्यक्तियों के निकट संबंधियों को अनुग्रह राशि के रूप में 2,94,000 रुपये का भुगतान किया गया है। तदर्थ दाव प्रायुक्तों के निर्णय के अनुसार रेल दुर्घटना (क्षतिपूर्ति) नियम 195 के अन्तर्गत मुआवजे का भुगतान किया जायेगा।

Admission in Under-Graduates Science Courses

*78. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of students have not been able to get admission in under-graduate science courses;

(b) whether there was a proposal to enhance 1000 seats in science courses;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what action Government contemplated to remedy the situation?

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

Statement

On the assumption that the Question under reference seeks information about admission to under-graduate science courses in Delhi University colleges, the information with regard to various parts of the Question is as under:—

(a) As there is no central registration for students seeking admission to under-graduate science courses and it is open to them to apply to any number of colleges and seek admission wherever available there is considerable overlap and it is not possible for the university to indicate the exact number of students who sought admission to under-graduate courses. The number of students who have been actually admitted is yet to be compiled. It is, however a fact that the number of students who had passed Senior School Certificate Examination from Delhi this year and were eligible for admission to under-graduate science courses was far higher than the number of seats available in the colleges affiliated to Delhi University.

(b) and (c). The University proposed to add 933 seats in science courses. Out of this, 493 seats have already been added in the B.Sc. Honours—Physics and Chemistry and B.Sc. General—Group A. The question of adding another 440 seats is under correspondence between the University of Delhi and the University Grants Commission.

(d) The matter is exclusively for the University of Delhi to deal with, in consultation with the University Grants Commission. Government does not come into the picture.

Causes and Treatment of Conjunctivitis

*79. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether Conjunctivitis broke out in the Capital in an epidemic form recently, if so, whether any expert study of the causes and its treatment both preventive and curative was conducted and its results made known to the suffering public;

(b) whether there was a conflicting version of the causes viz., bacterial or viral infection among the experts;

(c) whether the Capital experienced a shortage of eye drops for the disease; if so, whether any investigation has been made in this aspect also, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) No, Sir. There are no specific equip the C.G.H.S. dispensaries with anti-viral or anti-infections eye drops; and

(e) if so, whether any responsibility for this lapse has been fixed, and if so, its outcome and if not the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes Sir. Technical opinion has largely favoured viral etiology of this disease.

(c) No specific treatment is known for this disease. Treatment is given to relieve the symptoms by decongestant and astringent drops and in some cases other drugs like anti-biotics and corticosteroids. There has been some shortage of all types of eye drops as people started self medication.

(d) No, Sir. There are no specific anti-viral drops for this type of conjunctivitis. Anti-infective eye drops were provided to C.G.H.S. dispensaries.

(e) Does not arise.

Reservation for Handicapped Children in Kendriya Schools

*80. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed some quota for the Handicapped children for admission in Kendriya

Schools and Navyug (N.D.M.C.) in the Capital from the primary stage during this International Year of the Disabled;

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of such Kendriya Schools and the number of handicapped children who have sought admission in such Kendriya Schools;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some handicapped children have represented to the Ministry for sympathetic consideration of their cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas as well as to Navyug School are open to all regardless of the fact whether the child is physically handicapped or not, subject to fulfilment of other eligibility conditions.

(d) and (e). A few proposals for admission of handicapped children in Kendriya Vidyalayas were received which were considered in accordance with the Sangathan's approved admission policy.

Expenditure on Asiad 1982

601. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the estimate worked out early this year for the preparations of Asiad, 1982;

(b) the details of work which are to be carried for Asiad;

(c) whether the estimate has been revised recently;

(d) if so, what is the revised estimate; and

(e) what are the reasons for its increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) A total expenditure of Rs. 54.83 crores has been estimated to be incurred on the Asian Games, 1982. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 31.24 crores is estimated during 1981-82.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise

Statement

(A) CONSTRUCTION WORKS:

Construction of new Stadium at Lodhi Road Complex, new Indoor Stadium at Rajghat Sports Complex, new Cycle Velodrome at Rajghat Sports Complex, new Lawn Tennis Stadium at Hauz Khas, New shooting ranges and Swimming Pool at Talkatora Gardens. Renovation of National Stadium and improvement of existing Stadium in Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.83 crores. In addition to this, Rs. 9.35 crores and Rs. 2.75 crores will be spent by DDA and NDMC respectively.

(B) OTHER ITEMS:

Organisation of Games, Staff, Art Exhibition, Health and Sanitary arrangements, Security, Law and order arrangements, Information and communication arrangements, equipments, preparation of Indian teams, transport arrangements and other miscellaneous items at an estimated cost of Rs. 18 crores.

Widening of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar Highway

602. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have a proposal for widening of National Highways of the country particularly where accidents are taking place very frequently due to their narrow width;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has a proposal for widening of 22 Km. Cuttack-Bhubaneswar stretch of the National Highway No. 5 to four lanes;

(c) whether the above work would be completed by the end of current financial year; and

(d) the details about the estimated cost, amount sanctioned or to be sanctioned therefor and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) Yes Sir. Widening of National Highways in the country has been provided for in the year 1980-85 Plan to the extent possible within the financial constraints as per traffic and safety requirements and inter-se priority of the various improvement works necessary.

(b) to (d). Provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made in the year 1980-85 Plan for widening selected portion of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar section of National Highway No. 5 to four lanes including land acquisition required for the same. The estimates to be sanctioned against this work have not yet been received in this Ministry.

हज तीर्थ यात्रियों का कोटा

603. श्री गोलाय मोहम्मद खां: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन की जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए भिन्न भिन्न

राज्यों में हज तीर्थ-यात्रियों का कोटा बहुत कम है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) जी नहीं। हर वर्ष हज यात्रा पर जाने वाले भारतीय तीर्थयात्रियों की संख्या का निर्धारण इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती है और सऊदी अरब में वहां जिनसे और सेवाओं के वर्तमान मूल्यों के आधार पर यात्रियों को कितना धन खर्च करना पड़ सकता है। इस प्रकार उपलब्ध सीटों का वितरण राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में अद्यतन जनगणना के अनुसार मुस्लिम जनसंख्या के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Salvage operation of the submerged Bogies of Samastipur-Banmankhi Passenger Train

604. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 12th June, 1981 Indian Navy ended their five day old operations to salvage the submerged bogies of the ill-fated Samastipur-Banmankhi Passenger train and extricating the bogies inside or under them,

(b) if so, whether the NER authorities suggested to stop the operations to salvage the submerged bogies for it would be costlier than the cost of acquisition of new bogies to replace the lost ones;

(c) is it also a fact that only one bogie was pulled out of the total six bogies that submerged in the river; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the total cost of each bogie that was lost?

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

(b) to (d) Of the 7 coaches which fell into the river, 5 were completely submerged. One coach which was partially submerged in water on the bridge abutment was pulled out. The under frame of another coach, which was also partially submerged, was also pulled out.

The question of cost of salvaging the submerged coaches did not arise as salvaging was not considered feasible due to factors like depth and strength of the current, lack of visibility under water, coaches being embedded under heavy silt and lack of means to lift or float the coaches which were at a distance from the bridge.

The cost of these coaches was as under:—

Coach No.	Cost Rs.
1. GS 5035	96,949/-
2. VPL 1000	55,000/-
3. SLR 8443	58,000/-
4. GS 5174	87,491/-
5. GS 5525	1,24,163/-
6. FC 2589	87,150/-
7. GS 5347	96,396/-
Total	— 6,05,149/-

Public Telephone Facilities in Railway Stations of Kangra Valley Railway

605. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRA-SHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) The names of Railway stations on Kangra valley Railway on which the telephone facilities for the public are available at present.

(b) whether it is proposed to provide such facilities at some other Railway station on this line: and

(c) if so, the names thereof and the likely date by which they would be provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) At present, the P & T telephone facility exists in the station Master's offices at Kangra, Nagrota and Joginder Nagar stations.

(b) Yes.

At four more stations.

(c) (i) Nagrota Suriyan;

(ii) Jawanwala Shahr;

(iii) Guler and

(iv) Palampur Himachal.

efforts are being made to provide the facility as early as possible.

Scarcity of Medicines and Appointment of Doctors in C.G.H.S. dispensaries, New Delhi

606. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the scarcity of medicines in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries of New Delhi,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Super Bazar, who is the supplier of medicines to the C.G.H.S. dispensaries, is not supplying certain items of medicine which are required,

(c) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of doctors and also Class II and III staff in C.G.H.S. dispensaries of New Delhi,

(d) if so, whether Government have a proposal to send necessary guidelines to the Super Bazar to supply the medicines which are really required for the C.G.H.S. dispensaries,

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to appoint more doctors and Class II and III staff in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries of New Delhi, and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No. There have, however been occasional shortages in some dispensaries due to short supply of medicines in general in the market or late arrival of consignments.

(b) Super Bazar supplies only a small amount of medicines—mostly non-formulary items prescribed for the beneficiaries. There may be non-availability of a few medicines at certain occasions.

(c) No. There may, however, be some occasional vacancies due to leave, transfer, retirement, resignation etc. of the incumbents.

(d) According to the guidelines and the prescribed procedure now followed, whenever any item is not available with the Super Bazar, the beneficiaries are authorised to procure these items from the open market and their cost is reimbursed by the Super Bazar.

(e) and (f). Suitable action is invariably taken to fill up these vacancies.

Capitation Fee for Admission to Medical Colleges

607. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has communicated to the State Governments its opposition to the levy of capitation fees for admission to private medical colleges by the State Government;

(b) if so, the States where such capitation fee is charged;

(c) whether all the State Governments were asked by the Centre not to charge capitation fee from any individual in future;

(d) if so, how many States agreed and acted upon during the current academic year;

(e) whether the reports have come to the Government that many States are still charging capitation fee in various medical colleges; and

(f) if so, what action is proposed to be taken against them?

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

(b) and (e). According to information available capitation fees are still being charged in some medical colleges in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d): The Government of India have advised the State Governments which have medical colleges to do away with this practice. Of the three States in which medical colleges are charging capitation fees, the only college in Punjab, a private institution, has done away with this practice from the academic session 1981-82.

(f) The State Governments concerned will continue to be advised to end the practice of capitation fees. The Government is also contemplating the introduction of suitable legal measures to ensure against the continuation of the practice

Complaints of Short Distance Commuters Against Taxi And Autorickshaw Drivers

608. **SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR YADAV:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a large number of complaints from the commuters of different areas about refusal of autorickshaw and taxi drivers to take passengers to short distances and charging arbitrary fares from them; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the authorities against such erring drivers?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b): In order to attend to the complaints being received

from the commuters, about over-charging and refusal to carry passengers by rickshaw and taxi drivers, a full fledged complaint cell has been established by Delhi Administration in the Directorate of Transport. The erring drivers/owners of such vehicles are punished by way of suspension of driving license/permit of the vehicles.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों से संबंधित नियम

609. श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों से संबंधित नियम बम्बई परिवहन निगम की बसों से संबंधित नियमों से भिन्न है जिस के परिणामस्वरूप बम्बई की तुलना में दिल्ली में दुर्घटनाएं अधिक होती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली परिवहन नियमों में संशोधन करने का है ताकि प्रत्येक बस में खड़े यात्रियों सहित लिये जाने वाले यात्रियों की अधिकतम संख्या निर्धारित की जा सके और कंडक्टर के लिए यह अनिवार्य किया जा सके कि वह प्रत्येक स्टाप पर उतरे तथा अपेक्षित संख्या में यात्री लेने के बाद ही बस में चढ़े ।

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पांडेय) : (क) और (ख) राज्य

सरकारों को यह अधिकार है कि वे मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1939 के अध्याय 5 "मोटर गाड़ियों का अनुस्मरण, उपकरण और निर्माण" के उपबन्धों को लागू करने के लिए नियम बनाएं। चूंकि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रवर्तित नियमों को धारा 70 की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप रखना होता है, इसलिए नियमों में विशेष अन्तर आ जाने की कोई संभावना नहीं है। परिचालन की कुशलता के मूल्यांकन के लिए विभिन्न उपक्रमों द्वारा विभिन्न मापदंड अपनाए जा सकते हैं जो यातायात विशेषताओं, सड़क स्थिति आदि पर निर्भर करते हैं। फिर भी महानगरीय क्षेत्रों में सरकारी परिवहन की कुशलता के मूल्यांकन के लिए नार्मस के मानकीकरण के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

**Dharmanagar-Kumarghat M.G. Line
beyond Kumarghat**

610. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether expansion of Dharmanagar-Kumarghat line upto Agartala is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-**

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey (Updating) for the proposed rail link from Kumarghat to Agartala has been sponsored by the N. E. Council at their cost. The N. F. Railway Administration have already been instructed to complete this survey as early as possible. Further consideration to this project will be given after the results of the survey (Updating), which will be taken in hand as soon as the acceptance for the survey estimate is received from N. E. Council, become known, subject to availability of funds and its clearance by the Planning Commission.

राजर्षि पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन का
जन्मशती समारोह

611. श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का विचार राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राजर्षि पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन की जन्मशती समारोह मनाने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित समारोह की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए सरकार द्वारा कितने वित्तीय सहायता दी जाएगी ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में
राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे) : (क)

हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन से अभी तक ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Inquiry into the causes of Collision between Goods Train and Passenger Train at Dhanbad on 14-4-81

612. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the cause of collusion between a goods train and a passenger train on the Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway on April, 14, 1981 has been completed; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to the collision of an Up Shuttle Goods with 132 Down Patna-Gomoh Passenger between Karma Hat and Ranchi Road stations of Eastern Railway on the 14th June, 1981.

The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta, has held a statutory inquiry into this accident. According to his finding, the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

Suitable action will be taken against the defaulting staff.

Commission workers for catering services in Tamil Nadu Express

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in Tamil Nadu Express the Casual Workers known as Commission workers for catering services are forced to work under sub-human conditions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that hours of work of these workers commence at 5 a.m. and extend till 11 p.m.;

(c) how many such commission workers are working at present for catering services in trains; and

(d) whether it is a fact that accommodation to sleep and rest provided to such workers is less than a third of minimum requirements?

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

(b) The Commission bearers avail of sufficiently long duration of rest of one full night at New Delhi and three days and three nights complete rest at Headquarters at Madras. On run, they get long periods when they are not required to do any physical work after service of Break fast till lunch, after lunch till evening tea and again upto the time dinner is picked up and served. While reaching New Delhi or Madras, they are off duty after service of breakfast, as no lunch is served.

(c). On each trip of the Tamil Nadu Express, there are 20 Commission bearers. In all 60 Commission bearers are working on Tamil Nadu Express trains.

(d) No. Sleeping accommodation has been set apart for Commission Bearers on Tamil Nadu Express.

Free Cycle Stands in Government Hospitals

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there are forcible collection, in almost all the Government hospitals from the cyclists, for keeping their cycles in the hospital premises, who, with great mental agony, go to see their ailing relatives in the hospital;

(b) if so, why the authorities of these hospitals do not provide facility of free cycle stand for the poor public; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). No. The Cycle Stands of Central Government Hospitals are given to Contractors after inviting tenders and the Contractors charge nominal fees from the cyclists using the Cycle Stand as prescribed in the contract. This arrangement has been made in the interest of the visitors and to ensure the safety of the cycles.

Continuance of Railway Officers in Government Bungalows after Retirement

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

(a) what is the maximum period upto which a Railway Officer, after retirement, can continue to occupy the Government bungalow allotted to him and at what rent and which is the competent authority to sanction it;

(b) whether it is a fact that even the market rent charged for these bungalows is very low in view of the fact that these bungalows were built long back and this does not serve as a

deterrent to those Officers continuing to live there as long as they like;

(c) what is the number of officers of the Divisional rank like D.P.Os. who in various Divisions on the Northern Railway are still occupying Railway bungalows even after the lapse of more than four months after their retirement; and

(d) the steps which he proposes to take to stop such malpractices and provide much-wanted accommodation to the needy Officers who have to hang on for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 2 months on normal rent and further 2 months on double the assessed rent or 10 per cent of the employee's emoluments on his last post, whichever is higher on grounds of education of children, subject to the condition that retention of accommodation should not exceed four months from the date of retirement or the end of the school session, whichever is earlier.

These powers are exercised by the General Managers of the Indian Railways. Instructions also exist for delegation of these powers to the Senior Divisional General Manager or Deputy General Manager.

(b) No.

(c) 9.

(d) Eviction Proceedings under Public Premises (Unauthorised Occupants) Act have been started in these cases.

महाविद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों में
होस्टलों की दशा सुधारना

616. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और सभाज कल्याण दली यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही के एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार देश के महाविद्यालयों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों में होस्टलों की दशा असन्तोषजनक है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना तैयार कर रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा सभाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोभा कौल): (क) और (ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के कहने पर टाटा सभाज विज्ञान संस्थान, बम्बई ने विश्वविद्यालय तथा कॉलेज के छात्रावासों में छात्रों की रहने की दशा का 1978 में एक सर्वेक्षण किया था। इस अध्ययन से छात्रावासों में रहने की दशा की अच्छाई तथा बुराई का पता चलता है। ऐसे बहुत कम छात्रावास हैं जहाँ निवासियों की लगभग प्रत्येक भौतिक आवश्यकता पूरी की जाती है और कुछ थोड़े से छात्रावासों में भौतिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था मोटे तौर पर अपर्याप्त है। अधिकांश छात्रावास इन दो कोटियों में आते हैं। केवल कुछ विशेष क्षत्रों में इन छात्रावासों में सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था दोषपूर्ण है और रहने की दशा को "बहुत कुछ अच्छी" से ले कर "अपर्याप्त", कहा जा सकता है। इस अध्ययन में पर्याप्त भौतिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के साथ साथ पर्याप्त प्रशासन और पर्यवेक्षण तथा समुचित सामूहिक छात्रावास जीवन सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता पर भी बल दिया गया है।

(ग) इस सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की एक समिति द्वारा विचार किया गया था और इस समिति द्वारा

की गई सिफारिशों आयोग ने स्वीकार कर ली हैं तथा इन पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिए इन्हें विश्वविद्यालयों में परिचालित किया गया है ।

दिल्ली की हरिजन बस्ती में अस्पताल खोलना

617. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली की एक हरिजन बस्ती में कोई अस्पताल खोला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) उन क्षेत्रों में जहां हरिजन और निर्धन व्यक्ति रहते हैं कितने अस्पताल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर) :

(क) जो नहीं, ऐसी कोई बस्ती नहीं है, जिसमें केवल हरिजन ही रहते हों ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा निम्नलिखित पुनर्वास कालोनियों तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एक एक सौ पलंगों वाले सात अस्पताल बनाने का विचार है । ये अस्पताल विशेष रूप से कम आय वाले लोगों को सेवाएं प्रदान करेंगे ।

1. मंगोलपुरी—पुनर्वास कालोनी
2. बिचड़ीपुर—पुनर्वास कालोनी
3. जफरपुर गांव
4. छ नरपुर गांव

5. पूषखुर्द गांव

6. नांगली पूना गांव

7. जाहंगीरपुरी—पुनर्वास कालोनी ।

Talcher-Bimalagarh Line

618. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide rail link between Talcher and Bimalagarh via Bark in Orissa;

(b) if so, when the above railway line is going to be constructed;

(c) what is the total length of this line;

(d) whether its construction will be taken up during the current financial year; and

(e) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (e). A survey carried out in 1970 revealed that a Broad Gauge link from Talcher to Bimalagarh would be 136 Kms. in length and would yield a very poor return. The project was, therefore, dropped.

Deterioration of Bus Service on Route Nos. 780 and 660

619. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the very erratic and irregular service of D.T.C. buses plying on route Nos. 780 and 660 and of late the services have been very badly deteriorated;

(b) if so, the average number of trips missed by these Buses during the months of June and July, 1981;

(c) whether it is a fact that at times no service is operated on Route No. 780 between 4.10 to 5.10 p.m. and persons going to Palam Airport are stranded as happened on the 30th July, 1981; and

(d) the steps which Government propose to take not only to improve

these services but also to raise their frequency particularly on the longer route from Super Bazar to Palam Airport (Route No. 780)?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The services of route Nos. 780 and 660 have been fairly regular, as can be seen from the following operations during the months of June and July 1981:

Route No.	Month	No. of trips			Operational Ratio
		Schedule	Operated	Missed	
660	June '81	1864	1762	102	95%
	July '81	1912	1844	68	96%
780	June '81	2170	2130	40	98%
	July '81	2100	2051	49	98%

(c) No, only the trip provided at 4.40 p.m. dated 30-7-1981 could not be rendered, Hence there was no service between 4.12 and 5.05 p.m.

(d) The existing services provided on the routes are considered satisfactory and adequate. However, it is the constant effort of the Corporation to improve overall operation of its services in the city including the services of route No. 780.

(ख) क्या कालेजों में प्रवेश पाने के इच्छुक सभी विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश देने के लिये अंकों की अपेक्षित न्यूनतम प्रतिशतता घटा दी गई थी और स्थान बढ़ा दिये गये थे; और

(ग) इस वर्ष कितने विद्यार्थी प्रवेश नहीं पा सके और इस संबंध में तथ्यों का व्योरा क्या है ?

दिल्ली के कालेजों में दाखिला

620. श्री श्रीकृ. राम जैन : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के कालेजों में विज्ञान, कला और वाणिज्य विषयों में सभी विद्यार्थी प्रवेश नहीं पा सके;

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :
(क) और (ग) . दाखिलों की अधिक संख्या से निपटने के उद्देश्य से, इस वर्ष सीनियर स्कूल प्रमाण-पत्र परीक्षा में अधिक पास प्रतिशतता के कारण दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने यह निर्णय किया कि यदि भौतिक सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हों तो कालेजों को पिछले वर्ष (1977-78) के अधिकतम स्तर से 10 प्रतिशत अधिक छात्र दाखिल करने चाहिए। वर्ष 1977-78

के दौरान किए गए छात्रों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

1. दिवसीय पाठ्यक्रम	25,482
2. सांयकालीन पाठ्यक्रम	4,260
3. बटाचार पाठ्यक्रम	4,635
4. नान कालिजिएट	2,978

जोड़ 37,355

स्थानों की सीमित संख्या के कारण विज्ञान पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिला पाने वाले सभी छात्रों को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दाखिला देना सम्भव नहीं हो सका। तथापि विश्वविद्यालय ने 493 स्थान बढ़ा दिए हैं और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के परामर्श से विज्ञान पाठ्यक्रमों में 440 और स्थान बढ़ाने की संभावना का पता लगा रहा है।

कालेजों के प्रिंसिपलों के द्वारा दाखिलों को अन्तिम रूप देने की निर्धारित अन्तिम तिथि 14 अगस्त 1981 थी और कुलपति की विशेष अनुमति से 15 अक्टूबर 1981 तक दाखिले किए जा सकते हैं। इस लिए विश्वविद्यालय के लिए अभी यह बनाना सम्भव नहीं है कि कितने छात्रों ने आवेदन किया परन्तु कितने छात्र प्रवेश नहीं प्राप्त नहीं कर सके।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Confirmation of Clerks of Moradabad Division

621. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8452 dated

the 23rd April, 1981 regarding confirmation of clerks in Moradabad Division of the Northern Railway and state:

(a) what progress has since been made in recasting the seniority lists of clerks in question and finalising of the seniority lists;

(b) what are the difficulties which lie in the way of the Railway Administration to complete this job and issue orders of confirmation of the clerks concerned; and

(c) whether he would set down a target date for doing the needful and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The work of recasting of seniority list of clerks grade Rs. 260-400 is already in hand of Northern Railway and the work is likely to be completed by the target date of 15-9-1981 fixed for this purpose. After seniority is recast, confirmation will be taken in hand

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों पर प्रदर्शित गणेश मिन्धो बीड़ी के विज्ञापन पेनल

622. श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री : क्या परिवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह पता देने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम (दि० ५० नि०) की बसों पर गणेश मिन्धो बीड़ी का विज्ञापन करने वाले पेनल प्रदर्शित किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दि० ५० नि० की बसों पर यह पेनल प्रदर्शित करने के लिए किस कम्पनी/एजेंसी ने आवेदन किया था, आवेदन पत्र की तारीख क्या है तथा ऐसे पेनल के प्रदर्शित के लिए किस अवधि के लिये करार किया गया था;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप दि० ५० नि० को कितनी आय हुई और किस कम्पनी/एजेंसी ने दि० ५० नि० को इस राशि का भुगतान किया और;

(घ) क्या विज्ञापन पेनल पर सांविधिक चेतावनी लिखी हुई है ?

नौचहन और परिवहन मंत्रों (श्री बोरिन्ग पाटिल) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) कृष्णा आर्ट स्टूडियो, सरदार हरफूल सिंह बिल्डिंग, क्लक टावर, दिल्ली-110007 ने दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों पर गणेश सिन्धी बोड़ी के 11 बैक पेनलों के प्रदर्शन के लिए 10-3-81 को प्रार्थना पत्र दिया था। इसका ठेका 14-3-81 से 13-6-81 तक के लिए था।

(ग) कृष्णा आर्ट स्टूडियो ने दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को 4,908.75 रुपये दिए।

(घ) जी, हाँ।

Indian Defence Personnel in Pak Jails

623. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the External Affairs Minister during his visit to Pakistan in June, 1981 has discussed with the Government of Pakistan the issue of forty Indian Defence personnel who are in Pakistani jails; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The issue of Indian Defence personnel reported to be in Pakistani jails was once again taken up with the Government of

Pakistan during the Foreign Minister's visit to Islamabad in June, 1981. The Government of Pakistan reiterated its position that there were no such Defence personnel in Pakistan.

घटिया औषधियों का निर्माण करने वाले बहु-राष्ट्रीय एककों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

624. श्री कंपूर भूषण : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ऐसे बहुराष्ट्रीय औषध एककों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है जिनकी औषधियाँ पिछले एक साल के दौरान प्रयोगशाला-परिक्षणों में मानक स्तर से नीचे पायी गई थी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नौहार रंजन लत्कर) : औषधि और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम के उपबंधों और उसके अधीन बने नियमों के अन्तर्गत औषधियों के निर्माण और बिक्री पर राज्य औषध नियंत्रण प्राधिकारियों द्वारा नियंत्रण रखा जाता है, और जिन औषधि यूनिटों के उत्पाद घटिया किस्म के पाये जाते हैं उनके विरुद्ध राज्य औषधि नियंत्रण प्राधिकारियों द्वारा कार्यवाही की जाती है। यह कार्यवाही इस बात का ध्यान किये बिना की जाती है कि यह यूनिट बहुराष्ट्रीय या भारतीय क्षेत्र अथवा लघु क्षेत्र की एक बड़ी यूनिट है।

जब कभी भी राज्य औषधि नियंत्रण प्राधिकारियों को घटिया किस्म की औषधियों की रिपोर्ट मिलती है तो बाजार से यथासंभव उस बैच की औषधियाँ वापस लेने के लिए तत्काल कार्यवाही की जाती है। निर्माता द्वारा रखे गये रिकार्ड की भी यह देखने के लिए जांच की जाती है कि औषधि को रिलीज करने से पहले

उसका परीक्षण निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार किया गया है या नहीं। यदि इन जांचों के दौरान कोई त्रुटियाँ पायी जाती हैं तो पाई गई कमियों/त्रुटियों को देखते हुए तथा शोध के निर्माण संबंध निर्धारित शर्तों का पालन न करने पर किसी शोध विशेष के लिए अथवा सम्पूर्ण निर्माण कार्य के लिए लाइसेंस को निलम्बित करने या अंशतः रद्द करने की कार्यवाही की जाती है। यदि निर्माता की शोधियाँ बार बार घटिया किस्म की पाई जाती हैं अथवा निर्माता की लापरवाही के कारण घटिया किस्म की शोधियाँ बनाई जाती हैं तो शोध और प्रशासन समग्री अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार दण्डात्मक कार्यवाही का भी सहारा लिया जाता है।

U.G.C. Plan for Development of Higher Education

625. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy frame that has been evolved by the University Grants Commission for the development of higher education for the next 15 years; and

(b) by what time it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The policy frame adopted by the University Grants Commission in February 1978 for the development of higher education over the next ten to fifteen years envisages:—

(1) Adoption of measures which will reduce pressures on the university system through effective vocationalisation at the secondary stage, delinking jobs from degrees, changing recruitment policies which

make a degree a minimum qualification for any good job;

(2) Restraint in the establishment of new institutions, which should not be set up (except in backward areas) unless the need is established on academic considerations and availability of resources;

(3) Planning the location of new institution very carefully and rationalising that of the existing ones;

(4) Selective admission to full-time institutions of higher education at the first degree and post-graduate levels on the basis of merit with reservation of at least half the seats for weaker sections;

(5) Provision of facilities to meet the full cost of education of talented but economically weaker students;

(6) Expansion of higher education through non-formal channels;

(7) Opening Secondary/Intermediate Board and University examinations to private candidates.

The major programmes suggested in the policy frame are restructuring of undergraduate courses, confinement of post graduate education and research to university departments, decentralisation of university administration, extension services to schools and to the community at large, improvement of standards both in terms of academic achievement as well as social commitment and contribution to national development, introduction of the regional languages as the medium of instruction, etc.

(b) The Commission has already circulated to all the universities detailed guidelines for formulation of specific programmes for implementation during the Sixth Plan period which take into account some of the major suggestions made in the policy frame. These suggestions have to be considered and implemented by the Universities themselves.

Selection of Principals by Delhi Administration

626. SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 839 on the 23rd February, 1981 re: reversion of Principals by Delhi Administration and state:

(a) whether the selection of 25 female principals on ad-hoc basis was approved by Departmental Promotions Committee on 8th January, 1970 and regularised by another DPC in February, 1973;

(b) whether the decision of upgradation of the post of principal from Class II to Class I with retrospective effect from 27th May, 1970 was conveyed to Delhi Administration in August, 1973 i.e., much after the initial selection of these principals on 8th January, 1979,

(c) whether Government have brought to the notice of the Ministries/Departments including Delhi Administration on 15th November, 1979 that they have no authority to make ad-hoc appointments exceeding one year; and

(d) if so, why the selection made by regular DPC in accordance with the approved recruitment rules against regular vacancies on 8th January, 1970 i.e., much before the upgradation is still being treated as ad-hoc even after lapse of 11 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a), (b) and (d). According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, they were appointed as Principals on an ad-hoc basis on the recommendation of the DPC made in its meeting held on 3-1-1970 and not on 8-1-1970. Subsequently, these appointments to class II posts were regularised in February, 1973.

In 1973, the posts of Principals were classified as Class I posts with retrospective effect from 27-5-1970 because of a revision of Pay scales with effect from the said date. The order regularising the appointments of the said Principals had consequently to be revoked as advised by UPSC.

The services of these principals were regularised against posts of Vice-Principal in 1980, but, their ad-hoc appointments as Principals could not be regularised so far because of non-finalisation of seniority of Vice-Principals, which matter is sub-judice.

(c) According to Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958, the Administrator of Delhi is competent to appoint a person to any class I post on an ad-hoc basis for a period of one year which can be extended after obtaining approval of Union Public Service Commission.

New Citizenship Legislation Passed by Sri Lanka

627. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the legislation that has been recently passed by the Government of Sri Lanka regarding issuance of citizenship rights and repatriation of Stateless people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government in this matter in view of the lapse of Shastri-Sirimavo agreement and the supplementary Agreement between Mrs. Gandhi and Mrs. Sirimavo on October 31, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) On 8th July, 1981, Sri Lanka Parliament passed a Bill delinking the grant of Sri Lanka citizenship from repatriation of Indian citizens for stateless persons covered under the 1964 and 1974 Agreements.

(b) Government of India and Government of Sri Lanka have expressed

their sincere desire to implement the Agreements in substance and in spirit. Government of India is in touch with Government of Sri Lanka with a view to an expeditious resolution of the question of stateless persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka.

Land for Madras Rapid Transit System

628. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have offered land, free of cost, for the proposed Rapid Transit System between Madras Beach and Luz;

(b) whether the same has been acquired by the Railway Organisation at Madras; and

(c) if not, when it is proposed to be acquired and commence the connected preliminary work?

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

(b) No.

(c) The land would be acquired by the State Government and handed over to the Railways only after the project is cleared by the Planning Commission.

Improving Atmosphere in Delhi Schools/Colleges

629. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the atmosphere and environment in Delhi schools/colleges is not conducive to imparting good and healthy education, as they are not involved in shaping the educational policy; PTAs are not functioning nor they have any constitution; there are no facilities for D.T.C. passes for students,

replacement of broken glass panes, blackboards, furniture, electric bulbs; inadequacy of light and drinking water; insanitation in lavatories; no emphasis on drills, games etc., and need to start more day-time schools;

(b) is it not high time that a Committee should be appointed to go through the whole system of education and suggest ways and means to overcome such problems; and

(c) if so, remedial measures Government propose to take to improve the state of affairs in this field and remove the hardships mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, essential facilities are available in all Government School buildings; and adequate physical facilities are also provided for. Adequate arrangements are also made for Co/extra-curricular activities. PTAs are constituted in accordance with the instructions issued by the Administration under the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973. New schools are opened every year depending upon the need and subject to the resource limitations.

(b) and (c). In view of reply to (a) above the questions do not arise.

Flyovers for Asian Games

630. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) What is the total amount so far spent for construction of flyovers for the Asian Games;

(b) what is the total amount yet to be spent for completion of the construction work;

(c) what percentage of the total construction work has so far been completed; and

(d) the period within which the entire construction work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):
(a) to (d). Following seven flyovers

are being constructed in Delhi in connection with Asian Games and their details are as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of flyover and agency	Expendi- ture incurred (Rs. in lacs)	Expendi- ture yet to be incurred	% of progress (Approx- imately)	Date of Comple- tion.
1.	Mool Chand Inter-Section (Delhi Admn.)	752.45	948.90	40 (Approx.)	May, 1982
2.	Lodhi Hotel inter-section (Delhi Admn.)				
3.	Dr. Zakir Hussain Marg. inter-section (Delhi Admn.)				
4.	I. P. Estate inter-section (Delhi Admn.)				
5.	Scwa Nagar Rail over bridge (Railways)	119.00	265.00	32.5	June, 1982
6.	School Lane-over bridge	(a) Railway 70.72	56.28	50 (Approx)	June, 1982
	(Railways and NDMC);	(b) N.D. M.C. 103.89	240.00	40	Aug. 1982.
7.	Flyover at Jail Road	(a) Railways 49.13	164.00	21	June, 1982
	(Railways and M.C.D.)	(b) MCD 60.65	195.99	Work has just started.	Oct. 1982

Construction of a Bridges over river Brahmani

631. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for construction of a bridge over river Brahmani on National Highway No. 23 between Tunkela Ghat and Bonaigarh in Sundargarh district of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the construction work is proposed to be started during the current financial year;

(c) if so, the total amount sanctioned for this purpose;

(d) the expected time of its completion; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):
(a) Construction of a High Level

Bridges across Brahmani river on National Highway 23 near Tunkela-ghat (Bonaigarh) is included in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).

(b) and (c). No Sir. The work is yet to be sanctioned.

(d) The work is likely to be completed in about 5 years after its commencement.

(e) The bridge is likely to be 670 Metres long with about 9 Km. of approaches.

Documentary Film on Sarvashri M. G. Ramchandran and Karunanidhi

632. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a British Film-maker had approached the Central Government for producing a documentary on the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Shri M. G. Ramchandran and Shri Karunanidhi;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

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

Child Marriages in Rajasthan

633. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent child marriages in Rajasthan and other places in violation of the law;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the child marriages in the country being performed annually in contravention of the law; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Government are aware that some child marriages take place in certain of the country.

(b) and (c). At the time of the 1971 Census of Population, information was collected on age at marriage of all currently married women. Similar data on age at marriage have been collected in 1981 Census also.

The Child Marriage Restraint Act has been amended to raise the marriageable age for girls to 18 years and for boys to 21 years and to make the offences cognisable for certain purposes. Media are being used and social welfare organisations are requested to promote awareness about the legal and social implications of child marriages.

Militarisation of Bangladesh

634. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI NIHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the military understanding had been reached between Bangladesh and Pakistan during the recent visit of Pakistan Delegation to Dacca; and

(b) the reaction of the Government to Bangladesh's plans for militarization and steps proposed to be taken to counter this new development intended to create hostility?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) While there have been some press reports in this regard, Government are not aware of any military understanding reached recently between Bangladesh and Pakistan.

(b) Does not arise.

Number of Trains cancelled during 1980-81

635. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains cancelled throughout the country in the year 1980 and during the period from January to June, 1981, Zone-wise;

(b) the reasons for cancellation of these trains; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government?

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

Assistance to Backward States for Primary and Secondary Education

636. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been observed by the Fourth All India Educational Survey that two thirds of those not enrolled in schools at the primary stage are girls;

(b) whether the survey has also pointed out the rate of drop-outs is as high as 77 per cent at the end of Class VIII;

(c) whether the survey has listed nine educationally backward States of which West Bengal is one; and

(d) if so, what assistance Government will render to backward States in their efforts to expand facilities of education at the primary and secondary stages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA Kaul): (a) According to the Fourth Survey, the percentage of non-enrolled girls in the 6—11 age-group is 64.25.

(b) The Fourth Survey did not attempt to determine the drop-out rate. But, on the basis of enrolment cohorts starting with class I enrolment in 1969-70 and ending with Class VIII enrolment in 1976-77, the drop-out rate is 77 per cent.

(c) Nine States including West Bengal were identified as educationally backward on the basis of the findings of the Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education that submitted its report in January, 1978.

(d) Special Central assistance is being provided to the educationally backward States since 1979-80 under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Non-formal Education for Elementary Age-group Children.

Racial Riots in Britain

637. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Punjab after his visit to U.K., has stated that the 'Skinheads' who started the racial riots in Southall in London on July 3, were being actively supported by political elements in England; and

(b) if so, reaction of the British Government to protests made against these racial attacks at various levels diplomatic, political and others?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Chief Minister stated in an interview after his visit to U.K. that some political elements from small racist organisations were supporting the 'skinheads'. It is understood that the view of the Chief Minister did not mean any of the major political parties of the U.K.

(b) Does not arise from (a) above. The British Government has, however, given assurances on many occasions at various levels that they will do everything possible to safeguard the immigrants living in Britain.

Incidents of Derailments of trains in Railways

638. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRI K. M. MADHOKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of derailments in Railways are on an increase during the recent months;

(b) if so, the number of such derailments since May this year, the loss of life and property etc.;

(c) whether a high power independent inquiry has been conducted into such major incidents as derailment near Ahmadabad; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). During the period May, 1981, to July, 1981, there were 259 train derailments against 207 during the corresponding period of the last year. In these 259 derailment, 43 lives were lost. The cost of damage to Railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 1.24,04,645.

In addition, on 6-6-81 seven coaches of 416 Down Passenger fell into a river causing 270 known deaths and loss of railway property amounting to Rs. 6,12,481.

(c) and (d). Train accidents involving death or grievous hurt to passengers have been enquired into by the Commissioners of Railway Safety who are an independent authority functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

Primary Schools without Teachers and Building

639. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary schools in the country, State-wise which have (1) no pucca building, (2) no teacher, (3) one teacher, and (4) two teachers; and

(b) the remedial measures taken in this regard in each of the last three years and measure proposed to be taken in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Information, based on the Fourth All India Educational Survey (30th September, 1978), is given in the attached Statement—I.

(b) Steps have been taken by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to tackle these problems on a continuing basis through better allocations in plans. The Conference of Education Ministers held at New Delhi on 2nd June, 1981 had also appreciated the seriousness of these problems and made suitable recommendations to resolve them. A copy of the relevant resolution is attached as Statement—II.

Statement— I

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Primary Schools without pucca buildings	No. of Primary Schools with		
			No teacher	One teacher	Two teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	21869	292	21544	9488
2	Assam	20121	20	6187	10150
3	Bihar	38876	497	17085	17744
4	Gujarat	2847	68	6182	2225

91	Written Answers	AUGUST 20, 1981	Written Answers	92	
I		2	3	4	5
5	Haryana	689	17	951	1843
6	Himachal Pradesh	3877	27	1871	1744
7	Jammu & Kashmir	5177	30	5268	1031
8	Karnataka	6249	531	16341	3627
9	Kerala	1357	..	24	75
10	Madhya Pradesh	26459	411	25201	18209
11	Maharashtra	12235	115	17827	7676
12	Manipur	3387	..	181	1347
13	Meghalaya	3290	..	2296	847
14	Nagaland	957	..	45	225
15	Orissa	24664	243	14698	6820
16	Punjab	6096	1	2753	3860
17	Rajasthan	7326	96	11978	4298
18	Sikkim	127	—	44	90
19	Tamil Nadu	8226	104	2618	8883
20	Tripura	1521	8	579	460
21	Uttar Pradesh	1996	600	8583	17200
22	West Bengal	34073	23	1655	10821
23	A & N Islands	72	—	37	29
24	Arunachal Pradesh	675	—	528	142
25	Chandigarh	8	—	—	3
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74	2	111	17
27	Delhi	701	—	4	19
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	146	—	173	444
29	Lakshadweep	6	—	1	—
30	Mizoram	514	—	74	83
31	Pondicherry	111	2	92	51
All -India		251775	2937	164931	129451

Resolutions of the Conference of Education Minister's New Delhi 2.6. 1981 on physical facilities and single teacher schools.

Endorsing the objective of ensuring within a period of ten years, minimum education for all children until they complete 14 years of age within the policy-frame of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Conference recommends that:

xxxx

The Fourth Educational Survey has revealed that more than 30 per cent of Schools do not have satisfactory buildings or other facilities like black board, mats and furniture. Within the over-all resources limitations, therefore, greater attention shall be given to provision of these basic physical facilities. Alternate sources of finance including institutional finance must be explored to supplement departmental funds and suitable institutional arrangements may be set up, if necessary.

Single-teacher schools are very large in number. Continuity of teaching in such schools shall be ensured either by converting them wherever possible into two teacher schools or by forming school-clusters with provision for leave reserve teachers.

xx xx xx x

Development of Cochin Port

640. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state: the progress so far made in the development of Cochin Port?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

The Integrated Development Project for Cochin Port consists of three components, namely, construction of an oil berth, construction of a fertilizer berth and dredging the approach channel.

The contract for the construction of an oil berth was awarded in February

1981. Preliminary works are in progress. The contractors have mobilised plant and equipment. Fabrication of pontoons, pile driving frames etc. is in progress.

The contract for the construction of the fertilizer berth is being finalised.

The dredging contract for the inner channel has been awarded to the Dredging Corporation of India Limited. The dredging work has commenced.

Railway accident at Mehsana (Western Railway)

641. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any sabotage in the Railway accident which occurred recently at Mehsana (Gujarat) on Western Railway where a number of persons died and lost their property;

(b) if so, whether the fish plates, nuts and bolts were found near the accident;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken against the Saboteurs; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such accidents in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Commissioner of Railway Safety/Bombay, has held a statutory inquiry into the derailment of 1 Up Delhi Mail between Ambliyan and Dangarua stations on 18-7-81. According to his provisional finding, the accident was the result of deliberate tampering with the track by person/persons unknown.

(b) and (c). The first point of discontinuity in the track was at a rail joint, about 30 metres ahead of Km. 740/9. where the exposed running-off ends of a 5-rail panel were found without any fish plates and fish bolts at the right joint and with both fish plates fitted with 2 fish bolts only at the left joint. The joint wooden sleeper laid on the 5

rail panel ahead had 3 dog-spikes removed and about 4-5 keys of steel trough sleepers were found lying near the disconnected joint on the right side. The two missing fish plates of the right joint were found 4.9 metres ahead of the right disconnected rail end. One double ended spanner and 4 fish bolts with nuts were found in an adjoining bush. Three pieces of 2 broken fish bolts were also found nearby.

(d) Four persons suspected in the case have been arrested by GRPS Sabarnati in their case No. 170/81 dated 20-7-81 under Section 302, 325, 323, 120(b) IPC and 126 Indian Railways Act. Police investigations are in progress.

(e) Security patrolling of track at vulnerable points has been started by gangmen in cooperation with the Police and Village Defence Parties. Barring of fish bolts has also been ordered.

Reservation of seats for S.C. and S.T. students by Delhi University Colleges

642. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the Delhi University campus colleges and some of the University departments have been flouting the rules about reservation of seats for the SC/ST;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of seats required to be reserved by the colleges under the University regulations and the percentage of the SC/ST candidates admitted by the various colleges in Delhi as against the number of candidates who applied for admission during the current academic years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the SC/ST candidates get their due representation in the colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-

MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) While Government have not received any complaints, the University has received a few complaints from students belonging to Schedule Castes/Tribes regarding denial of admissions to them in under-graduate courses by certain colleges. Most of these complaints have already been looked into and the rest are being examined.

(b) 20 per cent of the total number of seats are reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes (15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes, inter-changeable, if necessary). The information regarding the actual number of seats in each college reserved for students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes and the number actually admitted against these seats is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) Government have already issued instructions to all the central universities for reservation of 20 per cent seats for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes. If and when a complaint is received by Government about non-observance of the instructions, the same is looked into.

Facilities at Bombay V.T. Station

643. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present amenities and facilities at V.T. Station Bombay are not sufficient to cope with the growing number of commuters of suburban trains; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide better and more facilities at the station to the commuters of suburban trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI

MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, in respect of certain amenities.

(b) Proposals for providing double discharge facilities at Bombay V.T. suburban station both for entry and exit of commuters and extension of other passenger amenities are under formulation and study.

एल०टी०सी० के दौरों पर जाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए रेल आरक्षण करवाने में प्राथमिकता दिया जाना है।

644. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अपने उन कर्मचारियों को जो अवकाश यात्रा रियायत सुविधाओं व एल० टी० सी० का लाभ उठाते हैं, का रेल आरक्षण करवाने के मामले में प्राथमिकता देने का है ताकि गैर सरकारी बस आपरेटर्स कर्मचारियों के साथ धोखा न कर सकें,

(ख) क्या भारतदर्शन (एल० टी० सी० दौरों) का अधिक आरामदेह बनाने के लिए रेलवे का विचार अपने होली-डे होमों आदि में सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ठहरने और खान-पान की सुविधाएं देने का है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौर क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) गाड़ी में स्थान 'पहले आओ, पहले पाओ' के आधार पर अपेक्षित यात्रा में टिकट खरीदने पर चार महीने तक अग्रिम बुक किया जा सकता है।

(ख) और (ग). रेलवे अवकाश गृहों में केवल ठहरने की सुविधा की

व्यवस्था है और रेल कर्मचारियों की मांगों को पूरा करने के बाद केन्द्र सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिए भी उपलब्ध होते हैं। इस समय इन अवकाश गृहों में खाने की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Criteria for Posting of IFS officers in the Indian Missions

645. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Government's policy and the criteria laid down with regard to the posting of officers of the Indian Foreign Services in the Indian Mission;

(b) whether any assessment has been made with regard to the working of the existing policy/criteria; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the changes if any, proposed to be made by the Government with a view to making the functioning of the Indian Missions more useful and effective?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Officers of the Indian Foreign Service are posted to Missions abroad taking into account their qualifications and the requirements of the assignments that need to be given; the principle of rotation of postings to give officers more broad-based experience; and also keeping in view administrative exigencies.

(b) and (c). The actual implementation of the policy is kept under constant review, both in the course of day-to-day functioning, as also on the occasions when the various Establishment Boards meet for selecting officers for various posts abroad and at home. As and when necessary, corrective action is taken with a view to making the functioning of our Missions more effective.

Punctuality drive at Rail Bhavan

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

(a) whether on the 14th July, 1981 the Railways made a punctuality drive in the Rail Bhavan;

(b) whether it is a fact that all the gates of the Rail Bhavan were closed at 10.15 a.m. and as such employees could not attend duties; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Secretary of the Ministerial Staff Association has been suspended as he protested against such closure of gates?

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

(b) Office hours commence at 10.15 A.M. An attendance check was organised at about 10.30 A.M. on 14th July, 1981; to make the check more effective, all the gates of the building (Rail Bhavan) were closed. The main gate was opened a little to allow late-comers to enter one by one, so that names could be noted down.

(c) Yes. Shri S. Mukherjee, a UDC of the Railway Board—he is the Secretary of the Ministerial Staff Association—was placed under suspension for conduct unbecoming of a Government Servant. The suspension has subsequently been revoked on his expression of regret.

Stock Piling of Cement at Shakurbasti Railway Station

647. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large stocks of cement are piling up at

Shakurbasti Railway Siding in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and steps being taken to clear up the stocks so as to make use of the empty wagons for other purposes?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Lines damage due to Floods

648. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway lines were damaged at various places due to rains and floods;

(b) if so, the names of lines, where traffic had to be suspended due to breach in lines between 1st and 31st July, 1981;

(c) the extent of loss suffered by the Railways both in terms of damage to lines and equipment and loss due to suspension of traffic; and

(d) details of preventive measures taken by Railways?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The extent of loss suffered due to :

(i) Damages to lines and equipment—Rs. 6.67 crores approx.

(ii) Suspension of traffic—Rs. 1.20 crores approx.

(d) All the flood affected locations are investigated and additional waterway or raising the track etc. are undertaken where considered necessary. At all important bridges, vulnerable bridges and points, special watchmen are posted during the monsoon period. Besides, monsoon patrolling is undertaken by patrolmen in order to detect in time any damage that may be caused due to floods and rains, to Railway lines/property. Further, close coordination is maintained with the State Authorities for ensuring the proper maintenance and upkeep of the Railway affecting works.

Statements

Name of Railway
Name of the affected section.

Central

Gwalior—Sheopurkalan

Eastern

Andul—Calcutta Chord Link

North Eastern

- (1) Mansi—Forbesganj
- (2) Jhanjharpur—Laukaha Bazar
- (3) Narkatiaganj—Raxaul

Northeast Frontier

- (1) Katihar—Manihari Ghat
- (2) Simaluguri—Naginimora
- (3) Simaluguri—Tinsukhia
- (4) Simaluguri—Moranhat

Western

- (1) Shahibag—Khodiyar
- (2) Shahibag—Gandhinagar
- (3) Sabarmati yard
- (4) Jamnagar—Okha
- (5) Kanalus—Sika
- (6) Dhrangadhra—Gandhidham
- (7) Radhanpur—Gandhidham
- (8) Gandhidham—Bhuj
- (9) Sawai Madhopur—Gangapur City

(10) Jaipur—Phulera Rings

(11) Jaipur—Bandikui

(12) Jaipur—Sanganer—Sawai Madhopur

Northern

- (1) Tundla—Ghaziabad
- (2) Tundla—Agra
- (3) Suratgarh—Anupgarh
- (4) Merta Road—Bikaner
- (5) Phulera—Degana
- (6) Ratangarh—Degana
- (7) Merta Road—Degana
- (8) Merta Road—Merta City

Completion of Asiatic Projects in time

649. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI:
DR. KARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Asiatic Projects have run into trouble;

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

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the work is completed well in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A number of Committees with cross sectional representation have been set up by the Steering Committee as well as the Special Organising Committee for Asian Games to ensure proper coordination and timely and economical completion of all the projects.

Steps taken to check use of narcotics

650. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will

the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the country and particularly among the student community; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check such abuse of drugs and psychotropic substances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) While there is no data available with Government on the basis of which it can be said whether or not the incidence of abuse of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances in the country is on the increase, this Ministry has sponsored seven studies on drug abuse amongst college students. The principle conclusions drawn from these studies are listed in the statement attached.

(b) The Government has been continuously making efforts to educate people about the evils of drinking and drug abuse through mass communication media and also encouraging voluntary organisations through grants for educative publicity. The need for every possible effort to wean students away from drinking habit has been impressed upon State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. They were requested to ask all the universities to exercise continued vigilance in this regard.

STATEMENT

Principal conclusions drawn from Research Studies

1. An overwhelming percentage of students did not take any drugs at all, including socially acceptable drugs like tobacco, alcohol and pain killers;
2. A majority of students took drugs in an experimental manner;

3. The prevalence rate of drugs like cannabis, L.S.D., pain killers, opium, etc., was very small;

4. The Drugs most commonly misused were alcohol and tobacco;

5. The Drug abuse among boys was more common than among girls; and

6. Drug abuse was more prevalent among the students having urban background, higher income-group families, with background of Education in Military/Public/Convent Schools; residing in college Hostels. Studying in Medical/Engineering Courses.

Promotion of Coaches by NIS

651. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA:

SHRI L. S. TUR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that promotion of coaches employed by NIS (National Institute of Sports) Patiala is not done on performance or seniority basis but for other considerations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, what are the criteria for appointment, transfer and promotion of the coaches;

(c) the number of coaches promoted during 1979-80 and 1980-81 game wise; and

(d) the number of them promoted by seniority and by performance?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (d). Fresh appointments of coaches are made in accordance with the Recruitment Rules for these posts formulated by

the Governing Body of the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports. Transfers are made as per the transfer policy approved by the Governing Body of the Institute.

All promotions of Coaches to higher grades are made keeping in view their performance during the previous three years with due regard to their seniority.

(c)

GAME	1979-80	1980-81
Athletics	17	8
Badminton	5	6
Basketball	12	4
Boxing	1	1
Cricket	6	2
Football	8	3
Gymnastic	6	7
Hockey	8	5
Judo	—	—
Kho-Kho	—	—
Lawn Tennis	6	—
Swimming	5	—
Table Tennis	5	2
Volleyball	8	8
Wrestling	2	5
Weightlifting	5	2
	94	53

Platform and overbridge at Muragacha Railway Station

652. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the fact that there is no Platform and overbridge at Muragacha Station;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news item appeared in the Dainik

Basumati published from Calcutta dated 21st July, 1981; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by Government for construction of platform and overbridge at Muragacha Railway Station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There are two platforms one high level platform on the main line and one rail level platform on the down loop at Muragacha Station. No foot overbridge has, however, been provided.

(b) Yes, the news item suggested raising the level of the rail level platform and provision of a foot over bridge.

(c) Nearly all trains are received on the main line platform except for the crossing of one pair of trains at this station. In view of the above and in consideration of the present level of passenger traffic, raising the level of the Rail level platform or provision of a foot over bridge would not be justified for the present.

Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corporation

653. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up an Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corporation; and

(b) if so, when will it be set up and start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Yes. The Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. has been registered as a Company under the Companies Act. A proposal to re-

visé the cost of the project is under consideration and the production will start after this is approved.

Recommendations of Committee set up to Review NAEP

654. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to review the National Adult Education Programme has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee on the N.A.E.P.; and

(c) whether any time bound programme therefor has been fixed for the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The N.A.E.P. Review Committee has submitted its report and the recommendations made by it are under consideration of the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

Unidentified victims of Samastipur-Banmankhi train accident

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

(a) what is the number of dead bodies of the victims recovered which have not been identified in the ill-fated Samastipur-Banmankhi train accident occurred on 6th June, 1981.

(b) whether Railway authorities have got any definite idea about the names and the number of passengers travelling in the ordinary second class compartments; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) In this accident, 270 persons are known to have lost their lives—268 bodies were recovered from the river and 2 persons died in the hospital. Out of 270 dead bodies, 124 have been identified.

(b) and (c). The Railway Administration keeps a record of the name of passengers travelling by reserved coaches only. There was no reserved coach on the ill-fated train.

Running of through Trains with insufficient vacuum and Brake-Power

656. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the through trains are run with a length beyond the sectional capacity and with insufficient vacuum and brake-power;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what provision has been made for the safety of the travelling public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. All trains are provided with adequate vacuum and brake-power.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All trains carrying passengers are provided with adequate brake-power and safety of travelling public is fully ensured.

10+2 Scheme for Secondary Schools

657. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many states have adopted 10 + 2 scheme for secondary schools;

(b) which States have not adopted this pattern till now and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government intend to take any steps to introduce a uniform pattern of education in the country; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) So far fifteen States and eight Union Territories have adopted the 10 plus 2 system of school education.

(b) The State of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Mizoram have not yet switched over to this system. However, these States/Union Territory have also accepted in principle to adopt the 10 plus 2 system of education. The reasons for delay in the implementation of the programme, as conveyed by these States, are non-availability of trained teachers, lack of laboratories and equipment, paucity of funds and other administrative difficulties.

(c) and (d). On the recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66), the Government of India adopted the National Policy on Education (1968), which *inter alia* envisaged the adoption of a broadly uniform educational structure in all parts of the country. Efforts are being made for the smooth switch over to the new pattern in all parts of the country. The

Conference of Education Ministers of States and Union Territories, held in June, 1981, has resolved that the States/Union Territories which have not yet switched over to this pattern should do so without any further loss of time".

Dearness Allowance to Teachers in States at Central Rates

658. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the names of the States where the teachers of all categories have been enjoying dearness allowances at Central Government rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

600 crores of World Bank Loan for Railways

659. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has given a loan totalling about Rs. 600 crores for a massive programme of modernization and electrification of routes; and

(b) if so, the details of the loan along with the details of the projects which will be undertaken with the said loan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The World Bank has not given a loan but only appraised the following railway projects for grant of a loan:

(i) Diesel Component Works, Patiala.

(ii) Railway Electrification.

- (iii) Import of Critical Components.

Derailment of Patna-Gaya Passenger Train at Patna Junction

660. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons were killed and injured when 2 Down Patna-Gaya passenger train was derailed at Patna junction on 23rd July, 1981;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof;

(c) the result of the inquiry, if any, conducted into the incident; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). In this accident, 3 persons were killed, 12 sustained grievous injuries and 16 simple injuries.

(c) The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta, has held a statutory inquiry into this accident. According to his provisional finding, the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

(d) Suitable action will be taken on receipt of the final report.

Legislation for the Indian Council of Paramedical Rehabilitation Professions

661. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1973 on the 27th March, 1980 regarding Legislation on the Indian Council Act of Paramedical Rehabilitation Professions and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision regarding introduction of the Bill on this subject in Parliament; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) Additional information has been considered necessary to take a final decision in the matter;

हाजीरा में शिपयाड

662. श्री छोटू माई गामित :

क्या नौबहन और परिबहन मंत्री यह बताने का इरादा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने हाजीरा में शिपयाड स्थापित करने का निर्णय अंतिम रूप से ले लिया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित शिपयाड का व्यौरा क्या है और इस परियोजना पर कितनी राशि व्यय होने की संभावना है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिबहन मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

(ग) इस संबंध में अंतिम निर्णय, धन के उपलब्ध होने पर तथा इस बात पर निर्भर है कि अन्य आवश्यक कार्यों में से किसे पहले पूरा किया जाए।

Publication of Indian History and Culture

663. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1039 on 4th May, 1981 and state:

(a) whether the scheme of commissioning a publication on the Indian History and Culture under the Project Director Prof. Nihar Rajan Ray was originally to be completed in 18 months at a cost of approximately Rs. 12,000;

(b) if so, the age, health condition, qualification and Honorarium, monthly rent of his residence and other additional perquisites paid till today to Prof. Nihar Ranjan Ray, the Project Director;

(c) the year-by-year progress of this project from 1972;

(d) how much of Vol. I on Ancient India has been printed or published and how much of Vol. II on Medieval period and Vol. III on Modern period has been compiled or printed; and

(e) the reasons for delay and manifold increase in the cost of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The Project for the preparation and publication of source material on ancient, medieval and modern Indian History was entrusted to the Indian Council of Historical Research in 1973 with Prof. Nihar Ranjan Ray as the Project Director. The Project, being a source oriented research project was reviewed from time to time and a total grant of Rs. 5,60,000/- was sanctioned for it during the financial years from 1973-74 to 1976-77.

At the time when Prof. Nihar Rajan Ray was assigned the Project, he was 70 years old with very good health for his age. He is M.A. D.Litt. & Phil (Leiden), Dip Lib. (London). As Project Director, he was paid on an honorarium @ Rs. 1,000/- per month from 1-6-1973 to 30-6-1977 in addition to free office-cum-residential accommodation at a rent of 1,300/- per month from 1-6-1973 to 31-8-1977. He was also provided necessary stenographic and secretarial assistance.

(c) to (e). Vol. I on Ancient India has not been published so far as the publishers to whom it was entrusted have expressed their inability to publish the Volume on royalty terms. The Indian Council of Historical Research is negotiating with other firms for publication of the Volume on royalty terms. Vol. II on the medieval period has since been recompiled and is under revision and editing. Vol. III on modern period is under recompilation and revision. It being a source oriented project for production of a worthwhile work which can serve the need of future researchers in Indian history, the material has been reviewed from time to time. In projects of this nature, it is not possible to maintain a record of year-by-year progress. In view of the above, the completion of the Project is likely to take some more time but its cost, according to present estimates, is not expected to present the amount already sanctioned.

Grain Lighterage Operation of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation

664. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state,

(a) whether Central Inland Water Transport Corporation have recovered their outstanding amount of about Rs. 9 lakhs from M/s. M.M.P. Lines private Limited on account of grain lighterage operation,

(b) if not, what steps have been taken to realise the amount which is lying unrecovered for years,

(c) whether Government have given Shipping Development Fund Committee loan to M/s. M.M.P. Lines Private Limited for purchase of ship MMP "Wealth",

(d) what steps Government propose to take against M/s. M.M.P. Lines Private Limited for not clearing the dues of a Government undertaking, and

(e) number of Central Bureau of Investigation cases in which Shri M. N.

Pal, the Managing Director of M/s. M.M.P. Lines Private Limited is involved and their present position?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The total amount of claim of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., against M/s M.M.P. Lines arising out of grain lighterage operations amounted to Rs. 9,06,455.48. M/s. M.M.P. Lines had come forward for an amicable settlement in March, 1981. On the basis of discussions held by CIWTC with M/s. M.M.P. Lines on 8-4-81 M.M.P. Lines have agreed to pay Rs. 8,62,121.00 only in full and final settlement of CIWTC's claim.

The Board of Directors of CIWTC approved this arrangement subject to M/s. MMP Lines furnishing adequate Bank Guarantee to cover all contingent liability arising out of a suit filed by M/s. Modern Shipping Agencies at Chittagong in the Third Court of Sub-Judge at Chittagong in Bangladesh against M/s. MMP Lines impleading CIWTC as co-defendant for the alleged non-payment of a sum of Tk. 4,19,149.69 due by M/s. MMP Lines to the Plaintiff firm for the services rendered by them on being engaged by M/s. MMP Lines in connection with grain-lightening operation ex m.v. "AQUAGEM" at Chittagong and Chalna Ports.

(c) Shipping Development Fund Committee had sanctioned SAFAUNS loan of Rs. 111.60 lakhs representing 90 per cent of the cost of vessel MMP Wealth to M/s. MMP Lines Ltd., for financing the acquisition of the said vessel and the terms and conditions for grant of said SAFAUNS loan were accepted by the Company on 7th October, 1977. In view of the fact that M/s. MMP Lines Ltd. could not fulfil the requisite pre-conditions inspite of expiry of period of our 3 years SDFC decided to cancel the loan.

(d) The Corporation is pressing the firm for payment. No payment has, however, so far been received from M/s. M.M.P. Lines. If no payment

is received, CIWTC will have no alternative but to seek redress through court, which will involve litigation.

(e) Shri M.N. Pal, Managing Director of M/s. MMP Lines Pvt., Ltd., is involved in five cases registered by CBI. Four cases are still under investigations by CBI. As regards the fifth one, the position is that the CBI has finalised the investigations but action thereon has been kept in abeyance as one of the co-accused (Shri K. Chelliah former CMD, CIWTC) has moved the Calcutta High Court who granted on 28-11-1980 an interim order restraining the CBI taking further action till the matter is decided by the Calcutta High Court.

Review of History Books

665. **SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently issued a set of instructions, suggestions and guidelines to State Governments for review of history books in order to promote communal harmony and national integration;

(b) whether Government will place a copy each of these instructions on the Table of the House relating to communal harmony and national integration; and

(c) what action has been taken by each State Government to implement the suggestion of Government (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). A copy of the communication addressed to the State Government/U.T. Administrations on the subject is attached as Statement.

(c) A statement is attached as Statement—II.

Statement—I

The National Integration Council has laid emphasis on the vital role that education can and should play in bringing about national and emotional integration. A significant measure suggested in this context is the scrutiny and evaluation of school textbook from the stand-point of national integration. The Minorities Commission have also recommended the replacement of text-books which tend to instil in young minds feelings of animosity between communities by textbooks which encourage feelings of equality and brother-hood between members of all communities.

2 It has been decided by the Ministry of Education to take up a review of school text-books from the national integration point of view at once. It is envisaged that all school textbooks for the entire school stage i.e. class I to XII would be taken up for such scrutiny and evaluation. Such a work in its very nature can be undertaken more meaningfully at the state level where decisions about preparation and prescription of school textbooks are taken.

3. As the work is of an urgent nature it should be taken up on a priority basis and completed as early as possible. *To begin with, the programme may be confined to evaluation of History and Language text-books.* The textbooks in Language would cover the first language, the second language and English. History textbooks would include books taught either as an independent subject or as a part of Social Studies. Efforts should be made to ensure that revised textbooks, where necessary, become available for the 1982 academic session. School textbooks in other subjects can be taken up in later phases for similar review.

4. The following procedure of evaluation, which could be adopted, is for the consideration of the State Government:

(i) The programme of evaluation may be entrusted to agencies responsible for development/prescrip-

tion /recommendation of textbooks at various stages of school education. The agencies to be involved in this programme may be identified.

(ii) A Steering Committee representing various interests may be set up for planning and conducting the evaluation programme. The Committee may, among other things, lay down broad guidelines for the programme.

(iii) The list of textbooks to be evaluated may be prepared well in advance and a time-bound programme chalked out for their early evaluation.

(iv) The list of evaluators may be prepared. They may be drawn from among the experienced school teachers, university teachers and eminent authors. The selected evaluators should be committed to the cause of secularism and national integration.

(v) For evaluation, the tools and guidelines, which the NCERT will supply, may be adopted with suitable modifications warranted by local conditions

(vi) Panels of experts may be constituted for each subject area. 10-12 persons of eminence may be identified from among renowned authors, university professors or any other educationists whose recommendations will be respected by the State Government and the people to serve on the panels. These experts would make final recommendations to the State Government on each book.

(vii) Evaluation of each book may be undertaken by two independent evaluators. Each title should be sent to independent evaluators along with the tools and guidelines for evaluation. The two evaluators should include at least one experienced school teachers of the concerned subject, preferably teaching the same class. The other evaluator may be drawn from among university teachers or authors of the concerned subject.

(viii) The agency should examine the two evaluation reports of each title and sort out the text-books which are found to be objectionable.

(ix) The meetings of the expert committees may be organised by inviting 3-4 members from among the members of the panel already approved. These members in each subject area will discuss the objectionable materials identified by the evaluators and will make final recommendations to the State Government for necessary action regarding modification/deletion or withdrawal.

5. At the National level, NCERT will coordinate the programme of evaluation of textbooks. To discuss the strategy of evaluation, a national con-

ference will be organised by the NCERT. The participants to this conference will include, among others, heads of text-book agencies entrusted with the programme of evaluation in the States. The NCERT will also develop evaluation tools, criteria and guidelines and supply them to the State agencies.

6. The Government of India is separately considering the question of setting up a high level Steering Committee at the national level which among other things, consider the evaluation reports from the State Evaluation Groups/NCERT, etc., review the progress of the programmes and indicate policy guidelines for future action.

Statement— II

Information received from States/UTs. about the action taken by them for the evaluation of textbook

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.T.	Agency responsible for evaluation	Action being taken by State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	State Council for Educational Research and Training.	—
2.	Assam	Board of Secondary Education, Assam State Institute of Education (SIE), Assam.	Seering Committee at SIE level has been formed. Programme schedule, panel of experts, list of evaluators and budget have been prepared.
3.	Bihar	Bihar State Textbooks Publications Corporation and State Institute of Education.	The work of evaluation will be done under the joint auspices of these two bodies. The Director SIE, Patna will be the Chief Coordinating Officer of the programme.
4.	Gujarat	Gujarat State Board of School Textbooks.	List of textbooks to be evaluated has been prepared.
5.	Haryana	State Council of Educational Research and Training, Gurgaon.	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education, Simla.	The Board will undertake the task of evaluation of text-books according to the guidelines prepared by NCERT and the instructions issued on the subject.

1	2	3	4
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Field Adviser, Languages, State Institute of Education, Srinagar	—	
8. Karnataka	Deptt. of State Educational Research and Training.		A detailed programme of evaluation of textbooks as per the guidelines provided by the NCERT, is being drawn up.
9. Kerala	State Institute of Education.		Individual officers in the SIE who will be responsible for specific language text-books have been identified. The preparation of a list of evaluations and a panel of experts has been taken up. The list of books to be evaluated is also being drawn up. While the work is being taken up immediately, it may not be possible to complete the work before the reprint of text-books in 1982-83. However, efforts will be made to carry out as many changes as possible before the proof stage.
10. Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Bureau of Text-book Production, Pune.		List of textbooks to be evaluated and list of reviewers has been prepared.
11. Manipur	State Institute of Education.		A Steering Committee consisting of 12 members is being set up to assist the SIE in planning and conducting the evaluation programme.
12. Meghalaya	State Council of Educational Research and Training.		Necessary action for setting up of the steering Committee and preparation of list of books to be evaluated is being taken.
13. Nagaland	State Council of Educational Research & Training.		—
14. Orissa	Board of Secondary Education.		The Board is taking up evaluation work of textbooks for classes I-X in accordance with the guidelines and instructions issued.
15. Punjab	Punjab School Education Board, Chandigarh.		Steering Committee has been formed.
16. Rajasthan	State Council of Educational Research & Training.		Action is being taken to complete the evaluation work in time in accordance with the instructions issued in this regard.
17. Tamil Nadu	State Council of Educational Research & Training.		The question of constituting a Steering Committee is under consideration and further steps for evaluation of text books will be taken in consultation with the Steering Committee.
18. Uttar Pradesh	Committees appointed by the Government.		—

1	2	3	4
19. Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Text-books Corporation and M.P. Higher Secondary Board of Education.	The list of books to be evaluated has been prepared. This will be reviewed by the expert Committees in accordance with the guidelines issued by the NCERT.	
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1. Arunachal Pradesh.	NCERT and CBSE	In Arunachal Pradesh, NCERT textbooks are being used from classes I-VIII and CBSE textbooks from classes IX-XIII.	
2. Chandigarh	State Institute of Education		
3. Delhi	Classes I-VIII Committee under the Chairmanship of Addl. Director of Edun. Delhi.	A Committee has been constituted for evaluation of textbooks prepared by Delhi Administration and Jamia Millia. The guidelines prepared by NCERT have been circulated to the experts for revision of Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Urdu and Home Science textbooks. Evaluation reports are being received and necessary changes will be incorporated in the next edition of these books to be published by May, 1982. History books and Language books for classes I to VIII prepared by NCERT will be evaluated by them. For classes IX to XII CBSE is the prescribing authority who will undertake the evaluation of these textbooks.	
	Classes IX-XII CBSE		
4. Goa, Daman, and Diu.	State Instituted of Education.	Action is being taken according to the instructions issued.	
5. Lakshadweep	..	Since they are following the syllabus and textbooks prescribed by the State of Kerala in their schools, there is no need to take up the evaluation separately. The SIE, Kerala is already undertaking this task.	
6. Mizoram	A Committee under the Chairmanship of President, Mizoram Board of School Education has been constituted to examine this matter.		

Decision on the Report of Director General of Health Services regarding Junior Doctors

666. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the decision taken by Government on the Report of Director General of Health Services regarding the revision of pay scales and stipends of Junior Doctors and interns, submitted to the Ministry

of Health and Family Welfare on the 17th November, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): The Government has rejected the recommendations contained in the Report of the former Director General of Health Services regarding rationalisation of pay scales/stipends

of the Residents and interns, which was received in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 24-11-1980.

Daitari—Banspani Line

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

(a) the total amount allotted for the construction of the Daitari-Banspani railway line;

(b) what is the estimated cost of this proposed railway line;

(c) whether the construction of this railway line will be completed by the end of the current financial year; and

(d) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been allotted for the Jakhapura-Banspani project in 1981-82 budget. Daitari-Banspani section forms part of this project.

(b) The total cost of the scheme will be between Rs. 65 crores and 70 crores at present price levels.

(c) No.

(d) The first phase viz Jakhapura Daitari has been opened to traffic in March, 1981. Work on the second phase i.e. a length of 95 kms. from Daitari to Keonjhar will commence shortly.

News Item captioned "Adulteration High Prices and Shortages"

668. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the News item captioned "Adulteration, High prices

and Shortages" appearing in Indian Express on July 29, 1981;

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

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure bringing down the prices and making things available besides ensuring their purity;

(d) have samples of pure ghee, mustard oil and other edible oils; butter etc., been lifted during the last 3 months with what results, from the producers/manufacturers,

(e) is it a fact that Prevention of Food Adulteration Act Inspectors show favour for some consideration at the time of raiding retailers shops, exploit them and those who fail to oblige fall prey to them, if so, what steps have been taken by the Government towards this including assessing the assets wealth possessed by them; and

(f) should Prevention of Food Adulteration Act be not amended to ensure that as far as possible samples be lifted only the manufacturers/wholesalers except when doubt exists about a retailer?

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

(b) and (c). The supply of essential commodities and their prices is the concern of Ministry of Civil Supplies. The honourable Member may kindly put a separate question in the name of Minister of Civil Supplies.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected from State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

(f) This contains a suggestion and requires examination.

सी०जी०एच०एस० की डिस्पेंसरियों में
बेरलगन और यूनिफ़ॉर्म का न मिलना

669. श्री तारिक अमर : क्या
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह
बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले
कुछ दिनों से सी०जी०एच०एस० की
डिस्पेंसरियों में मरीजों की बेरलगन और
यूनिफ़ॉर्म जैसी महत्वपूर्ण औषधियों
के लिए कई दिन तक इन्तजार करना और
उनकी तुरन्त आवश्यकता के कारण उन्हें
बाजार से खरीदना पड़ता है परन्तु ये
औषधियाँ सस्ती होने के कारण उपभोक्ता
पैसा वापस लेने के लिए डिस्पेंसरियों और
कार्यालयों में जाने का कष्ट नहीं करते;

(ख) क्या रात को आपातकालीन
के लिए नियुक्त डाक्टर गुदों के तौर दौड़
के लिए बेरलगन या उसके स्थान पर
हमरी औषधि रखते हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं; और

(घ) क्या उक्त औषधियाँ संसद
मदस्यों के लिए डिस्पेंसरियों में (संसदीय
सौद नार्थ एवेन्यू साऊथ एवेन्यू और
कर्जन रोड) में उपलब्ध है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
में राज्यमंत्री श्री मोहम्मद रंजन लस्कर
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) जी, हाँ ।

Central School at Darbhanga

670. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will
the Minister of EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether establishment of a
Central School at Darbhanga in Bihar
has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI
SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). No
proposal for opening a Kendriya
Vidyalaya (Central School) at Dar-
bhanga has been received by the Ken-
driya Vidyalaya Sangathan from an ap-
propriate sponsoring authority in the
prescribed manner.

Incidence of Gastroenteritis and Cholera among construction Workers at Asian Games Projects

671. SHRI K. MALLANA: Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention
is drawn to the News item captioned
'concern over cholera cases at Asiad
site' in the Hindustan Times dated the
28th July, 1981 that the high incidence
of gastroenteritis and cholera among
construction workers at the Asian Ga-
mes projects is causing much concern
in the Capital;

(b) if so, the number of cholera
cases as well as malaria have been
detected by Government during
1980-81; and

(c) measures taken by Government
in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMI-
LY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RAN-
JAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) Only one positive cholera case
and 8 cases of gastroenteritis have

been reported by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi among construction workers at Asian Games Projects.

The number of Cholera cases as well as Malaria cases reported during the years 1980-81 are as under:

1980		Cholera 1981		Gastroenteritis 1980		1981	
Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths;	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
494	21	333	4	1722	27	1647	15
				Malaria			
				Year	Cases		
				1980	68227		
				1981	21322		
				(upto 25-7-81)			

(c) Preventive measures in regard to Cholera and Gastroenteritis have been taken by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in the Asian Games Projects. The Education Bureau of Municipal Corporation are giving continuously vide publicity in connection with the Cholerinations of wells and hand pumps. Door to door inoculations in the affected areas has been given.

In general the anti-larval measures in Delhi have been intensified. Fogging operations are also undertaken and domestic and outdoor breeding of mosquito are checked and immediate remedial measures are undertaken. 110 Malaria Clinics and 400 Fever Treatment Depots are functioning to detect and treat the malaria cases. The rural areas as well as the construction project sites including labour huts of the construction sites of Asian Games Projects have already been sprayed by BHC.

States without Medical Colleges

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

(a) the names of the States where there is no medical colleges;

(b) the number of seats for the Medical students allotted by the Centre for these States for the last 3 years; State-wise, year-wise; and

(c) the increase in population of these States during the last 3 years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c): Statements are placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement—I

S. No.	Names of States & Union Territories without Medical College (s) of their own	No. of seats allocated from the Central Pool		
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
(i)	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10	10	10
(ii)	Arunachal Pradesh	15	15	17
(iii)	Chandigarh	5	5	4
(iv)	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
(v) Lakshadweep, Minicoy Administration	4	4	4
(vi) Manipur	9	9	9+1**
(vii) Meghalaya	4	5	6
(viii) Mizoram	12	12	12
(ix) Nagaland	11	13	13+2**
(x) Sikkim	11	11	14
(xi) Tripura	30	32	32

N.B. ** Nagaland—2 } Given by Govt. of Orissa specifically for them but included
 Manipur—1 } them in seats reserved for the Central Government

Statement—II

Population Figures (IN HUNDRED)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory.	1979 (Projected)	1980 (Projected)	1981 (Provisional)	Percent age 1979-80	Increase 1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
i.	A. & N. Islands	1,728	1,807	1,883	+4.57	+4.21
ii.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,998	6,175	6,201	+2.95	+1.72
iii.	Chandigarh	4,530	4,842	4,501	+6.89	-7.04
iv.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	855	870	1,037	+1.75	+19.20
v.	Lakshadive Minicoy Admn. (Lakshadweep)	351	355	402	+1.14	+13.24
vi.	Manipur	13,791	14,212	14,114	+3.05	-0.69
vii.	Meghalaya	12,550	12,881	13,283	+2.64	+3.12
viii.	Nagaland	6,714	6,927	7,733	+3.17	+11.64
ix.	Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	4,878	N.A.	N.A.
x.	Sikkim	2,457	2,494	13,150	+1.51	+26.30
xi.	Tripura	19,860	20,446	20,474	+2.95	+0.14

Press statements by Bangladesh Leaders about new Moore Island

673. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 31st July, 1981 India expressed her deep concern over the successive press statements and comments made by certain important Bangladesh leaders and officials on New Moore Island and Farakka waters;

(b) if so, whether India has conveyed its feelings to the Bangladesh and has pointed out that these statements will not be conducive to the Indo-Bangladesh relations;

(c) whether India has taken any initiative to resolve these issues;

(d) if so, what are the steps taken or initiated by India; and

(e) to what extent they have succeeded?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Senior members of the Bangladesh Government have made some controversial statements on certain bilateral problems between the two countries. The Government of India has expressed its regret suitably.

(c) to (e). Consistent with our desire to maintain and promote friendly relations with all our neighbours, including Bangladesh, we have been discussing outstanding bilateral issues at various levels including the highest level with the Government of Bangladesh and through diplomatic channels. These discussions are still continuing.

तलहटी में बसे राज्य में मच्छरों की वृद्धि

674. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में तलहटी में बसे विभिन्न राज्यों में मच्छर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप मलेरिया के मामलों में वृद्धि हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मच्छरों को मारने के लिए किए जा रहे उपायों का तत्काल ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर)

(क) जी, नहीं। राज्यों द्वारा सूचित किये गये महामारी संबंधी आंकड़ों के अनुसार तलहटी वाले क्षेत्रों में कुल मिलाकर मलेरिया की घटनाओं में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) ये क्षेत्र राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और उसी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मलेरिया को रोकने के उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

Efforts made by non-aligned Ministerial Committee to end Iran-Iraq War

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

(a) whether some suggestions to bring about a cease-fire in the ten-month old Iran-Iraq war have been formulated by the non-aligned ministerial committee appointed for the purpose;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether these suggestions have been put to the warring countries; if so, their reaction thereto; and

(d) what progress has been made so far to bring about an end to the Iran-Iraq war by the non-aligned four members committee set up for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The Non-Aligned Ministerial Committee has formulated some ideas to resolve the Iraq-Iran conflict. These, however, are for the purposes of detailed discussions with the two sides with a view to bringing about a political, peaceful, just and honourable solution in accordance with the principles laid down in para 86 of the New Delhi Declaration.

(c) and (d). The Committee has so far paid three visits to Tehran and Baghdad. The last visit was from August 6 to 9. In their discussion with the Committee, the Iraqi and Iranian leaders have reiterated their known positions, while favouring the continuance of the Committee's efforts. The Committee has conveyed to the two sides its readiness to continue its efforts whenever they are found useful.

Revenue from Freight Traffic

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

(a) Yearwise revenues earning from the freight traffic during the last three years; and

(b) steps taken to increase it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Year-wise revenue earning from freight traffic during the last three years are as under:—

(In crores of rupees)

1978-79	1305.41
1979-80	1440.44
1980-81	1619.51

(The figures for the year 1980-81 are provisional as the accounts for the year have not been closed finally).

(b) To increase revenue from freight traffic supplementary charge of 5 per cent upto a distance of 500 kms. and 10 per cent beyond 500 kms. on loan consignments and 10 per cent for all distances on small consignments was levied with effect from 1-4-79 on all commodities except salt for human consumption. The exemption from the levy of earlier supplementary charges which a few commodities were enjoying was also withdrawn with effect from 1-4-79.

From 15-7-80 an additional supplementary charge of 15 per cent was levied on all goods traffic whether in wagonloads or in smalls including livestock but excluding foodgrains, pulses, edible and hydrogenated oils, sugar, salt NOC. Chemical measures, kerosene oil, firewood and charcoal, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables fresh including bananas, onions, potatoes, milk, medicines, safety matches, and fodder (grass dry or grass green). The traffic booked to North Eastern Region was, however, exempted beyond Siliguri Jn./New Jalpaiguri Jn. on the N. F. Railway from the levy of this supplementary charge.

With effect from 1-4-81 the levy of a further supplementary charge of 15 per cent has been imposed on all goods traffic including livestock but excepting salt NOC, firewood, charcoal, milk and medicines. Vegetables NOC, potatoes and onions have, however, been subjected to a supplementary charge of 10 per cent only.

Besides many new managerial innovations have been introduced in Railways like running of block rakes from end to end, running of heavier freight trains with modern diesel and electric traction etc. since the close of last year which have enabled the Railways to reduce the wagon turn round and improve the total tonnage carried which has resulted in bringing more freight earnings to the Railways.

**Construction of Central School
At Hubli**

677. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work of the Central School at Hubli has been stopped for about 10 months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what steps are being taken to commence the construction work and when it is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the work is being done departmentally or through the contractors; and

(e) if through contractors their names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (e). The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have assigned the work of construction of the building of Kendriya Vidyalaya

(Central School), Hubli, to the State P.W.D. who in turn have engaged M/s. M. K. Shet as contractors. The construction work has been stopped w.e.f. 29-11-1980 due to some dispute between the State P.W.D. and the contractor. The State P.W.D. have taken steps to rescind the old contract with M/s. M. K. Shet and call for fresh tenders. According to the State P.W.D., the building is likely to be completed by the end of 1981.

रेल कर्मचारियों को निःशुल्क-पास

678. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया: क्या रेल मंत्री महोदय की कृपा करोगे कि रेल कर्मचारियों को दिए जाने वाले निःशुल्क पासों की संख्या तथा निम्न क्या है तथा प्रत्येक किरम के पास से क्या सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन):

स्थिति निम्नलिखित है।

प्रतिवर्ष पासों 'की' संख्या	पास की किस्म	कर्मचारियों की कोटि	उपलब्ध सुविधाएँ
1	2	3	4
6 सैट	पहला दर्जा 'ए'	1-8-69 से पूर्व नियुक्त राजपत्रित अधिकारियों और वे जो 1-8-69 से पूर्व राजपत्रित पद संभाले हुए थे।	पहले दर्जे में यात्रा करने की अनुमति तथा वातानुकूल यान में यात्रा वशतः कि धारक पहले दर्जे और पहला दर्जा वातानुकूल यान के किराए के 1/3 अन्तर का भुगतान कर दे तथा दूसरे दर्जे में एक परिवार को भी ले जाने की अनुमति है। प्रति व्यक्ति

1	2	3	4
			140 किलोग्राम और 12 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चे के लिए इससे आधी मात्रा में सामान अनुमेय है।
6 सेंट	पहला दर्जा	1-8-69 के बाद नियुक्त राजपत्रित अधिकारी तथा अवैतनिक पदधारी	पहले दर्जे में यात्रा करने तथा दूसरे दर्जे में एक परिचर ले जाने की अनुमति है। प्रति वयस्क 70 कि० ग्रा० है तथा 12 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले बच्चे के लिए इससे आधी मात्रा में सामान अनुमेय है।
5 वर्ष की सेवा तक 1 सेंट तथा छठे वर्ष से बाद 3 सेंट	पहला दर्जा	1-8-69 से पूर्व नियुक्त अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी, जब वे प्रति माह 512/- रुपये का वेतन पायें तथा 1-8-69 के बाद नियुक्त हुए कर्मचारी जब वे प्रति माह 575/- और इससे अधिक वेतन पायें।	पहले दर्जे में यात्रा करने तथा दूसरे दर्जे में एक परिचर ले जाने की अनुमति है। प्रति वयस्क 70 कि० ग्रा० है तथा 12 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले बच्चों के लिए इससे आधी मात्रा में सामान अनुमेय है।
"	पहला दर्जा	रेलवे अस्पतालों में नियुक्त 1-8-69 से पूर्व नियुक्त महिला नर्स तथा महिला स्वास्थ्य सेविकाएँ नर्सों के लिए 425 रुपये प्रति माह तथा स्वास्थ्य सेविकाओं के लिए 350 रुपये।	
"	पहला दर्जा	महिला नर्स तथा रेलवे अस्पतालों से सम्बन्धित महिला स्वास्थ्य सेविकाएँ 1-8-69 के बाद नियुक्त और प्रति माह 470 रुपये से अधिक पाने वाली	

1	2	3	4
5 वर्ष की दूसरा दर्जा सेवा तक 1 सेंट तथा छठे वर्ष के बाद 3 सेंट	1-8-69 से पूर्व नियुक्त अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रति माह 512 रुपये से कम पाने वाले और 1-8-69 के बाद नियुक्त होने वालों के लिए 575 रुपये प्रति माह।	40 कि०ग्रा० सामान प्रति वयस्क तथा 12 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले बच्चों के लिए इससे आधी मात्रा 2 टियर या 3 टियर शयनयान सवारी डिब्बों में अग्निप्रसार की अदायगी लिए बगैर यात्रा करने की अनुमति।	

Primary Schools opened since 1977

promote and develop primary education since 1977?

679. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-
DHURY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new primary schools set up in different States, State-wise since 1977; and

(b) the total amount of money sanctioned and disbursed State-wise to

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Information on new elementary (primary and middle) schools set up between 1977-78 and 1979-80 is given in the statement attached as statement I.

(b) The Plan outlays approved for each State/Union Territory since 1977-78 till 1981-82 are detailed in the statement attached as Statement II.

Statement I

Primary School opened since 1977

S.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of elementary schools in 1976-77	No. of elementary schools in 1979-80	No. of new elementary schools during 1977-80
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41,764	44,427	2,663
2.	Assam	23,796	25,271	1,475
3.	Bihar	61,666	61,451	(-215)
4.	Gujarat	22,566	24,000	1,434
5.	Haryana	5,899	6,047	148
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5,244	5,508	264
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8,008	9,031	1,023
8.	Karnataka	33,474	34,431	957
9.	Kerala	9,722	9,710	(-12)

1	2		3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	. . . . .	60,604	63,957	3,353
11.	Maharashtra	. . . . .	48,631	49,375	744
12.	Manipur	. . . . .	3,803	3,840	37
13.	Meghalaya	. . . . .	3,713	3,985	272
14.	Nagaland	. . . . .	1,314	1,409	95
15.	Orissa	. . . . .	38,070	39,377	1,307
16.	Punjab	. . . . .	11,379	13,993	2,614
17.	Rajasthan	. . . . .	24,502	26,454	1,952
18.	Sikkim	. . . . .	258	353	95
19.	Tamil Nadu	. . . . .	33,036	33,347	311
20.	Tripura	. . . . .	1,808	1,900	92
21.	Uttar Pradesh	. . . . .	76,430	83,419	6,989
22.	West Bengal	. . . . .	44,904	46,086	1,182
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	. . . . .	190	203	13
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	. . . . .	800	933	133
25.	Chandigarh	. . . . .	62	66	4
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	. . . . .	162	156	(—6)
27.	Delhi	. . . . .	1,972	1,962	(—10)
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	. . . . .	1,022	1,105	83
29.	Lakshadweep	. . . . .	23	21	(—2)
30.	Mizoram	. . . . .	734	777	43
31.	Pondicherry	. . . . .	370	375	5
India			5,65,926	5,92,969	27,043

N.B.I. : The statement excludes elementary classes/sections opened in elementary and high/higher secondary schools.

N.B II. : The decrease in the number of elementary schools in a few States was mainly due to upgradation.

Statement

S.No.	States/U.T's	Primary Schools opened since 1977					
		(Rupees in lakhs)					
		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	180	339	360	275	300	420
2.	Assam	300	428	567	450	767	890
3.	Bihar	709	1095	1450	980	1050	2073
4.	Gujarat	210	522	691	280	345	460
5.	Haryana	135	225	268	201	300	399
6.	Himachal Pradesh . .	47	125	170	115	135	160
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . .	91	170	230	200	250	325
8.	Karnataka	160	304	495	179	165	153
9.	Kerala	167	308	530	207	250	320
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . .	350	520	720	610	650	900
11.	Maharashtra	325	436	780	400	325	300
12.	Manipur	32	41	60	53	70	95
13.	Meghalaya	25	62	99	51	85	90
14.	Nagaland	18	82	96	42	70	80
15.	Orissa	430	623	657	300	350	485
16.	Punjab	472	846	900	195	210	421
17.	Rajasthan	550	675	850	520	460	700
18.	Sikkim	29	472	64	50	50	70
19.	Tamil Nadu	50	352	438	400	200	240
20.	Tripura	42	47	91	56	75	120
21.	Uttar Pradesh	620	1031	1500	950	850	1350
22.	West Bengal	575	1119	2050	1654	2026	2100
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23	33	56	53	71	70
24.	Arunachal Pradesh . .	30	93	180	108	229	325
25.	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	30	38	52	75	63
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	5	8	11	7	15	18
27.	Delhi	144	309	434	3200	555	550
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu . .	7	32	27	30	74	53
29.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	6	7	9	13	11
30.	Mizoram	12	29	44	46	53	70
31.	Pondicherry	6	40	47	21	40	29
TOTAL		5744	10402	13010	8787	10114	23340

Programme of ASIAD Games

680. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are fully aware about the time bound programme of Asiad Games;

(b) what is the approximate estimated expenditure of various Government departments about the Asiad Games; and

(c) when the work is likely to be completed?

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

(b) The estimated expenditure on Asian Games to be met by the Ministry of Education is Rs. 54.83 crores. In addition to this, DDA will be incurring an expenditure of Rs. 9.35 crores and the NDMC will be incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2.75 crores.

(c) The work is expected to be completed well before November, 1982 when the Asian Games are scheduled to be held.

• Grants to Universities including
• Mithila and Sanskrit Universities
in Bihar

681. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount advanced as Developmental and other grants to each of the Universities in the country and particularly in Bihar during the last three years;

(b) what amount has been granted to individual colleges under Mithila University and Sanskrit University in Bihar during the last three years; and

(c) whether the Kalidas-Vidyapati College of Uchchaitha, Kalidas College of Chandouna and M. S. College of Jayanagar under Mithila University have been sanctioned development grants leave situated in backward areas and if so, details thereabout and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) A statement showing grants paid by the University Grants Commission to Universities including those in Bihar during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library. (See no. LT-2665/8).

(b) The amount paid by the University Grants Commission to the Colleges affiliated to Mithila University for development schemes during 1978-79 to 1980-81 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. (See no. LT-2265/81). No grant has been sanctioned by the Commission to the Colleges affiliated to K. S. Darbhanga Sanskrit University as they are not included in the list of Colleges brought under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act.

(c) The Kalidas-Vidyapati College of Uchchaitha, Kalidas College of Chandouna and M. S. College of Jaynagar are not eligible to receive grants from the Commission as they are not included in the list of Colleges brought under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act.

Late Running of Trains

682. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) why the railway administration is shy to state how for the late running of trains is caused due to freight trains taking precedence over mail/express/passenger trains, Super-fast trains causing delay to other trains mechanical failures due to use of over-aged rolling stock; over saturation of line capacity creating bottle-necks in pas-

ra's, interruption to through
g of traffic due to accidents
and ed restrictions imposed due to
bad track and over-aged bridges; and

(b) what steps have been taken to
improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-
LIKARJUN): (a) Since passenger carry-
ing trains are scheduled to run on
charted paths, normally running of
freight trains and superfasts trains
does not effect their punctuality. How-
ever, mechanical failures, accidents
and unforeseen speed restrictions
effect punctuality.

(b) The punctuality performance of
passenger carrying trains is being
watched closely at all levels and caus-
es of loss of punctuality are being
analysed. Concerted efforts are made
to improve the running of trains by
attending to the aspects like indiscrimi-
nate alarm chain pulling, rolling
stock failures, locomotive failures,
accidents.

General Managers are giving per-
sonal attention to punctuality. Avoida-
ble detentions are gone into in
details and staff responsible are iden-
tified for suitable action against them.

Liaison is being maintained with
the State Governments concern-
ed to check the incidence of alarm
chain pulling, disconnection of hose-
pipes and miscreant activities.

Indo-Bangladesh Relations

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

(a) whether the Indo-Bangladesh re-
lations are under strains now because
of the disputes relating to territorial
rights over the New Moore Islands,
Farakka and the sharing of Ganga
Waters, ratification and implementa-
tion of 1974 land boundary agreement,

and delineation of the maritime and
riverline boundaries;

(b) if so, the respective positions of
the two governments on these issues;

(c) whether the Government, as a
general policy wants improvement of
the bilateral relations; and

(d) if so, the steps already taken or
proposed to be taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA
RAO): (a) to (d). Eversince the dec-
laration of independence, relations be-
tween India and Bangladesh have been
traditionally close and friendly. As is
the case between two neighbours,
there have been differences over some
bilateral questions. At times these
differences have caused some tempo-
rary tension. However, the two
Governments have agreed that these
problems can best be solved through
peaceful bilateral negotiations. All the
issues referred to in this Question are
under active discussion with the Gov-
ernment of Bangladesh and it is our
expectation that we will be able to
find acceptable solutions for all of
these. Governments policy is one of
seeking friendship with all countries
and particularly with our neighbours
such as Bangladesh. Consistent with
this policy it has been our endeavour
to resolve all outstanding problems
through discussion and also to increase
cooperation and exchanges in all
fields.

Supply of Sub-standard Medicines to Government Hospitals and C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

684. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will
the Minister of HEALTH AND FA-
MILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
medicines supplied to patients through
government hospitals and C.G.H.S.
dispensaries are of sub-standard and
poor quality;

(b) whether some of the medicines
sold in the market are adulterated;

with foreign material and cases have been brought to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, what preventive and corrective measures have been taken in this regard and action initiated against the manufacturers of adulterated medicines; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Wages/Emoluments in Railways

685 SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

The minimum wages/emoluments in Railways and the same in Railways of different developed and developing countries in terms of rupee value; separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (1) The minimum wage of Group 'D' employee on Indian Railways is Rs 196/- p.m. His total emoluments work out to Rs. 370/- p. m.

(2) The requisite information in Railways of different developed and developing countries in terms of rupee value is not available with the Railway Ministry.

Unqualified Doctors in Rural Areas

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

(a) whether Government have found itself in a dilemma in the context of lakhs of "unqualified doctors" practising especially in the country side;

(b) if so, the estimated number of such doctors practising in various fields of medicine in the country; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to utilise these semi-skilled medicos without risking human life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) No survey to ascertain the number of "unqualified doctors" in various fields of medicine has been undertaken so far.

(c) In 1978, the State Governments were advised to consider the question of making suitable provisions in the State Medical Council Acts to the enlistment of all the unqualified medical practitioners in the State Medical Registers, with certain qualifications and experience, on a particular date as fixed/appointed by the State Government.

Free supply of School Dresses to S.C. and S.T. students..

687. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the names of the States who are providing school dresses free of cost to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girl students and the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Based on available information, a Statement giving the names of States Union Territories providing free uniforms to primary school children (including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes girls), and the number of children covered during 1980-81 is attached.

Statement
Free Supply of School Dresses for S.C. and S.T. Students
 (Figures in lakhs)

S.No.	State/U. T.	Coverage under the Scheme of provision of free uniforms to primary school children during 1980-81				Remarks, if any
		Total	S. C.	S. T.	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	The State Tribal Welfare and Social Welfare Departments operate incentive programmes for SC and ST children. Specific information is not available.
2.	Assam	0.60	0.08	0.40	0.12	Only for girls.
3.	Bihar	0.38	0.08	0.11	0.19	Only for girls.
4.	Gujarat	0.30	..	0.30	..	For ST children only; girls' coverage not known.
5.	Haryana	0.26	0.26	..	..	For SC girls only.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.17	0.08	0.01	0.08	Only for girls.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.05	..	..	..	For girls only. Number of SC girls not known.
8.	Karnataka	0.10	..	0.10	..	For ST girls only.
9.	Kerala	..	..	..	..	Information not available.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	Do.
11.	Maharashtra	0.38	..	..	..	Details of coverage including SC & ST girls not available.
12.	Manipur	..	..	..	..	Precise information not available.
13.	Meghalaya	0.02	..	0.02	..	All ST students. Coverage of girls not available.
14.	Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Orissa	0.67	0.22	0.25	0.20	Only for girls.
16.	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Rajasthan	3.32	1.98	1.34	Nil	Only for SC and ST. Coverage of girls available.
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	Number of beneficiaries not known. But uniforms are supplied by Government and through voluntary contribution to SC children in classes I—VIII in Harijan Welfare Schools.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. Tripura . . .	0.054	0.054	(SC & ST both girls)	..	Separate figures for S and ST girls not available.	
21. Uttar Pradesh . . .	0.40	0.24	0.02	0.14	Coverage of girls not available.	
22. West Bengal . . .	Information not available.				Free uniforms are supplied to all SC and ST girls students and 40% of other girl students in rural areas. Coverage not available.	
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	0.009	..	..	..	Free uniforms are supplied to students of parents with income below RS. 2500/- per annum.	
24. Arunachal Pradesh . . .	..	..	..	..	..
25. Chandigarh Administration . . .	0.06	0.06	..	..	For SC only. Coverage of girls not available.	
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	Information not available.				SC and ST students are supplied uniforms, but details are not available.	
27. Delhi . . .	Information not available.				Poorer children in elementary classes are supplied uniforms by MCD NDMC and Delhi Administration. Coverage not available.	
28. Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	..	..	..	..	..
29. Lakshadweep . . .	..	..	..	..	..
30. Mizoram . . .	0.045	..	0.045	..	For ST only. Coverage of girls not available.	
31. Pondicherry . . .	0.03325	0.03325	..	..	SC girls only. During 1981-82, the proposed coverage is 6270 girls.	

Demand of a Public enquiry into the Major Rail Accidents by the Railway Employees

688. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the railway employees have expressed deep concern at the alarming rise in accidents and demanded that a public enquiry should be undertaken at least into the major accidents like Vaniyamoadi and Bagmati and to give their organisations an opportunity to present facts;

(b) if so, the names of the organisations who demanded the above; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) All India Loco Running Staff Association, All India Railway Employees Confederation, All India Guards Council, All Indian Railway Commercial Clerks Association, Indian Railway Ticket Checking Staff Association, Indian Railway Traction Workers Association, All India Carriage & Wagon Staff Council, Indian Railway Loco Mechanical Staff Association, Indian Railway Signal and Telecom Staff Association, All Indian Railway Cash Department Employees Association and All Indian Railway Ministerial Staff Association.

(c) Since all the major accidents have been inquired into by the Commissioners of Railway Safety, who are a statutory authority functioning independently under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation, no further enquiry into these accidents is considered necessary.

..Request for Found for the second.. Hooghly Bridge

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

(a) is it a fact that the Government of West Bengal has requested for the release of additional eight crores of rupees for the current year for accelerating the work of the second Hooghly bridge in Calcutta;

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

(c) are the Government aware that this is a very vital bridge for organising Calcutta's traffic and its construction was being dragged over years; and

(d) if so, considering that the Government of West Bengal now expects to complete four main pillars of the bridge by July, 1982 will the Government consider request for money favourably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). The Second Hooghly Bridge at Calcutta is a State Project as it falls on a State road. West Bengal Government are, therefore, primarily concerned with all matters pertaining to this project. However, in order to assist the State Government financially in the construction of this bridge, the Government of India have agreed to provide loan assistance to the State Government for this project to a limited extent. Against this loan assistance, the budget for 1981-82 includes a provision of Rs. 12 crores out of which Rs. 5 crores have already been released to the State Government. They are now asking for the release of the remaining Rs. 7 crores for which some clarifications have been called for from them. It is difficult to indicate the position regarding 1982-83 at this stage which would *prima facie*

depend upon a number of factors including the availability of resources for that year, progress of the project etc.

उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलना

690. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के प्रबन्धाधीन स्कूलों की संख्या बहुत ही अल्पांकित है तथा उन स्कूलों में प्रवेश चाहने वालों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेष तौर पर बस्ती जिले में तथा दिल्ली में और अधिक ऐसे स्कूल खोलने के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :
(क) देश में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित करने की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय मुख्य रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को शैक्षिक सुविधाएं देने की दृष्टि से शुरू किये गये हैं । केन्द्रीय विद्यालय उन स्थानों पर खोले गये हैं, जहां प्रतिरक्षा और अर्ध-सैनिक कर्मचारियों सहित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं अथवा जहां केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों अथवा उच्चस्तरीय अध्ययन की संस्थाएं स्थित हैं । जिन स्थानों में स्कूलों की मांग होती है और जहां जर्मन इत्यादि की आवश्यक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होती हैं, वहां स्कूलों को चरणबद्ध रूप से खोला जाता है ।

इस वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली में निम्नलिखित स्थानों में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले गये / खोले जा रहे हैं :—

उत्तर प्रदेश

1. ए० एफ० एस० चकरी, कानपुर ।
2. वाराणसी छावनी
3. ओडिनेन्स फैक्टरी, रायपुर देहरादून
4. ओडिनेन्स फैक्टरी, मुरादनगर
5. फैजाबाद
6. काशीपुर

दिल्ली

- 1 दिल्ली छावनी
- 2 मस्जिद मोठ
- 3 प्रीत नगर
- 4 बदर पुर

जिला बस्ती में इस वर्ष कोई केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नहीं खोला गया है ।

Foreign offer for External Coverage of Asian Games

691. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Asian Games Steering Committee has failed in its efforts to obtain a foreign offer for external coverage of Asian Games; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Academic Personnel in J.N.U.

692. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the academic personnel appointed in Jawaharlal Nehru University along with the respective post to which they were appointed and the last post they held before appointment; and

(b) the names of the books and articles that each academic personnel has to his/her credit alongwith the names of the publishers, place and years of publication before and after appointment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b): The information is being compiled by the University and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Special Leave to Government Servants Suffering from Conjunctivities

693. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government servants suffering from conjunctivities disease are granted any special leave and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b): No. Government servants are expected to utilise their Casual Leave or other leave at their credit for such short duration diseases.

Revenue Accrued to Railways during April—July 1981

694. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Railways have earned more revenue during the last four months i.e., April to July, 1981 in passenger fare and goods freight;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) quantity, value and percentage of increase in comparison to achievements of the same period of the previous year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. Indian Railways have earned more revenue during last 4 months in passenger fare and goods freight as per actuals of April—June, 1981 and Approximate earnings for July, 1981.

(b) and (c): A detailed statement is attached.

Statement

Period	Passenger Earnings (in crores of Rupees)		No. of Passengers originating (In millions)		Freight Earnings (In crores of Rs.)		Freight Revenue Tonnes originating (In millions)	
	1980-81	1981-82	Increase over 1980-81	81-82	Increase over 1980-81	81-82	Increase over 1980-81	81-82
April to July	270.21	332.32	+ 22.99%	907.3	949.6	+ 4.66%	481.83	712.19
							+ 47.81%	59.58
								69.02
								+ 15.84%

Note:

- (i) 1981-82 figures are based on actuals for April-June, 1981 and estimated earnings of July, 1981 as Accounts for July, 1981 are not yet closed.
- (ii) Number of passengers originating for July, 1981 being not available, these figures are upto June only.

Conjunctivitis in the Capital and Import of Drugs therefor

695. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a massive epidemic of conjunctivitis swept the capital recently;

(b) whether a cure for this is available in Japan; and

(c) whether the required drug was imported to deal with the epidemic and what alternative arrangements were made to provide medical relief to sufferers?

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

(b) and (c). No information is available regarding a cure for this in Japan. Hence the question of importing drugs from Japan did not arise. However, arrangements were made in various Hospitals for proper diagnosis and treatment of the patients. Also wide publicity was given in All India Radio, Press and Doordarshan about how to prevent infection.

एक निजी कम्पनी का रेलवे से कोयला गायब होना

696. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 22 मई, 1981 के दैनिक ज्योति में एक निजी कम्पनी का दो लाख रुपये की कीमत का कोयला रेलवे से गायब शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन महीनों की दौरान सरकार की जानकारी में ऐसे कितने मामले आये ;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी न्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Progress made by Nehru Yuvak Kendras

697. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the progress of the scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendras set up in 1972 for mobilising the rural non-student youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Starting with the establishment of 80 Nehru Yuvak Kendras in 1972, the number of sanctioned Nehru Yuvak Kendras at present is 255, out of which 192 are already functioning. All the States and Union Territories have at least one Kendra sanctioned now. It is proposed to cover all the districts in the country by a Nehru Yuvak Kendra each by the end of the current Five Year Plan. The scheme has been reviewed by various committees. On their recommendations, efforts have been made to make improvements in the implementation of the scheme. The budget provision for the scheme during 1981-82 is of the order of Rs. 170.60 lakhs (Plan and Non-Plan) as compared to only Rs. 21.00 lakhs during 1972. During the current Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been made. The Nehru Yuvak Kendras have also been allocated National Service Volunteers for promotion of adult education and the ongoing programmes of the Kendra. Funds for establishment of adult education centres are

being sanctioned separately. Emphasis is now being given on organisation of programmes which could develop the total personality of the youths and make them socially useful, functionally efficient and economically productive to the extent possible.

यमुना एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में डकैती

698. श्री आचार्य भगवान देव :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 13 मई, 1981 की सीलमपुर और साहिबगढ़ के बीच यमुना एक्सप्रेस रेल गाड़ी में हुई डकैती के सम्बन्ध में कब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ख) इस डकैती में जान माल को कितनी हानि हुई है और गिरफ्तार किये गए व्यक्तियों से कितने मूल्य का सामान बरामद किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन लोगों को कोई मुआवजा दिया है जिन्हें इस डकैती से हानि हुई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है, और यदि नहीं तो क्या उन्हें अब मुआवजा दिया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) चूंकि इस मामले में पुलिस द्वारा अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की जा सकी, इसलिए गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। पुलिस द्वारा मामले में जांच-पड़ताल का काम चल रहा है।

(ख) किसी की जान नहीं गई। इस मामले में लगभग 14,000 रु० मूल्य की यात्रियों की निजी सम्पत्ति के लूटे जाने की रिपोर्ट मिली थी। पुलिस अभी तक कोई सामान बरामद नहीं कर सकी।

(ग) और (घ) जी, नहीं।

गंगानगर-सदुलपुर लाइन

699. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगानगर से सदुलपुर रेल लाइन का, जो भारतीय नरेशों के शासन काल में बनाई गई थी, इस समय भी उपयोग हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह रेलवे लाइन अब गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस चलाए जाने के उपयुक्त नहीं है;

(ग) क्या रेलवे इंजीनियर अब इस लाइन को डीजल इंजन से रेल गाड़ियां चलाए जाने के उपयुक्त नहीं समझते हैं क्योंकि इस लाइन पर उनकी गति 40 कि० मी० से अधिक नहीं हो सकती है ;

(घ) क्या रेलवे इंजीनियरों ने इस रेल लाइन को खरनाक घोषित किया है ;

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस क्षतिग्रस्त रेल लाइन को फिर से बनाए जाने का है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 58/54 कि० मी० प्रति घंटा की अधिकतम अनुमति रफ्तार से वाई पी

श्रेणी के भाप इंजन द्वारा कर्षित गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस के चालन के लिए यह लाइन उपयुक्त है।

(ग) इस खण्ड पर उपलब्ध होने वाले प्राप्तायत की कुलार्द्ध के लिए इस लाइन को उपयुक्त समझा जाता है। लेकिन, वर्तमान रेलपथ संरचना को ध्यान में रखते हुए डीजल रेल इंजनों को केवल 40 कि० मी० प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से चलाने की अनुमति दी गई है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। तथापि, रेलवे वार्षिक रेलपथ नवीकरण कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में हालत के आधार पर लगभग 63 कि० मी० रेलपथ के नवीकरण की स्वीकृति दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त 49 कि० मी० रेलपथ का पहले से ही नवीकरण किया जा चुका है।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rail Coach Factory in U.P.

700. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Rail Coach Factory is being set up in U.P.;

(b) if so, what would be its cost and capacity;

(c) location of this factory;

(d) whether this will be with foreign collaboration; and

(e) if so, the amount of foreign exchange involved therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). In view of increasing demand for Railway coaches there is a proposal under consideration for setting up a new Railway Coach Pro-

duction Unit. The proposal has been forwarded to the Planning Commission for their clearance of the proposed Project. On receipt of the Planning Commission's clearance, a project report will be prepared to include details regarding scope, cost, location etc., of the Coach Factory.

(d) and (e). The question of foreign collaboration is under examination. The amount of foreign exchange involved in collaboration is not known at this stage.

Disarmament

701. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has called for reconciliation of divergent security concerns through a sincere dialogue for achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of various nations thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On assuming Chairmanship of the Committee on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva for the month of July, 1981—in accordance with the established tradition of monthly rotation of chairmanship of the Committee based on the alphabetical list of its 40 Member States—the Representative of India in his statement of 2 July 1981 underlined the need for a sincere dialogue for reconciliation of the divergent security concerns of States in order to make progress towards disarmament. While there has been no specific reaction so far, the line taken by the Representative of India has been generally welcomed. The relevant extracts in this subject from his statement are reproduced below:

"Our Committee serves two major and interlinked functions. Firstly, it

gives each one of us the opportunity to articulate the security concerns and perceptions of the countries we represent. At the same time, it enables each of us to understand and appreciate the security concerns and perceptions of others. But this should not be the end of our exercise. Rather, this process of articulation and mutual understanding should lead to a serious and meaningful dialogue through which we can benefit from each other's point of view, identify the rationale behind the policies adopted by States and finally being a process of reconciliation of our divergent views and interests. This is the essence of our negotiations. At present, our Committee is engaged in what is, in the main, a process of articulation and exposure. But the more fundamental aspect of conducting an earnest dialogue, with a view to accommodating and not merely rejecting, has yet to materialize in full measure. Without such a sincere dialogue, the difficult process of the reconciliation of the divergent security concerns with which

we are entrusted would have little chance of getting off the ground."

Manufacture of Wagons and Coaches

702. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons and passenger coaches manufactured during the last three years for broad and metre gauge, separately and out of them how many have been allotted to each Railway and what is the number fixed for allotment to each Railway, gauge-wise, in the current year; and

(b) what is the number of wagons and coaches which have been put out of track on each Railway, gauge-wise during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The number of wagons and Coaches manufactured during the last 3 years gauge-wise is as follow:—

Year	Wagons (in 4 wheelers)		Coaches (in units)	
	B.G.	M.G.	B.G.	M.G.
1978-79	9403	2255	744	179
1979-80	9269	1348	810	164
1980-81	11067	695	722	202
1981-82 (April-July, 81)	5023	330	186	84

The number of wagons placed on line during the last 3 years are furnished below:

Railway	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	B.G.	M.G.	B.G.	M.G.	B.G.	M.G.
Central	1056.5	..	1413	..	963	..
Eastern	1055.5	..	911	..	2428.5	..
Northern	690.5	211	1384	..	1516	155
N. Eastern	..	5	..	336	..	48
N.E. Frontier	..	628	..	234	..	Not available
Southern	..	417	226	185	145	237
S. Central	2020	..	2402.5	298	2657.5	5
S. Eastern	1847.5	..	3463	..	923.5	..
Western	795	481	502	664	535	105

Information regarding coaches placed on line is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

For the current year 1981-82, it is anticipated that 18,000 wagons (in terms of 4 wheelers) of all gauges will be delivered to all Railways. The railway-wise allotment of these wagons

will be decided from time to time depending upon actual deliveries and traffic requirements in various areas.

(b) The number of wagons and Coaches put out of stock on each Railway, gauge-wise, during the last 3 years is furnished in the tables below:—

TABLE-I

No. of Wagons put out of stock during the last three years

Railway	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	B.G.	M.G.	B.G.	M.G.	B.G.	M.G.
Central	433	..	316	..	..	..
Eastern	551	..	580	..	..	..
Northern	461	73	585	103	..	138
N. Eastern	..	393	..	457	..	801
N.E. Frontier	1	75	..	109	..	134
Southern	207	182	220	128	..	227
S. Central	5	312	6	324	..	547
S. Eastern	407	..	702	..	..	..
Western	133	243	130	303	.. (a) (a)	651
Total : (in 4 wheelers)	2420	1494	2842.5	1634	9136.5	2498

(a) @ Rly-wise B.G. particulars for 1980-81 are not available.

TABLE-II

No. of Coaches taken off the line during the last 3 years

Railway	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	B.G.	M.G.	B.G.	M.G.	B.G.	M.G.
Central	26	..	4	..	22	..
Eastern	50	..	63	..	59	..
Northern	36	28	77	29	60	30
N. Eastern	..	109	1	17	1	35
N.E. Frontier	2	18	..	14	..	8
Southern	55	43	60	49	93	28
South Central	23	31	26	53	74	61
S. Eastern	39	..	98	..	53	..
Western	37	17	16	31	20	59
Total :	278	246	345	193	382	221

Proposal of Kerala Government for research Institute for Advance Studies in Ayurveda

703. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Government of Kerala regarding starting a Research institute for advanced Studies in Ayurveda at Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since how long the proposal is pending with Central Government for clearance;

(d) the reason for the delay; and

(e) is there any move for clearance of this proposal without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up of an Indian Institute for Advanced Studies and Research in Ayurveda by amalgamating a few Institutions/Schemes now existing under the Government of India, Government of Kerala and the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (an autonomous organisation under the Government of India) is under the consideration of Government.

(c) to (e): The proposal will, in the first instance, be got cleared by the Governing Body of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha. Steps have been taken in this regard. Further action about the setting up of the proposed Institute will be taken thereafter.

**हज यात्रियों के लिए अधिक बोगियों
प्रदान कराने का अनुरोध**

704. श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खान :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल विभाग से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से हज यात्रा पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को

सुविधा के लिए और अधिक बोगियों की व्यवस्था की जाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री भस्काराजी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) रेलों से कहा गया है कि जहाँ कहीं परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक और औचित्य हो, वहाँ, आवश्यक होने पर, गाड़ियों में अतिरिक्त डिब्बे लगा कर हज को जाने वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों की अतिरिक्त भीड़ की निकासी के लिए संतोषजनक प्रबन्ध किये जाए ।

Implementation of Recommendation of Third Pay Commission Regarding Pay Scale of UPSC Qualified Doctors

705. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Third Pay Commission had revised the scales of pay of Union Public Service Commission qualified doctors who were recruited by Union Public Service Commission in 1974 from Rs. 350—900 to Rs. 700—1300;

(b) whether those doctors who had opted for Delhi hospitals were given the revised scales of pay as recommended by the Third Pay Commission; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not implementing the recommendation of Third Pay Commission so far?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). According to the Third Pay Commission recommendations. Central Health Medical

Officers recruited through the Union Public Service Commission in 1974 in the scale of Rs. 350—900 were eligible to be placed in the scale of Rs. 700—1300 after Screening. Accordingly, all such officers irrespective of their place of posting were screened and placed in the revised scale of pay of Rs. 700—1300 from the date(s) as per recommendations of the Screening Committee.

(c) Does not arise.

Legislation to end capitation fees

706. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government are proposing a Central Legislation to put an end to the unhealthy capitation fee system to curb the mushroom growth of engineering colleges in the country;

(b) if so, what will be its main features and when the legislation is likely to be introduced in the Parliament;

(c) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard; and

(d) if so, whether any of the State Governments have objected to this type of legislation?

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

(b) The Draft Bill for the proposed legislation is at present being formulated. The objective of the proposed legislation is to create a statutory mechanism, in the field of technical education, to regulate the establish-

ment of institutions, maintenance of proper standards and prescription of tuition and other fees and which shall also put a stop to the charging of capitation fee. The legislation is proposed to be introduced in Parliament as soon as it is ready.

(c) and (d). The determination and maintenance of standards of technical education has been the constitutional responsibility of the Central Government even before the inclusion of the subject of Education in the Concurrent List. However, the All India Council for Technical Education, which has been set up as the National Expert Body to advise the Centre and the States, on the coordinated development of technical education, comprises of the representatives of all the States besides the representatives of various other interests concerned with technical education in the country. The Resolution to give statutory status to the All India Council for Technical Education was passed by the All India Council at its last meeting held on 21st April, 1981 where the representatives of different States were present. The Conference of State Education Ministers held in June, 1981 also welcomed the proposal of giving statutory status to the All India Council for Technical Education.

Funds for Sports and construction of Stadium

707. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds have been sanctioned to various States for the promotion of sports;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to different States or the above purpose for the year 1981-82;

(c) whether there is a proposal to sanction financial assistance for constructing stadium in the underdeveloped districts;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to allocate funds for the construction of a stadium in Dhenkanal district of Orissa; and

(e) the details about the implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Yes, Sir. There is a Central Scheme under which financial assistance is provided every year to State Governments for development of sports and games in the country. For the year 1981-82 funds will be sanctioned during the course of the year.

(b) No specific allocation is made to different States under the Scheme. As in the past, the funds available under the Scheme in 1981-82 shall be distributed among the different States/Union Territories in an equitable manner, as far as possible. This will, however, depend upon proposals being received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on the prescribed proforma, complete in all respects, and well in time.

(c) and (d). While inviting applications every year, from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, it is left to the discretion of the State Governments concerned to send proposals for financial assistance for construction of stadia, etc. in whichever district or locality (whether underdeveloped or otherwise) they choose. That being so, whether any financial assistance will be provided during 1981-82 (or in subsequent years) for construction of stadia in underdeveloped districts, or a stadium in Dhenkanal district of Orissa, will depend upon the proposals which may be recommended by the Government of Orissa in this connection. So far, no proposal for financial assistance for construction of a stadium in Dhenkanal has been received from the Government of Orissa.

(e) Does not arise.

Option in language subject in Central Schools

708. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any option for selection of languages in ninth and tenth classes of Central Schools as additional subjects for boys and girls separately;

(b) if so, the names of the languages out of which the choice can be made by the boys and girls;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether such choice would be given with effect from the next academic year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). In Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) students have to study English, Hindi and Sanskrit as compulsory languages up to class IX. In class X they have to study English and Hindi as compulsory languages. However, they can also offer Sanskrit as an additional language in Class X. There is no proposal to change this pattern.

Grants of Voluntary organisations in Tribal areas for N.A.E.P.

709. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have issued any guidelines to the States having predominantly tribal population and tribal areas to formulate the schemes for Adult Education;

(b) if so, the voluntary organisations who received grant for Adult Education programme for tribal areas, State-wise;

(c) how many of the voluntary Organisations of different tribal ethnic groups received such grants so far;

(d) the steps taken by the States so far to encourage the voluntary Organisations of selected tribal ethnic groups to take full advantage of this massive programme; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The Adult Education Programme is applicable to the country as a whole and is not planned on regional basis. It, however, envisages special attention to be paid to groups and regions which have a concentration of illiterates. Priority is given for organisation of programmes for women and weaker sections of society which have low literacy rates.

Under the Central Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education, registered organisations fulfilling the conditions of eligibility are given grant-in-aid on the recommendation of the State Government concerned. The main criteria for approval of the agency for receiving government grant is its expertise, capability and viability to run adult education projects.

Koraput-Rayagada Line

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission approved the Koraput-Rayagada Railway line for inclusion in Six Plan and cleared the project for execution in Annual Plan 1981-82;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has taken investment decision for starting of execution of the project;

(c) if so, funds allotted for the year 1981-82 for construction of a railway line and other works of the line; and

(d) the measures taken by his Ministry to complete the line in record time keeping in view the Alumina and Aluminium projects of Koraput District of Orissa State?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) For commencing preliminary works immediately, an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has been withdrawn from the Contingency Fund of India and an Urgency Certificate sanctioned to that extent. Action is in hand to obtain legislative sanction for this new work and for allotment of funds required during the current year (1981-82).

(d) Necessary steps are being taken to ensure that the Railway construction works progress keeping pace with the progress of work on the Aluminium Project.

Promotion of Tribal Languages

711. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some tribal ethnic groups of the people invented the scripts of their own language;

(b) if so, the names of the tribal languages for which the scripts have been invented so far;

(c) whether his Ministry considered that script and the language one among the developed/developing Indian languages;

(d) if so, the financial assistance sanctioned and released to the voluntary organisation for preservation and

propagation of the language so far; and

(e) the schemes prepared by his Ministry to encourage the tribal languages of the country to flourish among the people and for its preservation in written form therefor?

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

(b) Saura and Santhali languages.

(c) to (e). The Central Institute of India Languages, Mysore is engaged in the task of development and promotion of tribal languages. The C.I.I.L. Mysore has done preliminary study on the scripts of Saura and Santhali languages. The study points out that from the point of view of adequacy of representing the sounds of these languages, there are some inadequacies.

Financial assistance is also provided to voluntary organisations for promotion of Indian languages including tribal languages used in India. No financial assistance has been given to any voluntary organisation for development of these scripts. A grant of Rs. 28,000/- was sanctioned during 1980-81 in favour of Mathar Vanam Vigyan Prachar Ashram, Orissa for publication of some manuscripts in Saura language, out of which Rs. 10,000/- has been released so far.

Permission granted to B.B.C. to Tele-vise Bastar Tribals

712. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has issued the permission to B.B.C. Film Unit for filming the Socio-cultural life of Bastar tribals;

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions laid down while giving the permission to that T.V. Unit;

(c) whether the matter has been referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs as the T.V. Unit particularly applied for filming the tribal life and culture, before granting this permission;

(d) whether both the ministries scrutinised the theme and script of the film;

(e) if so, whether the Ministry of Home Affairs raised any objection with regard to filming "Ghotul"; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The permission was granted to BBC to film the socio-cultural life of the Muria tribals on the 23rd February, 1981.

(b) The terms and conditions stipulated to the BBC team were as follows:—

(i) The filming will be done under the overall supervision of the State Government, particularly the district authorities of Bastar;

(ii) The filming will be done in the presence and in consultation with the liaison officer to be appointed by the Government;

(iii) The BBC team will comply with the normal rules and regulations governing the making of documentary films by foreign television companies in India; and

(iv) The film, when finally ready for exhibition, would be previewed by the representatives of the High Commission of India in London and if there were any sequences in the film which would be considered prurient or objectionable or which were in contravention of the provisions of the undertaking given by the BBC to the Government of

India, these portions of the film would be deleted.

On hearing reports about some of the filming being done in an objectionable manner the Government of India stipulated two additional pre-conditions which were:—

(i) Not only the finished film but all the rushes of the documentary film will be shown to the representatives of the High Commission of India in London. This was done by the B.B.C. in the third week of May 1981; and

(ii) The final version of the film will be previewed in India before it is telecast. The BBC has agreed to this pre-condition also as a special case.

The BBC has met the terms and conditions stipulated regarding this film.

(c) The permission for making the film was given after consulting the Ministry of Home Affairs, Madhya Pradesh Government and all other concerned departments of the Government of India.

(d) The theme and the script of the film was also scrutinised by the Ministry of External Affairs as well as all the other Ministries/Departments concerned of the Government of India and the State Government.

(e) There was no separate segment in the script or the theme covering the filming of "Ghotul". In actual fact also only general scenes relating to "Ghotul" were filmed without any prurient or objectionable scenes being shot. No objections were received from any department/Ministry of the Government of India on this film.

(f) The question does not arise.

इसरी के लि; पदोन्नति के अवसर

713. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री इसरी के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर के बारे में 16 अप्रैल, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7754 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इसरी के पदोन्नति के अवसरों से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धित कारण क्या है।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीलम देव लाल) :
(क) और (ख). दिल्ली और दिल्ली से बाहर केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना संगठन के अन्तर्गत इसरी के लिए 225-308 रुपये के वेतन-मान में रेशन ग्रेड है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य अस्पतालों में इस समय सीधे पदोन्नति के कोई अवसर नहीं है। परन्तु वे अपनी अर्हताओं और अनुभव के अनुसार इस संगठन में उच्च पदों के लिए विचार किये जाने के पात्र हैं।

Opening of Central Schools in North-Eastern region

714. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open more Central Schools in North-Eastern region in order to promote national integration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KÅUL): (a) and (b). A

Committee has been constituted *inter alia* to assess the need of opening more Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in the North-Eastern region. The Committee has visited Assam, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. It expects to visit the remaining States and Union Territory in the region shortly.

प्रिंस चार्ल्स के विवाह के लिए आमंत्रित
भारतीय नेता तथा अधिकारी

715. श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे :

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटिश सरकार ने प्रिंस चार्ल्स के विवाह समारोह में सम्मिलित होने के लिए भारतीय नेताओं और अधिकारियों को आमंत्रित किया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्वन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव) :

(क) और (ख). जी नहीं। ब्रिटिश सरकार ने प्रिंस चार्ल्स के विवाह के अवसर पर भारतीय नेताओं और अधिकारियों को आमंत्रित नहीं किया था। लेकिन विवाह के अवसर पर यूनाइटेड किंगडम की महारानी द्वारा आमंत्रित व्यक्तियों में राष्ट्रपति और प्रधानमंत्री भी शामिल थे। राष्ट्रपति विवाह-समारोह में सम्मिलित हुए। उनके साथ यात्रा-दल के सदस्य के रूप में कुछ अधिकारी भी ब्रिटेन गए थे।।

Fifth World Sanskrit Conference

716. SHRIMATI SANOGITA RANE:

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH
CHOUDHARY:

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Sanskrit Conference is proposed to be held at Varanasi in October, 1981 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of the countries likely to participate in the proposed conference; and

(c) the financial aid and assistance to be given by Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The Fifth World Sanskrit Conference is going to be held at Varanasi from 21st to 26th October, 1981 under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Education and Culture and the International Association of Sanskrit Studies, Paris. A list of countries from which delegates are expected to participate is attached.

(c) A sum of Rs. 9 lakhs has been earmarked for the expenses to be incurred on this conference out of the budget of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan.

Statement

Names of the countries likely to participate in the 5th World Sanskrit Conference to be held at Banaras (Oct. 21-26, 1981)

-
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 28. Mongolia |
| 2. Australia | 29. Mexico |
| 3. Austria | 30. Netherlands |
| 4. Belgium | 31. Norway |
| 5. Bangladesh | 32. Nepal |
| 6. Brazil | 33. Pakistan |
| 7. Bulgaria | 34. Poland |
| 8. Burma | 35. Philippine |
| 9. Canada | 36. Portugal |
| 10. China | 37. Romania |
| 11. Czechoslovakia | 38. Spain |
| 12. Denmark | 39. Srilanka |
| 13. Federal Republic of Germany | 40. Surinam |
| 14. Finland | 41. Sweden |
| 15. Fiji | 42. Switzerland |
| 16. France | 43. Taiwan |
| 17. German Democratic Republic | 44. Thailand |
| 18. Hungary | 45. Turkey |
| 19. Indonesia | 46. U.K. |
| 20. Iraq | 47. U.S.A. |
| 21. Italy | 48. U.S.S.R. |
| 22. Iran | 49. Vietnam |
| 23. Japan | 50. W. Africa (Senegal) |
| 24. Korea (S) | 51. West Indies |
| 25. Korea (N) | 52. Yugoslavia |
| 26. Malaysia | 53. Argentina |
| 27. Mauritius | |
-

- Concessional Tickets Farmers

717. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concessions, like free or concessional tickets, have been given by the Railways to farmers who want to visit in groups to Research Stations, Dairy Farms, river valley projects, industries or historical places for getting technical know how;

(b) if so, what are the details of facilities given to them;

(c) what instructions Government have issued to different Railways in this regard; and

(d) the number of farmers who have availed of these facilities during the last two years (State-wise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). As per extent rules Kisans travelling in groups of twenty and above are allowed the facility of travel concession in Second Class for visiting country's river valley and other National Projects as also Research Centres and Agricultural Universities. This facility is also extended to them for visiting Industrial and Agricultural Exhibitions at the National level. The element of concession allowed is 25 per cent in the case of single journeys and 50 per cent in the case of return journeys.

(d) No such statistics is maintained by the Railways.

पूर्वोत्तर रेल मेरीन कर्मचारियों का सम्मेलन

718. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री :ह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेल मजदूर संघ के तत्वावधान में 27 और 28 अप्रैल, 1981 को, मोकामेट्स घाट पर पूर्वोत्तर रेल मेरीन कर्मचारियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस सम्मेलन में पारित संकल्प उन्हें भेजा गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय का : विभाग में उर मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार की नीति के अनुसार किसी भी स्रोत से प्राप्त कर्मचारियों के अभ्यावेदनों पर यथोचित विचार किया जाता है और प्रत्येक मामले के गुण-दोष के आधार पर जो कार्रवाई आवश्यक समझी जाती है, वह की जाती है । प्रश्नगत संकल्प कतिपय स्थानीय मामलों के अलावा मेरीन कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान, विशेष वेतन, वर्दी, पदोन्नति की सम्भावनाओं आदि जैसी कतिपय सेवा की सामान्य शर्तों से सम्बन्धित है । पूर्वोत्तर रेल प्रशासन स्थानीय समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में यथावश्यक कार्रवाई कर रहा है । ग्राम समस्याओं पर सामान्यतया मान्यता-प्राप्त श्रमिक संघों और प्रशासन द्वारा बैठक आयोजित करके विचार-विमर्श किया जाता है और लिये गये निर्णयों के आधार पर कार्रवाई की जाती है । ऐसा करते समय सरकार की वित्तीय एवं अन्य कठिनाईयों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ।

उपभोक्ता समितियों का गठन

719. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 'राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता परामर्शदात्री समिति' 'क्षेत्रीय उपभोक्ता सलाहकार समिति' तथा 'मण्डल उपभोक्ता परामर्शदात्री समिति' का गठन करने सम्बन्धी कार्य पूरा कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके सदस्यों की पुयक पुयक संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) उन उपभोक्ता समितियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनका अभी तक गठन नहीं किया गया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इन समितियों का गठन करने सम्बन्धी कार्य सरकार द्वारा कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मन्किर्जुन) : (क) मण्डल रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियों और क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियों का गठन पहले ही किया जा चुका है और इसे अधिसूचित किया जा चुका है। राष्ट्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श परिषद् का पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) मण्डल रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियों की सदस्यता 25 से 70 के बीच और क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता समिति की

सदस्यता 41 से 61 के बीच भलग-भलग होती है।

(ग) उपरोक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श परिषद् का गठन शीघ्र ही किया जाएगा।

Sterilisation during 1980-81

720. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey about the sterilisation operations that have taken place in various States during 1980-81; and

(b) if so, their figures, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Government of India have not conducted any survey about the sterilisation operations conducted in various states during 1980-81. However, information on sterilisation operations performed in various states is being collected and compiled regularly on monthly basis. A statement, indicating total number of sterilisation operations performed in the country in various States/UTs and by two major organisations during 1980-81, is enclosed.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/U. T./Agency	Sterilisation operations* performed during 1980-81
1.	Andhra Pradesh	233,448
2.	[Assam	23,923
3.	Bihar	92,481
4.	Gujarat	200,594
5.	Haryana	32,527
6.	Himachal Pradesh	14,900
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	10,530
8.	Karnataka	142,775
9.	Kerala	104,584
10.	Madhya Pradesh	129,326
11.	Maharashtra	311,877
12.	Manipur	2,133
13.	Meghalaya	253
14.	Nagaland	238
15.	Orissa	90,310
16.	Punjab	47,632
17.	Rajasthan	100,541
18.	Sikkim	300
19.	Tamil Nadu	131,224
20.	Tripura	467
21.	Uttar Pradesh	76,865
22.	West Bengal	209,940
23.	A & N Islands	538
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	162
25.	Chandigarh	1,357
26.	D & N Haveli	420
27.	Delhi	15,258
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	2,320
29.	Lakshadweep	25

30. Mizoram	1,795
31. Pondicherry	4,192
32. Min. of Defence	21,702
33. Min. of Railways	12,444
ALL INDIA	2,017,091

*Figures are provisional.

Incidents of Chain Pulling

721. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of chain pulling have shown upward trend;

(b) if so, the number of these incidents during 1980 and from January to July, 1981; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to curb such incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is an increase in the incidents of alarm chain pulling on major railways.

(b) 2,88,587 incidents of alarm chain pulling were reported during 1980. The figure is as much as 1,61,517 for the period from January to July, 1981.

(c) Frequent checks are conducted with the assistance of Ticket Checking staff, G.R.P. and R.P.F. personnel to tackle this social menace

Demand of Indian Sanskrit Scholars from West Germany

722. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCA-

TION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for Indian Sanskrit Scholars from West Germany;

(b) if so, the number of Scholars requested for and the number of scholars provided; and

(c) the criteria adopted for their selection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

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

Reservations of seats in Medical and Engineering Colleges for sons of Freedom Fighters

723. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to reserve seats in Medical and Engineering colleges for the sons of freedom fighters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Vacancies of T.G.T. in Delhi Schools

724. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of Trained Graduate Teachers in almost all the schools run by the Delhi Administration and also in Government aided schools;

(b) Categories

	Science (A)	Science (B)	General	Total
Government Schools.	58	31	01	90
Government Aided Schools.	21	05	11	37

(c) According to the Delhi Administration, panels of teachers in all the above categories are available and the vacancies in Government Schools will be filled up shortly. In case of aided schools, clearance has already been issued for Science(A) and Science(B) categories, and adjustment orders in Science (General) have also been issued in respect of the surplus staff in other aided schools.

Shuttle Service between Delhi Gate and Connaught Place

725. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that commuters shuttling between newspaper Office complexes at Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg and Statesman House at Connaught Place are experiencing lot of difficulty in getting transport

(b) if so, the details of the vacancies of T.G.T. in each of the aided and Government schools in Delhi; and

(c) by when these vacancies are proposed to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, 90 posts of Trained Graduate Teachers in Government Schools and 37 posts in Government Aided Schools are lying vacant.

in peak hours when the auto-rickshaws are reluctant to go on short distance and the 4-seaters charge exorbitantly making use of non-availability of DTC buses, as all buses coming from behind are over crowded;

(b) whether DTC will consider the introduction of some shuttle service from Delhi Gate to C.P. (Statesman House) and back or extend some of newly introduced Matador Service upto Mandi House or Statesman; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). DTC has intimated that they have not received any complaint so far about insufficiency of bus services between Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg and Statesman House in Connaught Place, during peak hours. However, a survey will be shortly carried out to assess if any additional bus services are required to be introduced. As for the

newly introduced matador services by the Directorate of Transport of Delhi Administration, one of such services already operates from International Students Hostel to Mandi House via Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg.

Extension of Matador Service to Nanakpura or Shanti Niketan

726. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is at present no direct bus service between South Moti Bagh, Anand Niketan, Shantiniketan, Nanakpura colonies on the one hand and the New Delhi Railway Station on the other causing considerable inconvenience to the residents of these colonies;

(b) whether recently a Matador service has been introduced between New Delhi Rly. Station to Dhaula Kuan via Connaught Place;

(c) if so, whether Government will consider the desirability of extending this Matador Service to Nanakpura or Shantiniketan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) It is true that there is no direct bus service between Moti Bagh, Anand Niketan, Shantiniketan, Nanakpura colonies and New Delhi Railway Station. However a good number of bus services connect them with changeover facilities at Central Secretariat and Connaught Circus.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Matador services have been introduced by the Directorate of Transport of Delhi Administration only recently i.e. in July, 1981. Initially it is on experimental basis and as of today covers 10 routes. The scheme will be reviewed by them after experimental operation for a period of 3 months, at which time all

the relevant aspects including the question of extension of any route will be examined.

Conference of Chief Personnel Officers of Railways

727. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, while addressing the Conference of Chief Personnel Officers of the Railways held recently in the capital, he exhorted them not to take a 'wooden approach' while dealing with staff matters; and

(b) if so, whether he took any follow-up action to address the Railway Administrations on these lines for the guidance of Field Officers like Senior Divisional Personnel Officers, as it is they, who mostly deal with the staff in the lower rungs, and if so, whether he would lay on the Table a copy thereof?

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

(b) Since the observations of the Minister for Railways was taken note of by the officers present at the meeting, it was not considered necessary to issue any separate instructions.

Upgradation of Posts of Superintendents

728. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Railway Administration to create or upgrade some of the existing posts of Superintendents of Personnel Branch, in the Headquarters and various Divisions of the Northern Railway in the grade of Rs. 840—1040; if so, in which of the Offices and Divisions and the justification therefor;

(b) whether he is aware that in some of the Divisions like Delhi and Moradabad on the Northern Railway, the Personnel Branch is already over-staffed by Sr. D.P.O./D.P.O.; a number of A.P.Os/Supdts/Asstt. Supdts.;

(c) whether in view of the present financial crisis in which the Railways are placed, he would consider the imperative need to cut down all non-plan expenditure and impose a ban on the creation and upgradation of all such posts resulting in the inflation of all administrative expenditure; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The number of Officers in the Personnel Branch is not excessive as compared to the staff strength on these Divisions.

(c) and (d). There is already a ban on the creation/upgradation of posts.

Early Completion of Calcutta Metro Project

729. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what effective steps are being taken to see that the Calcutta Metro Project is expeditiously pushed through and various hurdles, technical and others, removed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): The Ministry of Railways are fully seized of the importance and urgency of the Metro Railway Project. In order to ensure that the Project is expeditiously pushed through and various hurdles technical and others are removed, constant monitoring is being done both at Metro Railway's level as well as

Railway Board's level and wherever the Progress is found wanting suitable remedial measures are taken such as—

I. Keeping close liaison with—

(i). State Government for expediting land acquisition cases;

(ii) State Government/Police Department to ensure that law and order situation does not affect the progress at work sites adversely;

(iii). Planning Commission to ensure that works do not suffer for want of funds;

(iv). USSR Embassy to resolve technical problems in respect of Soviet assistance;

(v). Eastern Railway for expeditious movement of materials required for construction;

(vi). Integral Coach Factory Madras for manufacture and supply of prototype trial coaches;

(vii). BHEL, NGEF for supply of Electricals for manufacture of coaches.

II. By constant review of the performance of Contractors and wherever found lagging, resorting to rescinding of such contracts inducing other Contractors with proven ability.

III. Resorting to local purchase or to imports of steel.

Increase in Fuel Bill of Railways

730. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fuel bill of the Railways is expected to go up by more than Rs. 25 crores for the rest of the current financial year as a result of the recent hike in the price of high speed diesel; and

(b) if so, how does the Railway Administration propose to meet the situation and what economies in the fuel

consumption pattern are being mooted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Fuel Bill of the Railways is expected to go up by Rs. 25.68 crores (including Sales Tax) for the remaining period of the current financial year 1981-82 due to increase in the price of HSD oil with effect from 11-7-1981.

(b) Fuel Economy receives high priority on Railways. Checks on fuel consumption are maintained both at divisional and head-quarters level. Maintenance of diesel engines is being closely monitored to control fuel consumption. Trip rations are fixed and necessary training is imparted to the engine crew to make them economy conscious.

मां क दूध अति उपयोगी

731. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल निधि द्वारा व्यक्त किए गए इस विचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि स्तनपान करने वाले बच्चों में रोगरोधी शक्ति अधिक होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार मां के दूध के महत्व के बारे में प्रचार को बढ़ावा देगी तथा संशोधित बाल खाद्य के उत्पादन को कम करेगी ; और

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

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शील कौल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं, जन स्वास्थ्य नर्सों, दाइयों इत्यादि जैसे स्वास्थ्य और बाल देखभाल कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण सामग्री तथा प्रचार सामग्री में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ स्तनपान को बढ़ावा देने के महत्व को शामिल किया गया है तथा इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि कार्यकर्ता समय-समय पर इस पर जोर दें ।

उत्तर प्रदेश परिवहन निगम की बसों की काठमांडू तक सीधे चलाने के लिये अनुमति

732. श्रीमति माधुरी सिंह : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से राज्य परिवहन निगम को बसों को नेपाल की राजधानी काठमांडू तक सीधे चलाने की अनुमति मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

Slogan Competition

733. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has organised a "slogan competition" to commemorate the International Year of the Physically Handicapped;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the result of the said contest has not been made public so far; and

(c) if so, when the same would be done?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The result of these contests are being processed and are expected to be finalised soon.

कनाडा में जातीय दंगे

734. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेश मंत्री को कनाडा में जातीय दंगों की जानकारी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) और (ख) : हमें इस बात की जानकारी है कि कनाडा में जातीय भेदभाव से प्रेरित कुछ वारदातें हुई थीं, जिसके शिकार भारतीय मूल के कनाडियाई राष्ट्रिक हुए थे। कनाडियाई राष्ट्रिकों की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेवारी, जिसमें भारतीय मूल के लोग भी शामिल हैं, कनाडा के प्राधिकारियों पर है।

देश में श्रेणी-रहित गाड़ियां चलाने का प्रस्ताव

प्रश्न 735. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में श्रेणी रहित गाड़ियां चलाने का है; और

(ख) देश में ऐसी कितनी गाड़ियां हैं जिनमें प्रथम श्रेणी अथवा वातानुकूलित श्रेणी नहीं हैं बल्कि केवल साधारण श्रेणी हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं ससंबंधी कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जी हाँ, लम्बी दूरी की श्रेणी रहित कोई अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) देश में 28 जोड़ी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां चल रही हैं। जिनमें केवल दूह दर्जे का स्थान है। तेज सवारी गाड़ी, उपनगरीय/दैनिक यात्री गाड़ियों को छोड़कर सभी सवारी गाड़ियों में पहले दर्जे के स्थान को समाप्त किया जा रहा है।

Express Train between Puri and Bombay

736. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to introduce an express train between Puri and Bombay during the 6th Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the implementation of this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal, at present, to introduce a direct express train between Puri and Bombay during the Sixth Plan. However, one second class 3-Tier through sleeper coach is running between Bhubaneswar and Bombay VT by 19/20 Konark Express and 101/102 Minar Express.

Express Trains between Bombay-Simla and Madras-Simla

737. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce two express trains between Bombay-Simla and Madras-Simla;

(b) if so, when these two trains are going to be introduced; and

(c) the details about the implementation of this proposal?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Essay Competition Sponsored by

Institute for Physically Handicapped Dehradun

738. **SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Institute for the physically Handicapped, Dehradun had sponsored an essay competition for school children in commemoration of Helen Kiler and International Year of the Physically Handicapped;

(b) if so, the reasons for not declaring the result of the contest so far; and

(c) when the same is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Result of the Hindi Essay Competition has already been declared. The result of the English Essay competition is being finalised and is expected to be announced soon.

दिल्ली में तम्बुओं में चल रहे स्कूल

739. **श्री भीकूराम जैन :** क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में तम्बुओं में चल रहे स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) कितने समय में इन तम्बुओं के स्थान पर स्थाई भवनों का निर्माण होगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला फौल) :
(क) तम्बुओं में चलाए जा रहे स्कूलों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

(1) दिल्ली प्रशासन 48 स्कूल

(2) दिल्ली नगरपालिका 71 स्कूल

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली नगरपालिका इन तम्बुओं के स्थान पर धीरे-धीरे स्थाई इमारतें बनाना चाहती है, किन्तु यह आवश्यक सामग्री उपयुक्त स्थान और निधि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा। फिर भी, इसके लिए कोई निश्चित सीमा-वधि नहीं बताई जा सकती, क्योंकि यह

एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है और स्कूल शिक्षा के विस्तार के कारण हर वर्ष नए स्कूलों को तम्बुओं में ही आरंभ करना पड़ता है।

Survey of New Moore Island

740. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangladesh have rejected a demand of India to make survey of New Moore Island which it calls South Talpatty; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government of India have made no such request.

(b) Does not arise.

Pakistan Base for USA

741. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL;
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI R. P. YADAV:
SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a Press report of 7th July, 1981 that Pakistan has agreed to give the "Guadar military base" in Baluchistan to the United States in return for its military assistance to Islamabad.

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained its authenticity;

(c) what is the Government of India's reaction thereto; and

(d) what steps Government have taken for the security of the country?

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

(b) The Government of Pakistan have denied this report.

(c) and (d) It is well known that Government are opposed to setting up of foreign military bases/facilities in any country. Where these bases' facilities exist, notwithstanding our objections, the appropriate Indian authorities endeavour to monitor the development with a view to safeguarding the security interests of India.

Trial Run of Calcutta Metro Railways

742. SHRI SAYAGOPAL MISRA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trial run of Metro Railways train at Calcutta has been delayed due to the failure of two public sector firms to supply prototype coaches; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Causes of late running of trains

743. SHRI SATYAGOPAL
MISRA:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA
DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that late running of trains has become the regular feature of the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose for running of trains punctually?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The punctuality performance of Mail/Express trains has been satisfactory by and large and has registered slight improvement on some zonal railways in the recent past as compared to last year. Some trains are, however, running late on account of alarm chain pulling, miscreant activities, accidents, engine failures, signal failures/defects and other operating failures.

(c) The punctuality performance of passenger carrying trains is being watched closely at all levels and concerted efforts are being made to improve the running of trains by attending to aspects like rolling stock failures, accidents. Avoiding detentions are also being taken up immediately and General Managers are giving personal attention to ensure punctual running of trains. The Railways have also been instructed that staff responsible for loss of punctuality should be identified and dealt with firmly and promptly.

Liaison is being maintained with the concerned State Governments to check the incidence of alarm chain pulling, disconnection of hose-pipes and miscreant activities.

Wedding out of Library Books at I.I.T. Kharagpur

744. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the

attempts of IIT authorities, Kharagpur to dispose of the books of IIT Library on the plea of weeding them out as old books; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop the attempt of IIT authorities to ruin the Library?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the Director I.I.T., Kharagpur, the Institute is considering to weed out old and obsolete books with a view to releasing space to accommodate fresh acquisitions. No decision in the matter has yet been taken.

Overtime Allowance to Employees of J.N.U.

745. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees who had been paid over-time in Jawaharlal Nehru University and the purpose for which it was paid;

(b) is it a fact that some of them were paid over-time which was more than their salary; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to curtail overtime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) During 1980-81, 875 employees of the University were paid over-time allowance for working after office hours.

(b) No, Sir. The over-time allowance is restricted to one-third of emoluments of employees in general category and one-half of their emoluments in the case of personal staff, drivers, pump operators, aircondi-

tioning operators etc. This ceiling is, however, not observed in the case of drivers and helpers when they take the university vehicles outside Delhi for excursion/study tour.

(c) The Government does not come into the picture. The University however, has taken the following steps in order to curtail the expenditure on over-time allowance:—

(i) The payment of overtime allowance for Sundays/Holidays has been stopped except for essential services. For others, only compensatory leave will be given in lieu of overtime.

(ii) All Departments, branches, sections, centres and schools have been advised to ensure reduction in the expenditure on over-time from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. A very close watch is being kept on all operations.

Academic standard of Himachal University

746. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has been financing all the Universities in the country and exercising some control over them by issuing guidelines from time to time with a view to ensuring highest possible academic standard;

(b) whether the report of deteriorating academic standard of certain Universities like the Himachal University as appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 5th June, 1981 have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, whether Government contemplate to intervene in the matter by holding an enquiry and overhauling the administrative structure of the Himachal University with a view to tone up the deteriorating academic standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir. While the Central Universities are financed by the University Grants Commission both for their maintenance as well as development expenditure, the Commission provides only the development expenditure of State Universities which are eligible for financial assistance from the Commission under the provisions of Section 12A of the UGC Act. Although guidelines are issued by the Commission from time to time on matters like improvements in academic standards for consideration by the universities, no control as such is exercised by the University Grants Commission over the administration of universities.

(b) The report on Himachal Pradesh University which appeared in the Press has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) No, Sir. As the Himachal Pradesh University is functioning under an Act of the State legislature, it is primarily for the State Government of Himachal Pradesh to look into any allegations made against the University administration.

Legislation about new Medical Colleges and capitation fee

747. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR
MEHRA:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI;

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to bring forward a Bill in Parliament regarding opening of new medical colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the bill and the time by which the same will be brought in Parliament;

(c) whether the proposed bill will also prohibit the charging of capitation fee currently being levied by some private medical colleges; and

(d) whether a provision for giving maximum seats to the candidates from rural areas and condition of serving at least for 5 years in the rural areas after completion of medical education will be included in the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The Government has in hand proposals to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, to *inter-alia*, regulate the establishment of new medical colleges and deal with the problem of capitation fee.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Problems of Nurses working in Hospitals of Municipal Corporation of Delhi

748. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the problems of nurses who are working under most adverse conditions in Delhi Hospitals functioning under the Department of Health, Municipal Corporation of

Delhi; and

(b) if so what steps have been taken to improve the working conditions, pay-scale and promotional avenues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) According to the information received from Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the nurses in Municipal Corporation of Delhi are not facing any serious problem.

(b) Does not arise.

Grievances of employees of Central Council of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, Madras

749. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the problems and grievances of employees of Central Council of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, Madras; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The Research Employees Welfare Association (Gorup C & D) of the Central Council of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha have brought to the notice of the Council several problems common to the employees, such as regularisation of services of ad-hoc employees, provision for risk allowance to the technical staff working in X-ray Department and Laboratories and other service matters relating to promotion avenues, introduction of pension and gratuity scheme, provision of house building advance etc.

Steps are being taken by the Central Council of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha authorities to remove the grievances as far as possible.

In regard to the employees of the Central Research Institute (Siddha), Madras, it was brought to the notice of the Council that three Pharmacists have been appointed on a scale of pay lower than the sanctioned one. Steps are being taken by the Council to make regular appointments to these posts in accordance with usual formalities in the appropriate scale of pay.

Effect of British Nationality Bill on Indians in U.K.

750. PROF. MADHU DANDA.

VATE;

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the House of Commons in U.K. has passed the Nationality Bill;

(b) if so, will it not adversely affect the interests of Indians in U.K.; and

(c) whether the Government have communicated their reaction to the U.K. Government?

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

(b) Some of the provisions of the Bill which could have had adverse consequences on Indians and other immigrants settled in UK have been mitigated by some amendments to the Bill.

(c) The Government of India continues to maintain a dialogue with the Government of U.K., in regard to some other provisions.

Improving Indo-Pak Relations

751. PROF. MADHU DANDA.

VATE:

SHRI JANARDHANA

POOJARY;

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA;

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during India-Pakistan talks held at Islamabad in June, 1981 the two countries agreed to revise several existing bilateral agreements to improve relations between India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

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

(b) It was decided to hold technical level talks to review the working of several Indo-Pak agreements with a view to streamlining procedures and facilitating rail, road, postal and air traffic and grant of visas to visitors and pilgrims. Those agreements likely to be reviewed are

(a) Agreement on Postal Rates and Postal Traffic of 1976.

(b) Agreement on Telecommunications of 1976.

(c) Indo-Pakistan Rail Agreement of 1976.

(d) Shipping Protocol of 1975.

(e) Pilgrims Protocol 1974.

(f) Visa Protocol of 1974.

Committee on Working of Indian Railways

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

(a) whether it is true that a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B. D. Pande has been set up to examine the working of the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, will the work of this committee not mean the duplication of the work of the National Transport Committee headed by the same Chairman which has already submitted its report; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to wind up this new Committee headed by Shri B. D. Pande and concentrate on implementing the recommendations of the National Transport Committee?

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

(b) and (c). The terms of reference of the National Transport Policy Committee and the Railway Reforms Committee are quite distinct from each other. While the National Transport Policy Committee was assigned the task of proposing a comprehensive national transport policy for the country and to identify the areas in which the data base of the transport system should be strengthened, the Railway Reforms Committee has been set-up to go into the various aspects of railway working with a view to gearing up the organisation to meet the multifold challenges that the Railways would be facing in the coming decades. In view of this, the work of Railway Reforms Committee is not a duplication of the work of the National Transport Policy Com-

mittee. Therefore, the question of winding up the Railway Reforms Committee does not arise. While the report of the National Transport Policy Committee is being processed by the Planning Commission, recommendations made by the National Transport Policy Committee were kept in view while framing the Sixth Plan.

Causes of Samastipur-Banmanki Passenger Train Accident

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

(a) what were the causes of the accident of Samastipur-Banmanki Passenger Train on Bagmati River Bridge, on 6th June, 1981;

(b) what was the magnitude of the accident;

(c) causes of delay in salvage operations;

(d) what were the relief-measures taken; and

(e) the punitive, curative and preventive measures taken therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) According to the provisional finding of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety, the accident was due to a combination of factors—human and natural.

(b) Seven coaches of the train fell down into the river Bagmati resulting in 270 known deaths and injuries to 125 persons.

(c) There was no avoidable delay in the commencement of salvage operations.

(d) On receipt of information about the accident, medical relief vans and breakdown trains were rushed from Saharsa, Barauni and Samastipur. Assistance of Army, Navy, Air Force

and Civil Authorities was also requisitioned. Thirty-eight naval drivers assisted by army boats, local boats, civil authorities and railway breakdown equipment carried out rescue operations round the clock. The Chief of the Naval Staff along with G.O.C.-in-C, Central Command visited the site of the accident and directed the operations. Minister of Railways, Deputy Minister of Railways and Parliamentary Affairs, Chairman, and Members, Railway Board, General Manager and other Senior railway officers also went to the site to supervise rescue and salvage operations.

Action as necessary will be taken on receipt of the final report of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety.

Demands of Loco running staff

754. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any talks on the demands of the Loco running staff on Report of the Revision of wages and mileage Allowance Committee, recommendations of the Uniforms Committee, implementation of the 8-hours duty rule, etc. which were issued on which the loco running staff had gone on strike earlier during this year; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome of the talks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). As already clarified in the *suo moto* statement made by the Minister for Railways on the floor of the House on 17-2-81, the illegal stoppage of work by a section of Loco Running Staff was unprovoked.

The recommendations of the Running Allowances Committee have been considered in consultation with the recognised railway labour federations and orders issued.

The Labour Organisations had an opportunity to place their views before the Uniforms Committee and action is being processed on the recommendations of this Committee.

Meeting of Corporate Enterprises Group

755. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the last meeting of the Corporate Enterprises Group at the Railway Board level held;

(b) whether Government have come to the conclusion that no useful purpose will be served by holding meetings of the Corporate Enterprises Group; and

(c) if so whether it is proposed to wind up the Corporate Enterprises Group?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) On 31st August, 1979.

(b) and (c). No. These meetings are proving useful, and will continue to be held.

Expert Committee on Unemployment among Indian Seamen

756. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed an expert committee on unemployment among Indian seamen;

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference of the committee;

(c) whether it is a fact that most recommendations of the C. F. Srivastava Committee on unemployment among Indian seamen, submitted on May, 1969 have not been implemented to date; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference of the Expert Committee are as follows:—

(i) To study the question of Unemployment among Indian Seamen, likely trends in the near future and to suggest remedial action.

(ii) To examine the training establishments for seamen with reference to the quality of training, the output and demand ratio, etc.

(iii) To study the manning policy in the Merchant Shipping Industry.

(iv) To suggest actuarial schemes and welfare measures for the period of Unemployment between signing off and next signing off.

(v) To review the existing minimum educational qualification and medical standards for admission to pre-sea training courses.

(vi) Centralisation of ratings training by amalgamation of the existing three training establishment or otherwise.

(vii) Inservice training for seamen to bring them upto the international standards, by giving refresher courses.

(viii) The procedure for gradual regularisation of service of certain categories of seamen who have put in certain years of service with a particular shipping company.

(ix) To examine the method of recruitment of candidates for the pre-sea-training.

(c) and (d). Follow up action taken on some important recommendations of Srivastava Committee, is given in the Statement. The remaining recommendations needed deeper examination of the issues involved particularly because of the fast changing international situation in regard to the type and operation of ships, which were not anticipated earlier, affecting the employment opportunities for Indian seamen on foreign flag ships.

Statement

Follow up action taken on the Srivastava Committee's recommendations.

(1) The position with regard to the maintenance of rosters is reviewed by the Seamen's Employment Board from time to time. However, it had not been possible to obtain assurance of employment after 3 months from the date of discharge of previous employment because of the gradual reduction in the number of available jobs due to withdrawal of manning by some of the foreign shipowners.

(2) The Committee recommended to improve the technical capability and efficiency of Indian seamen. As a result of this recommendation the training for Ratings has been modified as suggested by the Committee and the training course has been made of six months duration.

(3) Minimum qualification has been raised to 8th standards as recommended by the Committee.

(4) The question of revision of medical standards is still under consideration.

(5) The Committee recommended annual recruitment of 600 in Deck and Engine Room and 200 in Saloon Department. This is being implemented.

(6) At present trainees passing out from Training Ship 'Naulakshi' and T.S. 'Mekhala' are apportioned for employment at Bombay Port while trainees at T.S. 'Bhadra' are allotted for Calcutta.

(7) The "One Call System" is being enforced as recommended by the Committee.

(8) Fresh recruitment for Home Trade does not take place as the existing Maritime Labour Force is more than sufficient to meet the needs.

(9) The retirement age of 60 is being enforced.

(10) Manning scale is decided by mutual consultations between the ship-owners and seafarers union and so far no specific manning scale could be prescribed as it varies from ship to ship.

Improvement of 31 UP/32 DN Jayanti Janta Express

757. SHRI R. R. Bhole: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 28th April, 1981, describing 31 Up/32 Dn Jayanti Janata Express connecting Delhi with Ahmedabad as a virtual death trap and a ghost train being in a state of total neglect and unfit for carrying human beings; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to remove the numerous

shortcomings of the train pointed out in the news item to make it worth travelling?

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

(b) The facilities for maintenance of the rake of 31 Up/32 Dn at Delhi were being extended and augmented and during the period of construction, the facilities got dislocated and the rake could not be maintained to the desired level. The construction activities have now been completed. The maintenance facilities have been restored to full working and the rakes are now being maintained properly.

Appointments with Medical Specialist in Dr. R. M. Lohia Hospital

758. SHRI R. R. Bhole: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that patients referred by Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary, Shaktinagar, Delhi to Medical Specialist of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital visiting the dispensary weekly, have to wait for more than one month to get an appointment.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that patients do not have to wait for more than a week to get such an appointment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No complaints have been received in this regard.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Summer rail Chaos

759. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to News item appeared in Indian Express on 19th and 22nd May, 1981 captioned 'Summer rush again bares rail chaos' and 'Passengers stranded, trains late' and state what positive and workable steps are being taken by Government to make rail journeys safe, smooth and uncumbersome in all respects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): The unhappy feature reported on 22-5-1981 does not require any special step because the train was delayed due to an unfortunate accident on 125 Dn K. K. Express. The feature reported of 18-5-1981 arose from damage to an A.C. coach at the eleventh hour. None of these features can be attributed to failure of system deserving more steps than already taken.

Construction of Bus bays at sector I R. K. Puram

760. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 9326 on 30th April, 1981 regarding Delhi Transport Corporation bus trips between R. K. Puram and Sena Bhavan and state:

(a) what progress has been made in the construction of bus bays at Sector-I R. K. Puram, New Delhi.

(b) has any request been received for starting skelton bus service of Mudrika to pass through R. K. Puram for the benefits of the Central Government Employees residing in R. K. Puram; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEEREN-

DRA PATIL): (a) Construction of bus bays is the responsibility of local civic authorities. The Delhi Transport Corporation has made a request to the Superintending Engineer Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Green Park for provision of bus bay at R. K. Puram Bus Stand.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Mudrika Seva has been started on the Ring Road from where service to outer areas are available at a large number of points. The DTC has not considered it advisable to change the route to pass through R. K. Puram.

Checking of Chemists shops in Delhi

761. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

DR. A. U. AZAMI:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

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

(a) the number of chemist shop separately in Delhi and Delhi Cantonment and the number of them managed and owned by the registered medical practitioners with detail thereof;

(b) whether with a view to detect the irregularities, in the purchases stocks of medicines will be checked in conjunction with the issues of medicines entered in the register to be maintained by each practising doctor to ensure that there is no discrepancy; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken against the defaulters for breach of the licensing terms of R.M.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NITAI RANJAN LASKAR): (a) As on 1st August, 1981 there are 2315 licences in the whole Union Territory of

Delhi, out of which 5 are in Cantonment. Complete information regarding number of chemists shops owned by Medical Practitioners is not available with the Delhi Administration.

(b) The premises of every licensed chemist is being inspected regularly by the Drug Inspectors of Delhi Administration and action is taken wherever the contravention of Drugs and Cosmetics Act or Rules is detected.

(c) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules the sale of drugs by a retail chemist is required to be conducted under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. The proprietor or owner may be or may not be registered medical practitioner. However, the person who is a registered medical practitioner only cannot supervise the sale under these rules.

Under Schedule 'K' to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, a registered medical practitioner is exempted from the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act. A registered medical practitioner therefore does not need a licence to use drugs in his private practice for supply to his own patients.

Building for Delhi public library in R. K. Puram

762. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 689 on 6th April, 1981 regarding building for Delhi Public Library in R. K. Puram, New Delhi and state the present position of the case and by which time the building is expected to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): The physical demarcation of the plot of land allotted to the Delhi Public Library in R. K. Puram Sector II, New Delhi by the Land and Development Office revealed that there has been some encroach-

ment by the adjoining temple. The Delhi Library Board have approached the Land Development Office to get the encroachment removed and hand over vacant possession of the allotted land to the Delhi Development Authority for the construction of the library building. Therefore, the designing and construction of the library building has been delayed. The Delhi Development Authority is expected to undertake the work of designing and construction as soon as the vacant possession of the land is handed over to it by the Land and Development Office, New Delhi.

गत छः महीने के दौरान हुई रेल दुर्घटनाओं के कारण

763. श्री सज्जन कुमार

श्री के० लक्ष्मण :

श्री जी० एम० बनतवाला :

श्रीमती प्रमिला खन्ने :

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल .

श्री बालासाहिब बिख पटेल

श्री रामावतार शारत्री

श्री सूर्यनारायण सिंह .

श्री लक्ष्मण मलिक

श्री एच० एन० नन्जे गौडा :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्डर .

श्री एम० बी० चन्द्रशेखर मूर्ति :

श्री चतु बसु :

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दानि बाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों के दौरान देश में हुई रेल दुर्घटनाओं की तथा इन दुर्घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप मरे लोगों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में पृथक् जांच कराई गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस तरह व्यापक ईमाने पर दुर्घटनाओं का होता तोड़-फोड़ और षडयंत्र का परिणाम है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) 6 महीने की अवधि के दौरान अर्थात् जनवरी, 81 से जून, 1981 तक भारतीय रेलों में गाड़ियों की टक्कर, गाड़ियों का पटरी से उतरने, समतल पर दुर्घटनाओं तथा गाड़ियों में आग लगने की भी कोटियों में 529 गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं हुई थीं। इन दुर्घटनाओं में 388 व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हुई थी।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) और (घ) . इन 529 गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं में से 10 तोड़-फोड़ के कारण हुई थीं।

तोड़फोड़ के प्रत्येक मामले की पुलिस को रिपोर्ट करने तथा राज्य सरकारों, जो कानून और वसूलापना रखने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, के साथ सम्पर्क बनाये रखने के अलावा, भेदों खण्डों पर गैंगमैनों द्वारा सुरक्षा के लिए गश्त लगाने तथा फिश प्लेटों के बोर्डों को कचरे का आदेश दे दिया गया है।

Issue of passports to criminals

764. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Passport Officer for Andhra Pradesh and Madras issued passports to some criminal offenders (including two who were charged for murders) on the eve of the International Telegu Conference held at Kuala Lumpur in the mid-April this year and of whom two were impounded by police at the last minute; and

(b) has an enquiry been made into the episode and who were the persons punished for it?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Despite their best efforts Government have so far not got any evidence about any such cases having taken place.

Possession of Indian passport by the man who shot pope

765. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is the Government aware of a press report by a French news agency named 'Agence France Presse' saying that Mehmat Ali Agca, the man who allegedly shot Pope John II on May, 13, had an Indian passport while getting out of Turkey; and

(b) if so, has an enquiry been made as to the veracity of the said report and if the report is true, has it been enquired into as to how Mehmat Ali got the passport?

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

(b) Enquiries are continuing.

Pension to railway employees

766. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the deliberations of the Third Central Pay Commission options of pensions to the Railway Employees were withheld between April 1, 1969 to July 14, 1972 subsequently options were operated for the employees in service on July, 15, 1972 and for the deceased employees of the period April 1, 1969 to July 14, 1972 on September 19, 1972;

(b) if so, whether only retired employees of this period were left out from the benefit of the pension scheme; and

(c) whether there are appeal pending with Railway or Finance Ministry in this regard to reconsider and allow them to opt for the pension scheme benefit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Since the introduction of Pension Scheme on Railways in 1957, several options to come over to the Pension Scheme have been granted to Railway employees in service from time to time. During the period 1-4-69 to 14-7-72, no such option was available, because options were generally given when some liberalisations/major modifications in the Pension Scheme took place. The question of giving options is not directly linked with the period of deliberations of the third pay commission. A fresh option was given on 15-7-72 to those Railway servants who were in service or who quit service on or after 15-7-72. Railway employees who retired during the intervening period between two options were not given any fresh options on the consideration that they had already had ample opportunities to exercise option for pension before retirement. Options to the families of Railway employees who died while

in service between 1-4-69 to 14-7-72 was, however, given because of the specific recommendations then made by the National Council/Joint Consultative Machinery.

(c) Individual representations/appeals from the retired employees in this regard are considered and decided from time to time in the light of the above policy.

Entry of Indians as Refugees and members of Khalistan movement into Canada

767. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that thousands of Indians have reached Canada recently declaring them as refugees and Members of the Khalistan movement and pleading that their lives are in danger in India; and

(b) if so, what action Government purpose to take to stop such activities there?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government are aware that a large number of Indian nationals have been arriving in Canada and claiming refugee status with the intention of eventually obtaining immigrant status in that country. Government are also aware that in order to justify their petitions for refugee status some individuals have claimed that they were being persecuted for supporting the so-called "Khalistan" movement.

(b) Government have informed the Canadian authorities that there is no basis for these claims and the Government of Canada have informed us that they accept our position. They have, however, to proceed according to their legal processes in this matter. With a view to preventing hardship and unnecessary suffering to these individuals, the Government of India have given publicity to the fact that persons falsely claiming to be refugees will not be submitted into Canada and are also taking steps against some agents etc., who have been misleading some of these innocent persons.

Subsidence of Earth Owing to Tunnelling for Calcutta Tube Railway

768. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the repeated incidents of subsidence of earth and buildings around the areas where tunnelling is being carried out for the construction of the Tube Railway at Calcutta.

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

(c) the nature of compensation extended by Government for repairing such damages?

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

(b) Settlement to some extent on surface leading to cracks in some buildings cannot altogether be ruled out. In this respect, Metro Railway has already adopted suitable precautionary measures to limit the extent of settlement to the minimum.

(c) Compensation for repairing such damages to the affected parties is determined by an Independent Authority—'Competent Authority' appointed under the Metro Railways (Construc-

tion of Works) Act, 1978 and payments made by Metro Railway. Wherever immediate repairs are considered essential for safety, these are arranged by Metro Railway.

Shifting of Diesel Locomotive Engine Plant from Chittaranjan

769. SHRI R. P. DAS:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has decided to shift the Diesel Locomotive Engine Construction Plant from Chittaranjan to some where else;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether he has received letters/representations/memoranda not to shift the plant from West Bengal;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether he is aware that this decision of Railway Board will not only cause hardship to the staff employed in the plant, but will also reduce the employment potentiality in this region where unemployment problem is acute; and

(f) if so, whether Government would reconsider the decision to shift the Diesel Locomotive Engine Construction Plant from Chittaranjan.

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

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

U.S. Arms supply to Pakistan**770. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:****SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:****SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:****SHRI K. PRADHANI:****SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA****BOSE ALLURI:****SHRI N. E. HORO:****SHRI K. MALLANNA:****SHRI B. V. DESAI:**

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

(a) whether India has told U.S. of its fear of arms race in South Asia as a sequel to the three-billion dollar, five year economic and arms package deal (most of arms) that the Reagan administration has concluded with Pakistan; if so, the reaction of that Government thereto;

(b) whether the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Alexander Haig, has publicly stated that the U.S.A. is arming Pakistan because it is vulnerable to threats not only from the Soviet Union but also from India;

(c) whether Government have voiced their concern over this statement; and

(d) if so, its outcome?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Government of India have made it clear to the US Administration on several occasions that the induction of large quantities of sophisticated US arms into Pakistan will have to detrimental effect on regional stability and set back the process of normalisation between India and Pakistan, sparking off another arms race in the sub-continent. The Government of the United States are of the view that the security of Pakistan needs to be strengthened against the so-called Soviet "threat" and also in order to reduce Pakistan's motivations for seeking security in the nuclear field.

(b) In a Television interview on June 28, the US Secretary of State reportedly alluded to the possibility that Pakistan felt itself threatened not only from the Soviet Union but also from India. However, the general position of the US Administration remains as stated in part (a) above, and was reiterated to me by Mr. Haig personally.

(c) and (d). Government have made their position clear repeatedly that Pakistan faces no threat from India and in fact we have interest in the stability and integrity of Pakistan. While we believe that our efforts have met with some response from some quarters both in U.S.A. and Pakistan it is too early to spell out any definite outcome.

Measures to prevent Railway Accidents**771. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:****SHRI MANGAL RAM
PREMI:**

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

(a) whether there has lately been a spurt in Railway accidents causing considerable loss of lives and property such as Bagmatj mishap, Bilaspur train accident; train mishap in Gujarat etc.;

(b) whether after the analytical study of the Inquiry Reports into these grim accidents, any measures have been or are being taken to prevent these accidents which seem to have become a matter of routine and to pinpoint their causes human failure technical, or sabotage pinpointed; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof and whether any expert cell has been set up to monitor all these preventive measures to protect human lives and Railway property and to make legislation to prevent travelling on roofs by the public, which is mostly ticket-

less, in certain vulnerable areas in the Eastern states?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Since May, 1981, there have been three serious train accidents involving heavy casualties, viz. (i) Accident to 416 Down Passenger on N.E. Railway on 6-6-81, (ii) Collision between a Goods train and 33 Down Passenger on S.E. Railway on 16-7-81 and (iii) Derailment of 1 Up Delhi Mail on Western Railway on 18-7-81.

(b) and (c). All these three accidents have been inquired into by the Commissioners of Railway Safety. They have submitted only the preliminary reports. According to the provisional findings, while the first of these accidents was due to a combination of factors—human and natural, the second was ascribed to failure of railway staff and the third was due to an act of sabotage. The final reports have not yet been received. Suitable action will be taken on receipt of the final reports. In the meantime to counter-act human failures, Safety Organisations on the railways are carrying out an intensive campaign to create greater safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with running of trains and to ensure that the staff do not violate rules or indulge in short-cut methods that may lead to accidents. Breathlyser test has also been introduced to ensure that the staff do not come on duty under the influence of liquor. Rolling stock which requires greater attention is being segregated from the rest so that concerted attention could be paid to the rolling stock requiring closer attention at frequent intervals. Greater care is being paid for proper maintenance of track.

A special safety team has been constituted in the Railway Board to carry out field checks. The trend of accidents is being constantly reviewed

by the Railway Board and remedial measures are being taken.

General Managers have programmed to make a special safety inspection of all the trunk routes by November, 1981.

Travelling on the roof of a train is already prohibited under Section 118(2) of the Indian Railways Act and is a punishable offence.

Suggestion to check the increase in population

772. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had given any suggestions in May, 1981 to check the increasing growth of population. If so, the details thereof and the way Government propose to implement them; and

(b) whether Government propose to enact such a law which may apply to any one equally irrespective of caste, creed and religion so that the increase in population may be checked and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister in her inaugural address at the First National Conference of the Indian Association of Parliamentarians for Problems of Population and Development, on the 25th May, 1981, had stressed the importance of checking the rapid growth of population in India so that the benefits of economic advancement are not overtaken by population growth. The Government will intensify the programme by utilising all resources at its disposal by means of information, education, motivation and provision of adequate services for being

availed of by the eligible persons on a voluntary basis.

(b) There is no proposal to enact such a law as envisaged. The Government's policy is to attempt to change individual and social attitudes in favour of the small and planned family through a process of information and education.

Loss to Delhi Transport Corporation

773. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN;
SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI;
SHRI MOHD. ASRAR
AHMAD;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Transport Corporation is incurring huge losses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The operational losses incurred by the Delhi Transport Corporation during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 have been of the order of Rs. 7.07 crores, Rs. 4.44 crores and Rs. 10.85 crores respectively. The net total losses, inclusive of depreciation and interest charges on loans and penal interest charges for the three year period, amounts to Rs. 17.49 crores, Rs. 17.71 crores and Rs. 44.66 crores. The steps taken by the Corporation to improve its efficiency include the steps to plug the leakages of revenue, check on ticketless travelling, preventive maintenance system and adoption of economy measures. The Corporation has also proposed revision of the fare structure.

Tresspass of Bangladesh Boats into Indian Waters

774. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI TRILOK CHAND:
SHRI CHOTEY SINGH
YADAV:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR
MEHTA:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:
SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA.

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fully armed gun boats of Bangladesh trespassed into Indian waters recently and threatened the Indian personnel and an unarmed ship at India's New Moore Island on successive days in a highly provocative manner; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). There was an increase of Bangladesh naval activity in the vicinity of New Moore Island during the months of May and August this year. Some of their actions were somewhat provocative. Suitable precautions were taken by us.

Both Governments are in touch with each other and it is our hope that we can settle this matter by peaceful bilateral discussions as agreed between the Bangladesh Foreign Minister and myself in August, 1980.

Destruction of Iraq's nuclear reactor

775. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state India's

reaction with regard to the destruction of Iraq's nuclear reactor by Israeli air force recently?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): India's reaction was expressed in an official statement issued on June 9, 1981, immediately after the attack. The full text of the statement is given below:

"The Government of India have learnt with grave concern and a sense of deep indignation the destruction of the Iraqi Osirak Atomic Reactor by Israeli war planes on June 8. This Israeli action is stark adventurism and blatant intervention and aggression deserving condemnation."

"Iraq has repeatedly stated that its programme in the nuclear field is confined to the utilisation of nuclear energy and technology for peaceful purposes. There is therefore also no basis for the Israeli contention that Iraq was on the verge of producing atomic weapons."

"The aggressive expansionist and anti-Arab policies of Israel have been a source of instability and tension in the region. This highly reprehensible act of unprovoked and unjustified attack on the Iraqi atomic reactor has made a mockery of accepted norms of international conduct and behaviour and sets a most unfortunate precedent."

Conference for evolving National Policy on Family Planning

776. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the outcome of the recent conference held in Delhi for evolving a national policy on family planning; and

(b) what measures Government propose to take to bring the growth of population under control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The 7th Joint Conference of Central Council of Health & Central Family Welfare Council noted with great concern the high rate of population growth indicated by the 1981 census report. It also recognised that there were many implications of this high growth rate. The Conference, therefore, went into detail to work out strategies to achieve long term goal of reaching a birth rate of 21 and a death rate of 9 per 1,000 population by the year 2000 A.D. The Conference agreed upon a draft National Population Policy for further consideration of the Government.

(b) The Govt. proposes to bring about a rapid change in social attitudes in favour of the small and planned family through a process of education, motivation and provision of adequate services made available to the population.

Sambalpur-Talcher Railway line

777. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not so far taken a final decision for implementation of the Sambalpur-Talcher Railway line even after receipt of the techno-economic survey report in December, 1980; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such delay in taking a final decision in this regard and when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for a new broad gauge line between Sambalpur and Talchar was conducted by the South Eastern Railway and the report received in the-

Ministry of Railways in January, 1981. On examination of this report, it was seen that the traffic prospects projected by the railway for purpose of this survey required reappraisal in the light of certain major industries coming up in the area as also the element of diverted traffic towards Cuttack/Bhubaneswar and via on the south east main line, consequent on construction of the projected line. The railway administration was, therefore, asked to conduct such a reappraisal. This has since been done and the report received in the Ministry of Railways in July, 1981. The report is now under examination and a final decision will be taken by the Government with due regard to technical feasibility, financial viability and availability of resources.

Rape by Athletes at Bangalore

778 DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that recently four athletes, who were undergoing training at Bangalore in preparation for the Asian Games were arrested by the police for attempted rape and molestation of house wife;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). According to a report received from the Deputy Director in-charge of the National Institute of Sports, South Centre, Bangalore, some athletes attending the second phase of the athletic coaching

camp in preparation for Asian Games, 1982, brought in a woman from outside on the night intervening the 14th and the 15th July, 1981. The watchman who got wind of what was happening reportedly locked the main door of the stadium and informed the police. After investigation the police registered a case of abduction and molestation against five athletes viz. Joginder Singh (BSF), Gurdial Singh (CRPF), Kashmira Singh (Army), Ranjit Singh (Army) and Piara Singh (Railways).

(c) the police have arrested the five athletes.

The Deputy Director of NIS (South Centre), Bangalore, has suspended them from the camp and debarred them from its premises.

The Amateur Athletic Federation of India has also suspended them and debarred them from taking part in any athletic competition until further orders

Murder of a Lady Professor in First Class Ladies Compartment in Western Railway

779. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prof. (Mrs.) Shantadevi was murdered in the broad-daylight on 3rd January, 1981 in the Ladies First Class Compartment between Bandra and Andheri on the Western Railway in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has become unsafe for commuters to travel in the Railways due to such incidents and negligence on the part of the Railway Police and Railway Officials;

(d) whether the culprits of this murder has not so far been arrested;

(e) if so, the details of the investigation that is in progress; and

(f) whether it is necessary to amend the Rules to give compensation

to such victims of crimes committed during train travel which will make the authorities more careful in future to provide safety and relief to passengers?

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

(b) On 3-1-1981 at about 10.58 hrs. when 231-Dn. Virar bound local train reached Andheri station, some passengers noticed Prof. (Mrs.) P. S. Shantadevi lying in a pool of blood in First Class compartment of the train. Government Railway Police/Bandra started a case under Section 302/I.P.C.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). No culprit has been arrested so far. Investigations by Crime Branch of Greater Bombay Police are still continuing.

(f) Under the provisions of Section 73(e)/Indian Railways Act, no compensation is admissible in such cases. The Railways pay compensation to the victims or their kith and kin of the rail accidents. Law and order is a State subject and victims of crime committed in trains are not paid any compensation under the law, as in the case of the victims of crime committed outside Railway premises.

Reorganising of the functioning and management of suburban train services of Central and Western Railways

780. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is considering to reorganise the functioning and management of the Suburban Train Service of both Central and Western Railway at Bombay;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to combine the working of both the Central and Western Railway Bombay. Suburban Service under a

New General Manager for increasing efficiency and better service to the commuters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Beggars and lepers at Kurla Station, Bombay

781. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Commuters of Kurla, Bombay face great inconvenience due to the beggars and lepers using the Central Railway platform No. 9 and surrounding areas at Kurla, Bombay; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to prevent these lepers from using and flocking the platforms and causing inconvenience to the bona-fide commuters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Some beggars and lepers are found occupying railway premises during night and in monsoon season. Beggary is prohibited at the station premises and in trains. To curb the nuisance, special drives are launched against beggary by the Government Railway Police. In addition, checks are conducted by the Ticket Checking staff and other railway officials. The travelling public are also requested on public address system to refrain from giving alms. While the railways make all efforts to eradicate begging, the malady is, however, much deeper and poverty coupled with public sympathy makes it difficult for the Railways to deal with the problem effectively.

Invitation to Israel in Asian Games

782. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any efforts to ensure that no invitation is extended to Israel to participate in the forthcoming Asian Games in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Invitations to the National Olympic Committees of Asia affiliated to the Asian Games Federation for participation in the IX Asian Games, to be held in New Delhi in 1982, are yet to be issued by the Special Organising Committee for the Games. While taking a decision in this matter, considerations of security of participants and the smooth holding of the Games will naturally be paramount.

Purchase of Sleepers from State Forest Corporation

783. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) The total number/quantity of sleepers purchased by his Ministry from Orissa and other State Forest Corporations during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(b) the total quantities purchased from each category of sleepers viz. Sal BG, Sal MG, Sal NG, Sal Special, BG Hardwood and MG Hardwood, therefor;

(c) the rates given to Orissa and other State Corporations; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A statement I is attached.

(c) and (d). A statement II is attached. These are exclusive of Taxes and duties, legally leviable.

Statement-I

Quantity/Number of Sleepers Supplied by the State Forest Corporations in 1979-80 and 1980-81

(Figures in thousands)

Financial Year	Supplies	SUPPLIES							('T' Category) Remarks
		B. G.	M. G.	M. G.	Spls.	B. G.	M. G.		
		Sal Nos.	Sal Nos.	Sal Nos.	Sal Nos.	Other Hardwoods Nos.	Nos.		
1979-80	(i) Orissa Forest Corpn. Ltd.	35	135	89	14	.	..		
	(ii) Bihar State Forest Development Corpn. Ltd.	3	3	2	1	3	3		
	(iii) Madhya Pradesh Export Corpn. Ltd.	139	22	18	11	..	..
	TOTAL	177	160	109	26	3	3		
1980-81	(i) Orissa Forest Corpn. Ltd.	37	144	66	17	5	9		
	(ii) Bihar State Forest Development Corpn. Ltd.	2	5	2	1	2	5		
	(iii) Madhya Pradesh Export Corpn. Ltd.	168	118	41	27	2	4		
	TOTAL	207	267	109	45	9	18		

Statement—II

Price for 'U' Category (Durable) per sleeper:—

Class	1979-80 (1-11-79 to 31-10-80)		1980-81 (1-11-80 to 31-10-81)	
	US (Sal) Rs.	UA: Rs.	OB UB Rs.	US (Sal) Rs. UA: Rs. UB: Rs.
M.G. . . . I Class	131.00	103.00	95.00	157.00 124.00 114.00
MG. . . . I Class	50.00	48.00	44.00	60.00 58.00 53.00
NG: I Class	35.00	36.00	34.00	42.00 43.00 41.00
BG: II Class	111.00	88.00	81.00	133.00 105.00 97.00
MG: II Class	43.00	41.00	37.00	51.00 49.00 45.00
Specials Rs. 1446 to 2347 per cum depending on length.				Rs. 1735 to 2816 per cum depending on length.

Prices for 'T' Category (non durable) per sleeper:			
1979-80 Orissa		1980-81 Bihar & Orissa Madhya Pradesh	
BG: I Class	70.00	65.00	84.00 78.00
MG: I Class	30.00	30.00	36.00 36.00
BG: II Class	60.00	55.00	71.00 66.00
MG: II Class	26.00	26.00	31.00 31.00

US-Sal, Mesua & Hopea.

UA-Anjan, Benteak, Bijasal, Mills & Irul.

UB-Laurel (Asan)

TD-Misc. species from Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

**दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के सब मार्गों के
रियायती पास**

784. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या
नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली
परिवहन निगम के सब मार्गों (ग्राल
बुट) रियायती पास की सुविधा डी-13
सफदरजंग इन्क्लेव, पार्ट-II स्थित इन्स्टी-
ट्यूट आफ मास कम्यूनिकेशन के छात्रों
को उपलब्ध है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार
इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ इलेक्ट्रानिक्स एण्ड टेली
कम्यूनिकेशन इंजीनियरिंग, के जो कि
सरकारी संस्थान है के छात्रों को भी
इस सुविधा प्रदान करने पर विचार
करेगी ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री
बोरन पाटिल) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ इलेक्ट्रानिक्स
एण्ड टेली कम्यूनिकेशन इंजीनियरिंग
उन नियमों को पूरा नहीं करता जो पास
जारी करने के लिए बनाए गये हैं,
क्योंकि यह संस्थान न तो शिक्षा निदे-
शालय द्वारा और न ही दिल्ली विश्व-
विद्यालय द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त है ।

**Selection for Pre-Sea-Training Course
for Merchant Navy**

785. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will
the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) Total number of candidates
called for interview in Delhi in May
and June, 1980 for Pre-Sea-Training
Course for Merchant Navy;

(b) the number of candidates select-
ed for the course;

(c) whether all the selected candi-
dates have been called for the Train-
ing;

1437 LS-9.

(d) if not, the number of the selec-
ted candidates not called for training
so far, and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the date by which the remaining
selected candidates will be called for
the Training?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEEREN-
DRA PATIL): (a) 9428.

(b) 250.

(c) No, Sir. Only 14 candidates
have so far been sponsored for Train-
ing.

(d) and (e). 147 candidates had
responded to the intimation by the
Director General of Shipping about
their selection. Of these, 112 have
been declared medically fit, 4 have
been declared medically unfit and
medical reports are awaited in respect
of 31 candidates. The remaining can-
didates will be called for training by
31-12-1981.

Cargo Handling Agent at Haldia Port

786. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT be pleased to
state:

(a) what is the agency for handling
cargo (on shore) at Haldia, since
when is it functioning, how was it
formed;

(b) whether there have been alle-
gation of pressure and coercion in
these areas of handling of cargo;

(c) if so, what are these allegations;

(d) whether such pressures and
Coersion (if any) have been detri-
mental to the interest of the Hal-
dia Port; and

(e) if so, what remedial measures
are being contemplated by the Gov-
ernment?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEEREN-
DRA PATIL): (a) At Haldia, most
of the cargo handling work on shore
is performed by the handling agents
of shipowners / contractors / impor-

ters by drawing labour from a private pool of workers since the commissioning of general cargo berth in 1978. However, Port Trust's labour is also employed on this work to the extent possible.

(b) to (e). The labour in the private pool have been demanding that they should be employed under Port Trust as 'mazdoors' and had resorted to demonstration and stoppage of work, affecting operations at the general cargo berths. This demand has not been acceded as the recruitment of 'mazdoors' under Port Trust is to be made under the relevant rules.

Teaching of Science in Higher Secondary School (Girls) Kharagpur

787. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that science subjects in the S.E. Railway Girls Higher Secondary School, Kharagpur, there are no suitable teachers;

(b) is it a fact that physics is not being taught in class XI and class XII for some months now;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) what remedial measures are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. Complaint was received during July, 1981.

(b) No.

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

Alleged Corruption charges against Principal of Higher Secondary School (Boys) Kharagpur

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

(a) whether Government had re-

ceived some allegations of corruption against the principal of the S.E. Railway Boys Higher Secondary School, Kharagpur:-

(b) whether the said allegations have been inquired into;

(c) whether the allegations have been substantiated in this process; and

(d) if so, what actions have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes. The allegations against the Principal of the S.E. Railway Boys Higher Secondary School, Kharagpur have been enquired into.

(c) The allegations pertaining to un-authorised collection of fees, various accounts from the students, non-disbursement of honorarium to certain persons and non-maintenance of proper accounts with regard to the same have been substantiated.

(d) Disciplinary action for major penalty is being initiated against him.

Pilferage of Cement from Shakurbasti Station

789. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in Statesman dated 16th July, 1981 to the effect that cement is being smuggled out of the Shakurbasti (Delhi) station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken to arrest the culprits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Some trucks with cement bags after having been delivered to the lawful consignees and passed under proper gate passes from Northern Railway cement siding, Shakurbasti, were intercepted by the Delhi Police during the years 1980 and 1981 while being diverted to sources other than the lawful consignees. The trucks were also found having some hand-stitched excess bags of cement. 4 cases have been registered by the Delhi Police. In all 23 persons have so far been arrested in these cases. While in one case 3 persons are facing trial, Police investigations in the other cases are in progress.

Agitation of Taxi and Autorickshaw Drivers

790. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

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

(a) whether taxi and auto rickshaw drivers in Delhi have been agitating for hike in fares;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether taxi and auto rickshaw drivers have been charging higher fares from the people unauthorised and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). As a result of the increase in POL prices w.e.f. 11-7-81, Delhi Administration announced proportionate increase in the fares ed proportionate increase in the fares 13-7-81. Not satisfied with the same, the taxi and autorickshaw drivers started agitating for further rise in fare.

(c) and (d). The Administration have intimated that some complaints of

over-charging were received. Action was taken. The driving licence of two autorickshaw drivers were suspended. The Show cause notice was issued in 13 cases u/s 60 of the Motor Vehicles Act for suspension/cancellation of permit for overcharging by auto rickshaw drivers.

Sino-Indian Talks

791. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) outcome of Sino-Indian talks that took place at the foreign ministers level in last week of June;

(b) whether border issue discussed in the talks, and if yes, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether any meeting of officials of the two countries is fixed up in Beijing in September to discuss the border issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Talks were held between the Foreign Minister of China and myself in the last week of June. They were detailed and both sides addressed specific issues. The atmosphere was cordial and facilitated a frank exchange of views.

The talks provided a clearer understanding of each other's views in bilateral, regional and international issues. While there was differences between the two sides, there was also agreement on some issue. This was the first substantive meeting of this level on Indian soil between Indian and Chinese leaders after a lapse of 20 years and both sides have agreed that the dialogue should continue.

The Government of India has followed a policy of seeking to normalise relations with China, and has taken initiatives in this direction. We believe this visit marks another step in the process. We do not underestimate the difficulties that we face, but it is our endeavour to work towards a permanent solution of our problems with

China and further improvement of our relations.

(b) The border issue was discussed in the talks and the Chinese side acknowledged that it is a major problem between us which should be settled early. They also accepted our basic proposition that progress in our relations cannot be complete as long as the boundary question remains unresolved. It has been agreed that further discussions should be held for which we shall send a delegation within the next few months.

(c) We are in consultations with the Chinese Government in preparation for further discussions later this year.

Improving Sino-India Relations

792. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

SHRI GULAM MOHD. KHAN:

SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI KUNWAR RAM:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China have succeeded in developing a mechanism to make a fresh beginning to negotiate the border issue so that the larger as-

pects of bilateral relations could be spared of the dispute debilitating impact; and

(b) if so, what progress has been made so far after the visit to India of the Chinese Foreign Minister in June last to resolve the border issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) It has been our stand that progress in India-China relations cannot be complete as long as the boundary question remains unresolved. The Chinese have accepted our basic proposition. Having agreed to the importance of the boundary question and the need for early settlement it was agreed that further discussions should be held. At the same time, we have made it clear that the settlement of the boundary question is not a precondition, and that we are willing to develop relations in other fields simultaneously.

After preliminary discussions which will be conducted by our Ambassador in Beijing we shall send a delegation within the next few months for discussions.

(b) Preparations for meetings at official levels are being made in consultation with the Chinese Government.

भारत छोड़ रे भारतीय मुसलमानों के बारे में पाकिस्तानी अखबारों में पत्र

793. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नई दिल्ली स्थित पाकिस्तानी दूतावास के एक अधिकारी के उस पत्र पर ध्यान दिया है, जो इस्लामाबाद से प्रकाशित एक समाचार पत्र में दिया गया था और जिसमें इस बात का आरोप लगाया गया था कि आर्थिक स्थितियों के कारण भारतीय मुसलमान भारत छोड़ रहे हैं और पाकिस्तान जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में उपर्युक्त अधिकारी के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

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

(ख) भारत सरकार ने नई दिल्ली स्थित पाकिस्तानी दूतावास के एक जिम्मेदार अधिकारी द्वारा इस प्रकार के निराधार और अनुचित विषय पर पत्र लिखने पर आपत्ति की है । इस्लामाबाद में हमारे राजदूतावास ने पाकिस्तान के विदेश कार्यालय और इस मंत्रालय ने नई दिल्ली में पाकिस्तान के राजदूतावास से इस सम्बन्ध में विरोध प्रकट किया है । पाकिस्तान के राजदूतावास ने इस पर अपना खेद व्यक्त किया है ।

Shifting of Siliguri Diesel Loco Periodical overhauling Section

794. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
SHRI R. P. DAS:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
SHRI SUBODH SEN:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to shift the diesel Loco periodical overhauling section from Siliguri to Ajmer and Golden Rock in the South;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any protest note from the State Government of West Bengal not to shift this unit from Siliguri; and

(d) if so, the reaction/decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Periodical overhaul (POH) is a scheduled repair to diesel locomotives undertaken every 6 years or 6 lakh kilometers, whichever is earlier, in the case of metre gauge locos. Heavy repair schedules of this nature can be undertaken in workshops and not in Loco sheds where facilities for such heavy repair do not exist. In the past, due to shortage of capacity for diesel loco (MG) POH in workshops, some diesel sheds, including Siliguri, were undertaking POH as a temporary expedient. Now facilities have been set up in centralised workshops at Ajmer and Golden Rock. Therefore, the POH section has been transferred to these workshops.

(c) Yes.

(d) A reply has been sent explaining the position.

Demand of Students of Aligarh Muslim University for Recall of Vice-Chancellor

795. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing demand, especially by the students of the Aligarh Muslim University, to remove or recall the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon; and

(c) the efforts if any, made by Government to restore normalcy and a congenial atmosphere conducive to education in Aligarh Muslim University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Government had, some time back, received representations from some quarters to remove or

recall the Vice Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University. It would not be correct to say that there is or was an increasing demand especially by the students of Aligarh Muslim University in this regard.

(b) The question does not arise. In any case the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University is appointed by the President, in his capacity as the Visitor of the University in accordance with the provisions of the Aligarh Muslim University Act and Statutes and the Government do not have any power to remove or recall him.

(c) As a result of the efforts made by the University authorities to restore normalcy and a congenial atmosphere conducive to education, the University has been re-opened on 17th August, 1981.

Sino-Indian Relations

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

(a) are any steps being contemplated for increasing economic, culture, educational etc., exchanges between India and China;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) in what spheres can India help China and vice-versa?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Bilateral exchanges with China in different fields have been increasing through the efforts of both sides. This is an on-going process in economic, cultural, educational fields.

(c) It is in the mutual interest of the two countries to develop their bilateral exchanges.

Racist attack on Canada Indians

797. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the attention of this Government has been drawn to the news appearing in Hindustan Times, dated 28th July, 1981 under heading Racist attack on Canada Indians; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government in the matter and what steps the Government have taken for the safety of life and property of Indians in Canada?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government are aware of reports appearing in the Indian Press on 28th July, 1981 regarding racist attacks on persons of Indian origin in Vancouver.

(b) The protection of Canadian citizens, including those of Indian origin, is the responsibility of the Canadian authorities concerned. Institutionalised machinery to protect the rights of the minorities already exists in Canada in the form of Provincial Human Rights Commissions to which complaints of this nature can be made.

Declaration of Nuclear Policy by USA

798. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the month of July, 1981 U. S. declared its nuclear policy that will be followed by them during 1981;

(b) if so, whether India will not in any way be benefitted from this new U. S. nuclear policy;

(c) if so, the main reasons for the same; and

(d) whether in view of this Government are making efforts to approach any other country for the nuclear policy to be framed for the benefit of India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The U.S. Administration announced a new nuclear non-proliferation policy last month.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The changes introduced do not affect the posture of the U.S. Administration regarding cooperation with India.

(d) The Government of India is of the view that nuclear cooperation with the U.S.A. shall be handled bilaterally.

Resurvey of Talcher-Sambalpur line

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the survey work of 160 km. Talcher-Sambalpur proposed railway line is going on;

(b) if so, the expected time of completion of re-survey work of the proposed Talcher-Sambalpur Railway line;

(c) whether emphasis is going to be laid on the survey of both goods, passengers traffic of the above proposed railway line; and

(d) the details about the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Survey was conducted and report submitted in January, 1981. Re-appraisal of the survey became necessary and this was also done by the South Eastern Railway. The report of this re-appraisal has been received in the Ministry of Railways in July, 1981 and is now under examination.

(c) The survey carried out was an Engineering-cum-Traffic survey and

took into account the likely quantum of both goods and passenger traffic on the proposed line.

(d) The survey report is under examination and a final decision will be taken about the project with due regard to technical feasibility, financial viability and availability of funds.

Facilities to Handicapped Children of Central Government Employees in Delhi

800. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:**
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the handicapped children of Central Government employees in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government would like to extend facilities to the handicapped children by giving some allowances and scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the various schemes of the Central Government such schemes of as (i) Scholarships for the Blind, the Deaf and Orthopaedically Handicapped; (ii) Integrated Education for Handicapped Children and (iii) Assistance to disabled person to purchase/fitting of aids/appliances, scholarships, allowance, assistance and aids are supplied to eligible disabled children. These schemes cover the children of the Central Government employees also.

12 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE,
MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT,
ETC.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I can listen one by one. Whatever they say is not going on record because it is without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now. Yesterday you were doing the same thing, today you are doing again.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This is irrelevant.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday when the other man was doing, you were condemning it. Please don't do it.

The law belongs to everybody. You can refer these things to me. If I like, I can get them on the Table.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: rose

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to me.

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिस्सार्) : आप की इजाजत से मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—खास कर अपने आदमियों को। विरोध पक्ष के लोग यह देख लिखा करें कि जब विरोधी पक्ष का आदमी बोलता है तो बीच में बोलने की कोशिश न करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मुझे तो कोई विरोधी नहीं लगता है, मुझे तो सब सहयोगी लगते हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: मैं आप से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: किस रूल में?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: 376 ले लें, 371 ले लें, कोई सा रूल ले लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ये सारे काद और कानून हमारे और आप के लिये बने हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: मैं तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: एक बात कहिये।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: मेरा निशम 222 के अन्तर्गत विशेषाधिकार का सवाल है। एक संसद सदस्य.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उस का जवाब देता हूँ। इस के बारे में मुझे पता कर लेने दीजिये, क्योंकि यह सिर्फ खबर है....

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: जब इतना पता चल जाय कि किसी मेम्बर के खिलाफ खबर आई है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जब तक फैक्ट्स सामने न आयें तब तक हम विश्वास न करें, यह खबर गलत भी हो सकती है।
So, I don't admit it.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: एक मेम्बर के खिलाफ कत्ल के इल्जाम की बात आई है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जब तक फैक्ट्स सामने न आयें, अखबार की बात का विश्वास न करें।
I will not believe it unless I get facts.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: आप मेरा मतलब नहीं समझे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: समझ लो अखबार झूठ खबर देता है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: उन्होंने नाम नहीं लिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नाम में मतलब नहीं है—
No; I cannot go on a wild goose chase.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अगर अखबार लिख दे कि स्पीकर ने यह किया या सदन के किसी मेम्बर ने यह किया, तो क्या इस से सम्मान नहीं गिरता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक नाम न लें, मैं कैसे कार्यवाही करूँ ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह तो व्यक्ति की बात हुई ।

दूसरी बात, हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों के साथ बहुत बड़ा धोखा हुआ है—कृषि दवाइयों के माध्यम से । देश में ऐसे कई कारखाने चल रहे हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप पूरा सुन लें, कौन सा आसमान फट जाएगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने सारी बात तो बतला दी ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप थोड़ा सुन लें तो ठीक है, मैं एक सेकण्ड में सब बात कहता हूँ । गरीब किसानों की फसल को तबाह कर दिया गया है । यह बहुत ग़म सवाल है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I understand your point.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): There is great devastation due to floods. Many people have died.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up later. Again and again you are coming up.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : इस देश के अन्दर पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और की जगहों पर किटाणु-नाशक दवाओं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये । It has just come to my notice.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : बहुत फसल नष्ट हो गई है, किसानों का बहुत नुकसान

हो गया है । सरकार ने किसी पर मुकदमा नहीं चलाया है । दवाइयाँ बनाने वालों के खिलाफ मुकदमा नहीं चलाया गया । यह बहुत गम्भीर मसला है

MR. SPEAKER: I have received notices of adjournment motion from Sarvashri R. P. Yadav and Harish Kumar Gangwar on the reported manufacture and marketing of spurious pesticides—as now mentioned by Mr. Mani Ram Bagri—and I have got so many Calling Attention notices on the same subject.

These spurious pesticides have ruined crops worth lakhs of rupees in various parts of India. This is a matter of serious concern. I know what it means. This is not only criminal. This is much more than criminal. This is treacherous. This is something unheard of. This is something which even society should not tolerate, what to talk of Government, because they have played upon very poor and innocent farmers.

I must congratulate the people who have captured these things. But I want to bring this matter to notice. That is why I am concerned, because I know what the life of the farmer means. It is the only section of the society which has worked so far without any reward. Day-in and day-out they have never cared for anything. For 12 months in a year, they are without any holiday. They do not see what is cold, what is hot and what is the season. They have served the most uncertain profession in the whole of the world and still these so-called creatures walking on two feet play upon the innocent people. We have to take care of this thing.

I think the Government realises its responsibility; and that is why I have admitted a Calling Attention for tomorrow with all the vehemence it requires.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Veerendra Patil.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.
(Interruptions)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
कुछ की बात सुनते हैं और कुछ की नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: और क्या बाकी रह गया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: आज के एका-
नौमिक टाइम्स में यह खबर निकली है कि
सरकार जो कम दूरी की रेलें चलाती है, उन
के किराये बढ़ाने जा रही हैं. (अपवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह कोई बात नहीं
है।

This is not the way. You give me
some questions. That will not form
part of the proceedings.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on
record.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN
NADAR (Trivandrum): There are
authorised reports in the national
dailies.... **

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go
on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you
read the rules and then come to the
House? This is nonsense.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY: When we raise questions,
the answer given by the Ministers are
so evasive....**

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way.
You come to my Chamber. He is not
allowed. You come to me. You give
me a notice. I cannot allow discus-
sion on these things on the Floor of
the House. This is irrelevant. I have
got 30,000 questions and decide them
accordingly. You are welcome at any
time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY: I am going to meet you.

MR. SPEAKER: You are welcome
at any time day-in and day-out.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.
(Interruptions)**

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (गान्वा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि
हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक लाइफ और
लिबर्टी की गारन्टी दी गई है लेकिन इस समय
तक 25 हजार आदमियों को पूरे भारत में
पुलिस से फर्जी एन्वाउन्टर दिखा कर मार
दिया है... **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.
Irrelevant
(Interruptions)**

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MERCHANT SHIPPING (LEVY OF SEA-
MEN'S WELFARE FEE) AMENDMENT
RULES, 1981.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA
PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a
copy of the Merchant Shipping (Levy
of Seamen's Welfare Fee) Amendment
Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English ver-
sions) published in Notification No.
G.S.R. 221(E) in Gazette of India
dated the 26th March, 1981, under
sub-section (3) of section 458 of the
Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed
in Library. See No. LT-2634/81]

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF ALL INDIA IN-
STITUTE OF MEDICAL SERVICES, NEW
DELHI FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.
SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on
the Table a copy of the Annual Ac-
counts (Hindi and English versions) of
the All India Institute of Medical
Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1979-

80 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2635/81].

AUDIT ACCOUNTS OF LALIT KALA AKADEMI, NEW DELHI AND NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2636/81].

(2) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2637/81].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF CANCER INSTITUTE, MADRAS FOR 1980-81, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF HOMOEOPATHY NEW DELHI FOR 1979-81 AND MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cancer Institute, Madras, for the year 1980-81 together with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2638/81].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1979-81 together with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2639/81].

(3) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2639/81].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890, FINAL REPORT OF RAIL TARIFF ENQUIRY COMMITTEE (JUNE, 1980), AND MAIN REPORT OF RAIL TARIFF ENQUIRY COMMITTEE (APRIL, 1980) VOLS. I—V.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890:—

(i) The Railways (Warehousing and Wharfage) (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S.O. 3417E in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1981.

(ii) The Open Lines (Railways in India) General (Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 485 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2641/81].

(2) A copy of the Final Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee (June, 1980). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2642/81].

(3) A copy of the Main Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee (April, 1980) Volumes I—V. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2643/81].

12.14 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th August, 1981, agreed without any amendment to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which

was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th May, 1981."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Unnecessarily you take the time of the House. This is irrelevant.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record whatever he says.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय: सब की बातें मुझे के लिए हम हर दफ्त तैयार हैं और हर एक बात को डिस्कस भी करते हैं लेकिन फिर भी क्लेमेन्टेनरीली ऐसा किया जाता है।

12.15 hrs.

CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): I beg to move.

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the Winter Session, 1981, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is.

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the Winter Session, 1981, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

The motion was adopted.

WORKING OF DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT, 1961

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Winter Session 1981, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses to examine the question of the working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, and the amendments which may be made in the law for dealing effectively with the evil of dowry system."

MR. SPEAKER:

The question is—

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Winter Session 1981, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses to examine the question of the working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, and the amendments which may be made in the law for dealing effectively with the evil of dowry system."

The motion was adopted.

12.16 hrs.

DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (ग्रांवला): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में जो यह बिल प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है, संशोधन करने का जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है इस के विरोध में मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है: कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को जो इस तरह

अधिकार दिया जा रहा है, दूसरे देशों के विश्वविद्यालयों या शिक्षण संस्थाओं से एफिलियेशन का अधिकार वह हमारे देश के सारे विश्वविद्यालयों को मिलना चाहिए। क्योंकि हम अपने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14 के अनुसार किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय के साथ भेदभाव नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को यह अधिकार दिया जाए वरना दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों के साथ यह भेदभाव होगा।

आजकल दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जो हालत चल रही है वह अच्छी नहीं है। वहां पार्टी बन्दी है। इसलिए यह संशोधन दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को ले कर ही नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये भी किया जाना चाहिए जो कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर काम कर रहे हैं। उन पर भी यह संशोधन लागू होना चाहिए।

एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि इस बार देश में लाखों-लाखों बच्चों को प्रवेश नहीं मिला है, उन्हें प्रवेश तक के फार्म भी नहीं मिले हैं जिससे कि लाखों लाखों बच्चे प्रवेश पाने से वंचित रह गये हैं। छोटों, लड़कों, बूढ़ों, नवीं कक्षाओं में प्रवेश नहीं मिला है, उन की एन्ली-केशन नहीं ली गयी। इन्टरमीडियेट में प्रवेश नहीं मिला और इस तरह उन बच्चों की पढ़ाई नहीं चल पा रही है। अब वे आगे कैसे पढ़ेंगे, उनकी शिक्षा का क्या होगा? यह भी सरकार के सोचने की बात है।

यही कहते हुए मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, this Bill is intended to, what I gather not from the Bill but from outside the Bill sources, to affiliate a proposed college of Bhutan with India. I object not to the principle of affiliation but I object to its being accorded to Delhi University, because the Delhi University's curriculum, in my opinion should first

be able to reflect what this country stands for, before we take up affiliation of another foreign country. According to me, the History course in Delhi University is full of biases. Now the Minister is going to count all the biases, but the most frightening bias just now is the Marxist bias in the History books. If you permit me, I will give you illustrations.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is your obsession.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is not my obsession. It is my mission. The University is now being used increasingly as a propaganda vehicle for Marxism in India and I give you instances. The general body of history teachers in the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University had resolved for a course on Indian Freedom Movement. This has been refused by the University. Instead a course in Marxism extolling the struggle of the Soviet Union was instituted. Second: The History Department refused to extend the date of Modern Indian History Course which has been terminating with 1950 to the year 1965 which is the demand of the teachers. But the Department denied because the Marxists have captured it at the top level, but the Soviet Union's history course was extended to 1964. Third: A course on National liberation movements in Asia and Africa excludes Indian freedom movement, although the Indian freedom movement inspired the freedom movement in Africa and Asia. This is because the Marxists are worried that ours is a bourgeois movement whereas the movements they have selected are Marxist movements. Finally, a course on comparative study of the Constitutions of India, USSR, USA and France has been scrapped because it shows the Marxist Constitution of USSR poorly in terms of human rights. It puts the USSR Constitution in terms of human rights in bad light. There are many such instances that denigrate the Indian freedom movement as bourgeois. Therefore, before

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

this right is accorded to the University, I would like the Government to have a complete survey of the history

course in Delhi University and remove the Marxist bias and any other bias that the Minister may discover. Thereafter, I am prepared to allow the introduction of this Bill. (Interruptions) You must give an assurance that you will appoint a committee of which I shall be a member!

श्रीमती शीला कौल : माननीय सदस्य कश्यप जी ने कहा कि खाली दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को क्यों यह मौका दिया जा रहा है कि बाहर के लोगों को एम्प्लॉय कर सकें—आपों को भी देना चाहिए, लेकिन हमारे पास जो प्रार्थना-पत्र आया था, उसमें हमने खाली दिल्ली के लिए ही कहा गया था अगर लखनऊ के लिए कहते तो मुझे बहुत खुशी होती, लेकिन उन्होंने दिल्ली के लिए ही मांगा, इसलिए उनको दिल्ली के लिए किया गया।

सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी ने कहा कि वहां पर जो किताबें हैं वे गलत हैं, गलत तो मैं नहीं कह सकूंगी—जो सही नहीं है, उसके बारे में ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। मुझे अफसोस है कि उन्होंने यह बात आज कही, पहले कहनी चाहिए थी, अगर पहले कहते तो उस पर पहले ही ध्यान दिया जाता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद उनको यह बात ध्यान आई है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In April, there was a delegation of Delhi University teachers who met the Education Minister.

आपके विभाग के लोग आप से छिना रहे हैं, आपको अपनी बात नहीं बताई जा रही है, वहां पर पहले सफाई करें। इसके बारे में ध्यान दीजिए।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : इसके बारे में अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

डा० सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी : ध्यान देंगे तो ठीक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीरंजी कमेटी वाली बात छोड़ दी।

डा० सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी : छोड़ दी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो चाहता था कि छोटी-बड़ी जो भी कमेटी बनाई जाए, उसमें स्वामी जी को मेबर अवश्य बनाया जाए।

डा० सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी : जब उन्हें कहा है कि ध्यान देंगे, तब कमेटी की आवश्यकता अभी नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE: DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Delhi University (Amendment) ordinance, 1981.

12.23 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR NATIONALISATION OF NATIONAL RUBBER MANUFACTURERS LTD. AND INCHECK TYRES LTD., CALCUTTA

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Under rule 377, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the following matter of urgent public importance.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

On the demands of the workers, the Government of India took over the management of National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. (NRM) and Incheck Tyres Ltd. in Calcutta in 1977-78 and entrusted the management of the units to the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd. (IRCI). But the management by IRCI has left much to be desired and because of their inefficient management, the existing production capacities of the units remain grossly under-utilised. NRM with its existing production capacity can manufacture 25,000 cycle tyres per day. But the present management is producing only 5,000 cycle tyres per day and often even less than that. The production capacities of all the departments of NRM are under-utilised. If the production level of 1968 is maintained in NRM, the value of the yearly production at current prices will be Rs. 30 crores and the requirement of raw materials will be to the tune of Rs. 19.50 crores. But the management has procured and supplied raw materials worth Rs. 4.12 crores in 1980-81 and the value of the finished products was Rs. 5.95 crores.

The production in Incheck Tyres is also maintained at a very low level for inadequate supply of raw materials. Under proper management NRM and Incheck Tyres Ltd. can jointly produce goods worth Rs. 100 crores with the existing machinery. The IRCI management has seriously complicated the matter because of their incapacity and inability to utilise the present capacity and as a result, the units are not made

viable. The National Rubber and Incheck Tyres Workmen Coordination Committee have urged the Union Government to direct immediate nationalisation of the two Units and completely change and overhaul the existing management so that the units can run efficiently by full utilisation of the existing production capacity. The workmen have assured that if the production capacities of the two units are utilised, the units will become viable and will earn substantial profit and workmen have assured full cooperation for reaching the target. There are 5000 workers and staff employed in the two units and their future now hangs in balance. Necessary technical surveys have already been conducted by the Government of India and it is essential that the Government should take immediate steps to meet the demands of the workers for the betterment of the two units. I request the Minister for Industry to take immediate and necessary action in the matter.

(ii) PAYMENT OF ENHANCED PRICE FOR SUGARCANE TO FARMERS BY PRIVATE SUGAR FACTORIES IN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलैमपुर) : गत वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सर्वप्रथम गन्ने का मूल्य 19 रुपये और 20 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया था। तत्पश्चात् पुनः उसने गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ा कर 22 रुपये और 23 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया। इस के उपरान्त यह आदेश हुआ कि भारी चीनी मिलों 7 दिसम्बर, 1980 से बढ़े हुए गन्ने के मूल्य किसानों को देगी, किन्तु जहाँ प्रदेश की जितनी सरकारी फैक्ट्रियाँ, कोऑपरेटिव फैक्ट्रियाँ और रिसेवरशिप में चलने वाली शूगर फैक्ट्रियाँ थी उन्होंने जो सरकार के आदेशानुसार 7 तारीख से बढ़े हुए गन्ने के दाम चुका दिए किन्तु लगभग चालीस शूगर फैक्ट्रियाँ जो निजी ओनरशिप में चल रही हैं उन्होंने बढ़े हुए गन्ने के दाम का आज तक किसानों को भुगतान नहीं किया है। इससे

[श्री राम नवीना मिश्र]

जिन श्रमिकों ने बड़े हुए गन्ने के दाम किसानों को भुगतान नहीं किया है वहाँ किसानों में काफी असन्तोष व्याप्त है। यह अव्यक्त लोक महत्व और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा केन्द्र सरकार से सम्बन्धित विषय है। ऐसी दशा में मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि सम्बन्धित माननीय मंत्री महोदय अविलम्ब बड़े हुए गन्ने के दाम जिन किसानों ने भुगतान नहीं किए हैं, उन्हें उनका अविलम्ब भुगतान कराने की व्यवस्था कराएँ।

(iii) PROBLEMS OF BONDED LABOUR AND UNTOUCHABILITY IN PALGHAT DISTRICT OF KERALA

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Even after 34 years of Independence the two evils of untouchability and bonded labour still exist in many parts of the country. Palghat district in Kerala is one such place where these two evils exist today.

According to press reports, in the border villages of Palghat such as Vadakarappati, Eruthempetty, Kozhinjampara, Meenakshipuram, Valayar, etc. a large number of people are still working as bonded labourers. The Government or any other agency has not been able to do anything so far to liberate these unfortunate people from the yoke of cruel landlords. When this sordid story came to light, the landlords became angry and started hunting the bonded labourers. A correspondent of a prominent Tamil daily was mercilessly beaten by these landlords for publishing news about the slave labour in Palghat.

Similarly untouchability is being practised in Gopalapuram, Kozhinjampara and Serampi of Palghat district. The Chakliyas are not allowed to enter the portals of temples and are not given tea in steel glasses.

It is worth mentioning that these social evils had almost disappeared from these areas during the emergency

but it is an irony that these evils have again raised their ugly heads when the present Government in Kerala is in power. The officials also do not take proper action in the matter.

Therefore, I strongly urge upon the Government to look into this matter and take immediate measures to liberate these bonded labourers and remove untouchability from these villages of Palghat.

(iv) NEED FOR PROPER MAINTENANCE OF TRIVANDRUM-KANYAKUMARI NATIONAL HIGHWAY

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): The Trivandrum-Kanyakumari National Highway is deplorably in a very bad condition for a long time without maintenance. This road, which earned high reputation and praise with the highest distinction as the longest cement road in India, is now cursed with full of pits and cracks. The passenger and vehicular traffic has become so difficult in this busiest road, the terminus of which is the southernmost part of our land, Kanyakumari. The vehicles take a long time to cover a short distance. So, the passengers, tourists and pilgrims face a lot of difficulties. Traffic accidents have become quite frequent. The Tamil Nadu part of the road is worse than the Kerala part of the road. So, Government may be pleased to take immediate steps for the speedy execution of this southern most highway from Trivandrum to Kanyakumari.

(v) NEED FOR A PERMANENT SOLUTION OF THE FLOOD PROBLEM

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : मान्यवर, घाघरा, गंडक, राप्ती, रोहिणी और उसकी सहायक नदियों की बाढ़ ने इस साल फिर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बिहार को भयंकर रूप से तबाह कर दिया है। इनमें से कुछ नदियों की बाढ़ ने तो पिछले 10 साल का रेकार्ड तोड़ दिया। सैलाब, भुखमरी और महामारी, यह तीनों पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बिहार के नाम खास तौर से लिख गई हैं। सैलाब की तबाही

देखने में तो चन्द हफ्ते या एक, दो महीने की लगती है लेकिन वास्तव में सैलाब अपने पीछे स्थाई तबाही छोड़ जाता है। सैलाब या बाढ़ से जहाँ एकतरफ़ जमीन का कटाव होता है, खड़ी फसल का नुकसान होता है या खेतों में पानी लग जाने से खेत अगली-फसल के लिए बोनै लायक नहीं रह जाता है। मवेशी और इन्सान मरते हैं, कच्चे पक्के मकान और सड़कों को नुकसान पहुँचता है वहीं सैलाब के बाद बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्र में मलेरिया, कालाजार, ऐंसेफलाइटिस, गैस्ट्रो-एण्ड्राइटिस वगैरह बीमारी भी भयंकर रूप धारण करती है। सैलाब का असर पीड़ित क्षेत्र तक ही सीमित नहीं रहता बल्कि यह पूरे देश की आर्थिक हालत पर गहरी छाप छोड़ता है।

इस वर्ष जुलाई, अगस्त की बाढ़ से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर जिले की महाराजगंज और फरेंदा तहसील बुरी तरह से प्रभावित है। बाढ़ पीड़ितों को तत्काल राहत पहुँचाना और उनका चना, दिया-सलाई, नमक या मिट्टी का तेल बांटना या बाढ़ रोकने के लिए इधर उधर छोटे बन्धे बंधवाने से बाढ़ पीड़ितों को तत्काल राहत जरूर मिल जाती है लेकिन समस्या का वास्तविक और स्थाई समाधान नहीं होता।

मैं इस सदन का ध्यान इस पूरी समस्या के साइंटिफिक और स्थाई हल की तरफ दिलाना चाहूँगा जिसके लिए आवश्यक है कि पूरे देश को प्रमुख नदियों के हिसाब से बाँटा जाय और हर नदी क्षेत्र के लिए अलग-अलग योजना बनाई जाय। इस योजना में नदियों के बाँड को गहरा करना, लूप काट कर इसके रास्ते को सीधा करना और हर इस तरह का उपाय करना जिससे दरियाओं का पानी बिना किसी रुकावट से समुद्र में जा गिरे। इन अलग-अलग नदी क्षेत्रों को मिला कर देश भर के लिए एक समन्वित जल व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता है।

1437 LS—10

मुम्बई के दक्कन राहत पहुँचाना भी आवश्यक है महामारी और मृच्छमरी से निपटने के लिए समय पर आवश्यक उपाय करना भी जरूरी है। इससे केन्द्र सरकार को अपने कर्तव्य से नाफिल नहीं रहना चाहिए। लेकिन हर साल की मुम्बई-बत और तबाही से छुटकारा पाने के लिए और पूरे देश की आर्थिक हालत को दृढ़ बनाने के लिए पूरे देश के परमाने पर एक समन्वित जल व्यवस्था और राष्ट्रीय जल नीति बनाई जाए और उस पर अमल किया जाए।

(vi) PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF SHORE-BASED INSTITUTION FOR TRAINING OF NAVIGATING OFFICERS ON WESTERN COAST.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): The Government of India, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, have under their consideration a proposal to establish a shore-based institution for training of navigating officers on Western Coast. The Ministry has estimated that for this purpose about 40 to 50 acres of land with sheltered water frontage, having adequate draft, would be required.

On the West Coast of Maharashtra, in Ratnagiri district, there are four natural harbours and safe ports. They are Dabhol, Jaigad, Dhamankhol and Ranpar. These ports, being surrounded by mountains, are best protected from south-westerly winds, and hence safe during monsoon also. All these ports are well connected to district headquarters and Bombay by motorable road. The required land with sheltered water frontage having adequate draft is available at these places. Any of these places would be most suitable for establishment of a shore-based institution for training of navigating officers. Moreover, many persons from these areas were and are serving in Indian or Merchant Navy.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister for Shipping and Transport that a team of officers, having expertise in this field, may be sent to these sites,

and they should be asked to make survey of the sites suggested and prepare a comprehensive blueprint of the scheme and final decision may be taken after in-depth study of the report of experts.

(vii) NEED FOR SITTING UP A T.V. RELAY STATION AT COACHIN IN KERALA

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): We are proud of our Science and Technological advancements and achievements. The benefits of these have to be yet distributed equitably, especially when there are avoidable unutilized facilities to do the justice. Moreover, such non-utilisation is a great waste of energy and national loss.

The tele-communication and transmission systems are not fully utilized after spending so much time, money and resources. The present micro-wave system can be used to relay the T.V. programmes to far and wide. The micro-wave link between Madras and Bombay touches Cochin Micro-wave station. It is said that a relay station can be put up with the maximum cost of 10 lakhs only. It is economically and technically feasible. Moreover, it will cover over one million people of four districts of Kerala and a minimum of two thousand T.V. sets will be sold. It is also reported that the civic and other authorities have made representations on this issue.

May I request this Government to sanction, instal and transmit relay facilities to Cochin, Kerala, immediately?

(viii) NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM IN CONTAI SUB-DIVISION IN MIDNAPORE DISTRICT TO AVOID FLOODS IN THE AREA.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Serious floods in West Bengal particularly Contai sub-division in Midnapur district has caused serious damage for lakhs to cultivation and to houses in the entire area. Floods have affected the areas of Patarpur, Ramnagar, Contai, Egra etc. at least three

times within a period of 35 days. Drainage system in the belt particularly Patarpur, Egra, Ramnagar is so bad that flood has become an annual feature. Repeated appeals and representation to improve the drainage system have yielded no results yet. Hence lakhs of people are victims every year of floods which could have been prevented if the Government, both Central and State, had moved for improving drainage of such places as Bala Chowk, Dubda etc. I request the Government to take appropriate steps in this direction.

(ix) NEED FOR A UNIFORM POLICY ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF MULTISTOREYED FLATS IN METROPOLITAN CITIES

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Due to inflation and rising cost of living and flow of foreign remittance, thanks to the employment boom in the Arabian countries, the black money is being invested in the Real Estates in the important cities of India, particularly Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore etc.

Certain vested influential, big people, square up all the vacant lands waiting to sell the lands at exorbitant price involving lot of money, avoiding the tax dues to the State and Central Government. The present day trend is to build multi-storeyed flats and sell them to certain sections of the society with ulterior motives. The present Tamil Nadu Government which is unable to provide the required basic amenities to the people of Madras City is not adhering to any fixed policy with regard to the betterment of the people of the lower and weaker sections of the society. Within a week, it had announced contradictory policies in the construction of flats in Madras City. First, through MMDA it had allowed construction of multi-storeyed flats in certain areas; then, the Tamil Nadu Government had stayed the operations and announced that the whole issue is being reconsidered. The flats promoters are now approaching rather inducing or pressurising the Chief Minister and Ministers for removing the temporary ban. In order

to have better living for the people of the weaker sections and middle-classes, Government should not allow any construction either by private or Government bodies. The open spaces now available in all the big cities including Madras, should be reserved for the next generations. All construction activities, either for residential or non-residential purposes, should be undertaken in the outskirts of the cities only; this rule should be applied to Government activities also. If this policy is adhered to, then, the existing demand for basic amenities, cost of living, price of land and buildings in big cities could be contained to some extent. Moreover, any sale of land in the big cities should be affected to Government only. For this purpose, the provisions of Urban Land Ceiling Act should be utilised fully. I, therefore, request the Government of India to evolve suitable firm policy in the matter to be followed by the Central and State Governments etc

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up items 12, 13 and 14 together. Three hours time has been allotted.

12.40 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I seek your permission to raise a point of order. There is vacuum between the two items

If you go to yesterday's Order Paper and to-day's Order Paper—Revised List of Business—you will find yesterday on the Business Paper there were important items like Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Bill. Discussion had already started. Of course, two Bills were taken together i.e. yesterday's item Nos. 17 and 18. One Member was already on his legs. All of a sudden, today we find that the Order Paper just drops that and Assam Budget

and another Statutory Resolution intercepts the discussion that was already going on. Of course, in extraordinary circumstances this is permissible but the normal convention is that we do not intercept any discussion that is going on. If the situation is such that before a particular date the Budget has to be adopted in that case the situation is altogether different. Such an exigency has not arisen at all end, therefore, I do not know as to why that discussion on the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Bill has all of a sudden been kept back and another item has been introduced. I would like to know this from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): The hon. Member's point is valid. So Item No. 17 should be taken first

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs tell us why this has happened.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): This is nothing new. Actually I am thankful to Prof. Dandavate that he himself mentioned about it. Sometimes it has been done earlier also. Assam Budget and proclamation both these things were important. As you know, we are going to have your Motion at 4 O'Clock. Discussion on that is also coming up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want clarification about one point. I do say that something if the Budget discussion is to be completed before a particular date, this is done. Now I have a suspicion in my mind. Discussions on Assam issue i.e. foreigners issue of Assam are already going on. Probably you want to take up these before the final culmination of the results of those discussions. To achieve that, probably you have done. We

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

would have been able to guide the Minister concerned in the negotiation that is going on on the Assam issue so that a particular line could have been adopted and discussion could have been quite useful. In spite of that why this is being done?

AN HON. MEMBER: It is in consultation with the Opposition.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): If we had not brought the Budget and Proclamation the hon. Members on the other side would have objected saying why we have not taken the earliest opportunity to bring this before the House and get the endorsement. The first Ordinance issued by the Assam Government expired on 30th June. Then under the exercise of powers of the President under 357 of the Constitution, the President is authorised to certain expenditure until the Parliament adopts it. Therefore, we want to bring it as early as possible. Otherwise, the work of the House is such that this will be delayed beyond the next week. That is why we want special permission to have it passed. This has nothing to do with the negotiations because in any event the Budget has to be passed and the new Government which is going to be formed must have money to spend and administer. Therefore, in the interest of Assam it was done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is satisfied.

12.45 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION
IN RELATION TO STATE OF
ASSAM AND
ASSAM BUDGET, 1981-82—GENERAL DISCUSSION

AND

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (ASSAM),
1981-82

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): I beg to move;

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 30th June, 1981 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Assam."

Shrimati Anwara Taimur, Chief Minister of Assam, submitted the resignation of her Ministry to the Governor of Assam on June 28, 1981. In his report to the President dated 29th June, 1981, copies of which were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha on 17th August, 1981 and 19th August, 1981, respectively, the Governor recommended issue of proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution. He also recommended that the State Assembly may be kept under suspended animation.

The political situation in Assam is still fluid. Accordingly, no Ministry may be able to assume office by 31st August, 1981, by which time the present Proclamation will expire unless approved by resolution by both the Houses of Parliament.

I would, therefore, request the House to accord its approval to the proclamation issued by the President on 30th June, 1981, in relation to the State of Assam.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 30th June, 1981 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Assam."

We take up items 12, 13 and 14 together, that is, the Statutory Resolution. General Discussion on Assam Budget, 1981-82 and the Demands for Grants on Account (Assam), 1981-82. Three hours' time has been allotted.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st

Day of March, 1982, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 72."

Demand for Grants (Assam) 1981-82 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand on* Account Voted by the Assam Legislative Assembly on 31-3-1981		Amount of Demand** submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3		4	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	State Legislature	18,56,400	..	34,47,600	..
2.	Council of Ministers	8,05,000	..	14,95,000	..
3.	Administration of Justice	55,68,300	..	1,03,41,700	..
4.	Lectures	26,34,600	..	48,92,400	..
5.	Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2,69,800	..	5,01,200	..
6.	Land Revenue and Land Ceiling	2,63,39,500	..	4,89,16,500	..
7.	Stamps	3,14,800	..	5,84,200	..
8.	Registration	9,77,000	..	18,14,000	..
9.	State Excise	24,01,400	..	44,59,600	..
10.	Sales Tax and Other Taxes	34,46,100	..	63,99,900	..
11.	Transport Services	1,17,48,100	..	2,18,17,900	..
12.	Electrical Inspectorate	2,74,800	..	5,10,200	..
13.	Small Savings	1,07,500	..	1,99,500	..
14.	Financial Inspection	78,800	..	1,46,200	..
15.	Civil Secretariat and Attached Offices	1,11,91,300	..	2,07,83,700	..
16.	District Administration	1,06,24,100	..	1,97,30,900	..
17.	Treasury and Accounts Administration	36,40,000	..	67,60,000	..
18.	Police	11,21,88,000	35,000	20,83,49,000	65,000
19.	Tails	59,70,000	..	1,10,87,000	..
20.	Stationery and Printing	49,89,800	..	92,67,000	..

1	2	3	4
		Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.
		Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.
21.	Administrative and Functional Buildings	3,32,54,800	2,95,60,300
22.	Fire Services	31,98,300	59,39,700
23.	Vigilance and Special Commissions	3,95,100	7,33,500
24.	Civil Defence and Home Guards	57,00,500	1,05,86,500
25.	Guest Houses, Government Hostels, etc.	9,22,200	17,12,100
26.	Administrative Training	2,04,400	3,79,600
27.	Vital Statistics, etc.	3,44,500	3,39,500
28.	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	1,24,31,200	2,20,86,600
29.	Aid Materials	33,09,200	61,45,100
30.	State Lotteries	10,75,100	19,98,500
31.	Education	33,71,29,000	66,700 62,60,97,000
32.	Art and Culture	38,46,900	71,44,100
33.	State Archives	35,000	65,000
34.	Medical and Public Health	15,18,61,400	45,00,000 28,20 28,600 90,00 000
35.	Sanitation and Sewerage	4,68,000	8,69,000
36.	Housing Schemes	80,15,000	12,00,000 1,48,85 000 24 00,000
37.	Residential Buildings	92,33,200	1,13,37,000 1,71,47,100 2,26,74,000
38.	Urban Development	55,15,600	8,50,000 1,02,43,400 17,00,000
39.	Information and Publicity	21,04,500	39 08,500
40.	Labour and Employment	87,89,400	1,63,22,000
41.	Civil Supplies	42,43,600	78,81,400
42.	Relief and Rehabilitation	43,400	80,600
43.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and others	1,17,01,000	10 00 000 3,17,59,000 20,00,000
44.	Social Welfare	75,55,500	1,40,31,500
45.	Prohibition	15,43,500	28,66,500
46.	Pensions to Freedom Fighters, Rajya Sainik Board, etc.	13,86,000	25,74,000
47.	Natural Calamities	2,42,20,000	4,49,80,000
48.	Social and Community Services	1,80,100	3,34,900

301 **Proclamation re. SRAVANA 29, 1903 (SAKA) Assam and Assam 302**
Budget, 1981-82

1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs	Capital Rs.
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
49.	Planning Board	11,12,700	20,66,300 ..
50.	Cooperation	2,13,41,400	1,57,83,600 3,96,34,600 3,15,67,400
51.	North Eastern Council Schemes .	91,53,600	53,62,300 1,69,99,400 1,07,24,700
52.	Statistics	43,75,700	81,26,300 ..
53.	Weights and Measures . .	11,45,600	21,27,400 ..
54.	Trade Adviser	1,91,100	3,54,900 ..
55.	Agriculture	11,57,37,100	81,00,000 21,49,39,900 1,62,00,000
56.	Irrigation	1,55,95,300	8,36,36,300 2,89,62,700 16,72,72,700
57.	Soil and Water Conservation .	1,43,81,200	52,74,700 2,67,07,800 1,05,49,300
58.	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary	3,01,08,000	5,59,15,000
59.	Dairy Development . . .	44,23,800	82,16,200 .
60.	Fisheries	71,27,100	66,700 1,32,35,900 1,33,300
61.	Forests	6,07,76,500	11,28,70,500
62.	Community Development . .	2,93,66,100	5,45,36,900
63.	Industries	74,24,900	96,50,000 1,37,89,100 1,93,00,000
64.	Sericulture and Weaving . .	1,55,99,500	83,000 2,89,70,500 1,66,000
65.	Cottage Industries . . .	85,95,800	56,30,000 1,59,64,200 1,12,60,000
66.	Mines and Mineral . . .	28,23,100	16,63,33,300 52,42,900 31,26,66,700
67.	Flood Control	1,95,27,200	4,73,66,700 3,62,64,800 9,47,33,300
68.	Roads and Bridges . . .	6,42,45,700	5,55,40,300 11,93,13,300 11,10,80,700
69.	Tourism	10,99,300	20,41,700
70.	Payment of Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	1,36,73,900	2,53,94,100
71.	Assam Capital Construction .	10,63,300	21,26,700
72.	Loans and Advances to Govern- ment Servants	1,65,66,700	3,31,33,300

*Authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund the State of Assam by the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Ordinance, 1981.

**Includes amounts authorised by the President of India under article 357 (1) (c) of the Constitution of India vide Ministry of Finance Notification No. SO. 610 (E) dated 27-7-1981.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-
nani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head
Council of Ministers be reduced to
Re. 1."

[Oscillations in Government
stand with respect to the "fore-
igners issue" while holding talks
with the agitationists.] (1)

"That the demand under the head
Council of Ministers be reduced to
Re. 1."

[Government's lack of constant
consultation with the representa-
tives of minorities and tribals in
Assam in its continued search for
a just solution to the "foreigners'
issue".] (2)

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY** (Calcutta South): Mr.
Deputy-Speaker, Sir, once again we
have an opportunity to discuss the
situation in Assam. The hon. Home
Minister has stated that the situation
there is fluid and Assam is now under
the President's rule.

It is not a very happy situation that
the Central Government has to rule
a State through the Governor. The
situation has been continuing and the
effort of the Central Government to
have a popular Government there has
failed. I presume, the political horse-
trading is still going on and that is
why this Government requires some
time. But behind this, there is an-
other important question pertaining
to our national unity, our national in-
tegrity.

The secessionist movement and the
divisive movement in Assam has not
been dealt with firmly by the Central
Government. In the newspapers, we
find that the Central Government is
trying to give concessions to the divi-
sive forces who have been fighting
against their own countrymen in the
name of foreign nationals. It is dan-
gerous. The Government should have

dealt with these elements more firm-
ly. But instead of that, we hear, the
cut-off year may be brought down to
1967 as against 1971. Why is it so?
There was some sort of a consensus
among the political parties that the
cut-off year should be 1971. Why is
it that the Central Government is
trying to give concessions to those
forces which distributed leaflets in
Assam demanding a separate State
for Assam, an independent State of
Assam.

AN HON. MEMBER: United State
of Assam.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAK-
RABORTY:** This movement has un-
leashed separatist and divisive forces
in other parts of India. Today we
find that in some parts of India some
people and some political leaders are
demanding independent status. I think
that the Government should seriously
consider the whole matter. In West
Bengal with the active support of
Congress-I, the demand for Uttar
Khand was raised. In Tripura, these
divisive forces were responsible for
the disturbances and in Gujarat, in
the name of reservation, the people
were sought to be divided. These are
dangerous portents. I request the
Central Government not only to take
note of these trends but to give a
serious thought to it because we want
to see that our country remains united.
It is true that I come from Bengal.
I am a Bengalee. One may be coming
from Bihar and is a Bihari. We may
be Bengaljs or Biharis, but we are
also Indians. Any movement which
is directed against a section of the
countrymen, particularly the linguis-
tic minorities, should be firmly dealt
with. But, unfortunately we find that
the Central Government is continu-
ing dialogue indefinitely. There should
be an attempt to have a political set-
tlement. But then the elements, the
disruptive elements, the elements
which are trying to kill people in

Assam, the elements which are trying to continue the sense of insecurity in the people belonging to the linguistic and other minorities, should be firmly dealt with. That has not yet been done. I have reports with me that in Assam, there is terrorisation and particularly the people who are leading the democratic movement, the trade union leaders, the kisan leaders and the student leaders are attacked. I will cite only one example for the information of our Home Minister. Shri S. Devroy was shot at, at 10.15 P.M. on 16-8-81 while he was in his quarters. This is in Fertiliser Township, Namrup. The assailants came by scooter and knocked open the door and shot. One of the bullets out of the three pierced his abdomen. He is now in Medical college hospital at Dibrugarh.

The secessionist forces, the disruptive forces, are now terrorising the democratic elements. As for the Programme of collecting crore mass signatures against this so-called foreigners issue, the AGSP and AASU people are mounting different forms of serious attacks, as for example, physical assault, intimidation etc. in front of the teachers, principals and even the Police, without any protest or resistance from these classes. This is the state of affairs that is still continuing and Assam is under Central Government. I would like to ask our Minister should he not try to put a stop to all these types of hooliganism there. Should anti-social elements gain upper hand in a State? Should the Central Government allow the administrative machinery of the State to be used by the secessionist forces? Is it not the duty of the Central Government to bring back the sense of security in the minds of the people of Assam, particularly the people belonging to linguistic minority groups?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I sympathize with the people of Assam because Assam is one of the least developed States of India. I also agree with those people who claim that

unemployment in Assam is rising. I sympathize with the genuine demands of the Assamese people, the democratic demands of the Assamese people, when they demand economic development, when they demand employment for all.

Now, I would ask the Government to realise why these divisive forces are getting stronger and stronger. This is because of the fact that our economic condition is precarious. This is because of the fact that the policies that the successive Governments have been pursuing are policies which strengthen big landlords, monopolies and foreign multinationals. In spite of all tall talks of economic development and self-reliance, fifty per cent of our countrymen are below the poverty line. What happens because of this precarious economic condition? Some of the political leaders, some of the leaders who lead the secessionist movement, take advantage of this condition. Think about Gujarat. How was it that the students could be led to such a movement where the houses of the poor Harijans were burnt? The issue is mainly economic, and the failure of the Central Government on the economic front is giving a handle to these divisive forces. I say it firmly that some foreign elements, foreign countries, are taking advantage of this situation. They are interested in destabilisation. They are taking advantage of this condition. Foreign money is being pumped into our country to be used by these divisive and secessionist forces. I think, the Central Government should boldly declare that they would resist all such foreign attempts which try to disintegrate our country, which try to strengthen the divisive forces which try to destabilise our country. Instead of making such firm statements, we find, the Central Government is trying to come to terms...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you going to conclude in one or two minutes?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Yes.

It is most unfortunate that, because of short-term political interest, the Central Government, the ruling Party, is trying to have a compromise with those elements which are working against the unity of India.

13.30 hrs

I have gone through the Budget. I remember very well that our Finance Minister proposed that they would undertake certain programmes of economic development for Assam. I ask our Finance Minister to say frankly whether this Budget reveals any such programme, what are the concrete steps he is going to take to see that the problems of Assam are seriously dealt with and solved. Unfortunately though very little time I had to cover it because this was made available only yesterday, I find that there is no serious thought given to the economic problems of Assam. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will conclude with this warning to the ruling Party and to the Central Government. You are giving indulgence, you are trying to compromise with those elements in our country for your political gain which are undermining the unity of our country. The question is not who forms the Ministry. The question is how we maintain the unity of our people, how we fight the secessionist forces and how we can fight those forces which are trying to dis-integrate India.

With these words I would request the Central Government to take stern action against the secessionist forces which have created a reign of terror. Unfortunately the administration at the head of which is the Governor, is helping the anti-social elements in Assam and terrorising the democratic elements.... (Interruptions) Yes, the new Governor. The old Governor also did the same thing. They are attacking the trade union leaders,

the Kisan leaders and particularly, the left elements and the democratic elements. Whose interests are you serving by terrorising the democratic elements in Assam who stand for the unity of the country and which is the most sensible section of the Assamese-speaking people? That is my question. And I request the Central Government to stop this terrorisation, to stop this atmosphere of insecurity and to restore normalcy in Assam. With these words I conclude.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 2.05 p.m.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[**SHRI GULSHER AHMED**—in the Chair]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO STATE OF ASSAM AND ASSAM BUDGET, 1981-82—GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (ASSAM), 1981-82—Contd

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Assam Budget which has been placed before the House by Shri Maganbhai Barot and also the Proclamation of the President's Rule.

Sir, before I come to the Budget I must say that I was deeply distressed to hear the speech of Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty of CPI(M). In his speech he has levelled allegation against the Central and State Governments for not enforcing law and order in Assam and not tackling secessionist forces there. Sir, as you know a popular Government was formed in

Assam and the fall of that Government was mainly due to leftist parties, viz., CPI(M) and CPI for withdrawing their support suddenly on the plea that the budget which was presented by Mrs. Taimur in Assam Assembly had an allocation of Rs. 100 to look after the prisoners of national security in jails. On that plea they withdrew the support. Sir, there they could not afford to support the expenses on checking the secessionist prisoners under national security whereas on the other hand they are alleging that the Central and the State Government are not taking any action against secessionist forces. This is the double standard they are playing. Here they support the same budget which includes this item and in the Assembly they withdrew the support on this very item which brought about the fall of Mrs. Taimur Government in Assam. If they did not want to show double standard they should have walked out of Parliament because their standard of decision should be the same on an all-India level and State-level. Why do they have one standard in Assam and another standard here? I want an answer. (*Interruptions*)

If I am wrong, you convince me and I will be too pleased to correct myself. CPI(M) at one stage used to say that they would not participate in any Government in the country but after some time they decided that they will form Government and create communal and constitutional crisis. In Assam they have been successful to create constitutional crisis during the period of Golap Borbora, Hazarika and Mrs. Taimur regime. At the Centre Shri Morarji Desai was a victim of their support for some time and ultimately they sent him to an asylum and he is now out of power here. No doubt, I thank them for that but in future they should adopt only one standard.

Sir, this budget which has been presented shows an overall deficit of

Rs. 19.04 crores. Of course, the deficit is lower than the previous year's deficit which was Rs. 29.65 crores. This is due to the gradual normalcy brought about by Mrs. Taimur government. The revenue receipts have gone up. This is the outcome of good work done by Mrs. Taimur government. Assam's economy is in a very bad shape and the present turmoil in Assam is mostly due to the economic backwardness of the State. Assam's economy can only be improved by giving justice to the people of Assam as regards royalty on oil. They have increased royalty from Rs. 43 to Rs. 61. But recently the Petroleum Minister said in the Rajya Sabha that they are going to consider further increase of Royalty in Assam and Gujarat crude oil. If the price of crude is taken into consideration and if the royalty given for other products of States, normally 20 per cent, is taken into consideration, you will see that the royalty rate will come to Rs. 216 per tonne of crude oil. And we are now going to the international markets and we are buying finished petroleum products at high rate. We are buying crude oil at very high prices. Instead, you can exploit the potentialities of Assam. Assam has got great potentialities in respect of crude oil in Cachar district and there are such potentialities in Tripura also. There are possibilities of exploration of oil in all these places. So, I demand that steps must be taken by the Central Government to increase the royalty in Assam regarding oil and royalty be increased.

Now I come to the Tea Industry. The Tea industry is the main earner for the exchequer of Assam. It is in a very bad shape nowadays. Half the tea gardens in Assam are now on the verge of closure, due to the heavy taxation burden by the Central Government and the State, especially in respect of Agricultural Income-tax imposed by the State Government. It becomes a burden and cause of worries

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to the people of that State as these things are creating labour unrest in that part of the country. Recently there was a seminar held in Delhi under the chairmanship of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee. In that seminar there was an appeal by the Central Government to the State Governments to see that the tax burden by States on tea industry should be reduced. But unfortunately in this Budget we do not see a reflection of that appeal. I see that Rs. 26 crores are proposed to be raised from this Agricultural Income-tax alone from Tea Industry. I hope that the Finance Minister will take care of it and see that the Tea Industry is helped in every way to overcome this crisis.

In my district there are three tea gardens which are under the Assam Tea Corporation, which is a State Government organisation. Unfortunately, during the last 4 weeks I have got various telegrams saying that the workers are not getting their wage, they are not getting their rations and so on. Sir, if this is the condition of a Government run Corporation you can well imagine what will be the condition of other privately owned companies. So I request the Central Government to take care of that.

We come to Education. For Education the Budget has given some money allocation. But I wish to draw the attention of the House and the attention of the Government of India to a particular situation in regard to Education and university affairs. Here what is happening is this: On some pretext or the other every 10 years there is some agitation in Assam, there is some trouble or other in Assam. I wish to bring to your notice that the Gauhati University passed a resolution in the year 1972 that from 1982 onwards Assamese only will be the medium of instruction in Assam. If they want to keep Assamese as one

of the medium of instruction I have no objection but I urge upon the Government of India and the State Government of Assam to see that the linguistic minorities of the State have adequate right to pursue their education through their mother tongue, that is, Bengali. Even if Bengali is not possible to be introduced as medium of instruction, I request that English must be retained as medium of instruction. If that cannot be done, I demand, there should be a separate university in Cachar with medium of instruction in English, Hindi, Bengali and Assamese, as is being done in the Calcutta university. When other States are doing it, I don't know why Assam could not do it. I don't know why Assam should be an exception to such a practice. Unless this is done I fear there will be another trouble in Assam in 1982.

Now I come to the subject of Communications.

Assam is very much backward in respect of communications. I told Mr. Makwana that I will be speaking about his committee; that is why probably he is not present now in the House! The Committee formed by the Centre has never met; he says that the Central Ministers have no time to attend the meetings and as a result the Committee is inactive. This Makwana Committee was formed by the Prime Minister and there are some of the Central Ministers in that Committee. Their function is to see that the economic backwardness of the whole of the north-eastern region is set right and their economy improved. It is also the function of the North-Eastern Council to see that the various projects are implemented. I request the Government of India to see that both these committees are made more active. It is always being said in Assam that those who agitate are being rewarded! I come from the district of Cachar. Only two were elected from the State, myself and Mr. Laskar. We

both were elected. In the whole State of Assam we fought the election. We have associated ourselves with the national mainstream. We claim that we the people of Cachar are the symbol of national integration in the State of Assam. Now Mr. Chakraborty claims that most of the people of Assam are secessionist minded but I claim not all the people are like that. It may be a handful of people. All Assamese are not bad. I am a Bengali speaking man and we are in Assam for the last four generations. The happiness and sorrow of Assam is my happiness and sorrow. The Government only react to the demand of agitationists, not the people of Cachar which has been termed by the Prime Minister as an "Island of peace." We believe in a peaceful way of agitating for our demands. But nothing has been done in my constituency. Silchar has been included in the integrated plan by the Central Government for development of the medium and small town. Sanction has been accorded by the Central Government. But the Assam Government could not give matching money and because of the lack of fund realisation in the State of Assam, the plan could not be implemented. I would therefore request that they should make some deviation from their present system followed all over the country, as Assam is a very backward State. If you say that the State should give matching contribution, it is very difficult for the State to implement any plan.

Now, when the officials came here for the conference under the President's rule, they had assured us that they would be able to raise funds. They assured Central Government that the State would contribute towards food for work programme but because of lack of funds in the State, the food for work programme could not be made successful.

Now, we have been requesting the Central Government, particularly the Railway Ministry, for the construction of broadgauge railway line from Gau-

hati to Dibrugarh. Every time they are shifting the date of starting the work. The hon. Railway Minister, Shri Kedar Panday is sitting here and I would request him to implement the scheme immediately.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): That will be implemented.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Thank you, Sir. Further a sanction of Rs. 10 crores for strengthening of Luning-Silchar railway line is required immediately because it is lifeline for Tripura, Manipur, Cachar and Mizoram and all are dependent on this line.

Now, the Central Government has taken up construction of some roads under Border Road Construction. These roads need immediate repairs. Moreover the work on the national highway 31 must be taken up immediately, as the road condition there is in a very bad shape. If one goes to Assam and travels by road from one corner to another, he would know the present condition of the roads.

Sir, I would not comment on the present negotiation with the Assam agitators because I have got full faith in the Central leadership. But what I would like to impress upon them is while having a dialogue or while signing an agreement with them, they should not sell off the interests of the linguistic and religious minorities of the State. The students of AASU or the AGSA represent only a small section of the people of Assam. The right of the linguistic and religious minorities of the State should not be hampered in any way. We are not animals. We are also human beings. We are also the citizens of India. While considering citizenship of India, you must take into consideration the corroboratory documents like rickshaw licence, ration cards, school certificates, radio licences, post office savings accounts and also the birth certificates from the hospitals or the nura-

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ing home and the Government Medical College. If they ask for my citizenship certificate, I will not be able to produce. But I am in Assam for four generations. My father was a political sufferer and he was a Minister. I have no citizenship certificate with me. Hence I would request the Government of India to take all these factors into consideration while granting citizenship certificates to the people of Assam. I would request you to take these factors into consideration when you appoint a Tribunal. The tribunal must be non-committal. I am not saying that all the judiciary in Assam is committed to the movement, but those who have committed themselves to the movement should not be taken into Tribunals. In case of the machinery for implementing the question of detection and deletion, the police in Assam must be selective suitably. There is the Central Police, Reserve Police and other Police, they must all be continued. I am not against the police, but our experience in North Lakhimpur with the police has been very sad, and that must not be repeated. And the cut-off year must be shifted from 1971.

With these words, I support this and I hope that there will not be another occasion after six months to come to this House with the budget for Assam, and there will be a popular Government there and better wisdom will prevail on the leftist parties, as also my friends here including Shri Satyashadhan Chakraborty

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) :
जनाब साहब-सदर, मेरा वाक्यात को पेश करने का तरीका श्री संतोष मोहन देव से जग मुस्तलिफ़ रहेगा। प्रो० चक्रवर्ती ने कुछ बातें कहीं। उन्होंने बताया कि आसाम में क्या हुआ, और हो रहा है; संतोष जी ने बताया कि किन पार्टियों ने क्या किया, किस तरह से वहां हुकूमतें बनीं, टूटीं, और बदलीं। वह एक दुखभरी कहानी है और वह हम सब के लिए एक चेतावनी है।

यं समझता हूं कि हम पिछले चन्द सालों की इस रिजन की हिस्ट्री को भूल रहे हैं। मुल्क की पार्टेशन के बाद दुनिया की इम्पीरियलिस्ट ताकतों ने—और खासकर दुनिया की सब से बड़ी इम्पीरियलिस्ट ताकत ने—जब भी हमें मजबूत देखा, तो उन्होंने हमें तोड़ने और तबाह करने की कोशिश की। बंगलादेश से हमारे यहां रेफ्रूजियों का एक सैलाब आया, जिस तरह से वहां के लोगों को एक्सटर्मिनेट किया गया और वहां के पेट्रियट्स को मारा गया, किस तरह से मशरिफी पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश बन गया, इन बातों को हम भूल जाते हैं। हम भूल जाते हैं कि किस तरह से लोगों की जटो-जहद के बाद बंगलादेश आजाद हुआ, किस तरह से मुजीबुर-रहमान को, जिनको फांसी को सजा होने वाला था, रिहा किया गया, कैसे वह अपने मुल्क में आए, कैसे बाद में उनको कत्ल करवा दिया गया। जिस मुल्क में भी अराम को अपनी जटो-जहद में कामयाबी मिली, साम्राज्यी ताकतों ने उसको बर्बाद करने की कोशिश की। हम भूल जाते हैं कि जब बंगलादेश हमारा दोस्त बना, तो उसको बर्बाद करने के लिए क्या क्या खेल खेले गए। वहां पर पहले एक प्रैजिडेंट को मरवाया गया और फिर दूसरे को कत्ल करवा दिया गया। हम भूल जाते हैं कि जो कोई मुल्क हमसे मुलह करता है, किस तरह से उसको तबाह और बर्बाद करने की कोशिश की जाती है।

हम भूल जाते हैं कि श्रीलंका में क्या हुआ। हम भूल जाते हैं कि जब तक भुट्टो साहब उनके इशारों पर नाचते थे, तब तक वह दुनिया के एक बड़े सिचासतदान थे, लेकिन जब उन्होंने शिमला में यह महसूस किया कि हमारे दोनों मुल्कों को आपस में लड़ना नहीं चाहिए, हमें एक दूसरे की मदद करनी चाहिए, हमें गरीबी और बेमारी के खिलाफ जिहाद करना चाहिए, हमें तरक्की करनी चाहिए, तो किस तरह से उनको फांसी पर लटका दिया गया। हम

यह भी भूल जाते हैं कि इम्पीरियलिस्ट तर्कों इस सब-कान्स्टिनेंट को, हमारे ईर्ष-गिर्द के मुमालिक को, जंग का मखाड़ा बनाना चाहती है।

यही शरारत आसाम में शुरू कराई गई। हम भूल जाते हैं कि वहां पर हमारा कितना नुकसान हुआ है। हम भूल जाते हैं कि यह एक नैशनल प्राब्लम है, यह तमाम हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला है और उसको तबाह करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। हमारे नौजवानों को फुमलाया और गुमराह किया जाता है। इसके लिए वही इम्पीरियलिस्ट तानाशाह और बैरूनी और अंदरूनी एजेंट मिल कर काम करते हैं। हमारी बड़ी बड़ी पार्टियां, जिनका एंटी-इम्पीरियलिस्ट पास्ट रहा है और जो हमेशा इम्पीरियलिज्म के खिलाफ लड़ती रही हैं, उनके चेंगुल में आ जाते हैं। यही यह है कि हम एक दूसरे पर बरस पड़ते हैं एक दूसरे को तोड़ने और आउट मैनुवर करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

साथ ही हमें यह बात रखनी है कि यह लड़ाई सियासी है। जहां तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का सवाल है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में सख्ती करना जरूरी है, हम सख्ती कर भी सकते हैं जहां तक कि कानून इजाजत देता है लेकिन हम ब्रूटेलिटी नहीं कर सकते हैं। जहां तक नेगोसिएशन्स की बात है, यह डिमोक्रेटिक पालिटिक्स का एक पार्ट है। हरएक से बात करनी होती है और जो भी इस देश में पैदा हुआ है वह अगर किसी गलत रास्ते पर जा रहा है तो उसको सही रास्ते पर लाना पड़ता है। अगर हमको कमप्रोमाइज ही करना होता तो अब तक कर लिए होते। लेकिन हमारी इन्दिरा जी की जो गवर्नमेंट है या जो होम मिनिस्ट्री है या जो और लोग हैं वे किसी भी गलत आदमी से

कोई भी कमप्रोमाइज नहीं करने वाले हैं लेकिन साथ ही यह बात भी जरूरी है कि बातचीत के जरिए किसी मसले को तय करना—यह डिमोक्रेटिक सियासत का एक हिस्सा है और इस रास्ते को कभी छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए।

मैं अपने सभी दोस्तों से और सभी पार्टियों से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस सिलसिले में उनकी भी पैट्रियाटिक रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है कि इन हालात को दुबसत करने में पूरी मदद दें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि किसी पार्टी का एक हिस्सा कहे कि हम गवर्नमेंट को गिरा देंगे और एक हिस्सा कहे कि हम गवर्नमेंट बना देंगे—इस तरह से हालात पैदा करने से काम नहीं चल सकेगा और फिर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभानी ही पड़ेगी।

मैं प्रो० सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती से एक बात में एक्जिलाफ करता हूं। पहले आसाम में जो गवर्नर थे वे एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर थे इसलिए हो सकता है कुछ लोग उनके तौर तरीके पसन्द न करते हों लेकिन अब जो नए गवर्नर मुकर्रर हुए हैं वे एक सियासी कारकुन हैं और वे वहां के लोगों को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। अभी उनको गए हुए चार दिन ही हुए हैं। लेकिन आपने उनके बारे में अभी से कह दिया कि जैसे पहले गवर्नर थे वैसे ही यह भी है। और उसी रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं। किसी को भी हमें प्री-जज नहीं करना चाहिए।

यह एक ऐसा मसला है जिसको सियासी तौर पर हल करना है। मैं इस बात से इत्फाक करता हूं कि अगर हम जल्दी इस मसले को हल नहीं कर पाते और इस तरह से उपद्रव होते रहते हैं तो उसका असर दूसरी जगहों पर भी

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

पड़ता है। एक बात और भी है कि जो हमारा नार्दन हिस्सा है या यह जो हमारी नार्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स हैं इनके बार्डस एक्टिव रहेंगे, आने वाले कई सालों तक यह ऐक्टिव रहेंगे इसलिए हमको बड़े एतिहास के साथ काम करना होगा। हमारे यह हिस्से नेशनल प्रान्सल बने रहेंगे इसलिए सभी पार्टीज को इस बारे में कंस्ट्रक्टिवली सोचना चाहिए और नेशनल लेबिल पर इसका हल निकालना चाहिए। इसमें और बहुत सारे एलिमेंट्स भी हैं। आप नार्थ में जम्मू कश्मीर से शुरू कीजिए और फिर पंजाब में आइये, वहां पर कई तरह की आवाजें कभी तो दब जाती हैं और कभी फिर उभरती हैं, फिर दब जाती हैं फिर उभरती हैं, यह होता रहता है। इसी तरह के हालात नार्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स में भी चलते रहेंगे। इस वक्त आसाम के बारे में हमारे सामने दो ही बातें हैं। एक प्रोक्लेमेशन है और दूसरा आसाम का बजट है। बजट के मुतालिक मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में भलाई के कामों की जो रकूम है, वे बहुत अच्छे रकूम हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर मीडिकल और हेल्थ के लिए करीब 44 करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं, हाउसिंग स्कीम्स के लिए करीब 96 करोड़ रुपये, एजुकेशन के लिए करीब 96 करोड़ रुपये। इसी तरह से आप देखेंगे कि वेलफेयर आफ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए करीब 5 करोड़ 18 लाख रुपये हैं और सोशल वेलफेयर के लिए करीब 2 करोड़ 15 लाख रुपये हैं। इसी तरह से काआप-रेशन के लिए करीब 10 करोड़ 83 लाख रुपये, नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज के लिए 6 करोड़, 92 लाख रुपये, फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिए 19 करोड़ 68 लाख रुपये और रोड्स एण्ड ब्रिजज के लिए करीब 35

करोड़ रुपये हैं। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि वहां की जितनी जरूरतें हैं, उन के लिए अच्छी रकमें रखी गई हैं और हमारी यह ध्वाहिष है और हम सबको करते हैं कि जहां तक होम मिनिस्ट्री और गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया इस बात की कोशिश करेंगी कि वहां का जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, इस का कंट्रोल वहां की जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के हाथ में जाए, वहां एसेम्बली जल्दी से जल्दी काम करे और कंट्रोल डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके पर जल्द से जल्द एस्टाबलिश हो जाए। मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि इस के लिए आप पूरी कोशिश करेंगे और अपनी पूरी ताकत इस के लिए लगायेंगे और जो एन्टी-सोशल एलिमेंट्स हैं, जो एन्टी नेशनल एलिमेंट्स हैं, दोनों तरह से एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिवली और पालीटीकली उन से डील करेंगे। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का यह काम तो है ही लेकिन हमारी सब पालीटीकल पार्टियों का भी यह काम है कि वे भी लोगों में जायें और लोगों को समझाएं। गवर्नमेंट तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिवली उन से डील करेगी लेकिन पालीटीकली सब पार्टियां इस के लिए काम करें।

इतना कह कर मैं प्रोक्लेमेशन का और जो बजट आया है, उस का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) :
सभापति महोदय, असम पर जो घाटे का बजट रखा गया है और लास्ट इयर भी जब असम पर बजट रखा गया था, उस वक्त भी हम लोगों ने एक बात कही थी कि असम असंतोष की आग में जल रहा है और असम में जो ये समस्याएँ पैदा हुई हैं, उन समस्याओं के पैदा होने का मुख्य कारण हमारी भारत सरकार की गलत नीतियाँ हैं और खास तौर पर इंदिरा गांधी जी की सरकार की गलतियाँ हैं।

असम में जो यह आन्दोलन पैदा हुआ, उस आन्दोलन की जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार पर है क्योंकि शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान के समय में वहाँ पर कुछ ऐसा काम हुआ था। ... (व्यवधान) . . अगर आप बीच में बोलते हैं तो मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इस आन्दोलन की जिम्मेदारी यूथ कांग्रेस और कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों पर है क्योंकि शुरू में ही आन्दोलनकारी लोगों ने यह कहा था कि हम आन्दोलन तब वापस लेंगे जब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और संजय गांधी इसको वापस लेने को कहेंगे। यह एक रिकार्ड्ड चीज है, आप कहां की बातें करते हैं। इस आन्दोलन की एक खास बात यह है कि जब यह शुरू हुआ, तो आप जनता पार्टी की सरकार के खिलाफ, लोकदल की सरकार के खिलाफ वहां की जनता के आक्रोश को पैदा करना चाहते थे लेकिन जो हड्डो आप हमारे गले में अटकाना चाहते थे, वह हड्डो आप अपनी गर्दन से खुद निकाल नहीं पा रहे हैं, क्योंकि यह समस्या आपने ही पैदा की थी।

मैं इस पर ज़िदा नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारे मुल्क की समस्या है और यह केवल आसाम की ही समस्या नहीं है क्योंकि पूरे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को इसने गड़बड़ कर दिया है। आसाम में जो कार्यालय हैं, आयल रिफाईनरी है, चाय बागान हैं या और जो दूसरे कारखाने हैं, वे लगभग बन्द हो गये हैं। आप इस बजट में वहां पर क्या करेंगे। मैं खास तौर से केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह अपील करूँगा कि आसाम का पिछड़ापन मुख्य कारण है इस आन्दोलन का। बहुत बड़ी तादाद में बंगला देश से आपने लोगों को बुलाया और आज तक भी उनको नागरिकता के, सिटीजनशिप के

सर्टीफिकेट नहीं दिये और मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि यह आपकी लापरवाही है कि सन् 1947 के बाद भारत सरकार पूरे बोर्डर को मजबूत नहीं कर पाई और आज भी जो रिपोर्ट छपती हैं, उनसे आप अन्दाजा लगाइए कि इस समस्या का निदान कैसे होगा और आसाम का विकास कैसे होगा। आज भी आपका बोर्डर इतना लूज है कि उस बोर्डर पर रोज बंगला देश के लोग आकर अंडे बेच जाते हैं, औरतें आज भी वहां आकर अंडे बेचती हैं और भारत सीमा में ऐसा होता है। बंगला देश की सीमाओं पर आपकी कोई चौकसी नहीं है, कितने लोग आते हैं—कितने लोग जाते हैं, आपके पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं।

34 लाख लोगों को नागरिकता नहीं मिली है। श्री मुर्जिव के साथ हुए समझौते के तहत आप उन लोगों को बंगला देश वापिस नहीं भेज सकते और अगर भेजेंगे भी तो बंगलादेश उन्हें स्वीकार नहीं करेगा।

आज वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन है। आपने उस वक्त जल्दबाजी में अनबरा तैमूर को शपथ दिलाई थी, उस वक्त हमने मना किया था कि आसाम जल रहा है और आप जनता की इच्छा के बिना कोई काम मत कीजिए, लेकिन आप तो अपनी पार्टी का एकछत्र राज्य चाहते थे। इसके बाद आपने देखा कि वहां पर सरकार गिरी। उसके बाद जन आन्दोलन में और अधिक आक्रोश पैदा हुआ।

जहां तक नागरिकता का सवाल है—जब आप उनको नागरिकता देंगे तो आप उन पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगा सकते कि वे असम में नहीं रह सकते।

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

सीमा के बारे में आप सोचिए। क्या वहाँ पर कोई इस प्रकार की इलेक्ट्रिक लाइन नहीं डाली जा सकती कि 10 फुट पर उनकी सेना रहे और 10 फुट पर हमारी सेना रहे।

असम एक पिछड़ा प्रदेश है। वहाँ पर लोगों के पास रोजगार के साधन नहीं हैं, उन्नत खेती नहीं है, उद्योग नहीं हैं, अस्पताल नहीं हैं। हमने आपसे कई बार निवेदन किया है कि आप किसी प्रदेश के साथ अछूत जैसा व्यवहार न करें। दूर दराज के जो प्रदेश हैं, उनसे साथ ही राजधानी के करीबी प्रदेशों के समान व्यवहार किया जाना चाहिए। वहाँ पर भी उसी प्रकार उन्नति होनी चाहिए। वहाँ पर शिक्षा नहीं है, उद्योग नहीं है, अस्पताल नहीं हैं—ये सब चीजें वहाँ पर उपलब्ध करवाइए। न वहाँ पर रेलवे-लाइने पर्याप्त हैं न सड़कें पर्याप्त हैं। एक्सप्लाइट्स वहाँ पर जाकर शोषण करते हैं। इस एक्सप्लाइटर शिप को रोकिए। इसको तभी रोका जा सकता है जब आप वहाँ के मूल निवासियों को सभी प्रकार की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराएँगे। नफरत किसी की शक्त या किसी कीम से नहीं होती—जब उनका शोषण होगा तो वे लड़ेंगे विघटनकारी शक्तियाँ उससे फायदा उठाएंगी। इसलिए मैं केन्द्र सरकार से अपील करूँगा कि इस आन्दोलन को देखते हुए वहाँ की समस्याओं पर विचार कीजिए करना आप यह आन्दोलन रोक नहीं पाएँगे।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज सरकार का 70 प्रतिशत पैसा ठेकेदारों के पास चला जाता है। कोई भी निर्माण कार्य करना हो, चाहे लाइन पर पुल बनना हो—चाहे

सड़क पर पुल बनना हो—70 प्रतिशत पैसा ठेकेदारों की जेब में चला जाता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकारी विभागों से इस ठेकेदारी प्रथा को खत्म करें, ताकि देश तथा प्रदेशों का विकास हो सके।

श्री जंनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : मैं प्रधान मंत्री और भारत सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने बहुत कम समय में असम की इस गम्भीर समस्या पर काबू पा लिया है। मुझे याद है जब हम संसद के लिए हुए चुनाव के बाद इस सदन में आए थे तब जनता पार्टी और लोक दल ने उत्तराधिकार में और जो कुछ दिया था उसके अलावा एक जलता हुआ असम भी दिया था। असम की समस्या गंभीर रूप धारण कर चुकी थी। पूरे असम में आग लगी हुई थी। ऐसे समय में भारत सरकार के लिए, इस माननीय सदन के लिए और सम्पूर्ण देश के लिए असम की समस्या चिन्ता का विषय बनी हुई थी। संसद के पिछले सत्रों में असम की समस्या को बार बार उठाया गया है और चिन्ता भी व्यक्त की गई है। लेकिन भारत सरकार ने जितनी अच्छी तरह से, जितनी योग्यता के साथ इस पर काबू पाने की कोशिश की है वह प्रशंसनीय है और इसके लिए वह बधाई की पात्र है। आज असम में स्थिति नार्मल हो गई है, काम धंधे शुरू हो चुके हैं, कारखाने खुल गए हैं, दफ्तरों में काम हो रहा है, असम का तेल दूसरे भागों में आ रहा है और सारा सामान असम में जा रहा है और असम से आ रहा है। लोगों के दिलों में एक दूसरे के प्रति जो नफरत थी, कटुता की भावना थी वह भी बहुत हद तक कम हो गई है और रोजाना कम होती जा रही है।

भारत सरकार ने असम के आन्दोलन-कारी नेताओं के साथ बातचीत का दरवाजा खुला रखकर प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है। किसी भी आन्दोलन को डंडे और लाठी के जोर से दबाया नहीं जा सकता है। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि असम की एजिटेशन नेहरू का रूप धारण कर लिया था और असम के बहुत बड़ी संख्या में नागरिक भी इस आन्दोलन को पसन्द नहीं करते थे और सिद्धता के डर की वजह से आन्दोलन-कारियों के आह्वान पर वे हड़तालों या दूसरे कामों में हिस्सा लेते थे या काम पर नहीं जाते थे। फिर भी एक संकशन के लोग आन्दोलन के हिमायती थे, उनको कुछ शिकायतें थीं। उनके साथ बातचीत का नगोशिएशन का दरवाजा खुला रख कर भारत सरकार ने प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है। उनके साथ बातचीत हो रही है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वह सफल भी होगी। साथ ही साथ मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में भारत सरकार कोई ऐसा समझौता नहीं करेगी जिससे देश के को नुकसान पहुंचे देश को अखंडता को नुकसान पहुंचे या वहां रह रहे भागी या धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों के हितों को नुकसान पहुंचे।

इस बातचीत के बारे में समाचार पत्रों में तरह तरह की खबरें आ रही हैं। इन खबरों से बहुत से लोगों के दिमाग में देश में और असम में वहां के अल्पसंख्यकों के मन में चाहे वह धार्मिक या भाषायी अल्पसंख्यक हों, उनके दिमाग में शंकाएँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। मैं इस बातचीत के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहूंगा लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को अपनी उस घोषणा पर दृढ़ रहना चाहिये जिसमें उसने कहा है कि 1971 को वह कट और ईयर मानती है। उसके नीचे जाने में बहुत सारी

दिवक्ते पैदा होंगी जिसे भारत सरकार ने खुद स्वीकार किया है।

साथ ही साथ असम में बांग्ला देश या विदेश के लोग आना चाहते हो उन पर कड़ी से कड़ी रोक लगायी जानी चाहिये। असम के लोगों को शिकायत का मौका नहीं देना चाहिये कि हमारा बोर्डर इतना ढीला है कि बांग्ला देश से बराबर लोग असम में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं। इसके लिये सख्ती होनी चाहिये।

एक बात और होनी चाहिये कि सिटीजनशिप का फैसला करने के लिये जो भी ट्राइब्यूनल बनाया जाय या उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिये जो भी मशीनरी बनायी जाय उसकी निष्पक्षता तभी साबित होगी, मैं नहीं कहता कि असम के सारे लोग निष्पक्ष नहीं हैं, लेकिन निष्पक्षता तभी साबित होगी जबकि उसमें असम के लोगों को न रखा जाय। चाहे वह अल्पसंख्यक हों या बहुसंख्यक हो, उनको न रखकर एक इम्पाशियल मशीनरी बनायी जाय जिसमें असम से बाहर के जज रखे जाय और इम्प्लीमेंटेशन मशीनरी केन्द्र सरकार बाहर से भेजे उसमें भी असम के लोग न रखे जायें। इसलिये निष्पक्षता के लिये आवश्यक है कि ट्राइब्यूनल के लिये या सिटीजनशिप के लिये या इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिये ऐनफोर्समेंट के लिये जो भी मशीनरी हो उसमें असम के लोगों को नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये, यह मेरा भारत सरकार को सुझाव है।

साथ ही साथ असम एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी के लिहाज से। उसको विकास के लिये भारत सरकार को पूरी मदद करनी चाहिये। असम के लोग अपने बल पर विकास नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये भारत सरकार को अधिक से अधिक उसके विकास के लिये सहायता देनी चाहिये।

[श्री जेनुल बशर]

सभापति जी, मैं अभी अपने विरोधी बोलियों के भाषण सुन रहा था। उस में वह उत्तेजना नहीं थी जो असम के मामले में पहले सुना करता था। यह इस का प्रमाण है कि असम ठंडा हो रहा है। उतनी जलन जो पहले होती थी वह अब नहीं रही है। असम की समस्या हल होने से, असम में जलन होने के बजाय ठंडक होने से उन को तकलीफ जरूर हुई होगी क्योंकि मैं देख रहा था कि एक तरफ भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग और दूसरी तरफ कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी मार्क्सिस्ट के लोग असम को जलते रहना देखना चाहते थे। शायद उस में उन का कोई राजनीतिक हित था। शायद वह भारत सरकार को असम के मामले में बदनाम करना चाहते थे, शायद वह असम की भाग को दूसरे सूबों में भी फैलाना चाहते थे। इसलिये एक तरफ भारतीय जनता पार्टी और दूसरी तरफ कम्युनिस्ट मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी उस का समर्थन कर रही थी, और यह दोनों लोग जलते हुए असम में मिट्टी का तेल छिड़कने का काम कर रहे थे। आज उन को मायूसी जरूर हुई होगी कि असम की समस्या संतोषप्रद तरीके हल की जा रही है। और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि जिस ढंग से प्रधान मंत्री और भारत सरकार ने असम की समस्या को हल किया है माने वाले थोड़े दिनों में असम के नागरिकों में असम के नाम पर कोई समस्या नहीं होगी। सभापति जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से असम के आन्दोलनकारियों और इन के नेताओं से अपील करना चाहता हूँ, जनता से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक भारतीय राष्ट्र के अंग है, उसके नाते उन्हें समझदारी से काम लेना चाहिये और किसी के भड़कावे में नहीं आना चाहिये। जो राजनैतिक तन्त्र इस देश में अराजकता फैलाना चाहते हैं, भाग लगाना चाहते हैं, केवल अपने राजनैतिक स्वार्थ के लिये, उनसे वह बचकर रहें और आसाम व पूरे देश के हित के लिये जो

अच्छा समझते हैं, ठीक समझते हैं, उसको लेकर वह बातचीत करें। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि भागे माने वाले वर्षों में आसाम की समस्या समाप्त हो जायेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं जो असम का बजट पेश किया गया है उसका भी समर्थन करता हूँ और राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा इस संबंध में जो उद्घोषणा की गई है, उसका भी समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, last year while participating in the debate on Assam controversy I had suggested that in a democracy like ours dialogue is the best form for settling all disputes rather than confrontation. We are all happy to note that since our Government came to power they have been doing their best to see that in place of confrontation, there should be dialogue. For the last one and a half years there has been a constant dialogue between the Government of India and those who have started the agitation. Last year there was so much of heat generated on this question of Assam, in this House. Today we find that there is no heat generated. Rather everyone of us is trying to understand each other.

I would like to bring to the notice of our friends that last year we said that there must be a kind of programme to find out a solution to this problem. When the Government of India is trying its best to see that we should settle all our problems by mutual discussion, some incidents have happened which need to be brought to the notice of the whole country.

There was an incident at Chaprakata, Golpara District, where about 12/14 AASU volunteers prevented the hoisting of national flag at the railway station. National flag was pulled down by AASU volunteers at several other places in Darrang and Sibsagar Districts. At Belsor, Kamrup District,

national flag was hoisted by the Sub-Registrar in his office. After some time it was pulled down. At Naojan in Sibsagar District, the hoisting of the flag was prevented. National flag hoisted on the premises of a school under Barhola P.S., Sibsagar District was pulled down. You know that the Commissioner of Upper Assam Division was killed in bomb blast. Attempts were made to sabotage AIR transmitter, pipeline and railway track. The number of incidents of violence directed against members of political parties is more than 190.

Let us see the context of such happenings. For the last one and a half years, we have been trying to understand the problem. The Government of India, the Home Ministry and the Prime Minister are taking personal interest in this problem. As we are facing a big problem, people are being invited to have talks so that we can understand each other. When such is the atmosphere over here, why do these incidents take place on our borders? Because the forces of de-stabilisation within the country are given encouragement from outside, by our neighbouring States.

Here I am very happy to note that after all these deliberations a 12-point programme has been formulated by the Government. I am not going into all those points. But I will go into the salient features of this 12 point programme. It says that safeguards shall be provided to protect, preserve and promote the cultural and linguistic identity and heritage of the people of Assam. The names of foreigners found to have entered Assam after March 25, 1971, shall be deleted from the electoral rolls and steps shall be taken to deport them. Those foreigners who came to Assam between 1961 and 1971 shall be detected. A machinery, which commands the confidence of all concerned, will be set up for this purpose. In identifying the foreigners, the 1951 National Register, constitutional provisions and all other do-

cuments and papers will be honoured. These are the most important things which this formula contains. So, I think there is no ground to say that this agitation or controversy will continue.

15 hrs.

In this connection, if you analyse the policies followed by bigger States, international States, so far as their border population is concerned, they are managed on scientific lines. If you consider the border policy pursued towards Mongolia by China and the Soviet Union, they are trying to solve the problem according to their own interest. Again, take the case of Tibet. China has modified its border population policy in Tibet to suit her. Therefore, we must be careful in our policy in the north-eastern region, where we are having 7 States with a population of two crores. Naturally, the balance of population in that region must be maintained.

Here I would like to refer to the border population policy pursued by Bangladesh itself. We must be very careful as to what is happening in Bangladesh today. All those Generals, who were in the army when Mujibur Rahman was fighting against Pakistani aggression, almost all of them have been killed either mutually or in other ways. Today the repatriates from the Pakistan army have taken full control of the Bangladesh army. 25 West-Pakistan-trained officers of the Bangladesh army are in China for the last six months for training. In the north-eastern region we have States which have borders with both Bangladesh and China. Whenever we have a border, which is going to be inimical, the population policy requires to be balanced. Therefore, these developments will have to be very closely taken into consideration and the problem studied seriously.

So far as the people of Assam are concerned, we will assure them that we will preserve their cultural identity, because it is not only a problem of Assam but a problem for the whole

(Shri Chintamani Panigrahi)

of the Indian population. Therefore, whenever we are thinking of solving the problem of Assam, we will have to take into consideration the greater interests of the Indian nation, the unity of the Indian nation, the sovereignty of the Indian nation and its integrity, because this concerns not only one section of population but all sections. Since it is the largest democracy in the world which we are trying to preserve, its cultural life and values, we will have to give so much importance to the solving of this problem.

Should we not take into consideration that the national life of India is not affected when we are trying to solve the problem of Assam? When the national flag is being dishonoured, when a Divisional Commissioner is being killed by a bomb blast, when the political parties are being harassed and victimised, should we allow this to go on like this? Therefore, a way out should be found. Negotiations are taking place, dialogues are going on and we are trying to see that the problems are mutually solved to the satisfaction of all sides, calm and peace are restored so that we can find a solution to the problem.

Therefore, I would like to support the Proclamation and the Assam Budget. In this connection, I would like to plead before the hon. Finance Minister that in Assam there are many important economic problems to solve, specially the problems of unemployment and industrialisation. If they need it, let us give them thousands of crores of rupees to industrialise Assam and provide more and more employment to the brave young people of Assam, so that we build a strong Assam so that Assam will strengthen India and not weaken us. With these words, I support the Assam Budget.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा):
समाप्ति सहोदय, आसाम बजट पर हम
आज ऐसी परिस्थिति में विचार कर रहे

हैं जब आसाम में शासन नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है। आसाम आज आतंक हिंसा और आगजनी से ग्रस्त हो गया है। आज आसाम जल रहा है। दो वर्ष से अधिक का समय गुजर चुका है, सरकार के सारे प्रयास असफल हो चुके हैं। दो बार राष्ट्रपति के सहयोग से और दल-बदलुओं के सहयोग से सरकार बनाई गई लेकिन दोनों बार गिर गई। अभी 28 जून को श्रीमती तैमूर की सरकार ने 205 दिनों के बाद रिजाइन कर दिया। असफलता का इससे बड़ा प्रमाण और क्या हो सकता है। इस प्रकार से आसाम की जो व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हो गई है उसका दायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर जाता है। आज भी केन्द्रीय सरकार इस वातावरण में तिकड़मबाजी और कूनीतिक चालों के द्वारा फिर से सरकार बनाने का असफल प्रयास कर रही है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ यह सरकार भी अगर बनेगी तो उसके पीछे कोई नैतिक शक्ति नहीं होगी। कारण यह है 71,516 वर्ग मील क्षेत्र वाले आसाम, जिसकी आबादी 1 करोड़ 60 लाख है वहाँ से लोक सभा के लिए कोई भी प्रतिनिधि नहीं चुना जा सका है। डिमंड नैसी का यह सबसे बड़ा मखौल है कि आज तक वहाँ से कोई भी प्रतिनिधि नहीं लिया जा सका। आप दो वर्षों से आसाम में अखिल भारतीय छात्र संघ और गण संग्राम परिषद के नेताओं के साथ असफल वार्ता कर रहे हैं। यह बातें असफल क्यों होती हैं? असफल इसलिए होती है कि इस सरकार की जो अन्तर्निहित भावना है, इस सरकार की जो कुंठाग्रस्त भावना है वह आसाम की जनता के साथ एक विश्वासघात है। आज आजादी के 35 वर्षों के बाद भी आसाम की जनसंख्या का 77.34 प्रतिशत भाग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या यह कहा जा सकता है कि आसाम की जनता के साथ न्याय

किया गया है? लगता है आसाम एक उपनिवेश बन चुका है। पहले जो एक बड़ा आसाम प्रदेश था उसमें अब मनीपुर नागालैंड आदि कई प्रदेश बन चुके हैं। यह जो विदेशी नागरिकों के प्रश्न को लेकर वार्ता चल रही है इसको पूर्वांचल से आगे ले जाने का प्रयास होगा जैसा कि अभी हाल में हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा है, एक वंग प्रदेश की मांग और जोड़ दी गई है। अगर सरकार का इरादा इसी तरह से चलता रहा तो आसाम का सत्यानाश होकर रहेगा। आगे के पीढ़ी इसके लिए इस सरकार को कंकित करेगी।

आसाम का जो बजट रखा गया है और पहले भी जो प्रयास किए गए हैं उससे पता नहीं लगता कि पैसा कहाँ जा रहा है। मनीपुर का लगटक हाइड्रो एलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट का अभी तक कंप्लीशन नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसी तरह से बाङगेज लाइन से जो गोहाटी से तिन-सुखिया को जोड़ने का प्रोग्राम था, जिसको कि सरकार ने बार-बार दोहराया था, उसका काम भी पड़ा हुआ है। इसी प्रकार कोपिली हाइड्रो एलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट चार साल से पड़ा हुआ है। इसी तरह से तेजपुर-सिलचॉन में ब्रह्मपुत्र पुल, जिसका 1978 में तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री ने शिलान्यास किया था, उसी तरह से पड़ा हुआ है। इस प्रकार से जितने भी विकास के कार्यक्रम हैं वह सब खटाई में पड़े हुए हैं और आसाम की जनता दुःखी है।

इसीलिए आज आंदोलन के मार्ग पर ये लोग कृतसंकल्प हैं क्योंकि जो विकास के सारे कार्यक्रम हैं, वे बिल्कुल ठप्प हैं। उन के साथ समझौते के लिए झूठे आश्वासन दिये जा रहे हैं और दिल्ली में 16 तारीख से जो वहाँ के छात्र प्रतिनिधि और वहाँ के आंदोलनकारी

नेताओं के साथ मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय के सचिव श्री सी० आर० कृष्णास्वामी राव साहेब कानून मंत्रालय के संयुक्त सचिव और गृह मंत्रालय के सचिव जो बातचीत कर रहे हैं, इस में छात्रों की जो अखबारों में प्रतिक्रिया निकल रही है, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि उन में अभी विश्वास जम नहीं रहा है क्योंकि उन के साथ दो वर्ष से लगातार समझौता होने की बात हो रही है लेकिन कहीं भी सच्चाई नाम की कोई चीज नहीं निकलती है। सरकार का जो निर्णय होता है, उस का ठीक से ट्रांसलेशन कर के जमीन पर उतारा जाता, तो एक विश्वास की बात जमती लेकिन केवल अखबारबाजी करने से यह काम नहीं हो सकता है। अगर ठीक वंग से इस को लिया जाता, तो यह समस्या कभी की हल हो गई होती।

जहाँ तक, वहाँ की जनसंख्या की प्राबल्य है और विदेशी नागरिकों के कारण जो यह समस्या उत्पन्न होती चली जा रही है, अगर सरकार सही अर्थों में इस को समझती, तो जो छात्रों का कहना है, उसके आधार पर ट्रिब्यूनल द्वारा जांच होने के बाद जो वहाँ पर विदेशी नागरिक हैं, उन को बाहर किया जाता, तो राष्ट्र की विपदा जो यह जनसंख्या मानी जाती है, उस दृष्टिकोण से भी इस में मदद मिलती और जो परिवार नियोजन की बात कही जाती है, उस में भी कुछ इस का योगदान होता। केवल अटकलबाजी से और सरकार अपने वोटों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए, जो बाहर के लोगों को यहाँ पर बसाती है और इस स्थिति से कि वे यहाँ पर बोटर बन जाएं और उन से उस को लाभ मिल जाए, यह जो दृष्टि है, इस तरह की दृष्टि अगर कभी ती देश का सत्यानाश हो जाएगा। आज सारे देश के अन्दर भाषा की लड़ाई

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

है और कहीं अल्पसंख्यकों की लड़ाई है। कहीं दंगे-फिदा हो रहे हैं और कहीं भ्राजकता, खूनखराबा, भ्राजनी, हरिजन धर्मनाश्रण और मास कंवर्जन हो रहा है और कहीं मारकाट हो रही है। यह कैसी शासन की व्यवस्था है। कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं और ये सारे अछि-कारी लोग क्या कर रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार है पूर्वी और नार्थ रीजन में जो भ्राजकता का वातावरण है, उसके बारे में सरकार को गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए और देश के हित में और उस राज्य के हित में विचार कर के, ऐसे कठोर कदम उठाने चाहिए कि इस समस्या का समाधान हो सके।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I was really amused at the accusation of hon. Member Shri Santosh Mohan Dev. Since he understands Bengali, I will use an Bengali proverb:

"Chorer Mar Baro Gala."

That means thief's mother is the most loud mouthed. Really, they knocked down together Assam Congress (I) Government under Anwar Taimur after a lot of trouble. Though we the Left Parties have on very many questions differences with the Ruling Party over here but in Assam since there were extremist elements working against this country, we let them have that Government and did not come in their way. In fact our support meant quite a lot. But if that Government failed, Shri Santosh Mohan Dev knows very well that it was because there were many Anwar Taimurs inside his party all of whom wanted to be the Chief Minister. That is the reason why the Government fell. The Congress (I) Party could not unite. So, if the Govern-

ment fell, everybody knows and it is a common knowledge that it fell due to factional fight, whatever may be said for public consumption. Otherwise the truth is evident. I shall not go into that any more. It is really a pity. You better try to put your house in order.

* Then, we are very much worried about the way the negotiations are going on. All the hush-hush business is an ominous thing. There was a Consultative Committee on Assam set up by the present Government. All these negotiations are taking place. But so far as my knowledge goes, that Consultative Committee has not met. The Government has not called the meeting of that Consultative Committee. So far as we are concerned, we are worried because we agree that 1971 be the cut-off year and we even also agree that a little flexibility can be there, but we are hearing from the press and newspapers, not from the Government sources, because nothing is being made public properly, that the Government is going to concede to the cut-off year to be, not even 1967, but 1966. It is a dangerous thing. This will not solve the problem of Assam because everybody understands that lakhs and lakhs of people to be driven out of a State because they are speaking another language will create such a problem and such a chain reaction that it will be very bad for India's national integrity and also for Assam. So, we are very much worried about it. We do not think that such concessions should be given to the extremists.

I know that in Assam everyone is not an extremist. I know that in Assam there are plenty of patriots who are fighting for some just cause. But I am absolutely sure that there are extremist elements who are acting in a way that they are not seeing the whole thing in its entirety. That is why I definitely think that the Government should call the meeting of the Consultative Committee on Assam and consult different parties in Parliament. They may be having different

ideas about it. I am not saying that they are all agree. But they should be consulted before taking any decision. We are sure that this expulsion business has to be stopped one way or the other because the expulsion of lakhs and lakhs of people, whether it is 47 lakhs or 11 lakhs or 4 lakhs, I do not know, cannot be done. This is what I have to say as far as the Proclamation part is concerned.

About the Budget part, I have no time to go into all the details, all the troubles of Assam and how it was left backward, etc. This is very important. But I am just saying about the present Budget of Assam. The present Budget seems to me a very peculiar one because if we compare the figures that have been given for three months with those for nine months, *pro rata*, they are very different. Take, for example, natural calamities. Assam is very much afflicted by natural calamities. Only the other day, Brahmaputra and other rivers were in spate. That was after 31st March mostly. Up to 31st March, for natural calamities, Rs. 2,42,20,000 have been sanctioned and for the rest of 9 months, Rs. 4,49,80,000 have been sanctioned. That means, it is about twice. But 9 months will have to go. Similar is the case with industry; similar is the case with labour and employment. So, I do not know. On the one hand, these disturbing negotiations are going on. On the other hand, the people living in Assam whether Assamese-speaking people or non-Assamese speaking, they are for development and for going ahead. This Budget is not even reflecting *pro-rata* amount for the short-lived, if I can say, elected Government. That is another distributing aspect. I think this will not be appreciated by Assam patriots, may be Bengali-speaking or Assamese speaking or speaking any language who are demanding development of their State.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV
(Azamgarh): Sir, this is very unfortunate that after such a long time,

we have not been able to find a satisfactory solution to the problem of Assam. This Budget, which should have normally gone to the Assembly of Assam, has come before this august House and still I do not know how many of these Budgets will come before this House. It is a very sad situation that for all these one and half hours, Assam, basically more or less almost the entire Assam, remained unrepresented in this House except by Mr. Laskar. It is a very sad situation and everyone feels about this.

I think that Government must accept certain realities about Assam and should be very clear in its directions on how to solve this problem and should take very firm steps in that direction.

The first reality which the Government must accept today is that this movement, whether people agree or do not agree, has popular support. People may or may not differ with those who are agitating. But it has, population support. We cannot shut our eyes and say that this is because some people, some handful of young people, in collusion with some people in bureaucracy, are trying to brow-beat and are threatening and, therefore, this agitation is taking place. It is not a fact. Has it been like that I am sure, the administration would have been able to take effective measures and solved this. That is not. Those who have seen Assam movement know it very well that very old women, those women who had been participants sometime in national movement and many of those women coming from middle-class who have not participated in any kind of movement have, by and large, participated in this movement. The entire State, with a lot of emotion, with lot of feeling, with lot of resentment, with lot of anger, lot of determination, it participating in this movement. This reality has to be taken note of and, therefore, the Government should try to look at this problem from that point of view.

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

The second reality which the Government must realise is this: that this Assam problem has to be solved through discussion, not through repression. If the Government adopts repressive measures, it will be very much mistaken. But I am glad that the Government, by and large, accepts this reality and that is why I am glad that the Government is negotiating with patience in spite of the fact that the leaders of the movement at certain stages took very unreasonable stand. I think that the time has come to tell the truth to the youngmen that they should take this fact into account. They might have grievances and they have grievances.

If you say that the development of Assam has been neglected, I agree with you and say it is very much neglected. Today Assam has the least per capita income in this country. Assam people have a very serious demand. The economic development has been uneven in Assam. Today if you go to the rural part of Assam, you will find by and large one-crop pattern still prevailing in Assam. People have no food and cloth. If you compare it with Punjab, Haryana and Western UP, Assam is far far backward. They are socially backward, they are economically backward, their condition is very serious. They have a grievance that they will be culturally dominated; then there is a threat to their language; they have a serious apprehension about it. You know very well about the question of language and culture. It has a very great emotional attachment. The people have a serious doubt that their own personality, the distinct personality of the Assamese people, is in danger of being destroyed; that apprehension is very much in their mind. Therefore, Government has to find solutions for these.

The third reality which I would like Government to take into account is this. Unfortunately the leaders of the Assam movement are guided by this fact—they were guided, to a great extent, by this in the beginning—that

all non-Assamese, whether Bengali-speaking or from any other part of the country or even the unfortunate refugees who came from Bangladesh, do not belong to Assam. The refugees who came from Bangladesh, whether Hindus or Muslims, were very unfortunate people; they had been uprooted in their own land, from their own place of birth; they did not come to our country very happily; the situation was such that they had to come, and they came. It is a reality today that we have to find some solution for those unfortunate people. After they have come to Assam or any other part of India, you cannot take the position that they do not belong to this country. We allowed them to come here; we rightly help them because they needed our help, they were in distress, they came all the way and they have settled down. The leaders of the movement should accept this fact. Many of them, technically, may not have the citizenship right, but they have settled down here, they have built their houses, they are cultivating land, their children were born here and the children have acquired the Indian citizenship—both Hindus and Muslims. But there are forces which are anti-Muslim, anti minorities. Some of the leaders of the movement will say, "Hindus! Alright; let them be here; but the Muslims must be sent to Bangladesh". Can any one take this kind of most inhuman attitude in this country? After all, what is the tradition of this country? We have a glorious tradition; we are respected all over the world for our culture and philosophy. I must say that I, as an Indian feel a sense of great pride when I go to any other country. Maybe, we are not a very big economic power or military power like the USA or the Soviet Union. But people look towards India today in spite of our poverty because India has a great philosophy, a great civilization, a great heritage and, therefore, people look towards this country as a secular country. Therefore, one should not take this kind of a narrow attitude:

"Hindu refugees are welcome and we will look after them; we will tolerate; but the Muslims have to be sent out with their kith and kin". The leaders have to be told in a forthright manner that we cannot accept this kind of an attitude. Let us accept certain main principles and then let us try to find a solution. Number one is, let us accept this principle that we will not discriminate between Hindu and Muslim refugees. We have to accept this fact that those unfortunate people who came and settled in this part of the country belong to us now and we have to tackle this problem with sympathy, with a human outlook. If you want them to be distributed in some other parts of the country, let us find out whether they are prepared and persuade them. Let us look into it. If you want special, additional financial help, yes, that can be done because that is a national problem; we as a nation are willing to look into this problem to give additional financial help; we are prepared for that. I think these are some of the main points on which, I think, this House should give guidelines to the Government and also give its support to the Government. On these basic issues let the country know, let those people also know that this House is one and this House expresses the feelings of the country and of the nation. I feel as an Indian it is my duty that I have to say this because I feel that for such a long time this problem is still pending. It is a difficult problem. I will also say that the present Government's decision to appoint two Governors is quite appropriate, so that they may give more time to that part of the country. For, Governors to-day are not just ceremonial heads of States. In the absence of the legislature effectively functioning they have to perform as the head of the administration very important duties. So I think that was a wise decision. I would also like to say that the Governors he have been appointed recently, coming from the public life, will be able to look into

these problems with a different angle and they will try to establish a better rapport with the people.

I would also appeal that the leaders of this agitation should also take these factors into consideration. If they have really faith in participant democracy and if they want the Assam Assembly should properly function, they should also co-operate and a situation created where the Assembly elections are held. The report of the Governor, of course, narrates the difficulties of people coming and going and the situation was created. That kind of a government, we know from the beginning, would not last. We know Mrs. Taimur government was not going to function because that government did not have the backing of the absolute majority in the House and her government was just a kind of a caretaker government without having full support of the House and did not enjoy the full support and confidence of the people also. Therefore, that government could not function.

Therefore, as soon as the situation normalises, the Assembly elections should be held. Side by side Lok Sabha elections should also be held so that the people of Assam can get a duly elected government and their view point is also represented in this august House.

With these words, I hope the Government will take necessary action and I will request the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister is a very liberal and experienced person. Besides that, his knowledge is also recognised. I hope he will discuss with the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. To-day Assam needs a special consideration. I will be prepared even if some major schemes are for sometime delayed in other parts of the country. But you have to transfer some special amount of money to Assam. I know some steps are being taken. May be the ritual increases in certain allocations will not suffice. Let there be a proper

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

study. Why not the Government of India appoint a Cabinet Minister specially to look after Assam. I am not saying that the Governor could not tackle it. But we have seen in this country we had Cabinet Ministers to look after special situations. We had one for Jammu and Kashmir when the problems were there. At one time a Cabinet Minister was looking after Bengal when the problems were there. I think a Cabinet Minister of the Government of India should be in special charge of Assam to look after the development of Assam at least during this period and till Assam gets an elected government.

Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Zail Singh.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose...
(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: How can you close it like that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Our Member was in a meeting of the Public Undertakings Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Three hours time is fixed. Then the Appropriation Bill will come before the House when you will get the chance to speak. But, your chit is not with me. If you want to speak, you may do so tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): As a matter of fact, we are not closing the debate. The Home Minister will reply and then the debate will continue. The Finance Minister will wind up the debate.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, the position is like this. I crave your indul-

gence for a minute. We are at the same time discussing the President's Proclamation and the budget of a State. It is quite obvious that a variety of considerations will come up in dealing with these matters. The Business Advisory Committee, in its wisdom, decided that these two subjects would be dealt with together. So, three hours are given. Now, it is quite likely that because of the inter-relation of the issues involved, the hon. Members, in their submissions, will have to refer to one or the other of the matters under discussion. What I was anxious to know was whether the hon. Home Minister was winding up the debate and whether it would be possible for the Members wanting to make their contributions to do so later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The debate is not going to be wound up. The Home Minister will reply and the debate will continue. Finally, the Finance Minister will wind up the debate.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I do not know whether the Home Minister is replying to the debate or he is only intervening.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may take it like that. He is simply intervening.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): In that case the time limit will necessarily have to be extended by you.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: His intervention now is very premature. This is my observation concerning the Home Minister. This is an unwelcome method of intervention. In your wisdom, Mr. Chairman, you must advise the Home Minister not to intervene at this stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. It is the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. If one Minister wants, during the debate even, he can reply. Here the Home Minister is simply intervening.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: In your wisdom, some direction may be given to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Home Minister.

गृह मंत्री (श्री जल सिंह) चेयरमैन साहब, प्रेजिडेंट के इस प्रोक्लेमेशन के संबंध में शुरु में जो कुछ चन्द्र चन्द्र लपज मने कहे थे, उसके दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं। उसके बाद प्रो० सत्य साधन चक्रवर्ती सर्वश्री संतोष मोहन देव, गिखारी लाल डोगरा, जगपाल सिंह, जैनल बशर, चिन्तामणि पाणि-ग्रही, आर एल पी वर्मा व श्रीमती गीता मुखर्जी और श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं।

मैं जो समझ सका हूँ, विचारों में बहुत कम मतभेद है और इस प्रोक्लेमेशन के खिलाफ तो किसी ने कुछ कहा नहीं। कुछ बातें कही गई हैं कि राष्ट्रीय एकाता को तोड़ने वाली ताकतों के साथ जुड़ना नहीं चाहिये, कमजोरी नहीं दिखानी चाहिये, सरकार को सख्ती से काम लेना चाहिये और देश से भ्रष्टाचार होने वाली ताकतों को और जिन को विदेशों में मदद मिलती है, यह भी प्राफेसर साहब ने फरमाया और यह भी कहा कि सरकार कट आफ ईश्वर में 71 से कुछ पीछे हट रही है।

इसी तरह ऐजिटेशन के कारण आसाम की जो आर्थिक दशा बिगड़ी है, उसका भी उन्होंने जिक्र किया, कारोबार बन्द हुए और नतीजा यह हुआ कि आसाम की आर्थिक दशा में 1500 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा पड़ा है।

यह भी कहा गया कि तोड़ फोड़ करने वाली शक्तियाँ, जिन्होंने बम चलाए, कत्ल किए, लोगों को जख्मी किया और आग भी लगाई, इस मूवमेंट में काम कर रही है। इसी तरह से कुछ और मेम्बर साहबान ने कुछ सुझाव भी दिए। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि किसी भी

मेम्बर ने यह नहीं कहा कि हम जो बातचीत कर रहे हैं, वह दुस्त नहीं है। श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने तो फरमाया है कि आशा की जाती है कि हम जो सब और संतोष से बात करते हैं, उस का नतीजा अच्छा निकलेगा। मेरा ख्याल है कि सदन के सब मेम्बरों का यही विचार होगा कि इस डेमोक्रेटिक सेट-अप में बात चीत को महानता देना निहायत जरूरी है। मूवमेंट में कई तरह के एलीमेंट्स शामिल हो जाते हैं, जिससे मूवमेंट की भी बदनामी होनी है और कभी कभी सरकार को मजबूरन उन पर सख्ती करनी पड़ती है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सरकार में भी कई किस्म के एलीमेंट्स हैं।

श्री जल सिंह: अगर कई तरह के एलीमेंट्स होते, तो आप को वहाँ न बैठना पड़ता। (व्यवधान) मैं श्री बागड़ी को एक स्पोर्ट्समेन की तरह बड़ा अच्छा आदमी समझता हूँ। मेरा ख्याल है कि वह खुशी से कुबूल करेंगे कि कोशिश तो बड़ी होती है कि कांग्रेस (आई) में भी कई तरह के एलीमेंट्स आ जाएँ, लेकिन नहीं आएँगे। (व्यवधान) बागड़ी साहब की विशफुल थिंकिंग है—उन के मन में विचार है—कि इतनी बड़ी पार्टी, जो आगे कदम बढ़ा रही है, जिस को कोई नहीं मार सकता है, कभी टूटेगी भी। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि टूटने वाली बात है नहीं। इसलिए इस बारे में उन्हें कोई गलतफहमी नहीं होनी चाहिए। एक लीडर के साथ, एक प्रोग्राम के साथ, एक पालिसी के साथ, एक पार्टी के साथ हम लोग जुड़े हुए हैं, और उस को एक निशाना बना कर हम अपने देश की खिदमत कर रहे हैं। और बागड़ी जी और दूसरे दोस्तों को मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम हुकूमत करने के लिए खिदमत नहीं करते हैं, खिदमत करने के लिए हुकूमत कर रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने प्यार से, मुहब्बत से, दावत देकर हमें बुलाया है। हम उनकी मेहरबानी से यहाँ पहुँचे हैं। इसलिए

[श्री जल सिंह]

ईश्वर की जो मर्जी है, आप उसको पसवान करें।

आसाम के बारे में जितना कम कहा जाए, उतना अच्छा है। हमारी बातचीत चल रही है। अभी वह मुकामल नहीं हुई, लेकिन आशा भरपूर है। बड़े अच्छे माहौल में बातचीत चल रही है। मैं यह बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि कई पोलिटिकल और वहाँ की समस्याओं से संबंधित आर्थिक, समाजिक और सोशल और माइनोरिटी आर्गनाइजेशन ने हमारे साथ बातचीत की है, और जो उनके मेमोरेण्डा हैं, जो उनकी भावनाएं हैं, वे हमारे सामने हैं। खासतौर पर माइनोरिटी के जज़्बात को, उनके मुफ़ाद को, हम कुर्बान नहीं करेंगे।

यह बातचीत लम्बी क्यों हुई है? इसलिए कि हम चाहते हैं कि उससे मैक्सिमम सैटिसफ़ेक्शन ही न हो, बल्कि वह एक्स्पेक्टबल टु ग़ाल हो, और अगर एक्स्पेक्टबल टु ग़ाल न हो सके, तो उससे मैक्सिमम सैटिसफ़ेक्शन हो, ताकि सब लोगों के मुफ़ाद को अपने सामने रखा जाए और लोग संतुष्ट हो जाएं। हम इसका परमिनेंट सालूशन देखना चाहते हैं। हमने इस भावना को मद्देनजर रखा है कि अपने देश की रक्षा करने के लिए जो भी उपाय हमने करने हैं, वे भरपूर करने हैं। आसतौर पर जहाँ तक बार्डर का सवाल है, हमारा नार्थ-ईस्ट का बार्डर बहुत सेन्सिटिव बार्डर है। यह भी आप जानते हैं कि बंगला देश की आजादी के बाद दुनिया की कुछ ताकतों ने कैसे चक्कर चलाए, कैसे हालात पैदा किए और कैसे जुम्म हुए और कौसी हेरा-फेरी हुई। इसके बाद और भी जरूरी हो जाता है कि उस बार्डर

को मजबूत बनाएं। इसमें अरबों रुपये तो खर्च होगा लेकिन नेशन के लिए जरूरी है कि रक्षा का पक्का प्रबन्ध किया जाए।

जहाँ तक विदेशियों का सवाल है, जो वाकई विदेशी है उनको निकालने की बात को मेरे ख्याल में हिन्दुस्तान का हर एक सिटीजन मानेगा लेकिन हम यह भी सोचते हैं कि इयूरोपियन प्राइमेट्स, नेशनल और इन्टरनेशनल एग्रीमेंट्स तथा कमिमेंट्स को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसा हल निकालें कि देश की सुरक्षा भी पक्की हो जाए और कोई विदेशी आकर घुस न सके तथा हमारे देश के सभी लोग आपस में प्यार और मोहब्बत से रहें। अगर यह बातें बढ़ती जायें तो जाहिर है जैसा कि त्रिपुरा में कत्ले आम हुआ उस सिविल वार की तरफ हम यहाँ न चलें। इन बातों का ख्याल रखते हुए आपको याद होगा इस सदन में और राज्य सभा में दो तीन बार इस बात को कहा गया और जिसके फलस्वरूप तमाम पोलिटिकल नेताओं के साथ दो चार बार बातचीत हुई और अभी फिर आखिरी फैसला करने से पहले हम चाहेंगे नेताओं को कांफिडेंस में लें। यह एक नेशनल सवाल है, किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। किसी भी देश में जहाँ मेजरिटी पार्टी की सरकार हो, सरकार बनने के बाद वह सिर्फ पार्टी के लिए नहीं होती बल्कि मुल्क के लिए और मुल्क के लोगों के लिए होती है। इसलिए हम सभी लोगों के जज़्बात को सामने रखकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा सैटिसफ़ेक्शन करवाने के लिए फैसला करेंगे। हमारा यह भी यत्न है—हमें आशा है इसमें हम सफल भी होंगे—कि कोई विटरनेस न रह जाए। आपको मालूम है आसाम के मुताल्लिक कभी न कभी छोटा मोटा आन्दोलन इस इश्यु पर होता रहा।

कई बार कई स्कीम्स भी बनीं लेकिन उसके बाद भी यह चीज हमारे सामने आती रही। आप जानते हैं ऐसी हालत में दोबारा एलेक्शन करवाना जल्दी मुमकिन नहीं है। वॉटर्स लिस्ट को दोबारा बनायेंगे, उसके लिए पहले सल्यूशन निकालना होगा और फिर उसके बाद ही एलेक्शन हो सकता है। गवर्नर साहब ने बहुत अच्छा सोचा, उन्होंने असेम्बली को सस्पेंडेड एनिमेशन में रखकर प्रेजिडेंट रूल किया। इस बात में कोई शक नहीं है और न कोई इस बात को कह सकता है कि गवर्नर साहब ने दूसरी पार्टी को मौका नहीं दिया। उन्होंने सभी को बुलाकर पूछा कि क्या आप सरकार बना सकते हैं। मैं तो आज भी आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि कोई भी नेता असेम्बली में मेजरिटी लेकर कहे कि मैं सरकार बना सकता हूँ तो हम उसके सरकार बनाने के रास्ते में एकावट नहीं बनेंगे, उसकी इजाजत देंगे और अपना पूरा कोऑपरेशन भी देंगे। लेकिन हालत ऐसी है कि वहाँ पर आपस में मेल-जोल नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : वहाँ पर डिमो-क्रैटिक सेटअप की सरकार बने, इसकी इजाजत आप देंगे या राज्यपाल देंगे?

श्री जैल सिंह : राज्यपाल में, हमारे में और राष्ट्रपति जी में कोई फर्क नहीं है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : तोबा, तोबा। आप यह कहकर भूठा बिठा रहे हो कि राष्ट्रपति राज्यपाल और आप में कोई फर्क नहीं है।

श्री जैल सिंह : राष्ट्रपति सभी को कोऑपरेशन देते हैं। इसका मतलब है कि हम भी सभी को कोऑपरेशन देते हैं। राष्ट्रपति के फैसले को आप भी मानते हैं और हम भी मानते हैं। बागड़ीजी,

आपको चिन्ता क्यों हो गई? बेयरमैन साहब, बागड़ी जी मेरे पड़ोसी हैं...

समापति महोदय : वहाँ पर प्रेजिडेंट रूल है, इन की एडवाइस पर प्रेजिडेंट साहब हुक्म देते हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप इन को बचा रहे हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह : अपोजीशन पार्टी के तमाम लीडर साहबान मेरी बात को शांतिमय तरीके से सुन रहे हैं। बागड़ी जी मेरे पड़ोसी हैं और जन को खुली छुट्टी है, जो चाहे सो कह लें, मैं उन की सुनता भी हूँ। लेकिन मुझे उन के साथ कभी-कभी बहुत हमदर्दी होती है। बागड़ी जी, अगर अब भी वहाँ पर कोई पार्टी हुक्मत बना ले, तो उस में आप का तो वहाँ कुछ भी नहीं है, इसलिये इस में चिन्ता की कोई बात नहीं है।

मैं प्रार्थना कर रहा था कि इस वक्त कोई भी पार्टी इस काबिल नहीं है जो वहाँ गवर्नमेंट को संभाल सके। इसलिये मजबूरन वहाँ राष्ट्रपति जी का राज लागू करना पड़ा है और मैं आशा रखता हूँ कि आनरेबल मेम्बर साहबान इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करेंगे। मैं उन मेम्बर साहबान का बहुत मशकूर हूँ जिन्होंने इस मामले में अपनी राय दी है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister has mentioned about 'maximum satisfaction'. I would like to know from him what he means by 'maximum satisfaction'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a very common phrase which everybody knows. Why do you want explanation for this?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You understand what is 'maximum satisfaction'. But others may not be knowing about it. Please enlighten us.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: मैं घर-मंजी जी के सिर्फ एक बात की सफाई चाहता हूँ, ताकि इस के बारे में सारे राष्ट्र को पता लग जाए। असम का मसला एक राष्ट्रीय मसला है, एक प्रांत पर इस का बोझ नहीं पड़ेगा, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इसका फैसला किया जाएगा ?

आप की समझ में मेरी बात आई ?

श्री जल सिंह : मेरी समझ में तो आ गई, आप की समझ में आई या नहीं ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: मेरी समझ में आती तो पूछता क्यों ?

सभापति महोदय: आप दोनों पड़ोसी हैं, दोनों वहीं बात कर लीजियेगा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: यह राष्ट्रीय सवाल है, इस लिये मैं पूछता हूँ कि इस का बोझ एक प्रांत पर है या समूचे भारत पर है ? अगर पापुलेशन का मसला है तो राष्ट्र का सवाल है, एक प्रान्त का नहीं है....

(व्यवधान)

अगर इस तरह से करोगे तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री को भी नहीं बोलने दूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (भा.व.) : माननीय सभापति जी, आसाम के मसले पर पिछले 18-19 महीनों में सरकार की जो नीति रही है, उस पर मैं अपने विचार इन शब्दों के साथ शुरू करूँगा—

मैंने सुलझाये हैं दुनिया के मसाले लेकिन तेरी जुल्फों में जो उलझा तो सुलझा ही न सका।

लाख कोशिश की कि इन को भी सुलझा डालूँ,

हल्के बढ़ते ही गये और फंसा और फंसा।

सभापति महोदय : सरदार जी की जुल्फों में क्यों उलझ गये ? सरदार साहब, वह आप की जुल्फों में उलझ गये हैं, मुसीबत यह है।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : असम का मसला एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है और जिस ढंग की उस पर हमारी अब तक की नीति रही है, हम उस को सुलझा नहीं सके हैं। असम के हालात जिस तरह से उलझते चले गये हैं, उसी दौरान असम के लोगों की आर्थिक हालत भी बदतर होती गई, वहाँ के लोगों में बेरोजगारी बढ़ा है। वहाँ के धंधे और व्यापार चौपट हुए हैं। आपने अपने बजट में उन के आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है, जिससे उन का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठे। इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था आप ने नहीं की और देश के आर्थिक उत्थान की जो कड़ी है, उस में आसाम को भी एक हिस्सा मिल सके, ऐसा आप ने नहीं किया है। असम के प्रश्न को हमें बैठ कर तो सुलझाना ही है लेकिन मैं यह स्पष्ट शब्दों में कह देना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक उसको केवल एक राजनीतिक रूप दिया गया है और राजनीतिक रूप भी दलगत राजनीति के आधार पर दिया गया है। इस दौरान आप ने वहाँ पर जबर्दस्ती अपनी पार्टी की श्रीमती अनवरता तेमूर की हुकूमत अगर वहाँ पर न थोपी होती, तो शायद यह प्रश्न इतना न उलझता, मामला नजदीक आ गया था और सुलझाया जा सकता था। वह सुलझने के नजदीक आ गया था लेकिन आप अपने दल का हित चाहते थे। इसलिए आप ने असम के सवाल को और ज्यादा उलझाया है और उस के सुलझने का केवल एकमात्र उपाय यह रहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सारे दलों को साथ ले कर, अगर आप यह समझते ने कि वहाँ पर चुनाव नहीं हो सकते, वहाँ पर एक सर्वदलीय सरकार कायम करें, वहाँ पर जनप्रिय सरकार कायम हो और वहाँ के लोगों की तकदीर का फैसला यहाँ दिल्ली में बैठ कर न हो बल्कि असम में हो। जब तक हम असम के लोगों को इस तरह का अधिकार नहीं देंगे, तब तक कुछ

नहीं हूँ। अक्सर हम कहते हैं कि असम की जनता इस लोक सभा में नहीं है... (व्यवधान)... हम दूसरे लोग बैठ कर इस का निर्णय कर रहे हैं। ठीक है, असम के लोगों का निर्णय हम यहाँ पर बैठ कर करें लेकिन एक ऐसी स्थिति हम जल्दी से जल्दी लाएं और कसम कर दें कि असम के लोगों में विश्वास आ सके और असम की समस्या का समाधान हो सके। लोगों में इस बात का संदेह है कि असम की समस्या को उलझाए रहने का आप का मकसद शुरू से बन गया था कि हम वहाँ में कोई ऐसी नई स्थिति पैदा कर दें और इस को हम हमेशा जलते रखें, जलते हुए अंगारे हमेशा रहें, जिस में जब मौका हो, थोड़ा सा घी डाला जा सके और इस बात का प्रयास आप बराबर करते रहे हैं। आज लोगों का ऐसा विश्वास है लेकिन राजनीति की चर्चा से अलग हट कर असम के प्रश्न को हल करना चाहिए। सारे लोग बैठ कर इस को हल करें।

मैं ज्यादा लम्बी चर्चा न कर के सरकार से यह कहूँगा कि वहाँ पर एक सर्वदलीय सरकार को वायम किया जाए और जब स्थिति सामान्य हो जाए तो वहाँ के लोगों को चुनाव में अपने प्रतिनिधियों को भेज कर अपनी सरकार बनाने का अधिकार दिया जाए।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chitta Basu. He is not in the House,

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponuni): Mr. Chairman, Sir, imposition of the President's Rule on any State is not a happy or a welcome situation. However, we all know that the Government of India was left with no choice and as a last resort the President had to impose his rule on Assam. But I hope that everyone in Assam realises that political stability is the springboard to progress. I

will, therefore, appeal to everyone in all sections in Assam to exercise restraint.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banatwalla, you please continue tomorrow.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: At least the sentence may be allowed to be completed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the sentence is completed, you may not continue tomorrow.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: All right, I will continue tomorrow.

16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION Re: ELECTORAL REFORMS

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move:

"That this House recommends that urgent steps be taken to effect electoral reforms so as to improve upon the present electoral processes and make them free from any drawbacks and shortcomings."

This Motion is of great importance from the point of view of the functioning of parliamentary democracy in our country. If you just try to review the functioning of parliamentary democracy in the country, you will find that there are three elements which are extremely important from the point of view of development of electoral processes and the functioning of parliamentary democracy. Firstly, we must have a fearless Parliament elected by fair and free elections; we must have an independent judiciary before which a number of election appeals lie, and we must have an independent and free Election Commission which refuses to be intimidated. Those who believe in democracy will accept these three fundamental tenets. But those who want to subvert democracy in this country would like to have a

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

captive Parliament elected by a captive electorate. They would like to have a pliable judiciary that can be intimidated and pressurized; and they would like to have a committed Election Commission that can be cajoled and blackmailed. This is the difference between the approach of democracy and the approach of authoritarianism of those who are not wedded to the democratic way of life.

As far as electoral reforms in the country are concerned, I don't think there is any need for setting up a committee or commission to go into the problem in depth and try to find out what exactly are the shortcomings of our democratic system, what are the failures of our electoral processes and what exactly is required. Fortunately for us, in the course of the last several years, a number of committees and commissions have gone into the problem in depth; and to enumerate a few organizations, institutions and committees that had undertaken this task in depth, I may refer to the Committee on Defections which was the first organization, institution or committee that had taken up the work of study of this aberration in our democratic life and electoral processes. That Committee on Defection was, paradoxically enough, headed by Shri Y. B. Chavan who is already on the brink of the defection.

Then there was a report on the proposed amendments to the existing electoral law. Those detailed recommendations regarding amendments required in the existing electoral law are also available.

Then there are the recommendations of the Tarkunde Committee which was set up by the late Jayaprakash Narain whose abiding faith in parliamentary democracy was second to none; and I think there can be no better tribute to the memory of late Jayaprakash Narain than to implement effectively the various recommendations regarding electoral reforms which were formulated by

the Tarkunde Committee which was set up by Shri Jayaprakash Narain in collaboration with a cross-section of political opinion in the country, including various political parties.

Then there have been recommendations from the organization called Citizens for Democracy. And last but not the least, there have been concrete suggestions and recommendations made by no less a person than the Chief Election Commissioner himself, Shri Shaktiher; and those details are also available. I am one of those who feel that as far as recommendations on electoral reforms are concerned, we are far beyond the stage of analysis and far beyond the stage of debate and discussion. It is really a question of mobilizing effective public opinion in the Parliament and outside so that the Government of the day will be able to take concrete measures to see that the various reforms that have been suggested by different agencies including the agencies that are set up by this Government itself can be effectively implemented. It is only in this context that I am not very much enamoured of the amendment that has been moved by Mr. Banaswala. While going through the proceedings of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha I found that on one of the occasions, Shri Banaswala himself asked a question on 2nd of December, 1980. It was Q. No. 221 in which the then Law Minister had given in detail as to what were the recommendations regarding the electoral reforms. Therefore, I feel that those amendments will be moved with the best of intention. It is very clear that we are at a stage in which there is no time left for formulating the point of view regarding the electoral reforms; the time is for the implementation of various recommendations which have already been made.

Fortunately, a national consensus on electoral reforms has already been held and it is really a question of implementing that national consensus.

Therefore, there is no need to set up a separate Parliamentary Committee or any commission to go into the problems again, dig up the problems again and try to find out what are the lacunae in our existing electoral processes and electoral laws and try to see what recommendations can be made.

If I have to briefly summarise which are the basic threats to our parliamentary democratic life or electoral processes in the country, I will sum them up as four Ms. Which are these four Ms? One is the man power. Second is the muscle power. Third is the media power and the fourth is the machinery power including police and administrative machinery. These are the four threats—money power, muscle power, media power and government machinery power. These are the four threats which constitute really a grave threat to the functioning of the electoral processes in the country.

Recently, in the parliamentary election in Garhwal, the parliamentary constituency was an experimenting laboratory where all the four powers in their ugliest and crudest form were manifest. (*Interruptions*) Yes. I do not want to refer to any name. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Tytler, when you speak you can reply to it. Please note down all the points.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am voicing the feeling of some among them who went to the Election Commission and complained that there were malpractices in the Garhwal parliamentary constituency. Therefore, when I refer to malpractices in the Garhwal parliamentary constituency why is it that some members on that side are feeling a guilty conscience? I am making an allegation against them that they are the people who are responsible for these malpractices. Probably they

know where the shoe pinches. I did not refer any party; I did not refer to any individual as to who was responsible for malpractices. The moment I referred to the malpractices they felt that the cap fitted them and, therefore, they got provoked. Let them have a little more patience. (*Interruptions*).

As far as money power is concerned, it is universally accepted that that constitutes the gravest threat. The Chief Election Commissioner himself while participating in a number of seminars has categorically said that money power is a great threat to free and fair election and, therefore, he pleaded for the creation of State funding for the election. He has actually quantified his suggestion and has come forward with a suggestion that for the coming five years a State fund of Rs. 100 crores should be created to be spent at various stages; some at the stage of propaganda, some in the form of subsidy to be given to the recognised parties and some to be utilized for creating certain infrastructure on electoral pattern. He has spelt out in detail and has come forward with a suggestion that unless State funding of election is made, it will not be possible for a common man to participate in the election as a candidate. Therefore, the money power is to be broken and it is only the State power that can break the money power. It is not the individual who can break the money power.

It is only the State funding of elections that will be able to bring about the breaking of the strangle-hold of money power. We find that as far as collections for elections are concerned, the matter had come up in the Fifth Lok Sabha and it had again come up in the next Lok Sabha. So-called souvenirs were published by political parties, advertisements are received and when for accounting purposes the auditors ask for the souvenirs, in which the advertisements are published, then the auditors are told that the advertisement money has been received.

ved, but the advertisements were to be published, but for publishing the advertisements the souvenirs were not available. That is what is happening as far as collection of funds is concerned.

Then there are number of contracts. Wherever the Government is involved, the Government machinery is involved, unless there is a state funding of elections, it may happen that the ruling party, no matter whichever may be the Party, the Government might be tempted to patronise some candidates and that patronage could be diverted to the elections. That is the reason why the Election Commission had suggested the state funding of elections. That is an important aspect.

Then there is another aspect, and that is the muscle power. Muscle power is playing havoc in number of elections. The capturing of booths, rigging of election, these are taking place in different parts of the country and at many places the political climate, casteism in that particular area and the muscle power, they get combined. I do not want to name any official because I am one of those who always believe that if we refer to the Ministers they have an opportunity to come and defend themselves, but the officers do not have the opportunity to come to the House and defend. I would not therefore refer to any official or officers. But I know that many presiding officers are also responsible for it, and I have seen with my own eyes that in a particular area capture of booths is taking place and when we ask how the presiding officer became party to it, they say, that the politicians fight the elections once in five years, but the officials have to stay in that village all their lifetime. They say, "You will fight the elections. Sometimes even the candidates will come to the constituency only after five years, but we officials have to stay with our family members our entire life and therefore, if there is a

proliferation of a particular caste or community and if they decide to capture a booth with muscle power, then our entire family life is going to be disrupted, and for you politicians, why should we take the risk of our life?" That is what one presiding officer told me. That is what is happening. Therefore this muscle power has to be tamed, it has to be used for mobilisation of public opinion. It is only by the intervention of the State, and a proper supervision by the various representatives that are appointed by the Election Commission to supervise the election, that it can be achieved.

Then the media misuse is a great factor. Media can be properly used, can also be misused. In democratic countries mass media are available to all the political parties. They can propagate their view-point. There is no difficulty at all. Sometimes we find that mass media is misused. It is used for the detriment of certain sections and it is used for the advantage of certain sections and therefore proper steps will have to be taken to see that proper monitoring is there and that this type of thing does not occur.

Then there is the most important aspect, misuse of administrative machinery including the Police and other types of government machinery. In the Garhwal constituency, leave aside what the political Parties have said, leave aside what Shri Bahuguna has said, leave aside what the ruling Party or the Opposition Parties have said, let us try to understand what the Election Commission has stated. The Election Commission have indicated that the motivating factor for ordering the re-election was that the Police force from three States—Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab was there in the constituency. Obviously with the purpose of monitoring the law and order. It is not that I am saying this. But I have here the Press Conference that was addressed on the 20th of July

by the Chief Election Commissioner and this is what was stated. He said, he had sent a telex message to the Uttar Pradesh Government asking why the extra police force was inducted during the election and "to this date, there was no reply". That means, till 20th June, 1981 there was no reply. There is another aspect which had been reported by the PTI:

"Mr. Shakhder said, U.P. is a very big State and it has its own police force. If they bring more forces from neighbouring States, they must tell us why."

Even the Chief Election Commissioner felt that there was a *prima facie* case against the induction of such a large police force from three important States like Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. He said, it is true that law and order problem is basically a problem to be dealt with by a particular State; but, when a big State where there is adequate police strength, for a particular bye-election wants a big police force to be inducted into that constituency, it is necessary for the concerned State to inform the Election Commission that "We are going to send so many police forces". Tomorrow, if a large number of police are inducted into a small constituency and almost at every family man's gate there is a policeman standing with a machine gun or sten gun in that case the voters are bound to be intimidated. These were the tactics that were utilised by the author of *Mein Kampf*, Adolf Hitler, in Germany. He talked too much of having captured a number of seats. But ultimately let us not forget the manner in which he conducted the elections. Stormtroopers were kept at the houses of the voters and the voters were almost directed by a guard of honour of stormtroopers carrying machine guns and sten guns. That affected the entire electoral process. We do not want this to happen. (Interruptions).

I can assure the hon. member that he can make any indictment against

the opposition parties and we will not interrupt him. So, this point has to be borne in mind. It is not how many police you have inducted, but it is the psychology behind the induction of police from various parts that is most objectionable. Therefore, misuse of this particular administrative machinery is one of the factors.

As far as the canvas of electoral reforms is concerned, it has to be quite wide. Just as life extends from the cradle to the grave, if the electoral processes are to be kept in proper shape, it is necessary that right from the cradle to the grave, if the electoral rolls up to the final process of counting and announcement of results, at every stage a proper supervision and proper scrutiny should be there. Therefore, the starting point has to be the scrutiny of the electoral rolls. One of the framers of the Indian Constitution, Shri H. V. Kamath, found that his name was missing from the electoral roll. Though he had fulfilled his responsibilities, in spite of that, his name was missing. Ultimately, when the matter went to a court of law, strictures were passed by the court against the authorities who were responsible for framing of the electoral rolls. Therefore right from the framing of electoral rolls upto the process of counting and announcement of result, all the stages have to be properly supervised. Arrangement of the booths, supervision of the booths, guarding of the booths—all have to be carefully supervised. When actually the boxes are taken from the booths to a central place, the agents must be allowed to supervise the entire process. They must be allowed to move with the vehicles carrying the boxes. If the boxes are taken to another place for counting, again the polling agents of the ruling party as well as the opposition parties must have the right to supervise the movement of the boxes from one place to another.

Then, Sir, Election Commission is the most pivotal organisation in the

entire electoral system. Today it is one pillar organisation. I do not want to cast aspersions on any one. And according to the rules and procedure of the debate, Election Commission being an independent organisation, no speaker in the debate can cast aspersions on it. And I shall be the last person to violate these rules of the debate. But I would like to make constructive suggestions. This is one of the pivotal suggestions of the Tarkunde Committee appointed by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. That Committee has said that in order that the Chief Election Commissioner's office will be democratised, the institution will be democratised it is necessary that the Election Commission must not consist of one individual; it should consist of the Prime Minister of the country, the leader of the opposition or in his place any Member of Lok Sabha belonging to the opposition selected by the opposition and thirdly, the Chief Justice of India. If the institution of Election Commission consists of three individuals—the Prime Minister of the country, the leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha or the person nominated or elected by the opposition in Parliament and lastly, the Chief Justice of India—then there will be a democratisation of the institution of Election Commission and, therefore, the decisions will be more broad-based and more acceptable to the people. This is the point of view which has to be noted.

There is one more aspect to which I would like to make a reference. Very often the complaint is regarding the conduct of the Government from the time the elections are announced. Very often when the elections are announced we find that a Government which really has to function in an ad-hoc capacity, goes on giving patronage to certain constituencies, goes on announcing certain increase in salaries, goes on increasing certain economic benefits for some time. Those benefits may disappear after the election results are over. But they continue to make use of the patronages. And,

therefore, a healthy democratic convention has been recommended by the Tarkunde Committee. They have suggested that from the time the elections are announced, the concerned Government at the Centre or in the States, should function only as the caretaker Government and from that point of time onwards, they should not introduce new policies, new pronouncements, economic benefits or increase in salaries. It will act as a patronage.

In this very House in the Fifth Lok Sabha and in the Sixth Lok Sabha I repeatedly quoted one important judgment of the Orissa Court. I have quoted it so many times that I have almost learnt by heart that judgment. There was one Minister in Orissa Government. Whenever the elections came, he used to undertake a large number of developmental activities in his constituency and show it as a patronage to the voters. The matter went to the court of law. What was the judgment in the court of law? The court judgment was that large scale developmental activities undertaken on the eve of elections might not constitute a corrupt practice according to the existing electoral law, it does constitute an evil practice and there is only a thin line of demarcation between evil practice and corrupt practice. This is the exact text and context of the entire judgment. If the spirit of this judgment is to be accepted, it is very necessary that the developmental activities undertaken only on the eve of elections which will become anti-developmental activities after the election, such activities must not be undertaken merely to lure the voters in supporting a particular party. That particular aspect has to be taken into account.

The Chief Election Commissioner has also suggested that in this modern age we can introduce in the entire electoral system, both counting and registering of the votes, certain types of modern gadgets. At the same time, he has suggested that in order to avoid impersonation of the voters which takes place in backward areas in a

very large measure, identity cards should be issued. There is a very comic situation. At one election booth one man went to have the impersonation of some other voter. His age was 8 years. The man at the booth felt ashamed of admitting a voter of 8 years of age. But he said: Go away and at least bring someone who is 10 or 15 years of age. This is what happens. If it is to be avoided, it is better that we have the identity card system. If that system is utilised it will not only help the electoral process but also help the public distribution system. For instance, at a number of places individual citizens come into contact with public organisations and governmental agencies. There also impersonation takes place. If every citizen carries an identity card with him it will be a great factor benefiting all the factors of life. But, particularly for voters, if there is an identity card that will be a surer safety valve against the impersonation that takes place, and I strongly suggest that.

There is one other aspect, which is extremely important. Here I am not casting any aspersion on any members of this House, or any member of any other Legislature. We, on both sides of the House, are interested in ensuring that not only more members of our party get elected but also the quality of the members is improved. At the same time, it is very necessary that there must be some relationship between the number of votes secured and the number of seats that are secured in the Legislature. I do not want to take much of your time, but I will hurriedly give you some facts and figures, from 1952 to 1971, to show how there has been no commensurate relationship between the votes polled and the actual number of seats won by the ruling party and the opposition parties, no matter whether the party in power is the Janata Party or the Congress Party.

In 1952 the Congress Party secured 45 per cent of the votes polled and 74.4 per cent of the seats, whereas the oppo-

sition parties secured 55 per cent of the votes polled and only 25.6 per cent of the seats. In the 1957 elections the Congress Party polled 47 per cent of the votes and won 75.1 per cent of the seats whereas the opposition parties secured 52.3 per cent of the votes and 24.9 per cent of the seats. In 1962 the Congress polled 44.7 per cent of the votes and won 73 per cent of the seats while the opposition polled 55.3 per cent of the votes and secured 27 per cent of the seats. In 1967 Congress secured 40.9 per cent of the votes and 54.4 per cent of the seats while the opposition secured 59.1 per cent of the votes and 45 per cent of the seats. In 1970-71 Congress secured 43.5 per cent of the votes and 67.9 per cent of the seats while the opposition secured 56.5 per cent of the votes and 32.1 per cent of the seats. I have taken the results only upto 1971 because after that the combination of the opposition parties took place and so the disparity in this matter was obviated. I am not looking at this problem from the partisan point of view and there is no sense in saying that the Congress has come to power with a minority vote. When we came to power, we also came with a minority vote. So, jointly we must think of evolving a system that can build up a relationship between the number of votes polled and the number of seats secured, without disturbing the stability of the Government.

At the same time, both of us are interested in improving the quality of our legislators. Therefore, I suggest and recommend that there is something to be learnt from the German pattern of electoral law. There is a system under which part of the seats are allocated, as in India, by single member constituencies. In addition to that, they have a list system. I am one among those who suggest that we must have a combination of the present system as well as partially we must accept the list system.

I will just explain my point of view. For instance, if a number of parties are there, and they are to be given certain

subventions by the State, as recommended by the Election Commission, if there are all sorts of splinter parties, to whom would you give the sub-vention? In Germany they have fixed a certain percentage. Those parties which polled votes above that percentage will receive a subsidy or sub-vention from the State Government. Therefore, the tendency in Germany is not to have proliferation of parties. There is an automatic family planning of the political parties. The small splinter parties try to remain in the mainstream of political life, and there is no multiplication or multiplicity of parties, because they know that if they join the mainstream of life and secure an adequate percentage of votes, they are likely to get subsidy from the State. Therefore, they join that political party which is nearer to their thinking

There is another advantage. Under this system, if a political party gets votes above a particular defined percentage, a defined additional representation is given to that party. Congress (I) Party will be told "you have secured this much percentage of votes, you will get additional 30 seats. The same will apply to CPM, CPI, Janata, Lok Dal, BJP or any other party. If they secure a certain percentage of votes, they will be given a certain additional representation, on the basis of the percentage of votes polled by the party. Therefore, they will be able to send competent members to the legislature. So far as parties are concerned, since the names are not given but only the number is given to them by the Election Commission, they will be able to choose experts from various fields. This will improve the performance of the Cabinet, this will improve the performance of the Opposition, this will improve the performance of the Zero Hour ^{debate}. This is what is going to happen and therefore, if we are told that our party is given additional 10 representatives, then I will choose one best economist, I will choose one best

agriculturist, I will choose one best co-operator, I will choose one best educationist, I will choose one best trade-unionist and put them together so that they will be able to have the best performance in Parliament or Legislature and if they happen to be belonging to the political party, there would be no scarcity of good Ministers because adequate experts would be available to them and there would be no problem of how to formulate the Budget. Otherwise the Budget will be formulated by the officers and it will be read by the Ministers. Such a situation is not occurring. I am not suggesting that that is so in the case of the present Finance Minister, far from that. And, therefore, quality also will be improved. In addition to that, the relationship between the votes and the seats also will be there.

Lastly, I would like to touch the problem of defections. As far as defections are concerned, in some States, if you ask me a question, 'Which is the party that is ruling the State?' I will say that no party is ruling the State, it is the defectors who are ruling the State. That is the conclusion that can be drawn. It is a matter of disgrace both for the Ruling Party and the Opposition that men had defected from their party. It has happened everywhere and in some places I am told that there are some people who have crossed the floor 10 to 12 times—the most experienced defectors. Just as in a Medical College if the student fails 10 times, the argument is that he has gathered more practical experience and therefore, he is likely to be a better doctor, similarly if one defects 10 or 12 times, in that case that particular legislator can be described as the most mobile defector, the most mobile candidate or an M.L.A., so that his mobility in policies is also known. But we do not want such a mobility at all. Even if you prescribe the statutory limits, we do not mind. But this defection disease has to be ended and we have two types of defections. In the field of trade there is a wholesale trade

and retail trade. In the field of defection also there are wholesale defections and retail defections? As far as retail defections are concerned, they do not disturb the stability of any Government. But as far as the wholesale defections are concerned, as in Haryana, we find that the wholesale defectors in political field go on changing the complexion of the Government and one day it is a Janata Government and the next day it becomes a Congress (I) Government. This is what actually happened. In this context I am very proud to say that though we may differ in politics, it is the Left Government in Bengal—our differences with them are something different, but there is one Government in which minimum defection has taken place and it goes to their credit, it goes to the credit of any political party. (Interruptions). Therefore, this particular defection, if it is allowed, let it be understood very well that this act of defection is not going to affect only one political party. Tomorrow if the crisis occurs in the Ruling Party itself and they find that this party is not going to remain in power and some people go on deserting the party—unfortunately we have given up the tradition of Navy in the country. Navy has the grand tradition in all parts of the world that even when the ship is sinking, it is only the rats that run away, but the men of the Navy sink with the ship, they remain loyal to the ship. That is the tradition we want to build up in all the political parties, no matter whether it is your political party or our political party, this climate is to be created and it is necessary that the Anti-Defection Bill must be expeditiously adopted.

Sir, I was the first person in the new Lok Sabha to table a Private Member's Anti-Defection Bill, but our hon. Law Minister said that 'the Bill is very nice, but it is defective and we ourselves will bring a comprehensive Bill.'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUB-

BAIAH): Mr. Madhu Dandavate, for your information, it was I who moved the non-official resolution on this Defection Bill in 1967.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He brought the Anti-Defection Bill, but at the same time, to demonstrate it in practice he also defected from the Party to which he belonged. That is the main criterion for political life. (Interruptions).

Sir, I did not say that I was the first to bring this Bill in Lok Sabha in 1980. Mark my words very carefully. I was not there when you were there in Parliament and I never claimed seniority over you, Venkatasubbaiah Ji. I have only said that in 1980 when I got elected, the first Bill I brought was the Anti-Defection Bill and our accommodative hon. Minister said that your Bill was very good. The more of the Resolution is still the better. I would be still better and he said, "I will be able to bring a more comprehensive Bill." We are just awaiting, just as the kisan awaits for the rains to fall. Union Ministerji, we are awaiting Anti-Defection Bill, a comprehensive Anti-Defection Bill which we are likely to get. I hope and trust before our Lok Sabha winds up after completion of five years that Bill will be brought. I do not want to say anything more. I have not the least doubt that all of us who are wedded to the democratic way of life, we believe in the method of ballot. That does not mean that there will be no physical struggles of time. We have to reconcile in this land of Gandhiji with the spirit of Satyagrah outside, with the spirit of ballot box inside the legislature. We will continue to do that. Therefore, if we reform our electoral processes, radicalise them, actually bring about reforms and implement them effectively, we will be able to tell the world that in this land of Mahatma Gandhi what shall triumph will not be the struggle of bullet but it is the struggle of ballot. With that conviction I move this Motion for your adoption.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House recommends that urgent steps be taken to effect electoral reforms so as to improve upon the present electoral processes and make them free from any drawbacks and shortcomings."

Shri Banatwalla, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

"That in the motion,—

for "urgent steps be taken to effect"

substitute "an all Party Parliamentary Committee be set up to recommend". (1)

श्री गोहनलाल सुखाड़िया (उदयपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पूर्ववक्ता प्रो० मधु दंडवते ने इस प्रस्ताव पर बहुत कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं। उन में से कुछ सुझावों पर मैं भी सहमत हूँ कि विचार किया जाना चाहिए और उस के ऊपर कुछ न कुछ निर्णय किया जाना चाहिए।

अभी प्रो० मधु दंडवते ने कहा कि जयप्रकाश जी ने इलेक्शन के अन्दर इलेक्टोरल रिफार्मस के लिए काफ़ी जोर दिया था। इतना ही नहीं, जहाँ तक मुझे याद आता है, जनता पार्टी के इलेक्शन मेनोफैस्टो में और खास तौर से जनता पार्टी के इलेक्शन मेनोफैस्टो के निकलने के बाद, जयप्रकाश जी ने लगातार दो चीजों पर खास तौर से जोर दिया था। एक यह था कि इलेक्टोरल रिफार्मस के बारे में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिए और दूसरा एजुकेशन बालीसी के बारे में भी उन्होंने यही कहा था। अभी बताया गया कि कई कमेडियां बनी और

इस बीच में जनता पार्टी की सरकार भी आई और जय प्रकाश जी की वजह से ही, मुझे क्षमा किया जाए और मैं यह कहूँ, जनता पार्टी यहाँ सरकार बनाने में सक्षम हुई लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं कि किन कारणों से, इतना लम्बा समय मिलने पर भी, उसके बारे में यहाँ न कोई बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया और न कोई उस के ऊपर निर्णय लिया गया।

अभी यहाँ पर कहा गया कि स्टेट फण्डिंग इलेक्शन के लिए होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विषय काफ़ी गंभीरता से सोचने का है। इसलिए कि स्टेट फण्डिंग कर देने के बाद भी इण्डिविजुअल कंडीडेट या पार्टी एक्सट्रा फण्ड्स खर्च नहीं करेगी, या गवर्नमेंट द्वारा फंड देने के बाद भी जो कंडीडेट खड़ा होता है, वह अपनी तरफ से रुपया ज्यादा लगाता है या पार्टी उस के लिए चन्दा करके लगाती है, तो उस को रोकने के लिए आप को फिर कोई न कोई व्यवस्था करनी होगी क्योंकि हम यह देखते हैं कि अभी भी जो लिमिटेड फिक्स्ड की हुई है, उस के रहते हुए भी ज्यादा खर्च किया जाता है आम तौर पर और कानूनी तौर पर उस को पूरा करने में मुश्किल आती है। स्टेट फंडिंग का प्रावधान करने के बाद भी यह लेकर मौजूद रह सकता है और जो भी फंड दिये जायेंगे वे न दिये जाने के रूप में साबित होंगे।

एक बात और प्रोफेसर साहब ने कही कि जर्मनी की तरह प्रोपोर्शनल रिप्रजेंटेशन की बात हो, जिस से 50 पर सेंट से कम वोट पाने वाली पार्टी जीत कर सरकार न बना सके और एक रेप्रेजेंटेटिव सरकार स्थापित हो सके। हमारे देश का कम से कम यह अनुभव है कि जहाँ एक पार्टी नहीं होती है और कई पार्टियां मिल-जुल कर सरकार चलाती हैं, वह सरकार चल

नहीं सकती है और अपना कामकाज पूरा नहीं कर सकती है। अगर इस मैच को एडाप्ट किया जाएगा तो अलग-अलग विचारधाराओं की पार्टियों को हो सकता है कि 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा वोट मिल जाएं तो जिन पार्टियों की विचारधाराएं अलग हैं, उनके कार्यक्रम अलग-अलग हैं, इस प्रकार की सरकार के मुकाबले बहुमत की सरकार ज्यादा कामयाब होगी है। हमारे आसपास कई देशों में लोकतंत्र समाप्त हो गया, लेकिन हमारे देश के अन्दर कुछ छोटी-मोटी कमियां रहते हुए भी आज लोकतंत्र कायम है और यह देश आज दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा गणतंत्र है। यहाँ पर हम लोगों के चुनाव होते रहे हैं और सरकारें बन रही हैं और सरकारें बनाने के बाद इस देश का कामकाज लगातार चलता रहा है।

तो ये जो दो बाजें यहाँ पर कही गई, उनके सम्बन्ध में मैंने आपके सामने जिक्र किया।

जहाँ तक इनकी "फ्री एण्ड फेयर इलेक्शन" की बात है—इससे मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ ! इसके लिए वोटर-लिस्ट जो लोग तैयार करते हैं, उन पर ध्यान रखना बहुत आवश्यक है। हालांकि इलेक्शन कमीशन एक तरह से इलेक्शन-इंचार्ज है, लेकिन वोटर-लिस्ट स्टेट मशीनरी तैयार करती है। आज कहने के लिए जवाब दिया जा सकता है कि यह सारा काम इलेक्शन कमीशन के सुपरवीजन में होता है, लेकिन अगर किसी पोलिंग-बूथ के लिए 15-20 प्रतिशत फर्जी नाम लिस्ट में जोड़ दिए जाते हैं तो क्या सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के खिलाफ इलेक्शन कमीशन

कार्यवाही कर सकता है ? इसके लिए वह स्टेट-गवर्नमेंट पर डिपेंड करता है। 2-4 गलतियाँ हो सकती हैं। अगर इलेक्शन कमीशन को डिप्लोमैटरी एक्शन लेने का अधिकार दे दिया जाए तो वे लोग सतर्क रह कर काम करेंगे।

यह कहा जा सकता है कि पोलिंग-लिस्ट में गलतियों के बारे में उसी वक्त आइंक्वेशन लिया जा सकता है, लेकिन माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, आम तौर से इतने वर्षों के अनुभव से यह बात स्पष्ट तौर पर सामने आई है कि जहाँ किसी का नाम रह जाता है तो अपना नाम दर्ज करवाने के लिए तो वह जरूर एक्टिव हो जाता है, लेकिन बोगस नाम कितने एंटर कर दिए गए हैं, इसके सम्बन्ध में ज्यादातर जानकारी जब इलेक्शन नजदीक आने लगता है, सभी पता लगता है कि कितने लोग वहाँ नहीं रहते हैं, कितने मर गए हैं और उनके नाम आ गए हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर भी कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इलेक्शन मीटिंग्स के अन्दर जो डिस्टर्बेंस होता है और दूसरी पार्टियों के लोग उसमें हस्तक्षेप करते हैं, इसको भी सख्ती से रोकने की आवश्यकता है।

इसी प्रकार से बूथ कैप्चरिंग की बात है—मेरे मुख्यमंत्रित्व काल में चार चुनाव हुए, लेकिन कहीं इस प्रकार की कोई बात नहीं हुई। बूथ कैप्चरिंग के अलावा बोटर्स को धमका दिया जाता है, ताकि वह मोहल्ले से निकल ही न सके। इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ उत्तर-प्रदेश और अन्य जगहों में सुनने में आई हैं—मैं समझता हूँ कि इन पर गंभीरता से विचार किया जाना चाहिए। पोलिटिकल पार्टियाँ इसके बारे में एक

मत से फँसला करें और कहें कि वे इसके पक्ष में हैं। मैं यह इसलिए कहता हूँ कि माइनोरिटीज के भाई जिनके यहां पर पर्दा रखा जाता है कल को चुनाव के मौके पर ऐसा न हो कि उन में जा कर यह प्रचार करना शुरू कर दिया जाए कि कांग्रेस ने ऐसा कानून बना दिया कि तुम्हें फोटो देना होगा और इस तरह से उनके अन्दर एक नाराजगी की स्थिति पैदा की जाए। इस वास्ते इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि किस प्रकार से ज्यादा ठीक ढंग से इसको किया जा सकता है।

आपके सामने बहुत से सुझाव आएंगे। बूथ कैम्पेयरिंग का सवाल है। इसके लिए सदन से सदन सजा रखी जानी चाहिए। कांग्रेस ने देश में लोकतंत्र की स्थापना की है। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी के वक्त से इंदिरा जी के वक्त तक चुनाव लगातार होते रहे हैं। इन में हारने और जीतने की, दोनों तरह की नौबतें आई हैं। लेकिन देश में लोकतंत्र बराबर चला है। बूथ कैम्पेयरिंग कमी कास्टिज्म के आधार पर, कमी मसल पावर के आधार पर, कमी पोलिटिकल आइडियोलोजी के आधार पर होता रहता है। हमारे देश में सभी लोग दिल से डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास करते हों ऐसी बात नहीं है। ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो डेमोक्रेसी को एक स्टेपिंग स्टोन मानते हैं। अन्ततोगत्वा वे एक प्रकार की डिक्टेटरशिप स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए वे उत्सुक भी हैं। ऐसे हालात पैदा किए जाने चाहिए कि श्री एण्ड फेयर इलेक्शन हों। बूथ कैम्पेयरिंग, इंटिमिडेशन वाली बात, बोगस बोट्स वाली बात, रिंगिंग वाली बात, इन सब बातों के बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सक्त कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते जी ने गढ़वाल के सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहा है इसलिए मैं भी उसके विस्तार के अन्दर जाना नहीं

चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि इलेक्शन कमिशन के जजमेंट का मुख्य आधार पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल की पुलिस का जाना था। यह आज की बात नहीं है। सभी जानते हैं और विशेष कर वे जो कमी न करी कहीं पर हुकूमत में रहे हैं कि चुनाव का मौका हो या ला एंड आर्डर का मसला हो, अगर सिचुएशन वारंट करती है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट होम मिनिस्ट्री से उसके यहां पर फोर्स के डिप्लायमेंट के बारे में कह सकती है और उनके ऐसा कहने के बाद यह होम मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर डिपेंड करता है कि किस फोर्स को और कहां से बह भेजे। एक चीफ मिनिस्टर दूसरे चीफ मिनिस्टर से डायरेक्टली तो मांग नहीं सकता है। हम केस में भी, गढ़वाल के मामले में भी यह चीज रिकार्ड पर आ चुकी है कि चीफ सैक्रेटरी ने होम मिनिस्ट्री से एक्सट्रा फोर्स की मांग की थी क्योंकि वहां का एटमस्फीयर काफी तनावपूर्ण था। यह इसी से साबित हो जाता है कि इसी सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री रावत के साथ वहां पिछाई हुई— (इन्टरप्शन)...

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is only making a statement. No discussion. Please sit down. (Interruptions). Order, Order. You can reply to him. You have got ample opportunities. Mr. Nadar, please sit down.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hisar): I am on a point of order.

मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। मेरा व्यवस्था का एक प्रश्न है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you yielding?

SHRI MOHAN LAL SUKHADIA: I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Please sit down.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : ये कौन होते हैं कहने वाले ? प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर का फैसला आपने करना है । ये कौन होते हैं ? उनको रोकिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bagri, you are a very senior leader. It is very delicate for me to request you to sit down.

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं बागड़ी जी को नाराजगी समझ सकता हूँ । असल बात यह है कि बहुगुणा जी ने हिन्दुस्तान की सब विरोधी पार्टियों को एक साथ जोड़ने की कोशिश की थी लेकिन आखिर जा कर के रिजल्ट यह हुआ कि सिर्फ़ राजनारायण जी की और बागड़ी जी की पार्टी ही जुड़ पायी । इसलिए इन्हें नाराजगी होना स्वाभाविक है, यह मैं समझ कर चल सकता हूँ ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यह झुंड देखो, इनकी भी बात सुनो । आप इस झुंड को रोकें । अक्ल की बात करो । मैं कहाँ नाराज हुआ ? मैं तो आपकी बात सुन रहा था ।

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : मैंने तो आपका नाम ही नहीं लिया ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या आपने राजनारायण जी की नासज्जी या राजगी से कांग्रेस पार्टी छोड़ी थी ? क्या यह राजनारायण जी की वजह से आये हैं, या चह्वाण साहब कोई राजनारायण जी की वजह से जा रहे हैं ?

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : मैं उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय बागड़ी जी से कहना

चाहता हूँ कि हम तो इस मामले में बड़े बेक्रिफ़ हुए हैं । बहुगुणा जी कहीं जीत भी जाते तो अब उनके साथ मैं राजनारायण जी के आने के बाद आमतौर से पार्टियाँ टूट जाती हैं, उनका क्या हाल होता इसका अंदाजा आसानी से लगाया जा सकता है । . . .

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a joke. He is dealing with history.

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : मैं कह रहा था कि माननीय हरिश्चन्द्र सिंह रावत के साथ बात हुई, जो कैंडीडेट है श्री नेगी उनके साथ और उनकी पत्नी के साथ बात हुई, एक एम० एल० ए० हैं वहाँ के श्री बिहारी लाल उनके साथ मारपीट हुई, कई दुकानों को नुकसान पहुँचाया गया कई जगह । जिस मसल पावर की बात कह रहे थे उसका और पैसे का प्रयोग किया गया, और जब इस प्रकार का खतरा वहाँ की सरकार को लगा कि चुनाव के मौके पर ला एण्ड आर्डर सिन्चुएशन बहुत ज्यादा खराब हो जायेगी और बायलेंस हो जायेगी तब वहाँ के चीफ़ सेक्रेटरी ने होम मिनिस्ट्री को कहा और तब वहाँ पुलिस फ़ोर्स भेजा गया । इलेक्शन कमिशन ने जो जजमेंट दिया है और रिटनिंग आफ़िसर की बात को रेफ़र किया है वहाँ रिटनिंग आफ़िसर ने यह कहा है कि हमने हरियाणा और पंजाब से फ़ोर्स नहीं मांगी । रिटनिंग आफ़िसर ने यह नहीं कहा कि ऐक्स्ट्रा फ़ोर्स भेज दिया जाय । असल में ला एण्ड आर्डर की हालत को देखना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम था इसलिए उसने, वहाँ के चीफ़ सेक्रेटरी ने होम मिनिस्ट्री से फ़ोर्स डिप्लाय करने की मांग की । और यह कोई नई बात नहीं है । बम्बई के अन्दर मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात की फ़ोर्स भेजी गई थी इलेक्शन के मौके पर । दूसरी जगह भी भेजी जाती है । तो यह कोई ऐक्स्ट्रा

भाड़िनरी कारण नहीं था कि ऐक्स्ट्रा भाड़िनरी स्टेप लिया जाय जिसकी वजह से यह कहा जाय कि यह सारी बातें हुई थीं उसके कारण ऐसा हुआ । इसलिए बजाय और चीजों में जाने के अलावा, माननीय दंडवते जी ने जैसा कहा है, पुलिस क्यों बुलानी पड़ी उसके लिए जो मैंने कहा उससे संतुष्ट हो कर, विरोधी दल और बातें नहीं उठायेगा और केवल जैसा प्रस्तावक महोदय का भी मन्शा है केवल इलेक्टोरल रिफार्म्स के बारे में ही बात कर के चलेगा ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of the recent happenings in this country the question of electoral reforms....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There is a saying—Don't throw pearls before everybody. Sir, they do not have the patience to hear. These people are in charge of the governance of this country. Such an important matter the highest parliamentary body is discussing and they have not got the little patience even to hear....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Mr. Bhagwan Dev, you can reply to him....No interruption, please.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I could not even finish one sentence..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may not agree with him on all the points. You can reply when you get the chance.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, in view of the recent happenings in the country in various parts, the

question of electoral reforms has assumed a greater importance. I do not know whether they agree with that. There is a genuine feeling whether, because of the political set up in this country and the attitude which is being displayed by the party in power in the Centre any talk of electoral reforms carries any real sense.

Since the emergence of Mrs. Indira Gandhi out of what is called the ashes of the emergency, we are again witnessing a well co-ordinated attempt to denigrate the various institutions in this country which go to make up the fabric of our constitutional set-up. Whatever one may say, when they get the majority here, what is the fate of the motion—I do not know. But nobody can deny, if you have got the honesty.... (Interruptions) Please keep quiet and listen. Nobody can deny that never before in this country the credibility of the entire election process has been in doubt so much as now.... (Interruptions) I have not identified the forces as yet. It cannot be denied that this is the situation in the country....

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Particularly in West Bengal. That is what he said.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): That is how the Minister of Propaganda functions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the situation in the country? I do not know why truth will so much hurt you always. I do not know. Can anybody deny that there is a personalised rule marked by adulation and sycophancy? Can anybody deny it? Can anybody deny in this country that there is an orchestrated clamour for changing the parliamentary system to a presidential system of government? Can anybody deny that there are calculated attempts to denigrate the judiciary and attacks on Judges are being made? Can anybody deny to-day that there are fulminations against the Prss in the filtheiest

of the language by some Chief Ministers in this country and last but not the least, Sir, even the Election Commission is not being spared. When it does not suit them, even a veteran political leader like Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia could not resist the temptation of doubting the correctness of the Election Commissioner's verdict. He was joining issue with that—which cannot be done. (*Interruptions*) What is the most disturbing feature in the situation we are to-day discussing is that there have been on many occasions in the past serious complaints of rigging, booth-capturing, intimidation and what not by individual candidates or parties in localised areas. But, Sir, what happened in Garhwal? On the 14th June there was overrunning in that State of a particular constituency by marauders who had not been sent for the purpose of peace-keeping but for the purpose of booth capturing. That is the point.

17 hrs.

There never had been such a well-organised governmental malpractice by the use of the police force of one State over the other as it happened here. (*Interruptions*) Shri Sukhadia has a vast experience as an administrator and a politician. I have personal respects for him for the way he presents the case. Certainly we ought to emulate him in many matters. But, I am very sorry to hear from him when he says that for the purpose of the law-enforcement in certain States which may be lacking in adequate number of police force, the police force may be given from one State to another through the Central Agency. That is for peace-keeping and not for peace-breaking. That is our point.

Now, this is done by completely by passing the Central Election Commissioner who is sitting in Delhi. The Central Home Ministry must have issued instructions. It appeared in the papers which the Central Election Commission sitting in Delhi did not come to know of it. That is

not proper. For *bonafide* purpose, this can be done. Today you have accepted the position that it is not permissible. That was why the Central Election Commission had counter-manded the entire poll. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: rose.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: On the basis of this information, nobody can challenge the decision of the Central Election Commission. (*Interruptions*). What we found was not surprising to us. According to us, Garhwal had been a mere continuation of the process which was started in West Bengal in 1972. You know the *modus operandi* used there. Everybody knows how, with the help of the professional lawbreakers under the benign presence of the para-military forces, the booths were captured: how more than hundred per cent votes were cast within two or three hours of the opening of the booths.

Therefore, we were not surprised. At that time our party had tried to impress upon the people not to have this type of electioneering. If it was done, then the very fabric of our democratic system in the country would go. But, at that time, the people did not understand us because they thought that the Marxist Party had lost the election. Now the people's conscience is awakened. They are now realising how a party in power could misuse the official machinery for the purpose of its political ends. Sir, why Garhwal was chosen? Nobody has got any doubt in this country about it. Shri Sukhadia was saying that Mr. Bahuguna had done this or that. Did he not realise what the people of the country were saying? The leader of the great Congress

(Shri Somnath Chatterjee)

Party had gone there in procession and with the members of the family went to his residence and persuaded him to join their party. But after the elections were over, Shri Bahuguna became an untouchable person. (Interruptions) They are very happy when Aya Rams came to their party but not with Gaya Rams. Their party is open for the Aya Rams. Therefore, Sir, what we say is this. There should be a genuine and sincere attempt on the part of the biggest political party of this country about which we are reminded everyday. Unless the ruling party in the Centre has a political and administrative will on their part, there can never be any true electoral reform in this country.

Sir, that is why in this context we want to congratulate the Chief Election Commissioner because of what has come out even in his short judgement. He has said about the induction of police force without the authority of the Chief Election Commissioner and that even without the knowledge of the District Collector the police were engaged from different States. District Magistrate did not know that outside police people were coming and there were—as you must have seen in the newspapers—so many Chief Ministers camping there. There were hundreds of cars there. We have got information—and nobody has disputed—that even there have been votes cast more than the number of voters. Sir, I have not got the time otherwise I would have gone into the details. These details are given in the Sunday Magazine which I can lay on the Table of the House.

Sir, one very important aspect in the order of the Chief Election Commissioner is that he said that the allegations of booth capturing, intimidation, etc. were established by the enquiries made by the Secretary of Election Commission. Therefore, it is necessary that the ruling party should be serious. Are they serious? Not a

single suggestion has come forward showing any commitment on their part. The Governments of U.P., Haryana and Punjab are under their control. How these things could have happened without their approval? It was a well conceived plan and programme. Sir, has any commitment been made or statement made promising that this will never happen in future in this country? Not a word has been said! (Interruptions)

Sir, before we talk of the electoral reforms that is why we said one must assure that the ruling party in the Centre is serious and sincere about implementing any reforms. Prof. Dandavate has given so many important suggestions. Although they are not new yet it requires reminding from time to time because what has been accepted a long time back is not being implemented.

17.08 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

In 1971 on the basis of a resolution passed in this august House the then hon. Speaker formed an all-party Joint Committee on amendments of election law. That was formed in 1971 with all political parties being represented. Unanimous recommendations were made in 1972 by that Committee. Not a single recommendation has been accepted and implemented. Why! From 1972 onwards there is no dearth of suggestions. Shri Jagannath Rao was the Chairman and I had the privilege of being a member of that Committee and from 1971 this is gathering dust in the archives—which archives I do not know. Even this is gathering dust and nobody has tried to implement it. Although they are a party to these suggestions I do not know whether the hon. Law Minister had time to go through this Joint Committee's Report. An Amending Bill for amendment of the Electoral Law had been prepared by that Committee. That Committee had taken great pains in that regard. But, nothing has been done. Various suggestions have been made from time to time and it has

been pointed out by many how the Anti Defection Bill was pending for years and years before the Select Committee. I ask you: Have you got the courage to bring an Anti-defection Bill really? Will you promise that you will get it through? We have seen all this from 1971 onwards. What ails the electoral system in our country is the use of money power, use of muscle power, use of caste and communal considerations, the intimidation of voters and abuse of official machinery.

MR. SPEAKER: I will make you one request not to take more time and I will put it before the House that there has to be some curtailment in regard to time-limit of speeches by Members. I find that so many hon. Members want to speak. So, please be brief

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I will take only 2 or 3 minutes more. I will conclude right at 5-15. The Joint Committee had identified certain problems as rightly pointed out by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. A host of development projects are being started just before the election or after the election process has started. And this has been identified by the Committee as one of the evil practices which should be avoided. Use of official machinery has been identified as one of the other evils. These are some of the aspects which have been identified by the Joint Committee consisting of members of all parties. After identifying these, the Committee said that a convention should be set up so that such happenings do not take place. But unfortunately nothing has been done with regard to those suggestions. They have made a suggestion for setting up of consensus or conventions by calling all political parties and discussing matters with them, sitting across the table. But no attempt has been made by the Government to implement these suggestions. We know what ails the electoral system in this country. Unfortunately you find more and more diminution in the sanctity of the process

of election which is taking place. So far as the election process is concerned we find that the ruling party is trampling down the minimal rights of the people in this country for exercising their franchise according to their volition. That is why we have always been saying this, that to reflect the true representation of the people of this country, there should be a system of proportional representation. We have been saying all along that more and more people should be involved in the electoral system. That is why we are asking for reduction of the voting age to 18. People should have a sense of commitment in the whole election process and people should be involved in it. By all means, have identity cards. We don't object to that. But where is the indication that any real attempt has been made by the ruling party to do this in the past? Merely saying that something or the other is being done in West Bengal will not do. The people of West Bengal have given their verdict. You are always welcome to come there; you are invited with open arms and you can see things with your own eyes. You can carry on your political activities there; nobody prevents you from doing that. But Mrs. Bajpai, in spite of her best efforts, could not succeed. Let her find out who is the real President of her party there today and who will become the President tomorrow. She has to find out from the Member from Malda or from the Member from Gujarat as to who should be the President or the Secretary! So, what is the good of merely criticising West Bengal? I say this

because I feel, West Bengal is the beacon-light for the rest of the country.

I support the motion moved by my friend Prof. Dandavate. I say, it is high time that a sincere effort is made to bring out real electoral reforms in this country with the support of all political parties which is necessary.

With these words I conclude.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर):
माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज प्रो० मधु दंडवते का प्रस्ताव, जिसमें निर्वाचन कृषारों को लागू करने के लिए कार्यवाही की मांग की गई है, सदन के सम्मुख विचाराधीन है और मैं बहुत उत्साह के साथ यहां आया था कि 34 सालों में अलग-अलग मौकों पर जो चुनाव हुए हैं, जो अनुभव हमें हुए हैं, उन की रोशनी में कुछ ऐसा वाद-विवाद होगा, कोई ऐसी चर्चा होगी, जिस से अच्छे सुधार लागू करने के लिए बातें सामने आ सकेगी लेकिन यहां आकर प्रो० मधु दंडवते और श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी की तकरीरें, उन के भाषण सुनकर ऐसा लगा कि इन का निशाना चुनाव प्रणाली में सुधार करने का नहीं है बल्कि किसी और मकसद के लिए यहां पर यह प्रस्ताव रखा गया है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली में कोई व्यवस्था चुनाव की ऐसी नहीं है, जो पूर्णतया दृष्टिहीन हो, जिसमें कोई खराबी न हो। हिन्दुस्तान में 34 सालों में जिस कामयाबी के साथ चुनाव संपन्न कराए गये हैं, अगर मैं यह कहूं कि नये आजाद हुए मुल्कों में हमारा देश अकेला देश है,

जिस में लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली को, चुनाव व्यवस्था को सही ढंग से लागू किया गया है, जिस के कारण हम अपने देश की इन्टेग्रेटिटी को, अपने देश की एकता को, अपने देश की लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को बचाने में कामयाब हुए हैं, तो यह कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। यह प्रवृत्ति कि सारी उपलब्धियों को नकारा जाए, कोई बहुत अच्छी प्रवृत्ति नहीं है और इसका कोई बहुत अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ता है। हां, मैं यह मानता हूं कि अगर कुछ खराबियां हैं, तो उन खराबियों को सुधारने के लिए विचार-विमर्श भी हो सकता है और उन खराबियों को सुधारने की आवश्यकता है लेकिन तमाम उपलब्धियों को नकारने की प्रवृत्ति मेरे खयाल से ऐसी प्रवृत्ति है, जिस को निन्दा करनी चाहिए। संसदीय लोकतंत्र की आधारशिला चुनाव हैं और इस आधारशिला को मजबूत करने के लिए, सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए, हम जो भी प्रयास करें, वे कम हैं। हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि चुनाव अल्प समय में, कम खर्च और निष्पक्ष हों और धन शक्ति के प्रलोभन से मुक्त हों। इस के अलावा जातीय और साम्प्रदायिकता प्रभुत्व से भी दूर हों। दंडवते जी ने अभी कहा था, लेकिन किसी जगह का नाम नहीं लिया, कि वहां के लोगों को चुनाव में हिस्सा नहीं लेने दिया गया। मुझे विश्वास है कि मेरे मित्र ने बागपत क्षेत्र का किस्सा सुनाया होगा और उस के लिए वाकई मैं इस सदन के सदस्यों को चिन्ता व्यक्त करनी चाहिए। ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिए, जिनसे

इस प्रकार के मामलों की पुनरावृत्ति न हो सके, जैसा कि प्रो० मधु दंडवते जी ने बताया था।

इसके अलावा मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर प्रस्ताव करने वाले माननीय सदस्य यह समझते हैं कि केवल चुनाव प्रणाली में परिवर्तन कर देने से सब चीजें ठीक हो जाएंगी, तो शायद यह उचित नहीं है। जैसे अंग्रेजी में एक कहावत है :

“Beauty lies in the beholders eyes”

इसी तरह सुधारों के लिए अभी आपको कोई मनः स्थिति बनानी पड़ेगी, अपने मस्तिष्क में कुछ परिवर्तन लाना पड़ेगा। आपने जो आकड़े दिये हैं उनका कोई तारतम्य नहीं है। जितने वोट मिले हैं और जितने मेम्बर चुन कर आए हैं, इसके बारे में आप खुद जाँच करें क्योंकि यह गैर-जिम्मेदारी का रवैया है कि जहाँ इस तरह के बैठने वाले लोग हैं, जो चार साल में चार-चार बार पार्टी बदलते हैं और एक पार्टी के भी कितने ही टुकड़े हो गये और कितनी पार्टियाँ हो गई हैं। इसलिए ऐसी जो प्रवृत्ति है, उसमें परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि आप चाहें कितने ही अच्छे परिवर्तन कर लीजिए, उनसे अच्छे रिजल्ट्स नहीं मिलने वाले हैं जब तक आपकी प्रवृत्ति ऐसी रहती है। तो पहले आप अपने आप में सुधार कीजिए, अपने तरीकों में सुधार कीजिए। जब आपकी सरकार थी तो आपका हर सदस्य प्रधान मंत्री बनना चाहता था—नतीजा यह हुआ कि दो साल के अंदर 2 प्रधान-मंत्री और 3 उप प्रधानमंत्री बन गए और तीन साल से पहले पार्टी चली गई। इसके बाद विपक्ष में आने के बाद हर सदस्य पार्टी का अध्यक्ष बनना चाहता है। राज नारायण जी ने लोकदल से अलग होकर नई पार्टी बना ली— इस

प्रकार से बहुत सारे नाम हैं, अब तो नाम भी याद नहीं रहते और मैं किसी का नाम लेना भी नहीं चाहता, आप चाहें तो इस नाम को भी निकाल दीजिए। यह सदस्य यह पार्टी छोड़कर उसमें चला गया—उसने अलग पार्टी बना ली, दो पार्टियाँ जिनके नाम याद नहीं हैं, उन्होंने अलग पार्टी बना ली, एक पालियामेंट के सदस्य और दो विधानसभा के सदस्यों ने मिलकर अलग पार्टी बना ली, तो इस तरह से रोज नई पार्टियाँ बनने लगी हैं।

इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि लोगों की कुछ आचार संहिता होनी चाहिए, कोई डिसीप्लिन होना चाहिए ...। (ध्यवधान) जोशी और भोगी दोनों रात को जागते हैं, लेकिन दोनों में बड़ा फर्क है। मैंने मंत्रिमंडल मिलने पर पार्टी छोड़ी थी—आप को जब मंत्री पद नहीं मिलता तब पार्टी छोड़ते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहने का उद्देश्य किसी पर प्रहार करना नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि नई पार्टी न बने, लेकिन अगर उन लोगों में वैचारिक मतभेद हैं और नई पार्टी बनती है तो उसको स्वीकार किया जा सकता है, लेकिन जहाँ यह बात हो कि मंत्रिमंडल में स्थान नहीं मिला इसलिए नई पार्टी बना रहे हैं और ये लोग कहते हैं कि चुनाव प्रणाली ठीक नहीं है तो इसको मैं उचित नहीं समझता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जारी मुसीबत यही है कि 34 साल तक जिन लोगों को देश की जनता ने बार-बार रद्द किया, चुनाव के बाद इन लोगों ने हिंसक आन्दोलन चलाने की कोशिश की, उसमें भी देश की जनता ने इनका साथ नहीं दिया ये लोग चुनाव के फौरन बाद इस काम में लग जाते हैं कि किस प्रकार स सरकार के कामों में अड़चने पैदा की जायें—किस प्रकार से सरकार को अपने अधिकारों को इस्तेमाल करने में परेशानियाँ पैदा की जाएँ। आज ये लोग सदन के अन्दर इस तरह से खड़े होते हैं और सदन के बाहर इस तरह से खड़े होते हैं जैसे जनाधिकारों की सारी एजेंसी इनके ही नाम लिख दी गई हों। जनाधिकारों की चिंता उनको है जिन्हें जनादेश मिला है, जिनको भारत की जनता ने वोट दिया है। आपको तो भारत की जनता ने वोट नहीं दिया, आप तो इस प्रकार के काम करेंगे ही जिससे भारत की जनता को परेशानी हो। तो आपकी बात देश की जनता और उसके प्रति-निधि मानने वाले नहीं है।

अब यहां पर गड़वाल की बात भी कही गई। चुनावों में मुद्दार के स्थान पर गड़वाल की बात जोड़ दी गई। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से, खासतौर पर लोकदल के जो सदस्य हैं उनसे निवेदन करता हूं कि वे अपने दिल पर हाथ रखकर सोचें कि क्या बहुगुणा जी के साथ कोई बेईमानी कर सकता है? आप भूल गए हैं 1974 को जब विपक्ष के नेता माननीय चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश की असेम्बली में 1974 के चुनाव के बाद चुनावों में गड़बड़ी करने के लिए माननीय बहुगुणा जी के खिलाफ, उनके मंत्रिमंडल के खिलाफ अविश्वास का

प्रस्ताव रखा था? माननीय चौ० चरण सिंह जी इस देश में दल-बदल के जनक हैं उन्होंने इलैक्शन में गड़बड़ी करने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए उनको दोषी ठहराया था उनके साथ कौन है जो बेईमानी कर सकता है? अगर आप इस वक्त राजनीतिक सुविधा के लिए किसी चीज पर एक झो जाना चाहते हैं तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन मैं अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि बहुगुणा जी कितने सक्षम हैं? 1977 में जब जनता पार्टी धनी थी और बहुगुणा जी उसके साथ आए थे और इलैक्शन में खड़े श्री सी०बी० गुप्त की जब जमानत जब्त हो गई तो उस वक्त उन्होंने जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया था उनका प्रयोग मैं नहीं करना चाहता हूं और पता नहीं वह पार्लियामेंटरी भी होगा या नहीं लेकिन माननीय श्री सी० बी० गुप्त ने उनके लिए जिस शब्द का प्रयोग किया था वह शब्द था नटवर लाल। तब उन्होंने कहा था कि इलैक्शन हार गये वह तो कोई बात नहीं लेकिन यह बताओ कि जमानत कैसे जब्त कराई इस पर बहुगुणा जी ने कहा कि आप चुनाव का इन्चार्ज दूसरी बार फिर मुझे बना दो तो मैं आपको बता दूंगा कि कैसे कराई। लोग खूब जानते हैं कि उनमें कितनी क्षमता है। उसके बावजूद प्रो० मधु दंडवते जी जैसे विद्वान प्रोफेसर सीता जी को हासिल करने की धुन में रावण हो गए हैं इस पर मुझे आश्चर्य होता है। इससे यह साबित होता है कि सीता रूपी नत्ता विद्वान को भी रावण बन जाने पर भजबूर कर देती हैं।

चुनाव आयोग का कोई फैसला हो तो हम उसके, मन्त्रों के लिए तैयार हैं। चुनाव आयोग की स्वतंत्रता में हम विश्वास करते हैं। चुनाव आयोग के अधिकार का हम आदर करते हैं। उस

ने जो निणेश दिया है उस को सरकार ने माना है। लेकिन जिस प्रकार के अखबारों में हरियाणा पुलिस के बारे में कहा गया है, या यहाँ पर कहा गया है उस पर मुझे आश्चर्य होता है। बागडों जी अभी बैठे हुए थे, वह हरियाणा के रहने वाले हैं। वह हरियाणा पुलिस के बारे में कह रहे थे। मैं सोच रहा था कि अगर बागडों जी हरियाणा के रहने वाले गढ़वाल में चुनाव के सिलसिले में जा सकते हैं प्रचार करने के लिए तो हरियाणा पुलिस गान्धि और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए वहाँ क्यों नहीं जा सकती है? यह कोई विदेशी फोर्स है? विदेश से यह पुलिस नहीं आई है, हिन्दुस्तान की फोर्स है। जैसे महाराष्ट्र की या यू०पी० की फोर्स है या दूसरे प्रदेशों की फोर्स है वैसे ही यह है। उसके गले में निन्दा का डोल बाँध कर उसे गोली मार दी जाए, यह व्यवहार उचित नहीं है। वह हमारे देश की फोर्स है। कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं है कि उसके वहाँ जाने पर रोक हो।

मैं कानपुर से आता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश का वह एक औद्योगिक नगर है। औद्योगिक नगर होने के कारण आप अक्सर अखबारों में पढ़ते होंगे कि वहाँ जरायम भी होते रहते हैं, क्राइम भी होते रहते हैं। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कानपुर के एक क्रिमिनल को चुन-चुन कर एक एक महीना पहले नहीं बल्कि दो दो महीने पहले बुक कर लिया गया था हमारे मित्रों द्वारा और उस के बाद उन्हें गढ़वाल ले जाया गया था। जहाँ पर पूरे प्रदेश से क्रिमिनल्ज, मुजरिमाना प्रवृत्ति के लोगों को जमा किया गया हो उस क्षेत्र में तनाव तो हो ही जाएगा। इस तनाव की स्थिति को देखते हुए वहाँ के रिटनिंग आफिसर ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कहा कि हमें और फोर्स चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारे मित्रों की मेहरबाबी से अकेले चुनाव का मामला तो

था नहीं। वहाँ पर पिछले एक डेढ़ साल से बदकिस्मती से इस प्रकार के लोग कहीं मुरादाबाद और कहीं अलीगढ़ बनाने में कामयाब भी हो गए हैं या इस प्रकार के दूसरे काम करवाने में कामयाब हो गए हैं जिन से सरकार की बदनामी हो। वहाँ पर भी उत्तर प्रदेश की फोर्स लगी हुई थी। केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहा गया, केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहे तो तमिलनाडू की, केरल की या बम्बई की फोर्स भेज सकती है, और उन्होंने इस बार हरियाणा की फोर्स भेज दी। तो वह कोई विदेशी फोर्स तो नहीं है। आप उन के खिलाफ इतना ज्यादा क्यों हो? उन्हें क्यों इतना बुरा कहते हो? गलती कहीं कोई हो सकती है, लेकिन किसी कानून का उल्लंघन तो नहीं किया।

माननीय दंडवते जी ने जर्मनी की बात कही। अपनी तकरीर को खत्म यही कह कर किया है कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी में ऐसा ऐसा होता है। मैं बैठा हुआ ताज्जुब कर रहा था मूलतः समाजवादी दल से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले सब लोग दुनिया का कोई विषय हूँ तो उन्हें पश्चिमी जर्मनी की याद आ जाती है। मैं इससे पहले भी देख चुका हूँ, और कई बार माननीय जार्ज फर्नान्डीस का भी बोलते हुए देख चुका हूँ, और उन को सुन कर मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं होता। लेकिन माननीय दंडवते जी के मुँह से चूँकि वेस्ट जर्मनी निकल गया इसलिये संदेह होता है कि कोई खास रिश्ता तो नहीं है।

आनुपातिक प्रणाली सूची के बारे में यहाँ कहा गया। मैं इस सिलसिले में अपने भूतपूर्व इलेक्शन कमिशनर, श्री सेन वर्मा के एक लेख का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ जिसमें उन्होंने अपनी राय दी है इस संबंध में। उन्होंने कहा है कि विभिन्न चुनाव प्रणालियों में अपने देश के लिए विवेचना करते हुए कहा हमारे देश के मतदाताओं की संख्या, उसका विस्तार और शिक्षा के प्रतिशत को देखते हुए

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

वर्तमान बहुमत की प्रणाली के अलावा और कोई व्यवस्था भारत के लिये उचित नहीं रहेगी। उन्होंने कहा यदि इन प्रणालियों को अपनाया गया तो देश में घोर राजनीतिक अस्थिरता व्याप्त हो जाएगी और निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों की विविधता कहीं भी स्थायी सरकार बनाने में सफल नहीं होगी। अब मुसीबत यह है कि विपक्ष में बैठे हुए लोग इतने ज्यादा आदि हैं मिली जुली सरकारें बनाने के कि एक दल स्थायी और मजबूत सरकार जो देश के अंदर शांति व्यवस्था को भी नियंत्रण में रख सकें और विदेशों में भारत का गौरव और गरिमा बढ़ा सके, यह इनकी प्रकृति के अनुरूप नहीं है। यह चाहते हैं कि ऐसी सरकार हो जिसमें अलग-अलग विचारों के लोग हों। जो मेरा ख्याल है कि इस देश की जनता अब ऐसा नहीं चाहती।

आखिर में मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय दंडवते जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि अपने प्रस्ताव को वापस लें और माननीय विधि मंत्री से कहूंगा कि अपनी पुरानी व्यावहारिक नीतियों की रोशनी में कुछ ऐसे संशोधन लायें जिससे आने वाले दिनों में भारत में फिर कोई क्षेत्र छपरोरीली न बन सके और फिर किसी राजनीतिक नेता को नटवर लाल की संज्ञा न दी जा सके।

श्री रसीद (सहारनपुर): मा.यवर, अभी हमारे दोस्त माननीय आरिफ साहब ने कहा किसी जमाने में बहुगुणा जी के बारे में यह कहा गया था कि उनको भी कोई धोखा दे सकता है ? तो आप इस गलतफहमी में मुक्तला हैं आप उनको धोखा देने में कायमाब हो गये। और यह बात सही है कि

उनको कोई धोखा नहीं दे सका और इसीलिये आपको दुबारा गढ़वाल में इलेक्शन करवाना पड़ेगा।

उससे पहले मैंने माननीय सुखाडिया जी का भाषण सुना। एक लिस्ट गिनवायी जा रही है कि फलां फलां को चोटें लगीं। यहां जो रिजोल्यूशन है उसके मुताबिक कोई बात नहीं है। मैंने एक फाइल देखी है, पिछले दिनों यहां एक सिम्पोजियम हुआ था जिसमें बहुगुणा जी भी आये थे, उनके पास एफ० आई० आर० की रिपोर्ट्स की इतनी बड़ी लिस्ट है कि अगर उनको गिनाया जायगा तो मुश्किल हो जाएगी, और जो हमारा परपज है इलेक्शन रिफार्म्स के बारे में चर्चा करने का उस पर हम कुछ नहीं कह पायेंगे।

इलेक्शन में रिफार्म की जरूरत है, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं। जैसा चटर्जी साहब ने बताया, 1972 में जो कमेटी मुकरंद की थी, उस ने यूनेनिमसली रिक्मेंडेशन किये कि इलेक्शन में रिफार्म की जरूरत है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इलेक्शन में रिफार्म की जरूरत है लिस्ट बनने से इलेक्शन डिक्लेयर होने तक।

कोई स्टेट ऐसा नहीं है, जिसमें घपलेबाजी नहीं है, गड़बड़ियां नहीं हो सकती है। मैं तो यह कह सकता हूं कि ऐसा इलेक्शन तो शायद हिन्दुस्तान में कोई नहीं हुआ है सन् 1977 के अलावा जो कि आजादाना था। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि 80 के बाद जो असेम्बली इलेक्शन हुए हैं और गढ़वाल का इलेक्शन हुआ है वह न सिर्फ आजादाना ही नहीं था, बल्कि इस में बेईमानी भी हुई है।

मैं समझता हूं कि सन् 1952 से ले कर 1962 तक जो इलेक्शन हुए हैं, उस वक्त हमारे यहां राजा-महाराजा और जमींदारों

का इतना इन्फ्लुएंस था कि वह वोटर्स को इन्फ्लुएंस करते थे, उन के जरिये इन्फ्लुएंस होता था, लेकिन इलैक्शन में बेईमानी नहीं होती थी। सन् 1967 में स्वतन्त्र पार्टी जब बनी और इलैक्शन हुए तो मुख्तलिफ स्टेट्स में मुख्तलिफ पार्टियों की हुकूमतें बन गई। सन् 1974 में हमारे आरिफ साहब ने मंजूर किया कि कुछ घपलेबाजी की गई थी, या गड़बड़ी की गई थी। इल्जाम लगाया जाता है, वह मंजूर भी कर रहे हैं, तो 1974 में कौन चीफ मिनिस्टर था, कौन प्राइम मिनिस्टर था, किन लोगों की पार्टी उस वक्त हुकूमत में थी, मैं इन सब बातों में नहीं पड़ूंगा क्योंकि वक्त आपने थोड़ा दिया है, मैं सीधी बात पर आ रहा हूं।

सबसे पहले लिस्ट बनाने का मसला आता है। लिस्ट जो लोग बनाते हैं, वह डायरेक्टली हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के सर्वेन्ट्स होते हैं, इलैक्शन कमीशन की कोई मशीनरी नहीं है, जो कि लिस्टें तैयार करे। मुझे याद आ रहा है एक वफे हमारे श्री एस० एम० जोशी साहब गुजरात में नामिनेशन पेपर दाखिल करने गये थे, तो उन को मालूम हुआ कि उन का नाम ही लिस्ट में नहीं है। 1971 में बड़े पैमाने पर बेईमानी होने के बाद गड़बाल में इस पर हर आदमी शक कर सकता है कि यह बहुत मुमकिन है कि जिस-जिस क्षेत्र से जिन-जिन लोगों के इलैक्शन लड़ने की संभावना हो और इस बात का यकीन हो कि वह इलैक्शन वहां से लड़ेंगे तो उन लोगों का नाम लिस्ट में से जानबूझकर गायब कर दिया जाता हो। मुझे तो बहुत डाउट है कि ऐसा बड़े पैमाने पर आगे होगा। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह इलैक्शन का सिर्फ ढोंग रह जायेगा, ऐसे इलैक्शन से कोई फायदा तो है नहीं। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि आइडिएन्टिटी कार्ड बनने चाहियें।

सुखाड़िया जी ने फरमाया कि आइडिएन्टिटी कार्ड अगर बनेंगे तो इस में हमारे मुस्लिम भाई आइडेंट कर सकते हैं औरतों

के सिलसिले में। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप आइडिएन्टिटी कार्ड बनाने में इतना खयाल कर सकते हैं तो पास-पोर्ट में इस बात को क्यों नहीं करते है? उस को भी बगैर फोटो के बनाइये। इसलिये यह कोई आर्युमेंट नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि हमें गड़बड़ियों को बरकरार रखना है या दूर करना है? अगर इन्हें दूर करना है तो हमें ऐसे स्टेप्स लेने पड़ेंगे और आइडिएन्टिटी कार्ड बनाने चाहियें।

उस के साथ ही यह कानून भी होना चाहिये कि जो रिटनिंग आफिसर होगा वहां पर उसको यह अख्तियार नहीं होगा कि वह आप के नामिनेशन पेपर की एप्लीकेशन इस वजह से रिजैक्ट कर दे कि लिस्ट में नाम नहीं है। अगर किसी के पास आइडिएन्टिटी कार्ड है तो फिर उस को इस बात की इजाजत होनी चाहिये कि वह अपना नामिनेशन पेपर दाखिल कर सके।

उस के बाद इलैक्शन कम्पेन की बात आती है। कम्पेन के बारे में बता दिया गया कि किस तरह से मशीनरी का मिसयूज होता है, मैं दंडवते साहब से बिल्कुल मुतफिक हूं। उस के बाद एकचुअल कास्टिंग आफ वोट्स की बात आती है। अगर वोट्स के पड़ने में सिर्फ यहीं होता कि कुछ चन्द लोग वोट डालने नहीं देते, चन्द लोग वोट्स के बक्सों पर कब्जा कर रहे है, उस से हमें इतना खतरा नहीं था, सब से बड़ा खतरा यह है कि वोट डालने नहीं देते बल्कि उस में मशीनरी भी पार्टिमिपेशन करती है। अगर वोट नहीं डालने दें और ईमानदार पोलिंग आफिसर हो, वह रिपोर्ट कर देगा कि इसमें यहां बूथ-कैपचरिंग हुआ है, लेकिन चूंकि स्टेट्स की मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल होता है इसलिये वह स्टेट्स के पूरे इन्फ्लुएंस में रहते है और वहां पर वोट पड़ते रहते है जैसे कि गड़बाल में हुआ है।

काउंटिंग में भी वही गड़बड़ है। वहां जो रिटनिंग आफिसर होता है, उसको वह

अख्तियार होता है कि वह वोट इन्वैलिड कर सकता है लेकिन उससे भी बड़ी बात तो यह है कि अगर रिटर्निंग आफिसर ने आपका इलैक्शन डिक्लेअर कर दिया तो उसके बाद आप को फिर कोई अख्तियार नहीं है, सिर्फ पटीशन में जाइये। यह जबर्दस्त गड़बड़ी है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि गाजियाबाद में हमारा एक कैंडी-डेट जीत रहा था लेकिन रिटर्निंग आफिसर ने रिजल्ट अवर्दस्ती डिक्लेअर कर दिया और वह हार गया। अब जाइये पटीशन में। इसके बीच में कोई ट्रिव्यूनल होना चाहिए, जहाँ फौरन जा कर सारे फैक्ट्स एंड फिगर्ज पेश कर दिए जाएं और रिजल्ट डिक्लेअर करने के एक महीने के अंदर मामले को डिसपोज आफ कर दिया जाए उसके बाद जरूरत पड़ने पर इलैक्शन पटीशन की जा सकती है।

तारकुंडे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में स्टेट्स में प्रैजिडेंट्स रूल लागू करने के बारे में जो कुछ कहा गया है, मैं उनसे मुख्तलिफ बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अब तक यह होता है कि प्रैजिडेंट्स रूल स्टेट्स में होता है। मेरी प्रोपोजल यह है कि प्रैजिडेंट्स रूल स्टेट्स में नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि सेंटर में होना चाहिए। अगर सेंटर की भर्गमेंट गिर जाती है, या उसके खिलाफ नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन पास हो जाता है, तो उस वक्त मुल्क में प्रैजिडेंट्स रूल होना चाहिए और उसके अंदर इलैक्शन होने चाहिए। सेंटर में जिस पार्टी के पास हुकूमत होती है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को डिसमिस करना उसके हाथ में एक हथियार बन जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में श्री बनारसी दास की मिनिस्ट्री को डिसमिस करना इसकी एक मिसाल है। सेंटर की तरफ से गवर्नर के एड-वाइजर भेजे जाते हैं और उनके जरिये गवर्नमेंट की पूरी मॉशिनरी पर कब्जा

कर लिया जाता है। 1980 के एसेम्बली इलैक्शन में दफा 107 और 117 के तहत मुचलके लिए गए और काफी घपला हुआ।

इलैक्शन कमीशन के मुताल्लिक प्रो० मधु दंडवते ने कहा है कि उसमें प्राइम मिनिस्टर, आपोजीशन के नेता या आपोजीशन का कोई इलैक्टड एम पी और चीफ जस्टिस आफ इंडिया होने चाहिए। मेरा कहना यह है कि इलैक्शन में ये तीनों नहीं होने चाहिए, बल्कि इलैक्शन कमीशन का एपायंटमेंट इन तीनों की मर्जी से होना चाहिए, और इलैक्शन कमीशन एक मेम्बर का नहीं, बल्कि एक से ज्यादा मेम्बरों का होना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां जिलों में इलैक्शन के इनचार्ज डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट होते हैं, जो कि डायरेक्टली गवर्नमेंट के अण्डर है। यह देखा जाता है कि कौन कौन लोग रूनिंग पार्टी को फेवर करेंगे और कौन कौन नहीं करेंगे। इसी बेसिस पर उनको हटाया और लगाया जाता है। पिछले इलैक्शन में लार्ज स्केल पर ट्रांसफर हुए थे। या तो हर जिले में इलैक्शन कमीशन की कोई अपनी मशीनरी हो, लेकिन वह एक बहुत कास्टली एफेयर है, या हर जिले में डिस्ट्रिक्ट जजिज को इनचार्ज बनाना चाहिए, हर सैक्टर का इन्चार्ज जूडिशल मैजिस्ट्रेट होना चाहिए, कोई एक्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर नहीं।

[ثادی رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

ساہور - ابھی ہمارے دوست مائے
عارف صاحب نے کہا کسی زمانے
میں بھوکلا جی کے بارے میں یہ
کہا گیا تھا کہ ان کو بھی کوئی دھوکا

دے سکتا ہے - تو آپ اس غلط فہمی میں مبتلا ہیں - آپ ان کو دھوکا دینے میں کامیاب ہو گئے - اور یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ ان کو کوئی دھوکا نہیں دے سکا اور اسی لئے آپ کو دوبارہ گڑھوال میں الیکشن کروانا پڑے گا -

اس سے پہلے میں نے مانگئے سکھارپا جی کا ہاشن سنا - ایک لسٹ گنوائی جا رہی ہے کہ فلاں کو چوتھیں لکھو - یہاں جو ریگولیشن ہے اس کے متعلق کوئی بات نہیں ہے - میں نے ایک فائل دیکھی ہے پچھلے دنوں یہاں ایک سمپوزیم ہوا تھا کہ جس میں بھوکنا جی بھی آئے تھے ان کے پاس ایف - آئی - آر - کی رپورٹس کی اتنی بڑی لسٹ ہے کہ اگر ان کو گنایا جائے گا تو مشکل ہو جائے گی اور جو ہمارا پریز ہے الیکشن رفرورمس کے بارے میں چرچا کرنے کا اس پر ہم کچھ نہیں کہہ پائیں گے - الیکشن میں رفرورم کی ضرورت ہے اس میں کوئی دو رائے نہیں ہو سکتی ہیں - جیسا چترجی صاحب نے بتایا ۱۹۷۲ء میں جو کمیٹی مقرر کی تھی اس نے یونیورسٹی ریسرچ بورڈ کے الیکشن میں رفرورم کی ضرورت ہے - میرا کہنا یہ ہے کہ الیکشن میں رفرورم کی ضرورت ہے لسٹ بلٹے سے الیکشن فکلو ہونے تک -

کوئی اسٹیٹ ایسا نہیں ہے جس میں کھیلے بازی نہیں ہے گڑھوال نہیں ہو سکتی ہیں - میں تو یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ ایسا الیکشن تو شاید اور ہندوستان میں کوئی نہیں ہوا ہے سن ۱۹۷۷ء کے علاوہ جو کہ آزادانہ تھا - لیکن یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ ۸۰ کے بعد جو اسمبلی الیکشن ہوئے ہیں اور گڑھوال کا الیکشن ہوا ہے وہ نہ صرف آزادانہ ہی نہیں تھا بلکہ اس میں بے ایمانی بھی ہوئی ہے -

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سنہ ۱۹۵۲ء سے لے کر ۱۹۶۲ء تک جو الیکشن ہوئے ہیں اس وقت ہمارے یہاں راجا مہاراجہ اور زمینداروں کا انٹلیجنٹس تھا کہ وہ ووٹرس کو انٹلیجنٹس کرتے تھے ان کے ذریعہ انٹلیجنٹس ہوتا تھا لیکن الیکشن میں بے ایمانی نہیں ہوتی تھی - سنہ ۱۹۶۷ء میں سوتلے پارٹی جب بنی اور الیکشن ہوئے تو مختلف اسٹیٹس میں مختلف پارٹیوں کی حکومتیں بن گئیں - سنہ ۱۹۷۳ء میں ہمارے عارف صاحب نے منظور کیا کہ کچھ کھیلے بازی کی گئی تھی یا گڑبڑ کی گئی تھی - الزام نکالنا جاتا ہے وہ منظور بھی کر رہے ہیں تو ۱۹۷۳ء میں کون چیف منسٹر تھا کون پرائم منسٹر تھا کون لوگوں کی پارٹی اس وقت حکومت

[شری رشید مسعود]

میں تھی میں ان سب باتوں میں نہیں پڑوں گا کیوں کہ وقت آپ نے توڑا دیا ہے میں سیدھی بات پر آ رہا ہوں -

سب سے پہلے لسٹ بنانے کا مسئلہ آنا ہے - لسٹ جو لوگ بناتے ہیں وہ ڈائریکٹری ہماری اسٹیم گورنمنٹس کے سرپرست ہوتے ہیں الیکشن کمیشن کی کوئی مشینری نہیں ہے جو کہ لسٹیں تیار کرے - مجھے یاد آ رہا ہے ایک دفعہ ہمارے شری ایس - ایم - جوشی صاحب کجرات میں نوٹیفکیشن پبشر داخل کرنے گئے تھے تو ان کو معلوم ہوا کہ ان کا نام ہی لسٹ میں نہیں ہے - ۱۹۷۱ع میں بڑے پیمانے پر بے ایمانی ہونے کے بعد کڑھوال میں اس پر ہر آدمی شک کر سکتا ہے کہ یہ بہت ممکن ہے کہ جس جس چھوٹر سے جن جن لوگوں کے الیکشن لڑنے کی سمجھاؤا ہو اور اس بات کا یقین ہو کہ وہ الیکشن وعاء سے لڑیں گے تو ان لوگوں کا نام لسٹ میں سے جتان بوجہ کم غائب کر دیا جاتا ہو -

مجھے بہت ڈاؤت ہے کہ ایسا بڑے پیمانے پر ہو گیا - اگر ایسا ہوا تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ الیکشن کا صرف ڈھونگ رہ جائے گا ایسے الیکشن سے کوئی فائدہ تو ہے نہیں - اس لئے ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ آئینڈیٹنگی کارڈ بننے چاہئیں -

سکھاتیا جی نے فرمایا کہ آئینڈیٹنگی کارڈ اگر باہر کے تو اس میں ہمارے مسلم بھائی جو آبجیکٹ کر سکتے ہیں صورتوں کے سلسلے میں - لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ آئینڈیٹنگی کارڈ بنانے میں اتنا خیال کر سکتے ہیں تو پاسپورٹ میں اس بات کو کہیں نہیں کرتے ہیں - اس کو بھی بغیر فوٹو کے بنائے اس لئے یہ کوئی آرگومینٹ نہیں ہے - سوال یہ ہے کہ ہمیں گوبلیوں کو برقرار رکھنا ہے یا دور کرنا ہے - اگر انہیں دور کرنا ہے تو ہمیں ایسے اسٹیمس لیلے پڑیں گے اور آئینڈیٹنگی کارڈ بنانے چاہئیں -

اس کے ساتھ ہی یہ قانون بھی ہونا چاہئے کہ جو رٹرننگ آفسر ہوگا وہاں پر اس کو یہ اختیار نہیں ہوگا کہ وہ آپ کے نامیفکیشن پبشر کی ایپلکیشن اس وجہ سے رجیکٹ کر دے کہ لسٹ میں نام نہیں ہے - اگر کسی کے پاس آئینڈیٹنگی کارڈ ہے تو پھر اس کو اس بات کی اجازت ہونی چاہئے کہ وہ اپنا نامیفکیشن پبشر داخل کر سکے -

اس کے بعد الیکشن کمیشن کی بات آتی ہے - کمیشن کے بارے میں بتا دیا گیا کہ کس طرح سے مشینری کا مس پروڈ ہوتا ہے میں ڈنڈوتے صاحب سے بالکل متفق ہوں - اس کے بعد ایکچوئل کاسٹنگ آف ووٹس کی بات آتی ہے - اگر ووٹس کے پڑنے میں

صرف یہی ہوتا کہ کچھ چاند لوگ ووٹ ڈالنے نہیں دیتے چاند لوگ ووٹس کے بکسوں پر قبضہ کر رہے ہیں اس سے ہمیں ایسا خطرہ نہیں تھا سب سے بڑا خطرہ یہ ہے کہ ووٹ ڈالنے نہیں دیتے بلکہ اس میں مشینری بھی پارٹی سپیشل کرنی ہے - اگر ووٹ نہیں ڈالنے دیں اور ایماندار پولنگ آفیسر ہو وہ ریورٹ کر دے گا کہ اس میں یہاں بوتھ کھینچوٹنگ ہوا ہے لیکن چونکہ اسٹیٹس کی مشینری کا استعمال ہوتا ہے اس لئے وہ اسٹیٹس کے پورے انفلوینس میں رہتے ہیں اور وہاں پر ووٹ پڑتے رہتے ہیں جیسے کہ گڑوال میں ہوا ہے -

کانٹنگ میجر بھی وہی کرتا ہے - وہاں جو ریٹرننگ آفیسر ہوتا ہے اس کو یہ اختیار ہوتا ہے کہ وہ ووٹ انویلیڈ کر سکتا ہے لیکن اس سے بھی بڑی بات تو یہ ہے کہ اگر ریٹرننگ آفیسر نے آپ کا الیکشن ڈکلیئر کر دیا تو اس کے بعد آپ کو پھر کوئی اختیار نہیں ہے صرف پیٹیشن میں جائے - یہ زبردست گڑبڑ ہے - میں بنانا چاہتا ہوں کہ غازی آباد میں ہمارا ایک کنڈیڈیٹ جیت رہا تھا لیکن ریٹرننگ آفیسر نے وزٹ زبردستی ڈکلیئر کر دیا اور وہ ہار گیا - اب جائے پیٹیشن میں - اس کے بیچ میں کوئی ٹریبونل ہونا چاہئے جہاں فوراً جا کر سارے فیکیٹس اینڈ فیکٹس

پہلے کر دیئے جائیں اور وزٹ ڈکلیئر کرنے کے ایک مہینے کے اندر معاملے کو قسبوز آف کر دیا جائے - اس کے بعد ضرورت پڑنے پر الیکشن پمیشن کھینچنے کی جا سکتی ہے -

تارکلیڈ کمیٹی کی رپورٹ میں اسٹیٹس میں پریزیڈینٹس رول لگو کرنے کے بارے میں جو کچھ کہا گیا ہے میں اس سے مختلف بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں - جب تک یہ ہوتا ہے کہ پریزیڈینٹس رول اسٹیٹس میں ہوتا ہے - مہری پریوزل یہ ہے کہ پریزیڈینٹس رول اسٹیٹس میں نہیں ہونا چاہئے بلکہ سیلٹر میں ہونا چاہئے - اگر سیلٹر کی گورنمنٹ کر جاتی ہے یا اس کے خلاف نوکونڈینٹس موشن پاس ہو جاتا ہے تو اس وقت ملک میں پریزیڈینٹس رول ہونا چاہئے اور اس کے اندر الیکشن ہونے چاہئے - سیلٹر میں جس پارٹی کے پاس حکومت ہوتی ہے اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹس کو قسبوز کرنا ان کے ہاتھ میں ایک ہتھیار بن جاتا ہے - ان پرنسپل میں شری بلارسی داس کی منسٹری کو قسبوز کرنا اس کی ایک مثال ہے - سیلٹر کی طرف سے گورنر کے ایڈوائزر بھیجے جاتے ہیں اور ان کے ذریعہ گورنمنٹ کی پوری مشینری پر قبضہ کر لیا جاتا ہے - ۱۹۸۰ ع کے ایسے اسمبلی الیکشن میں دفعہ ۱۰۷ اور ۱۱۷ کے تحت مچلکے لئے کئے اور کافی کھپا ہوا -

हो गया है, डेमोक्रेसी क्षम होने वाली है, हिटलर का सा हाल हो गया है।

जब हमारे देश में चुनाव प्रणाली बनी-गढ़वाल के बारे में मैं बाद में कहूंगा-पुराने जमाने में लेकर आजातक इस देश में चुनाव कराने वाले जो हमारे नेता रहे हैं उनमें बड़ा डिमोक्रेटिक संस्म था। किसी जमाने में जब अपोजीशन के लोग चुनकर नहीं आ पाते थे तो हमारे नेता 50 जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अपोजीशन के कैंडिडेट्स की अपोजीशन के नाते खड़े करवा कर जितवाया। यह थी हमारी चुनाव प्रणाली। मैं समझता हूँ इस देश के साथ बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है। आज अपोजीशन की मनावृत्ति यह है कि अपने देश को छोटा करके दिखाओ, अपने देश को खराब बनाओ। कई भी राष्ट्र जो अपने एचीवमेंट्स का डेलीबरेटली बिलिटिल करना है वह कभी बड़ नहीं सकता है। चूँकि अपोजीशन का यहाँ मनोवृत्ति है इसलिए वे बढ़ते नहीं, घटते जाते हैं। हमारा एलेक्शन सिस्टम समय के तराजू में खरा उतरा है और भारत को उम पर फट्टा है। दुनिया में इसका एप्रिशिएशन हुआ है और कई जगह चुनाव कराने के लिए हमारे अधिकारियों की मांग की गई है। एलेक्शन सिस्टम में कुछ कमियाँ भी हैं जिनकी चर्चा मैं बाद में करूँगा। अभी प्रो० दण्डवते जी ने कुछ प्वाइण्ट्स उठाए हैं उनकी चर्चा करूँगा। लेकिन इससे भी पहले एक बात और कहूँगा।

अभी एक भाई ने कहा कि जब इन्दिरा जी को ज़रूरत थी तब उन्होंने बहुगुणा जी को शामिल कर लिया, वे उनके घर में चले गए लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने उनको उठा कर फेंक दिया। कौन नहीं जानता कि जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार टूट गई और बहुगुणा जी अलग हो गए तो चरण सिंह जी ने बहुगुणा जी के लिए क्या कहा, मोरारजी और चन्द्रशेखर जी ने क्या

कहा—इन बातों में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, वह सब उन्हीं को मबारक हो जिन्होंने कहा है लेकिन मैं एक मोटी बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ .. (व्यवधान) मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि उस असें में, जिस असें में चुनाव की बातें हो रही थीं, हम अखबार में पढ़ते थे कि बहुगुणा जी अपनी पार्टी बना रहे हैं, दूसरे दिन फिर पढ़ते थे कि जनता पार्टी से उनकी बातचीत हो रही है। तीसरे दिन पढ़ते थे कि लोकदल से फिर सुलह सफाई हो रही है। चौथे दिन अखबार में आता था कि कांग्रेस (यू) या जो कुछ भी वह थी, उसके साथ बहुगुणा जी की बातचीत हो रही है। अगले दिन अखबार में खबर आई कि सी०पी०एम० की मदद से बर्दवान जा रहे हैं। इस तरह चण्डीगढ़ से बर्दवान तक देश में कोई भी सेफ सीट बहुगुणा जी को नहीं मिली। और मैं तो आर्थोटेसिटी के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि बहुगुणा जी दस बार इन्दिरा जी से मिले और कहा कि मैं गलती मानता हूँ मुझे पार्टी में वापिस ले लीजिये। (व्यवधान) मेरे भाई जो बोल रहे हैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि सच्चाई बड़ी कड़वी लगती है। (व्यवधान) बहुगुणा जी ने कहा कि मैंने इन्दिरा जी से टिकट ले कर चुनाव लड़ा था इसलिए इन्हें को छोड़ता हूँ लेकिन यह दो तीन भाई जो बोल रहे हैं, इनको मैं उनका चेला नहीं मानता, ये आज भी अपनी सीट सम्हाल कर यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। (व्यवधान) इन्दिरा जी हमारी नेता हैं और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ सीधी भाषा में कि इन्दिरा जी आ गईं बहुगुणा जी के चक्कर में और उसका नतीजा सामने आया। ... (व्यवधान)

एक बात और सुनिए—सोमनाथ चैटर्जी साहब कहां चले गये—वह मेरे योग्य दोस्त हैं, मैं उन का बहुत आदर करता हूँ। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में और भारत के इस हिस्से में पहली बार यह झगड़ा गढ़वाल में हुआ। मेरे सी० पी० एम० वाले दोस्त

नाराज न हो जाय, उनकी यह इस्टेब्लिशमेंट रेपुटेशन है, चनाव जीतना या गड़बड़ करा देना। इस मामले में उन की यह प्रोबन रेपुटेशन है। इस दफ्ता सी० पी० एम० वाले वहाँ पहुँच गये—जहाँ जहाँ पैर पड़े सन्तन के, जहाँ-तहाँ बण्टाघार भये, वहाँ पर सी० पी० एम० के वर्क्स भेजे गये फ्रान्च-विद-पिस्टल-इवन-स्टेन गन्ध। आई-डिया यही था कि गड़बड़ की जाय और वहाँ जा कर अगर किसी ने गड़बड़ की तो बहुगणा जी के इन्हीं कोलाबोरेटर्स ने की, इन्होंने गढ़वाल में वायलेंस का एटमासफिर क्रिएट करने की कोशिश की...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: He is accusing a Member of the CPM of carrying sten guns.... (Interruptions) Why did you not arrest him? You were accusing us by saying that CPM people were carrying sten guns. Why did you not arrest them? You are stating an untruth. Otherwise, why did the police not arrest them?

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: I am not making any allegation. I am asking a question. He is accusing my party.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not matter. Please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Sir, he accused my party... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Professor, don't you know the parliamentary practice?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: I know.

MR. SPEAKER: Your party has been given time. It could have said whatever it wanted. Now please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: He is making allegations against the CPM. You stop it.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what is going on here. You must realise that when your party is given time, you may say whatever you like, provided it is parliamentary. Now other members have been given time. Let him say what he wants.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: When do I get the opportunity?

MR. SPEAKER: Only your party gets the time. Now please sit down.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: (Pilibhit):**

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever he said does not go on record.

अपनी अपनी बात सब कहते हैं, आप भी अपनी तरफ से कहिए।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—गढ़वाल में होटल्ल पहले से बुक कर लिए गए थे, बहुगणा जी के साथियों की तरफ से। वहाँ पर हजारों-लाखों रुपया पानी की तरह से बहाया गया—यह कहाँ से आया। इस में हमारे दोस्त जो यहाँ बैठे हैं, गवाह थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—बहुगणा जी अगर उस वक्त कांग्रेस (आई) की शरण में नहीं आते तो मारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक भी सीट नहीं जीत सकते थे। जब उन्होंने देखा कि उनको मंत्री नहीं बनाया गया तो वह चले गए।

अभी हमारे आई मधु दण्डवत जी ने कुछ प्वाइण्ट्स उठाये। उन्होंने एक बात यह कही कि अपोजीशन वाले वोट तो ज्यादा लेते हैं, लेकिन सीटें उनको कम मिलती है। उन्होंने इस के बारे में कुछ फिगर्स भी पेश कीं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि कांग्रेस को वोट कम मिलते हैं लेकिन सीटें ज्यादा ले

जाती है—अब आप बताइए इस पर मैं क्या कहूँ ? यह साबित करता है कि इस देश में एक ही पार्टी है जो देश को स्टेबिलिटी दे सकती है, प्रपोजीशन नाम की मिलीजुली चीज कोई नहीं है। यकीन नहीं आता है जो इर्द-गिर्द देख लें, यहां तो रोजाना मामला बदल रहा है।

That only shows that the Congress is the only stablising force, which can provide strength to the country all round.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
(Bombay North East): Which Congress?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Congress is the only Congress which is led by Mrs. Gandhi. Yes, Congress (I) is the Congress. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): When "(I)" is left out?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : इन्होंने यह पर जर्मनी के सिस्टम को एडवोकेट किया और कहा कि कुछ सीटों के लिए सीधा चुनाव हो जाय, कुछ सीटों का प्रपोजन रिप्रेजेंटेशन से हो जाय और लिस्ट सिस्ट से हो जाय। इस के नतीजे क्या होंगे ? इसके नतीजे होंगे—सैंटर में इन्स्टेबिलिटी, मल्टीप्लिसिटी आफ पार्टीज्, जो हमारी कप्ट्री के इण्टरेस्ट में हार्म-फुल होगा, देश को नुकसान पहुंचायेगा। वे समझते हैं कि शायद टुकड़े कर के हमारी पार्टी आ जाए लेकिन मैं एक बात पूछता हूं, बड़ी कन्वीनियेण्ट मेमोरी है हमारे बंडवते जी की, बड़े केपबिल आदमी हैं, मंत्री रह चुके हैं, सुखाड़िया जी ने राजस्थानी तरीके से पूछा लेकिन मैं इस वक्त दिल्ली में रहता हूं पर पंजाब से आता हूं और सीधे तरीके से मैं पूछता हूं कि पौने तीन साल तक आप की सरकार रही और तारकुण्डे रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में आप क्यों सोच रहे, आप ने चर्चा क्यों नहीं

की। जे० पी० के लिए तो वह एक पार्टी-किल आफ फैय थी और तारकुण्डे कमेटी को जे० पी० साहब ने बड़े जोश से बैठाया था। उस वक्त आप ने इस को कान्सेंस का सवाल नहीं बताया। Why not? I put a question. Answer it. You did not, The fact is that you withhold it. आज आप को तारकुण्डे की रिपोर्ट की याद आ गई।

आखीर में इस के बाद मैं एक बात और कहूँ। आप ने स्टेट फन्डिंग का सवाल उठाया। अगर स्टेट फन्डिंग कर देंगे, तो आप कहने लगेंगे कि इन्दिरा जी की पार्टी ने अपने अपने लोगों को रुपया दिया है, उन पर वह रुपया खर्च कर रही है। इसलिए ये जितनी बातें हैं ये मेरे ख्याल से बेमाइन हैं। कुछ चीजें हैं, जिन पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। एक बात और कहूंगा और चुनाव कमिशनर ने भी कहा है कि आजकल क्या हो रहा है। सवेरे उठो, तो एक नई पार्टी बनी मिलती है। किसी को पार्टी से निकाल दिया गया, तो उस ने एक नई पार्टी बना ली। हमारे भाई चन्द्रजीत यादव जी ने तो बड़ी कुर्बानी की कि बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए दो दिन भूखे रहे। उन की भी एक पार्टी है और भाल इण्डिया पार्टी है। मैं उन का बहुत आदर करता हूं। वे हमारे पुराने साथी रहे हैं। हम यह देख रहे हैं कि रोज एक नई पार्टी, इस में मेरे भाई बुरा न मानें, मैं किसी एक के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं। हमारे दण्डवते जी कह रहे थे कि मैं इस बात में बिलीव करता हूं कि जहाज में बैठो, तो बहादुर हो कर बैठो। मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूं कि ज्यादातर लोग इधर बैठे हैं और बहादुर हो कर जहाज में बैठे हैं। ओवरव्हेलमिंग मेजोरिटी इधर है और आप के इर्दगिर्द में जो लोग बैठे हैं, उन में से बहुत से ऐसे हैं जो एक शिफ्ट में एक जगह

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

से दूसरी जगह चले गये। हमारे यहाँ जितने लोग हैं वे ऐसे हैं जो टेस्ट के टाइम में, they stood by Mrs. Gandhi and we are proud of that. आप में ऐसे लोग बैठे हैं, जिन्होंने एक एक नहीं बल्कि सात सात पार्टियाँ बदली हैं। बहुगुणा जी कितनी बार पार्टी छोड़ कर गये हैं; जिन की हिमायत आप कर रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आइडियोलॉजी की वजह से गये हैं।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : आइडियोलॉजी तो आप के पास है। खैर छोड़िये इस बात को। मैं आखीर में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की बात करना हमारे देश में ठीक नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आज कण्ट्री में छोटी छोटी बात पर, छोटे-छोटे मौकों पर इन्डिविजुअल एम्बीशन को के कर अपने नाम के लिए पार्टियाँ बदली जाती हैं और ऐसा किया जाता है। किसी को दिल्ली यूनिट का प्रेजिडेंट या सेक्रेटरी बना दिया और बाबू जी की पार्टी में जब एक ओहदेदार बन गये, तो मैं ने उस उन से पूछा कि तुम वहाँ इस पद पर आ गये, तुम्हें इस से क्या फायदा होगा। तो उस ने मुझे बताया कि जब मेरा नाम तो अखबार में छपेगा, वरना कोई नाम तक नहीं छापता था। जब इस कन्सिडरेशन से पार्टी बनाई जाती है, तो इस देश के हित में यह जरूरी है कि कानून में संशोधन किया जाए और ऐसा किया जाए कि जब तक इतने पर सेण्ट वोट वह पार्टी न पा जाए, तब तक उस पार्टी को मान्यता न दी जाए। कुछ परसेप्टेज आप फिक्स कर दीजिए और उतने पर सेण्ट वोट अगर वह पार्टी ले लेती है, तो उस को आल

इण्डिया पार्टी माना जाए। आज इस बात की जरूरत है।

डॉ० सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी : यह तो पहले से है। परसेप्टेज दी हुई है।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर ने अभी सुझाव दिया है और कहा है कि इस तरह से करना चाहिए और पार्टीज को रिकग्नीशन देनी चाहिए। इन का कहना किसी हद तक सही है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक नया क्राइटीरियन होना चाहिए और ऐसा तरीका हो कि मशरूम ग्रोथ आफ पालीटीकल पार्टीज न हो। अपोजीशन पार्टीज जितनी डिवाइड होती हैं, उतनी वे खुद भी दुखी होती हैं और हम को भी दुखी करने की कोशिश करती हैं और डेसपेरेट हो जाती हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि ये यूनाइटेड हों, इन में मेल हो, अगर मिलेंगी तो दम आएगा लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि कितनी ही कर लो, अगर दम नहीं है, तो दम आता भी नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि मशरूम ग्रोथ आफ पालीटीकल पार्टीज को रोकने की जरूरत है।

कुछ चीजें हैं, जिन में इलेक्टरल रिफार्म्स करने की जरूरत है और मैं श्री शिव शंकर जी से यह जरूर कहूंगा कि वे इस की देखें।

अब रहा डिफेक्शन का सवाल। इस का अभी एक माननीय सदस्य जिक्र कर रहे थे। जिन्होंने जिक्र किया, था उन के जमाने में डिफेक्शन नहीं हुए क्यों नहीं एण्टी डिफेक्शन ला उस वक्त पास किया। अब सब कुछ कह रहे हैं। आप हरियाणा को ले लें और सिक्किम को लें। वहाँ क्या हुआ था। सन् 1977 में वह पार्टी कांग्रेस की सपोर्ट थी और ज्यों ही हुकुमत

बदली, वे सब जनता में चले गये और उन्होंने उन को बेलकम किया। आज वे हमें ताने दे रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है : ...

Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others.

एक बात आखीर में मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ और यह खासतौर पर लोक दल के लिए कह रहा हूँ। 1980 में जब श्री चरण सिंह की पार्टी हार गई, तो पहले ही दिन उन्होंने यह स्टेटमेंट दे दिया :

Parliament has become irrelevant.

चौधरी साहब की पार्टी हार गई तो "पालियामेंट इज इरेलिवेंट" चौधरी साहब प्रधान मंत्री बन गए तो "पालियामेंट इज रेलिवेंट," लेकिन कुमारी नेता होती या हारी, लेकिन उन्होंने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि "पालियामेंट इज इरेलिवेंट" उनके मन में पालियामेंट के प्रव्रत रिस्पेक्ट है।

18.00 hrs.

अभी सोमनाथ चटर्जी ने कुछ बातें कहीं, उनमें मैं नहीं जाना चाहता—मैं विरोधी दल के लोगों की मनोवृत्ति के बारे में यहां पर कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी मनोवृत्ति किस प्रकार की है। कुछ दिन पहले भारतीय जनता-पार्टी के एक नेता मिले, पहले वे पालियामेंट में थे—उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि आपकी पार्टी का तो बंटवारा होने वाला है। मैंने पूछा—क्यों? उन्होंने कहा कि अनाज ही नहीं है, बसूली नहीं होगी और लोग बिगड़ जाएंगे। अब छः दिनों के बाद परसों वे फिर मिले तो मैंने पूछा कि क्या हाल है—कहने लगे कि मानसून ने भी हमसे घोखा कर दिया—मानसून भी इंदिरा गांधी के फेवर में चला गया—

अगर मानसून ठीक नहीं होता तो आपकी पार्टी का बंटवारा हो जाता। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी मनोवृत्ति इस प्रकार की है। हर चीज को बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं, निगेटिव और डिस्ट्रिक्टिव एटिट्यूड है, ड्यूअल और डबल टाक करते हैं, किस तरह ऐसे लोगों को परेशान किया जाए, किस तरह से रेलें बंद हो, पानी बन्द हो, बिजली बन्द हो, यही इनकी मनोवृत्ति है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मनोवृत्ति में परिवर्तन आना चाहिए और एक इलेक्टोरियल रिफार्म होना चाहिए। इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): Since it is a democratic country, this kind of discussion is taking place. It takes place at many forums.

Our country has accepted multi-party system. Had our country one party system, if this would have been recognised, then this kind of debate could not have taken place. In a democratic country this type of discussion is inevitable. Multi-party system is there. At this juncture I would like to ask the Government to fix at least the minimum qualification to become a political party. On the labour side, the union is recognised if it has five lakhs of members on the register. Likewise, at least this system should be introduced in the Election Laws i.e. in the Peoples Representative Act.

Many political parties over here took part in this discussion. Fortunately or unfortunately all the political parties over here been ruling parties either at the Centre or in the States. So, all the political parties have got responsibility in so far as this issue is concerned. All political parties know what things are happening during elections. Accusing one another is nothing but accusing while standing before a mirror.]

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

would like to say that unless politicians have proper bent of mind, it is very difficult to function in this manner. It has been stated here that there should be free and fair elections. Free and fair elections alone will not help. For example, you take Chikmagalur election. The people who were responsible for expulsion of an elected Member—Shrimati Indira Gandhi are now talking about the democratic processes.

I am very sorry to state that an elected member of this House, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, was expelled from this House. She was elected under an adult franchise . . .

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: I want to know whether you people voted in her favour or against her. Do you remember it? You can clarify from the Deputy-Speaker.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: We do not need to hide any thing. In that election, we had no understanding with the Congress. We appealed to the voters to vote against Mrs. Indira Gandhi. I am telling the fact. Our party is not there in Chikmagalur.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: When the motion to expel Mrs. Indira Gandhi came before the House, what was your party's stand?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: We voted for it.

Sir, this discussion is arising out of an incident about the Garhwal by-election to the Lok Sabha. I have great respect for Mr. Bahuguna. He is a great democrat. He was elected on a particular party ticket. When he left that party, he resigned the seat. I appreciated him. I thought his followers sitting in the Lok Sabha would also follow suit, including Mr. Nadar.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: We have already clarified our position in the House and outside

the House also. If Congress (I) is ready, if the people like Mr. Bhajan Lal resign their seats, we are ready to resign our seats and contest the election again. We have already made it clear in the House and also outside. I hope, you are aware of that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Nadar, some of these are delicate issues. Don't reply like that.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: This is a clear issue as far as we are concerned.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Mr. Nadar is very clear; he will not leave his seat at any cost.

About the collection of funds and other things, it has now become common for every political party to collect funds through one source or other. The political parties in power are doing it. We have been seeing it. Even after 1977 elections, after the Janata Party came to power at the Centre, we have been witnessing the elections in other States. In the nine States which had been dissolved by the Janata Party where the Congress Party was ruling, we have been seeing how the Government machinery was utilised, how the money was collected and how the money was poured in the elections. We have witnessed all those things. This kind of accusation, whatever it may be, will not hold for the simple reason that every political party is in the same boat.

With regard to the reforms in the electoral system or conduct of elections, whatever it may be, I would plead with the opposition friends who are ruling the States to introduce some of the systems which are going to be introduced by Central law, in the State because the local board elections are being conducted by the State Government. Reforms can be introduced without affecting the constitutional provisions and the Peoples Representation Act. For example, the introduction of identification cards or whatever, it may be, the quota system, could be introduced. Why the State Governments ruled by the Opposition

parties could not try for this? This will be very easy for State Governments also to introduce this system so that we will have some sort of experience in this regard. Even the people who are living in the villages will have some experience about what is the identity card system and other things. Therefore, I would like to ask our friends to introduce the system which we are pleading here to be incorporated in the election law.

Many things have been said here about the caste system. The elections are not taking place on the basis of the caste system as far as my experience goes. Only some of the political parties are very much interested in the caste system. But voters are not interested in the caste system. Now voters are becoming very much conscious of the way of choosing their candidates. They know whom to vote and who will deliver the goods. The voters are very much interested only in the person but not in the caste. Therefore, I would request the political parties to impose self-discipline in selecting candidates so that caste system will not be a criterion to become a candidate in a party.

About electoral rolls preparations, this is being done by the State Government staff. In this context, I would request the Hon. Minister to consider this aspect. The political parties which are in power can direct the State Government staff to include or delete any voter from the voters' list. Therefore, the Election Commissioner should have an independent body in each State. In States, one IAS Officer has been made State Election Chief Commissioner, then, District Collector, then, DRO, Tahsildar, like that. Those State Government officials have been entrusted with the election work. In that case such machinery will be helping the State Government. Therefore, this aspect should be considered

Next important point which I would like to highlight is polling booths and identification. As far as identification is concerned, the identification is being done by the local village officers. Supposing a voter goes there, any ruling party there may object that he is not a voter. The only witness is the local village munsiff. So he will say whether he is genuine voter or not. If he says against that voter, he cannot exercise his vote. Therefore, this kind of lacunae and anomalies should be removed from the Peoples' Representation Act.

Therefore, before I conclude I would like to appeal to our Hon. friends whatever may be the legislation or reformation we may try to bring about, unless the political parties change their mind, unless they become self-disciplined, no legislation or reformation will help this country. Therefore, at this juncture, this kind of resolution, I think, is not necessary.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we should have adjourned the House at 6.00 p.m., but because we have this discussion, we have to sit late. There are about 14 hon. Members yet to speak, the Minister has to intervene and the Mover has to reply. How long are we to sit? I want the guidance of the House on this.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): Upto 7 p.m. Most of the points have been covered by the hon. Members. Now it will only be a mere repetition of the points. It is no use wasting time. Therefore, the points can be enumerated and the House can finish the discussion by 7.00 p.m.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): After they have taken more time, wisdom dawns on them about the time. That is the trouble. What about the Members who have yet to speak?

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are 14 hon. Members yet to speak according to the list available with me. Even if they take five minutes each, it will come to 70 minutes; the Minister will take more than half an hour to intervene, and the Mover will take 10 to 15 minutes. So, it will take another two hours.

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): It is not a question of number of speakers. It is a question of time allotted for the subject. There may be 100 speakers. Are we going to sit through till all of them finish?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Fix another day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No Mr. Nawal Kishore Sharma has suggested that we may try to complete by 7.00 p.m. Let us see. I would request the hon. Members to make their points without any repetition; they may make only new points; then it will not take more than five minutes each.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Some Members there have been allowed to speak for 15-20 minutes each. The Minister speaks on behalf of the ruling Party. Why should they have been allowed 15-20 minutes?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The subject is a very important one and many hon. Members want to speak. What is the objection to keeping the debate on another day?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, we cannot do it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: What is the objection? Do Government object to it?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN

SINGH): We are prepared to sit as long as you want. But it should be concluded today; it cannot be carried forward to another day.

श्री सत्य नारायण जादव्या (उज्जैन) . सब को समान रूप से समय मिले, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has been good enough to say that he is prepared to sit as long as you want. Let us now continue. Mr. Jagan Nath Kaushal. I would request all hon. Members not to take more than five to ten minutes each.

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI (Varanasi): Are we to continue upto 1200 midnight? Let us finish by 7.00 p.m. The Law Minister may be requested to intervene.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jagan Nath Kaushal.

SHRI JAGANATH KAUSHAL (Chandigarh): The motion which has been moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate says that urgent steps be taken to effect electoral reforms so as to improve upon the present electoral processes and make them free from any drawbacks and shortcomings.

I do not know what the hon. Mover of the resolution has in mind...

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): Even after his speech?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: If he wants to say that by working the present system we have discovered some defects in the system, we are prepared to agree that certain defects have come to notice. But then to say that urgent steps be taken to improve the electoral system, I think he is trying to make the whole matter so simple which it is not.

The present system, we have seen, has all the safeguards, the safeguards

which my learned friend was trying to say—that we should have an independent judiciary to go into the matter after the election is over, which is already there. Then he was saying that we should have an independent Election Commission. This is also there. Then he was trying to say that the system needs improvements...

18.22 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

Well, on that matter, may I bring one fact to the notice of the House? This matter has been discussed a number of times. It has even been discussed in the Standing Committee of the Law Ministry and the Government has at no stage said that this matter is not being considered by the Government. But the matter itself is so complicated that for any reform which is mooted here at once a counter view is advanced from the other side. For example, one suggestion was given by Professor Saheb that the Election Commission should consist of three persons and Mr. Rasheed Masood at once said 'I don't agree. This is not feasible.' So, what I am trying to suggest is this—that unless all the political parties arrive at a consensus, it is always difficult for the Government to bring forward a comprehensive measure which should satisfy all the sections. But we should not forget one thing—that this system, by and large, has stood the test of time. And the obvious result is that after elections are over—I may not be able to give the exact figures of how many election petitions are filed and how many succeed—we all know that some election petitions are filed for the sake of filing the petitions. Some people, when they think they are going to lose, start preparing for filing an election petition. The result is that after judicial scrutiny very few petitions succeed. Now, the only way to improve the system is to improve—I should not say—the character of the persons who partake in the elections.

Otherwise, all safeguards are there and I quite agree with Mr. Bhagat that it is no use trying to denigrate the entire system. Nobody can say that this system by which elections is wholly have been held in our country bad. The results have shown that One very great example which has been given in this House is this. That is an eye-opener. When the Janata Party came to power the same machinery was there; there was no difference in the machinery; the services were there; the police was there; the Election Commission was there. Voters expressed their views freely. As a result, the Congress(I) which ruled this country for more than thirty years. (Interruptions) Without entering into any controversy, I can say that the Indian National Congress is the real Congress and it has comeback to power again through the same electoral process. Therefore, the system as such is not bad. I would request the Law Minister that he should certainly try to bring forward as comprehensive a measure as possible. But, to pass the Resolution of this type is wholly meaningless because you say:

“That the House recommends certain urgent steps to be taken to effect electoral reforms.”

I do not think, that would, in any way, serve the purpose. The facts have been brought about by our friends. Let us leave them to the House to judge. By and large, the elections are fair. We must accept this and we have all fought the elections from somewhere. Our country is big. The situation is so complex that we cannot say that the casteism does not play its part; we cannot say that other factors do not play their part. In some constituencies sometimes serious situations do take place. That does not mean that the system as a whole has failed. If we try to make allegations against each other, that will lead us nowhere. In West

[Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal]

Bengal, the other Government is functioning. Now friends have told us that there also the elections are not conducted in a fair manner. I am not enamoured of passing any verdict in such matters. I am only concerned with one thing. That is this. We are all committed to free and fair elections. So, whatever safeguards that may be agreed upon by the political parties, may be adopted; more than the law, we will have to have conventions. Unless the conventions are established and followed we will go on repeating the same things. There is a tendency to preach very well when one has only to preach. But, when one has to practise, he behaves differently.

I cannot say that whatever suggestions Professor Sahib has made are wholly without merits. Some of his suggestions are meritorious. I cannot say we can achieve an ideal solution. Ideal solutions are always difficult to achieve. So far as the need for electoral reform is concerned, I am in agreement with the mover of this Resolution. I request the hon. Law Minister that if he finds a consensus in certain matters, at least, those matters can be brought forward. If all political parties agree, then those matters can be put forward. But, to say that the whole system is bad, I am not prepared to agree to it. I say the entire system is not bad. When we discuss, in the manner we are discussing, an idea is created that the entire system is wrong. What I am saying is that whatever drawbacks the political parties or individual Members of Parliament can bring to the notice of each other we may ask the Government to look into. I am quite sure in my mind that the Government is also keen to have a system of election which is free from drawbacks. There is no system which is so perfect that the drawbacks will not be there. The drawbacks will be there and, according to my way of looking at things, after having the

experience of the law courts where only a small number of election petitions are filed, I feel that by and large the system is not so bad. But in certain constituencies if corrupt practices take place then elections are set-aside. Do we not know that not only elections are set-aside by filing election petitions they are electoral offences also. So, the law has comprehensively taken care of the situation.

Sir, Government has never said even once that they are not prepared to bring forward any measure of reform which is agreed to by all the parties. Unless all parties agree that system will again not be acceptable. Therefore, my request to the mover of the Resolution is that his purpose is served and he may not press his Resolution. He has brought to the notice of both the Houses and the Government and I do agree whatever draw-backs we find in the system should be removed.

Sir, my submission to the House is that this elaborate procedure as to how electoral rolls are prepared and how voters are entered and how appeals are provided to the Election Commission and then how matters are taken to the courts all is taken care of and whatever defects somebody points out, I have no doubt in my mind, the Law Minister will certainly take into consideration. Therefore, I would once again request the mover of the Resolution to withdraw the Resolution, otherwise we are bound to oppose the Resolution. It is very vague and it is in such terms that nobody can give effect to it. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should apply their mind undoubtedly and bring forward a comprehensive electoral reforms bill if they can, provided all political parties agree. I would, therefore, in the end, request the hon. Mover of the Resolution not to press his Motion.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (सज्जन) :
सभापति महोदय, चुनाव प्रणाली में

सुधार करने की चर्चा कोई पहली चर्चा नहीं है। हमने इस चर्चा को राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में कई बार उठाया है। इस समय इसकी चर्चा इन उपचुनावों के कारण अधिक हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश के उपचुनावों में, चाहे गढ़वाल हो, अमेठी हो, मिर्जापुर हो या बरेली—जो कुछ हुआ, उससे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का चुनाव के बारे में विश्वास कम हुआ है।

कुछ समय पहले मुझे हमारे विधि मंत्री जी का एक स्टेटमेंट चुनावों में सुधार के बारे में पढ़ने को मिला था। हम भी चाहते हैं कि चुनाव प्रणाली में सुधार किया जाय, क्योंकि जिस तरह का कानून इस समय बना हुआ है उसमें इस प्रकार घटनाओं का होना स्वाभाविक है। चुनाव में निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि जनता का प्रतिनिधि होता है। जिसे जनता चुनती है। यह व्यवसाय नहीं है जिसमें विनियोजन और मुनाफा की व्यवस्था हो। यह जनता की सेवा का और उसके कल्याण के लिये कार्यरत रहने का कठिन व्रत है। किन्तु आज की परिस्थिति में हम देखते हैं कि बैलेट, बुलेट और चाकुओं की नौक पर प्राप्त किये जाते हैं। यदि नागरिक के इस मौलिक हक को कोई छीनने का प्रयास करे, उसको अपनी इच्छा से विचलित करे, तो यह एक विचारणीय गंभीर प्रश्न बन जाता है। हमारे देश के अन्दर ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो बुलेट और चाकु की नौक पर अपहरण करते हैं, डाकाजनी करते हैं, लूटमार करते हैं उन्हें इन अपराधों की सजा दी जाती है और जेल के सींकियों में डाल दिया जाता है। इसके अलावा राजनीति के अन्दर भी कुछ लोग अगर ऐसी प्रवृत्ति लाना चाहें और उसके बावजूद जनता के प्रतिनिधि बनना चाहें, तो किसी

भी दल के लोग हों, हमारे सामने बैठे हुए लोग भी, इस बात को मंजूर नहीं करेंगे। यह जो हमारी आदर्श कल्पना है कि जनता के द्वारा, जनता के लिए जनता की सरकार हो, यह सही है लेकिन जनता के प्रतिनिधि इस तरह से आतंक के सहारे चुनकर नहीं आने चाहिए, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

इन सारी बातों को कहने के लिए मेरे पास कुछ मुद्दे हैं, जिन को मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहूँगा। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि बरेली के चुनाव में पोलिंग स्टेशनों पर जो वोटों की गणना हुई, उधमें हमारे सामने ये तथ्य आए। मैं कुछ उनके बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। पोलिंग स्टेशन क्रमांक 40—ए में जो मत-गणना हुई, तो उसमें कांग्रेस (आई) को 605 वोट मिले, बी० जे० पी० को कोई वोट नहीं मिला, लोकदल के कैंडीडेट को कोई वोट नहीं मिला। इसी प्रकार से पोलिंग स्टेशन क्रमांक 40 बी में कांग्रेस (आई) को 604 वोट मिले, बी० जे० पी० को कोई वोट नहीं मिला और लोकदल को जीरो वोट मिले। इतना ही नहीं, पोलिंग स्टेशन्स क्रमांक 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77 और 81 की भी लगभग यही स्थिति रही। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि यह जो मतदान हुआ यह एकतरफा हुआ, एक तरफा बोटिंग यहाँ पर हुई है और इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि एकतरफा बोटिंग कराई गई, बाई फोर्स बोटिंग कराई गई और यह ठीक बात नहीं है।

इतना ही नहीं मैं मिर्जापुर लोक सभा चुनाव का एक बैलेट है, उसकी एक फोटो कापी आप के सामने, सदन के पटल पर रखना चाहूँगा। इस प्रकार के हजारों बैलेट चुनाव से पहले जनता के बीच, लोगों के बीच

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया:]

में आ चुके थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह चुनाव की गोपनीयता को प्रमाणित नहीं करता है और चुनाव की निष्पक्षता के बारे में लोगों में शक पैदा करता है। इस वास्ते आज चुनाव के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर एक ऐसी भावना पैदा हो गई है कि चुनाव निष्पक्ष रूप से नहीं हो सकते और हमारे यहाँ प्रजातंत्र में मत व्यक्त करने की भावना है, स्वतंत्रता है, यह हमारे जनतंत्र की भावना के विरुद्ध ठेस पहुंचाने वाली बात है।

अब मैं चुनाव के खर्च के बारे में आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। .. (व्यवधान) .. मैं अपने विद्वान मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे मेरी बातों को सुनें। प्रजातंत्र में सभी को बोलने का बराबर अधिकार है। संविधान के अंदर यह पहली शर्त है। (व्यवधान) ..

आर्चाय भगवान देव (अजमेर) : यह ब्रेलेट पेपर आप कहां से लाए हैं। .. (व्यवधान) .. इससे पता लगता है कि ये लोग हेरा-फेरी करते हैं।

(व्यवधान) ..

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was a ruling by the Chair when a poster was being shown here, that these things will not go on record. So, these things should not go on the record of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a poster.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jatiya, You please go to your place. You may continue your speech.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहूंगा . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : What is your ruling on that, Sir?

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : सभापति जी, अगर मुझे आपका संरक्षण नहीं मिला तो मैं अपनी बात नहीं कह पाऊंगा। सभापति जी इस देश की आधी से अधिक जनता पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have placed the paper there and they will go by the direction, whatever it is.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा जितना समय इसमें गया है, वह मुझे दें।

सभापति जी, जिस देश की जनता आधे से अधिक पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हो, जिस देश की जनता की आमदनी बहुत कम हो वहाँ की जनता पर कोई भी इतना पैसा चुनाव में खर्च करके जनता का प्रतिनिधि जनता के लिए कैसे हो सकता है। बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन की औसत आय 1 रुपये 80 पैसे है, उत्तर प्रदेश में 2 रुपये है और मध्य प्रदेश में 2 रुपये 16 पैसे है। जबकि ग्रामीण औसत व्यय 2 रुपये 22 पैसे है और शहरी औसत व्यय 3 रुपये 19 पैसे है। इस देश में विधान सभा के चुनाव पर 35 हजार रुपये और लोक सभा के चुनाव में 1 लाख रुपये तक खर्च किये जा सकते हैं। आप सोच सकते हैं कि इतनी हैसियत का व्यक्ति चुनाव में इतना पैसा खर्च करने वाला व्यक्ति जनता के द्वारा, जनता के लिये, जनता का प्रतिनिधि कैसे हो सकता है। इससे तो चुनाव में भ्रष्टाचार पनपेगा इस भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में अभी हमारे मित्र ने आरंभ लगाया था कि गढ़वाल में चुनाव

पर लाखों रुपया खर्च किया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बरेली और अमेठी के चुनावों में कांग्रेस ने लाखों रुपये खर्च नहीं किये हैं? क्या यह बात किसी से छिपी है? ... (व्यवधान)... यह रुपया आया कहाँ से?

15.41 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude because you have taken more than 10 minutes.

(Interruptions)

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो 1951 का जन प्रतिनिधित्व कानून था वह अब 1981 में धन प्रतिनिधित्व कानून का प्रतीक हो गया है। इसलिए धनवान के द्वारा, धनवानों के लिए, धनवानों का प्रतिनिधित्व हो जाएगा। जो लोग धनवानों के बल पर पालियामेंट में चुन कर आयेंगे वे क्यों और कब गरीबों की बात यहां कहेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अब मैं चुनाव सुधार के लिये अपने कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व की प्रणाली या सूची प्रणाली को लागू करने पर हमें गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। यह देश में एक अच्छी शुरुआत होगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My difficulty is when we have some discussion on this subject of special nature, Members should be present so that they could speak in their turn when I call their names. When the hon. Members ask for more time, they should know that they should be present in the House. That is why I want you to conclude now so that others can get the opportunity to speak.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : इसके साथ-साथ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मतदान अनिवार्य होना चाहिए। अनिवार्य मतदान जहां लोकप्रिय सरकार के चयन में प्रभावी हो सकता है वहीं

वह अलोकप्रिय सरकार की प्रताड़ना में भी उतना ही प्रभावी है। अनिवार्य मतदान आस्ट्रेलिया, इटली, मिस्र आदि दुनिया के अनेक देशों में लागू है।

मताधिकार के लिए मतदाता की आयु भी घटा कर हमें 18 वर्ष कर देनी चाहिए। जब 18 वर्ष की आयु में एक व्यक्ति सारी जिम्मेदारी ले सकता है तो मतदान के अधिकार को वह क्यों नहीं वहन कर सकता है। इसी प्रकार से उम्मीदवार की अधिकतम आयु की मर्यादा भी निश्चित की जानी चाहिए। सरकार को चुनाव खर्च वहन करना चाहिए। मतदाताओं को परिचय पत्र जारी किये जाने चाहिए। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मतदान पद्धति भी तुरन्त शुरू की जाए इससे तुरन्त मतगणना हो सकेगी और कागज और परिवहन पर होने वाले खर्च में बचती आयेंगी। चुनाव में विदेशी धन के उपयोग पर निगरानी रखी जानी चाहिए। चुनाव के दो मास पूर्व से राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाए। मुझे आशा है कि विधि मंत्री जी मेरे सुझावों पर गंभीरता से विचार करेंगे।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir quite a number of things I wanted to say. When Prof. Madhu Dandavate opened this debate, naturally one would come to know what has been happening in this country in the last so many years in regard to elections and by-elections and one gets worried where we are heading for. The Opposition parties names the ruling party and the ruling party names the Opposition parties. I don't want to repeat the things which have already been said for obvious reasons. I do agree with certain reforms Prof. Dandavate has said. I am sure that he will wait when our Law Minister brings in a comprehensive Bill and some of the things, I think, will be implemented.

Now I just want to make one or two clarifications. Practically every Opposition Member has mentioned

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about Garhwal Constituency. Now, I would like to mention it because I happened to be there and I saw the misdeeds of Bahuguna's people, I saw the misdeeds of CPI, CPM people. First let them deny that their people were not there, then I will tell them if they had done as our President, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat has said so.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you criticise, they will criticise you. You must be tolerant of criticisms.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Nadar he is not attacking you. He is only saying CPI. Why do you get up? Why do you get up for everything?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Coming back to what exactly happened. Everybody said why was the Haryana Police called? I would like to tell you a few things, Sir, that why was it necessary for the District Magistrate to ask for an extra force. Right in Pauri Assembly Constituency where I was there. I have got a record of what your people did and what Bahuguna's people did.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: And your record?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Yes, my record is with me. And I am already saying.

Arif, my colleague has already mentioned about the anti-social people who had gone from Kanpur. But what CPI and CPM people did. It was a calculated attack on the Congress supporters. There is a Pauri Police station. There were over half a dozen reports there which have been corroborated by Bahuguna's people that any shop or any place which was flying Congress flag was attacked by the people who were there supporting Bahuguna, may be belonging to different parties which I had mentioned. When the situation reached to such an extent that even the Block Development Officer, the Panchayat Officer

came running with hands up to the SHO of Pauri saying that these things are beyond their control. I would like to tell you when Bahugunaji was there and I happened to be present there, D. M. Kaul and Bahuguna were confronted with the mischief of these people. He was apologetic at that particular moment. He said that he will make sure that these things do not happen. But unfortunately the things went from whatever conditions they were to worse. And naturally at that particular time the District Magistrate asked the State Government for extra force. The only mistake that he committed was that he did not mention that from which State he wanted the force. I don't think it was necessary. Neither it is in Election Commission's Book, nor is it in law that particular State has to be mentioned. As most of the speakers did mention about the police, I would like to mention in June 1977 election in Maharashtra when five battalions of C.R.P. were sent they comprised of one battalion from Gujarat and one battalion from Madhya Pradesh. I would like to ask you, was this information conveyed to the Election Commission at that time? Had at that time District Magistrate not request the State Government to send the force and it was the Home Minister who sent it? I just wanted to make one particular point. People have asked about the Prime Minister going to Garhwal constituency to campaign for her candidate. In the 1979 bye-elections when our Law Minister was the candidate, Mr. Morarji Desai also went to campaign against him. (Interruption) You just check up the records. Let me tell you this: when Indira Ji went to Garhwal, she went as the president of the Congress party. When Bahuguna was coming up with such malicious lies, I think she has the right to go to her own people, to give the correct picture.

Some other people had certain versions to give about Bahuguna's entry into Congress and the party to which he was invited by Mrs. Gandhi and her son. I think I am the only person

who can answer as to what happened. For six months prior to that period, while he was negotiating, he was sitting in the treasury benches.

We now have those people who got elected on congress (I) symbol, i.e. the Hand symbol. I am referring to Mr. Nadar. Ask him if he did not approach Sanjay Ji for the ticket on which he got elected. (*Interruptions*) I don't want to go into details.

SHRI A. NELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: *rose*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Nadar, there is nothing wrong in it. You were in that party. There was nothing wrong in your approaching the late Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, because he was in that party.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: My residence is in Ganga Ram Hospital Marg which is very well known to the people of Bahuguna's party; and Mr. Bahuguna went there.

I would now like to speak a few words on certain reforms. I do feel that booth-capturing is one of the biggest crimes which happen at election times. I think there should be stringent punishment meted out in respect of this crime. I don't mind if the term goes up to five years if the man concerned is caught.

I am also in favour of the Opposition leaders getting time of the TV and radio.

The worst crime is disturbing the election meetings. People disturbing election meetings should be made a cognizable offence. I strongly feel about it.

Now about the use of electronic equipment. We are all moving in a modern world. When the Opposition has become so much of an expert in rigging and such other things, we should get electronic machines.

I would also like that identity cards are given to the voters.

I think a bill on defections is on the priority list. You will then not have this kind of a disturbance, and this kind of parties which do not know which leader of theirs is sitting where. Sometimes they are looking at the back.

I think the most important thing is that the Election Commission should recognize as a national party, only parties which pool 10 per cent of the votes in Parliamentary and Assembly elections. Only then will we have a reasonable and responsible Opposition—which we are lacking to-day.

One of our Opposition members mentioned that the voting age should be reduced to 18, so that we can have more number of younger people involved in the welfare of our country and having a say in the affairs of the country. I agree.

I hope Prof. Dandavate will come forward with his suggestions when our Law Minister comes up with his Bill. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Members who have to speak not to take more than 5—10 minutes. And then the Minister will intervene and the reply will come. I think the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had been good enough to tell me....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): First you do not control and now you are saying like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think perhaps it would have been better if somebody other than Prof. Dandavate had moved this motion, because the moment he moves it, the whole debate becomes a sort of contest between the present Ruling Party and the Janata Government of the past as to who did what or who dragged their feet and failed to do what. I think we should concentrate on what is being said and

not who is saying what in a matter like this at least. But now for the sake of argument let us concede that all the booth capturers, scoundrels, thieves, swindlers and impersonators are on this side; and on that side are the people who have taken a dip in the sacred water of the Ganges and are purified; all those who are sitting on that side. I concede this for the sake of argument. If that is so, then the Government should be all the more interested in bringing about electoral reforms quickly because all the sins are being committed, the crimes by us. Why are you dragging your feet? You should not drag your feet because all the purity is on that side and all the impurity is on this side. So, please explain why are you dragging your feet?

I do not want to go into the business of Garhwal because now I am told that CPI and CPM in Uttar Pradesh, of all the places, are strong enough to overpower the Congress. I wish it was so. Anyhow, Mr. Tytler seems to have been rather over-powered by something there. I do not know what. But the three questions are troubling me about Garhwal. If all that is being said on that side is correct, why did the candidate of the Congress I Mr. Negi think of making his complaint so late only on the second day of the counting? Before that he had made no complaint. It was only after Mr. Bahuguna had gone to the Election Commissioner with so many complaints which may be right or which may be wrong, after two days, Mr. Negi woke up as an after-thought and started making some complaint. Why?

Secondly, one can argue, for example, what is there in the Constitution that the Government cannot promulgate an Ordinance two days before the Session of Parliament. Quote to us the article in the Constitution. There is no such article. You can do it. But is the book everything? From this Chair, the Speaker had an occasion in the past to make some

rather scathing comments about this practice of promulgating Ordinances just on the eve of an election. So, everything does not go by the book; everything does not go by rules. There is such a thing as conventions and a tradition. Therefore, I cannot quote a rule that the Election Commissioner has to be informed when police are being inducted from outside. Probably, there is no such rule. But the question is when you are doing a thing like that, should you not at least inform about it when the office is here in Delhi? It is a matter of convention, of propriety; it is not a question of the rule.

Thirdly, the Returning Officer of Garhwal constituency, who is a District Magistrate, now we have been told, that he had approached the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for some additional police force. But in the statement which he issued in the Press it was not contradicted. He never said anything of that kind. He said, "I never asked for any additional Police." That is what he said. But here it is being made out. He did not say where the Police had come from. He did not ask for any Police from U.P., Himachal Pradesh or Haryana. He never said. He said, "I have not asked for additional Police". That is the real question, to which I won't ask anybody for answer, because nobody will be able to give an answer.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I shall certainly give.

19 hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You will give. I would like to remind that last year when we were debating in the House the question of malpractices and so on in the Assembly elections in Bihar, I had raised a special discussion on that. He had assured this House. It is on record, without admitting my allegations, but he had of course stated here that if any officer is found to have

been guilty of dereliction of duty in the election then he would be proceeded against, action would be taken against. He assured me and assured the House. I am not asking for an answer on anything. I only want to remind.

There was one constituency the poll had to be conducted three times. Three times the poll had to be conducted. And each time there was gross interference with the free and fair elections in that particular polling booth and the same presiding officer was present all the three times, and I want to ask a question. Is there any electoral reform by which you can prevent the presiding officer himself from doing the rigging? If a presiding officer does the rigging himself, what is the remedy against it, except that to proceed against that officer, or to take action against that officer?

Now, as far the business of defections goes, I am saying that it is not necessary to wait for an elaborate law and all that because it will never come. It will never come, as long as this Government is in power, or the Janata Government is in power, it will never come. I suggest a very simple remedy, which I am glad to see has been suggested by the Chief Election Commissioner himself. That is that every candidate when he files his nomination paper, or when he fills in his nomination paper, in that nomination paper there should be a declaration that after I am elected, if I am elected, after my election if I defect from the Party on whose ticket I have stood and go to some other Party, I will immediately resign my seat. It does not require a law to make this addition in the nomination paper, to include a declaration in the nomination paper.

AN HON. MEMBER: If he does not resign, then?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Therefore, we had also suggested that there must be a right of recall. How that

procedure of recall will work, Parliament should determine the details of it. But the principle of right of recall should be accepted. We are all for that. And we are for that declaration in the nomination paper. If you have the courage to accept it, say so. That at least will be a wide measure of agreement.

Here it is being suggested that the voting age should be reduced to 18. Our Party has been propagating it for many years. There are other questions of proportional representation. I only want to say one thing. Just because of the vastness of this country and the complexity of this country and the fact that there are so many regional and other interests and pulls and all that and so so many disintegrating forces are trying to work today on the basis of regionalism, communalism and so many things, I feel, my Party feels that a system of proportional representation, apart from other aspects is very necessary in our country for maintaining the national unity and integrity of the country.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about reservation?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That has to be included in that. If there is a system, the law should provide for it. Our Party brought it five or six years ago in 1975. If you are interested I will give you this to read. We said, "provide for reservation." We have said, "provide for 15 per cent reservation for women also." However, my point is, in the present situation where certain forces are trying to tear the country apart, about which we have been talking on so many occasions, this system of proportional representation will provide a safety valve against that much better than the present system. You should ponder over this. People of different types, different thoughts, different castes and communities should feel that they have not a voice in this Parliament. That can be provided

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better under the system of proportional representation than under the present system.

Some of the proposals which my party made in 1975, I am happy to see that Mr. Shakti has now supported, not because they are of my party, but he has also come to the same conclusion after so many years. I want to say one or two of them. One is the question of money power. I do not know whether there is any electoral reform which can be a fool-proof guarantee against this in the present system in which we are living, with great concentration of economic wealth in a few hands, black money just floating around. We cannot have a perfect system, I agree. But that does not mean that we should do nothing. We should try to take some steps. Therefore, we are in favour of the suggestion of the Chief Election Commissioner that the candidates and parties should be made to maintain a detailed account showing the sources of their funds and that must be audited. But that is not enough. At present also, we file election returns under the law, but nobody goes into them. You can write anything in your return and file it within the prescribed date and there the matter ends. The Chief Election Commissioner has suggested that the Commission should have the power to examine these returns on their merit. Details must be given. Sources of your funds, the expenditure on various items—everything must be properly audited and put in. I am in favour of that; I do not know what is your reaction. About legitimate expenses being borne by the State, yes; we are in favour of it. He has mentioned things like supply of printing paper, electoral rolls, printing of a specified number of posters, coupons for petrol and diesel—their costs are going up every day—postage and things like that. This can be discussed.

The question of booth capturing and all that, I do not think can ever be solved through some reforms on paper. Two things which were introduced this time, I think should be maintained and strengthened. One is, there should be no candidates' camps set up near the polling booths. Of course, that is not a fool-proof guarantee. Mischief can be done at a little distance from the booths also. Nevertheless, this was tried. Secondly, the movement of vehicles on the polling day should be so regulated that anti-social elements cannot be transported from booth to booth. Some regulations have to be worked out. But the point is, who is going to enforce all these? The Chief Election Commissioner is an independent agency, but unfortunately he has no independent machinery. So many directions given by him have been flouted. Nobody bothers about it. He has a team of observers, three or four people who go round. Even when these observers notice something and bring it to the notice of the presiding officer, nothing is done.

About these identity cards with photographs, in theory it is an excellent thing and I am all for it. But I have had experience of it. I do not know whether the Chief Election Commissioner knows it. I told him about it once. In my first election, which was a bye-election in which I came to this House in 1960, in the Calcutta South-West constituency, this system of identity cards with photographs was tried out as an experiment. I have first-hand knowledge of it. The difficulty was, this business of photographing every single voter—man or woman—could not be done. It is not practicable; it is not feasible. That was in a city like Calcutta. If you extended it to the whole vast country with lakhs of villages, it is practically an impossible business. I remember at that time when some photographers were called, they were told that they would be given so much money for taking so many

photographs. He was wandering about the whole day. Otherwise, he could not complete the job. The manfolk from the houses have all gone to work; somebody has gone to somebody has gone to the office, somebody has gone to the factory. Only women are at home. Suddenly a man arrives and knocks at the door and says that he has come to take her photograph. You can imagine what will happen to him. It is impossible. He has to come back and say that nobody has cooperated. In Muslim houses it is even more difficult. I humbly submit that if you can work out a system of identity card which works, nothing better. But I am afraid that it is not very feasible and practical in the conditions of our country. So we will have to think out some other means.

In the last resort this impersonation of voters is a part of this game of rigging and booth capturing. Now nobody bothers to impersonate voters also. When he is able to manage capturing the whole booth and stamp all the papers, then where is the need to impersonate voters? I agree with Mr. Kaushal that this type of booth capturing and all that is not a phenomenon throughout the country. There are certain States or certain areas which are particularly prone to it, no doubt. But we should study that situation and see what methods can be adopted. But I feel that the Election Commissioner must have an independent machinery of his own also. He has no power at all over the presiding officers or polling officers or anybody. Therefore, they are free to do what they like. And they are liable to be pressurised to do anything.

Finally I only want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is simply going to repeat that they are thinking of some reforms and in good times, they will bring some comprehensive legislation. We are hearing this story for so long. The Janata Government did not do it; because,

you say that it was not in their interest. But why do not you do it and put them more in the wrong? That will be a feather in your cap. Do not go on saying, it is coming, it is coming like Christmas. Christmas is also coming. So we would like to know whether the Minister is at all serious about electoral reforms. After all, it is the process of electoral system which is surviving in this country when many people have referred that in other countries it could not survive. We are all proud of the fact that it is surviving. But there are new activities, new strains and stresses on this system itself which are suddenly, to some extent, making lose its credibility. People are getting apathetic. Yesterday, there was a Starred Question here that while the total number of voters is increasing in the country, the percentage of votes cast is going down; why? Some people are beginning to feel apathetic that this type of election does not properly represent their free will and also it does not lead to the type of results which we have promised at the time of voting. So we all of us irrespective of party affiliation, should devote our thoughts to this thing. If we want to save the system and strengthen it, then we cannot do it without some reforms which we should work out on the basis of experience that we have had.

I support Mr. Dandavate's resolution, the spirit of his resolution and I would like the hon. Minister to assure the House that they will not go on dragging their feet and they will do something concrete and positive about it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, regarding electoral reforms much water has already flowed down the river. My friend, Mr. Dandavate, has given a long lecture and sermon. But I agree with many of his suggestions. Actually the process of electoral reforms was not only initiated by our party but also it was initiated by all the political parties in the Committee. In

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

that Committee the Anti-defection Bill went on for three years. I was also a member of that Committee. There none of the political parties came to any conclusion. Ultimately it was shelved by the Government. Today they are taking advantage of the discussion of the motion and they want to make political capital out of it. We have also political sermons to give to the opposition. It is not that we are angles; we are not claiming it. But they are attacking our party and our Government by saying "we are angles; they are sinners".

Shri Indrajit Gupta was referring to concrete electoral reforms. When the opposition is divided outside, if they want to unite inside to attack every single programme of the Government, how can there be concrete proposals?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sit around the table and discuss them.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is not like that. On very issue you divide. Even today morning Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was attacking the CPM, and CPM was alleging that bogus voters are being brought by RSS goondas in various elections. So, on the floor of the House we hear divergent views and each party attacking the other. In this background, what concrete, acceptable electoral reforms can be agreed to by all the political parties, including my party, if we sit together, discuss and try to come to a decision? Of course we have absolutely no objection to discussion with opposition parties.

You are attacking the Government through this motion because of what happened in Garhwal. But you should not forget that rigging was known to this country only through West Bengal. The history of rigging, manipulation, bogus voting and booth capturing were created first in West Bengal. I have got records to show that... (interruptions)

You are talking of defection. Shri Charan Singh was the prime defector of this country. You were all partners when the Janata Government was ruling. Of course, now it is very convenient, very nice to speak about rigging and all that, because the Election Commissioner has given a verdict that the Garhwal constituency election is being rigged. By whom? I do not want to repeat what my colleagues have said. They have mentioned that our party has made a complaint against Shri Bahuguna's son and there is one FIR about tearing away of a box. Nobody in the opposition has referred to it. This rigging, manipulation, unscrupulous and bogus voting, this system was started by West Bengal and Kerala... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There should be no capturing of the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I agree with the pertinent remark of a colleague of mine that when the Janata Government was in power, it could not take a decision. My friend, Prof. Dandavate, was talking about the use of muscle power, money power, Doordarshan, radio and so on. I would like to know whether they were not operated during the Janata regime. Perhaps, it is not out of place to mention here that during the Janata regime, mini elections were held and legally constituted governments were thrown out, because they said they got the verdict from the people. During the mini elections, both the CPM and CPI in Kerala said that the elections were rigged. So, if that is the argument that the opposition is going to advance, we want to say that it is all due to political acrimony against each other and that there have been complaints of unscrupulous and bogus voting against other parties also and that it has nothing to do with the election processes. Therefore, you are not angels. So, I am suggesting this. They cannot blame our present Government. Today our Government is very strong, the party is strong and we can give

a stable Government and democracy is strong... (Interruptions). But you are divided and you have no moral scruples even to give suggestions unitedly, but only unitedly you want to attack an individual leaders, an individual party. That is all you want to do. But you have no programme of constructive suggestions to give. Election reforms are very necessary in this country and our Government has taken up election reforms not now, but long ago by initiating the debate on election reforms. It is the Congress Government which has initiated the debate on election reforms. If you are all agreeable about many of the useful suggestions that are being made which the Law Minister, Mr. Shiv Shankar will explain, we have absolutely no objection to bring election reforms and I am very sorry to say that any attack or personal vilification or attack against the Party by the Opposition Parties on political considerations should be condemned. That elections were being rigged in Garhwal is a lie, but there are bundles of lies they have brought out in this country in order to malign our party and it is a political vendetta. Not only that. It is a political venom. Out of that political venom this resolution has been inspired... (Interruptions). Mr. Madhu Dandavate, I hope and request that you will withdraw it and have a meaningful dialogue for electoral reforms.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, You may take only five minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no. He will take 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please leave it to me. I am the Presiding Officer. I can take my own decision.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I rise to support the motion of Prof. Madhu Dandavate because I feel that electoral reforms in this country are 'must'. (Interrup-

tions). I should be allowed to speak. I feel that the electoral reform is a 'must' in this country. (Interruptions).

My point is different. I have got some apprehensions in my mind. What is the use of bringing about any kind of reform in the electoral system while the Ruling Party is completely determined to rig the elections by using police force, para-military force, anti-social elements and everything? (Interruptions) Previously what was happening is when others were rigging the elections, at that time the Election Commission always sought the help of the Government to stop that rigging. But now when the Government itself is involved in rigging, from whom will they ask for help? That is a very serious question. Electoral reforms can be brought about. But unless the Government is sincere no electoral reform is going to serve the purpose and this is the kind of Government in power today. They are not sincere. They have demonstrated their corruption and malpractices. They have already demonstrated whatever they could do to rig the elections, and therefore, I am quite sure that this Government is not sincere at all, they want to rig the election, they want to corrupt the entire system.

Sir, unprecedented governmental anarchy was demonstrated in Garhwal. Democracy was assassinated. Perhaps that was the beginning of assassination of democracy. (Interruptions). It appears that election was between the Government and an individual—the entire Central Government and several State Governments were involved. Five or six Chief Ministers were continuously camping there. The Prime Minister went there, she addressed 22 meetings. Before this no Prime Minister addressed 22 meetings in any constituency except in Garhwal when Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi went there. Virtually she was planning to address 34 meetings. But

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

when she found very poor response and opposition by the people, then she decided to curtail her programme....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You also attended these meetings, I think.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Garhwal remained un-represented for 1½ years. I feel, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, is solely responsible for this. When she went there, she said, "Development of Garhwal cannot take place if Congress (I) candidate is not being elected." She said a very small thing. I feel pity on her. Such a small thing has been said by the Prime Minister! Should the Prime Minister of India have said this? But she felt that she must say and she said that.

Any way, the whole nation knows how booth capturing took place, how enormous black money was used, how massive armed force—police and para-military forces were posted, how muscle men and scoundrels were operating, how the entire party was involved in collusion with the anti-social elements.

These are the photographs. Haryana police went there. Hundreds of trucks of police men went there. They captured booths. They beat several people. They fired at various polling booths. These are the photographs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no, please put it inside. I will not allow it. Please put it inside. It is not correct.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Please see, these people have been beaten up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will be examined.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You actually move that....

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Elections are held everywhere. Even in Amethi where they were fully well knowing that they will win, but they captured 300 booths. What to talk of Garhwal! They had already planned that Shri Bahuguna should not be allowed to win the election. (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Why do you allow these things? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Please go and take your seats. Order please.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please first take your seat. I am here....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please go and take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not allow me. First take your seat.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am rising on a point of order. (Interruptions) I am rising on a point of order. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am rising on a point of order. (Interruptions) I am rising on a point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My point of order is.... (Interruptions) I am rising on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My point of order is while participating in a debate if any Member feels that any document or any photograph has to be laid on the Table of the House, as rightly pointed out by you, he has to request the Presiding authority to examine that and lay it on the Table after due authentication. It is not illegal; it is not against the rules of procedure. He is perfectly within his rights to request you saying, "I want to lay the photographs on the Table of the House." The procedure is that you examine them.... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): The Chair did not permit. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I can point out so many precedents. I have myself laid on the Table of the House certain photographs. The procedure is that you examine them and, if the permission is granted, after due authentication they are laid on the Table of the House. Therefore, these photographs were given only for your examination. They are given to the Secretary for your examination. After you permit them, the member would have authenticated them by putting his signature.

No member in the House either on this side or on that side has the right to encroach upon the secretariat to tear the photographs before you examine them and he has authenticated them. Therefore, the hon. Member's behaviour in tearing of the photographs is perfectly out of order and I want you to give a ruling on that so that it becomes a precedent for the future.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Direction 118 says:

"If a private member desires to lay a paper or document on the Table of the House, he shall supply

a copy thereof to the Speaker in advance so as to enable him to decide whether permission should be given to lay the paper or document on the Table. If the Speaker permits the member to lay the paper or document on the Table, the member may at the appropriate time lay it on the Table."

In the present case, no prior intimation was given, as per Direction 118. But anyhow I would very much make a request in the larger interest of the decorum and decency of the House. Something on the Table should not have been taken by Mr. Bhagwan Dev and torn up. It is sacrosanct. Therefore, he should not have done it and I would request him to apologise for his action.

AN HON. MEMBER: On a point of order.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. All of you please sit down.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I entirely agree with the observations you have made. Every hon. Member has got certain privileges and also responsibilities. You have also quoted from the Directions that while placing any document or photograph or whatever it is on the Table of the House, it should get your prior sanction. One mistake cannot be rectified by another mistake. It is not proper. It is not in keeping with the decorum and dignity of the House that one of our members should resort to doing something that is not consistent with the dignity and decorum of the House. So, I will express my regret and we will see that such things do not happen in future.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The matter is over. I am not permitting:

anybody. Mr. Nadar, you apologise to the House. Please sit down. Please apologise to the House.

Mr. Lakkappa, please sit down.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: In front of Acharya Bhagwan Dev, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur has placed a valuable document.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You, don't go into that.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN Nadar, you apologise. What is there? was there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Nadar, you apologise. What is there? It is not proper. (Interruptions). Don't take things personally. It is in the interest of the House. (Interruptions). I will not allow anybody. Mr. Nadar, you do it. What is there? In Parliament, what is there, hundred times Jawaharlalji has apologised. Shall I apologise on your behalf? Since Mr. Nadar is not apologising, on behalf of Mr. Nadar, I am apologising to the House for his act.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Sir, if my behaviour has hurt the feelings of anybody, I apologise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, you have got only two minutes now.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Point of order on what occasion? Now it is over. Now there is a vacuum. I am not permitting you.

Now, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur. After that, I will ask the Minister to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting any more. We have already decided that we should complete this discussion by 8.00 p.m. It is already

7.40 p.m. Therefore, I call upon the hon. Minister to intervene.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Nobody will be allowed to speak unless I finish. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It cannot go upto 10.00 p.m. I am not permitting. I have called the Minister. If you do not want the Minister to reply, then it is alright. (Interruptions).

श्री मनो राम बागरी : ऐसे नहीं होगा (व्यवधान);

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला): सार हथकंडे अपनाये जा रहे हैं बोलने से रोकन के लिये ।

We will not allow you to proceed like this. Please allow Mr. Harikesh Bahadur to speak. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Harikesh Bahadur will conclude in two minutes and then the Minister will intervene.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, you have seen the whole thing. The same thing was done there in a large scale and in a more vigorous way. Ladies were insulted and humiliated. Several persons were beaten up. Our workers were beaten up and arrested. When they went to file the F.I.R., they were not allowed to file the F.I.R. They were arrested, they were put behind the bars. (Interruptions).

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): What is he speaking on? It is irrelevant.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: On the 15th when the Haryana police were firing in Pauri district, I requested the District Magistrate to stop that. I asked him what they were doing. He said that he was completely unaware of the presence of Haryana Police in Garhwal. I said that it was a matter of great surprise. Being a District Magistrate, he must know what kind of forces were operating in his district

and as a Returning Officer he must know what kind of forces were being deputed at the various polling booths.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: It is all irrelevant. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The Haryana Chief Minister gave a statement that the Centre had directed him to send 20 companies of police there, but he could send only twelve companies. That means, these forces were sent there on the instructions of the Central Government, on the instructions of the Home Ministry, to rig the elections. The District Magistrate was not aware of the presence of these forces. That means, they wanted to rig the elections, which they did. Some Presiding Officers wanted to make complaints against that, but they were terrorised, intimidated and threatened that, in case they lodged complaints, they would be taken to task. *(Interruptions)*. Six Chief Ministers were there, more than 50 Ministers were there, including the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the Planning Minister, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence, etc.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Hari-kesh Bahadur, have you read the motion? *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: We lodged our complaint on the 14th. When they saw that the others were lodging complaints they decided to lodge the complaint on the 17th and the complaint was lodged. *(Interruptions)*. A helicopter was sought by the Election Commission to inquire into the allegations but it was not supplied to him while even Deputy Ministers were using helicopters like bicycles.

Our workers were beaten up. They were being harassed and even some of our people were murdered... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT (Almora): Can you prove it?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Mr. Rawat is my friend. I do not want

anybody should touch him. In fact nothing was done against him but he said that he was beaten up by some people which is absolutely incorrect.

Lastly, I will read this telegram:

"Driver Ganesh Singh was beaten up by the Police and he has been admitted in the Joshimath Hospital where he died."

(Interruptions).

I come to my last point. Sir, since the Election Commission took a just decision, this Government has started threatening the Election Commission also as they are threatening the Judiciary, the Parliament and the Opposition. Therefore, I demand a high-power inquiry committee headed by a sitting Supreme Court Judge should be appointed to inquire into the whole matter and bring the guilty men to book.

The Prime Minister of India should resign. ..

(Interruptions).

And all the five Chief Ministers should be immediately removed and their government dismissed.

With these words, I support the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the hon. Law Minister will intervene. The hon. Law Minister.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pounani): Just listen to me for a fraction of minute and then take decision and I will abide by it. What I say is that I have moved an amendment to the motion. My amendment has been criticised as out of tune in the present situation. Therefore ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, after the Minister's intervention you can speak on your amendment. ... And then Mr. Dandavate will reply.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Various views have been expressed with reference to the electoral reforms and under the guise

of electoral reforms, various invectives have been used by the other side with reference to certain happenings that have taken place during the elections particularly in Garwal. My friends on this side—and I want to congratulate many of them—have answered with reference to the bye-election in Garwal. I will only make a passing reference so far as that election is concerned—with reference to the order passed by the Chief Election Commissioner. My submission—it would not be a case of denigrating him in any form, neither have I any intention to do so. I will only try to explain certain aspects that have been highlighted in the order of the Chief Election Commissioner which I will do shortly.

At the very outset, the mover of the resolution had been vocal, advocating the independence of the Election Commission. I have not been able to understand because he has not been able to substantiate his averment with any facts, as to in what form the independence of the Election Commission was sought to be eroded and what exactly ...

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Stephen's statement.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: If you would like to hear the statement of Mr. Stephen, I am prepared to quote it and I would defend it with all authority at my command. What he has said it... (Interruptions) From which paper would you like me to quote? I am prepared to quote from all the papers that you would like. I am prepared to quote even from the *Statesman*. What he said was that the Commission's order has projected certain vital issues and one must consider the limits of the Commission's jurisdiction. This is what Mr. Stephen has said which has been quoted in the *Statesman*.

Sir, this is what exactly the Supreme Court has said in Gill's case. What

they said was that Art. 324 is wide in its amplitude and, to the extent, the powers to the Chief Election Commissioner are there, in terms of the Representation of People's Act he has to act, unless a statute is made and unless the Parliament goes to the extent of framing a statute. With reference to the other aspects, his powers will be governed by Art. 324. If Mr. Stephen had said that his powers—the Chief Election Commissioner having been got to be clarified by a Statute of Parliament which has been published in the *Times of India*, I do not see any reason why anyone need be agitated with the independence of the Chief Election Commissioner having been affected. What has been quoted by the *Times of India* I shall read for this purpose.

"Ask if the Government would amend the Representation of People's Act to curb the powers of the Election Commission."

That is how the question was put to him.

"To curb the powers of the Election Commission, the Minister said he could say nothing about it at this stage. He would certainly state that the stand taken by the Chief Election Commissioner had posed some political questions for the Government itself to ponder on its implications seriously."

This is what is given in the *Times of India* dated 23-6-81. On the same date I referred to the *Statesman*. I have not been able to understand that if this is the understanding that by merely saying that here is something which has political implications, it has got to be properly understood. I am going further to say that action will have to be taken on the appreciation of this order that has been passed by the Election Commission. Suppose somebody goes to the extent of saying that, should it be said that there is a case of erosion of the independence of the Election Commission? (Interruptions) I am sorry to say that it is most

unreasonable, it has no basis in logic. You have not understood the law at all. If you would like to politicalise the whole issue every morning in the zero hour, nobody can help it. But then I thought that you possessed great wisdom. But, many of you have advanced arguments so much that I have got to revise my opinion. I would not like to go beyond that. Let us forget about it.

What I was trying to say was this. Day in and day out sermons are thrown at us under the guise of the independence of certain authorities, certain institutions, as though we have a lesser stake than them. They would like to take pride in it for the purpose of saying it from there—not from here—that they have a great faith in the independence of these institutions if I may be permitted to say so, without perhaps properly understanding—or deliberately avoiding to understand the very expression of the independence of these institutions. I would not like to elaborate on this issue because it is unnecessary for me to go into it. I am only concerned with the issue of what happens to the Election Commission which has been highlighted. On that I wanted to meet the point. What has been said is that nothing has been done about the electoral reforms. A reference was also made about the Tarkunde Committee and also about the police machinery which has been referred to by the Chief Election Commissioner in the order that has been passed by him regarding the Garhwal elections.

Sir, as I said, I would not like to go deeper into the order that has been passed by the Chief Election Commissioner and it is none of my intention to denigrate that institution. But, one aspect which I thought that I should place before the House is this. More from the point of view of the analysis of the order itself, I must make this submission. That the Election Commission has set aside the entire poll on the ground of the presence of the Haryana police in Garhwal. Well, Sir, I would rather

prefer to read his finding to make the position clear because it may not be said that I have avoided reading it. What he says is this:

"I consider that induction of the police forces from outside the State without the knowledge and approval of the Commission is a serious matter and has interfered with the conduct of free and fair poll. There should not only be free and fair poll but it must appear to be so."

This is the finding on the basis of which a repoll has been ordered. The question is whether the mere presence of the police amounts to saying that it is not a case of free and fair poll. If that be so I am sure from 1952 onwards to date all the elections have to be set aside because right from 1952 onwards in every election the CRP has been called for by certain States from outside. The States make a requisition to the Centre. The Centre deploys these forces. This has been done every time. It is not as though this has been done for the first time. My friend, Mr. Bhagat was trying to give an example where certain police force from Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh had been deployed in Maharashtra Assembly Elections held in June, 1977. Likewise there are other instances. Even in the same election the Andhra Police was deployed in Orissa because the Orissa Government requested the Centre to deploy the forces. As a result the forces were sent from Andhra. Now, the question is this if this finding is true... I would not like to go deep into it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has said something more.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am prepared to read the whole thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Immediately after that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I will read. I am sorry. I will not hide anything. I read further:

"The present state of affairs is not conducive to holding a repoll of selected booths only..."

He goes on to a different point.

"There is need that the outside State forces must first be withdrawn, and normal peace and law and order must be restored, before any repoll, selective or total is held.

Having regard to the above circumstances, I feel that the repoll in the entire Parliamentary constituency would be justified."

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What is the report of the Secretary of the Commission?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: As I said that I would not like to go deep into this

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Because it is inconvenient for you.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Not inconvenient. What Ganesan has said he has referred to that but the Chief Election Commissioner in the entire order does not say "I accept that report." Please read that report. I am prepared to read it with you.

20.00 hrs.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You cannot analyse the order of the Election Commission in isolation or divorced from the Report itself.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: If you equate I am only sorry. If you only like to equate Mr. Ganesan's report to that of the CEC...

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am not equating that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It amounts to that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The order is based on the report of Mr. Ganesan.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: What it says is this...

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The order was not from a vacuum. The order was on the basis of the analysis of the report submitted by Mr. Ganesan to the Election Commission. You cannot view the report in isolation from the order. Nor can you view the order in isolation from the report.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: My request would be .. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The report also says, there was rigging. The question is whether there was rigging or not, whether there was booth capturing or not.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Chitta Basu, perhaps the difficulty may be this: It is very difficult for me to make you understand as to how he passed the order. That is my difficulty. I may tell you this from the place where he has started discussing, after setting out the facts. The person who passes the order, discusses those facts and comes to the conclusion. This is the place wherefrom he starts discussing. It is from this place. I quote:

"From the Report of the Commission's team and the D M of Pauri Garhwal, it is quite evident that Haryana Police had been deployed in the constituency on a large scale. The Commission, which is vested with the superintendence, direction and control of the elections, has not even been informed of the deployment of the Police force from outside and the presence of outside force has naturally vitiated the free and fair conduct of the poll in the constituency."

That is how he proceeds. That is what the position is. (Interruptions). If you go on discussing like this there

would be no end. Either you allow me to speak out, or you say whatever you want to say.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You are arguing a wrong case.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: From what you say, you should have challenged this order. Why have you not challenged it in a court, if you are so sure about it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): He is presuming that whatever he says is being understood by him.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Shall I tell you? Please read Gill's case. Then perhaps you will understand. I will tell you. In Gill's case what they said is this: Unless the election result is declared and the election process is totally complete, you cannot question the election and what the CEC does because CEC in that case also had taken the same view. There they said 'Unless you file an election petition.' An election petition cannot be filed unless the result is declared. Therefore, this is the difficulty. In fact one of the independent candidates has approached me and said: I have spent Rs. 90,000. I do not belong to any party! (*Interruptions*) I never wanted to go into the details. I have asked him to go to the Chief Election Commissioner and whatever he wants to do, he could do so, because I have nothing to do in the matter. He was asking me that, now that the Election Commission is having the repoll sometime in September, now you give me the money so that I may contest. And in any case I told him: 'My dear friend, if I give you the money (though I am not in a position to do so), in that case, you will exceed 1 lakh and obviously you will incur the disqualification' I had to tell him this. He is forgetting about this part of it. The position as it stands is this. What I am trying to say is this. The

CEC has merely relied for the purpose of his order on the deployment of the force from outside to that area. That is all that I want to say. This has nothing to do with what the Secretary has given in the report because the question is this. As I said, I would not like to go deeper into it because I have got to unravel certain things. It opens the Pandora's Box with relation to the Supreme Court's judgement itself. But the point is if I were to say that I am satisfied on the basis of the report of the Secretary that this has happened, then he would have questioned as to how he has been satisfied. Therefore, he keeps it aside. If you kindly look at the report.... I will just read out one part of it. It is very difficult to know as to what he himself means. He says in the conclusion part of it "the present state of affairs is not conducive to holding a repoll of selective booths". What he means is whether there should be a selective repoll or there should be repoll in the entire constituency. (*Interruption*) I shall be highly presumptuous if I think.. (*Interruptions*) I will ever convince you. I am aware that I cannot convince you at all but I thought at least when I explained certain things you would really apply your mind. If you don't want to apply your mind, please allow me to say.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: He is debating like a first year college student of West Bengal. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I never said that people coming from West Bengal do not want to apply their minds. If that is the state of affairs, I cannot share your views. You are isolated on that. (*Interruptions*)

Now, Sir, I said "I cannot share his views. You have not heard me." Now, the point is this. As I said, I would rather prefer not to go deeper into it but what I was trying to say is that having regard to the findings,

the decision was that no election can be called a valid election because in every election, it has been the practice that the Police from outside should be deployed. What I would immediately go to certain of the points in this context is, as had been raised by my friend, Shri Inderjit Gupta, this. He said "Why is it that Mr. Negi should make a complaint either the next day after the election or the third day after the election?" Well, Sir, I do not know merely because if a particular person files the complaint the next day after the election and if that alone should be the ground for the purpose of rejection and if this jurisprudence that we should have, I am only sorry for that.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: I would not claim it on the basis of jurisprudence.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is because you asked "why did he file it?"

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: I suggested that it was an after-thought.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: But you don't know if Mr. Bahuguna himself had filed the complaint the third day. He had filed it on the 16th.

AN HON. MEMBER: So, what?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: He was trying to find fault that having filed the complaint the next day or the third day—the other men also filed the complaint on the third day....
(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: No, Sir. This is wrong. Complaints had been made on 14th, 15th and 16th.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply. He is replying to what Mr. Inderjit Gupta had raised. Please sit down.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: When all these people spoke, however, unpalatable they spoke, I never even raised a voice. I expect at least this much decorum that they should give me the hearing. I have a right to say, unless, of course, they are so impatient that they are not prepared to receive even a single word from me. Since my friend Shri Inderjit Gupta said that he wanted answer from me and I promised him that I will answer, that is why I am making this point. He said returning Officer had issued a Press statement where he said: 'I did not ask for the police force.' I would like to correct him that it is not as though that he has issued any press statement. He seems to have written a letter or some communication, which I am not aware, to the Election Commission himself that he has not asked for the deployment of the Haryana Police. That is what the Chief Election Commissioner has said in his order and if Professor Sahib has got a copy, he may read it. Otherwise I am prepared to supply him one.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have got the copy.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Perhaps they are not prepared to listen because they feel if they listen they will be out of wicket. That is the impression that seems to be reigning their mind.

The position is that he said: 'Specifically I did not ask for the Haryana Police'. I can show from the records that he filed a letter with the Home Secretary for the purpose of the forces. Of course, I agree that he did not ask for any particular police to be sent. The Home Ministry of the State has to necessarily ask the Home Ministry of the Centre for the force. The Home Ministry of the State asked the Centre for the purpose of the force. Now the position:

was that the forces were already deployed in those days in Biharsharif even in Uttar Pradesh in Aligarh itself. And it is always the Home Ministry of the Centre, always, when they do not have sufficient forces, they direct any of the States to supply the forces. Now merely because the Haryana Police, are nearby, whose forces can go to Garhwal, does not mean that it should be found fault with.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then you must challenge this order in the Court. You have got such a strong case

(Interruptions)**

(Shri Harikesh Bahadur then left the House)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I only pity him for his walk out, because they are not prepared to bear the real fact.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't record anything.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, I may submit, my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta has also said about the Biharsharif and in a particular case three elections have taken place.

I assure him that if the Chief Election Commissioner finds—and it is the proper authority—that a particular officer has subjected himself to corrupt practice in whatever way it is, I will be the first person to see that he does not continue in service.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You told me last year also.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, the Chief Election Commission has not given any findings. If they have not given findings, do you expect that I should remove the person? Do you think I should go to that extent? You will be the first person to advocate his cause in any court at a later stage. Therefore, the position is that the pro-

per authority for the purpose of arriving at the conclusion about apportioning of the blame is the Election Commission. Unless the Election Commission itself comes to that conclusion, the question of taking up such issues does not arise. I may bring to the notice of this House that on many matters where complaints have been made, the Election Commission is doing the investigation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It has no machinery.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: They have the machinery; it is not as though they don't have it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Not enough.

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: From the total lack of machinery, you have come to the extent of saying that the machinery is not enough. I am glad about it. But that is a Question which has to be sorted out by the Election Commission, viz. whether it has got sufficient machinery. It cannot be decided on the basis of what Mr. Indrajit Gupta feels about it.

Quite a few suggestions have been made. I would not like to go further into the question of election at Garhwal. I would like to go into certain aspects arising out of the order. I don't mean in any form to criticize the Election Commission. (Interruptions).

If a fair comment on a particular thing is also not to be allowed, and if this is your concept, I may not share your views. I have not said anything about the personality of the Election Commissioner. What I wanted to explain was about certain aspects of his order—I thought I should bring them to the notice of the hon. House—where one could say that this finding, by itself, is not sufficient for the purpose of arriving at the conclusion that an entire re-poll should be ordered.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Challenge it in the court. You are accepting an order which you consider to be wrong.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Gupta, you seem to be losing your sobriety also. I told you that no such challenge could be made unless one files an election petition; and one cannot file an election petition unless the result is declared. If you still would like to refuse to understand, I do not know what to say. I have said it, and I have repeated it for your benefit.

Quite a few suggestions have been made with reference to the electoral reforms. One of the main items put forth by the various Members from the other side is about the List System. Some of them have said that partly it should be on the basis of how it now continues, viz. one should be declared as elected by a simple majority, and partly on the basis of the List System. My friend Mr. Tutler has relied on Mr. Sen Verma's comments after the gentleman had had his own experience as the Chief Election Commissioner. While I would not like to go into the details or to say as to whether Government has come to any conclusion, I must say that I was myself thinking like this: suppose the List system is to be followed. What happens with reference to the splitting of parties which has become the greatest phenomenon in recent days. Then the List system also breaks.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: How?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Please listen. Under the List System, as it is understood, people vote for the party; and at a later stage it is the party which nominates the person. I would not like to comment whether this is a good system because I have my own comments to offer about this type of an approach. Supposing at a later stage, the party splits. What happens to the members? Should all the

members go out? One has got to apply one's mind to this phenomenon which has been developed in the Indian system in the present form or is it not the intention that these are matters which have to be given a careful thought. One just cannot jump to the conclusion and proceed in the matter. Would it be the intention of the nation that if the party splits, then the question would be that should you divide the members on the basis of proportion or should they get back and again an election takes place? These are the matters one has to give a serious consideration. In fact, as I said, I would not like to comment whether this type of nomination would be good, because in my view, it will be a Parliament by nomination, which perhaps on my part I may not feel as being very appreciative of this aspect. But, nonetheless, I may bring to your kind notice that some of the reforms which are under the very active consideration of the Government. In fact, I have about 70 items. It is difficult for me to explain on each and every aspect of them. All the matters that have been advocated by the other side, I found that in one form or the other, they have been under the consideration of my Ministry; and I thought that I should make this position clear. So far as we in the Ministry are concerned, we have crystallized our views. Now then the Government as a whole has to take its decision. And afterwards in fact, when I discussed this issue with my Prime Minister, she advised me and perhaps rightly so that on these 70 items, as I said, that we come to some provisional conclusion; we should sit across and discuss with the leaders of the various political parties that these are the matters which consume time. Our difficulty is this. I know that immediately after the Janata Party came into power in 1977, they started the exercise. But, in fact, in 2-1/2 years, they had reached hardly one-fourth of it, because I have got record with me of that. They did make an attempt. I was also exercising on the basis of what they came to certain provisional conclusion. In some of them I thought that I may not

agree. That is a different aspect altogether.

When you want to go in for a comprehensive electoral reforms, you have got to take into consideration each and every aspect that emerges because of the experience you gain in the electoral system in the country. So, 30 years' experience which we have has thrown different type of points that have got to be considered for the purposes of change in the Representation of the Peoples Act. I am prepared to sit and discuss with any of the hon. members because I found that every aspect that has been adverted by all the members either from this side or that side is under consideration of the Government. There are two aspects about which I thought I should make the position clear. One is with reference to the identity cards about which there have been a slight divergent of opinions between the two hon. members on the other side, namely, the mover of the resolution and Shri Guptaji. In fact, Guptaji may also recall that in Sikkim this identity card system was tried. And what we propose to do is that in the north eastern region in elections we should introduce this identity card system so that we may see whether by this experiment what advantage or experience we gain out of it so that in the larger run this system could also be ushered in other parts of the country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is the place where least impersonation takes place.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Then perhaps this entire Assam agitation would be a misnomer. If this is the view which you take—because they are also saying that unless there is an identity of the voter himself, the other persons who are not voters and whose names have gone into the electoral rolls will be voting for the election. It has got a different connotation. So therefore this aspect of it is sought to be experimented. I am aware that it is full of difficulties and I am also aware

as Mr. Sukhadia has rightly put it, that if we start it, as long as we start, perhaps all my friends on the other side may support us. But when once we start it, it is possible, they will go to the people and say "Look, these people are exposing the Muslim ladies who are living in Purdah," and they may take advantage of the situation. The fact is that the Government would like to have an experiment so far as the North Eastern region is concerned. That we might consider at a later stage what to do with reference to the other regions.

It has also been said about the electronic voting machines. I may bring to the notice of the House that the Government, at the instance of the Election Commission has purchased 250 such machines and so that these machines.... (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: From where?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: From the Electronics Corporation of India. I am sure, you were expecting that I should mention the name of some monopolist so that you can say something, but I am only sorry you are disappointed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Your guilty conscience... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Your poser itself was for that purpose. My point is that the Government feels that these electronic voting machines should first be used by way of experiment in the municipal elections or certain bye-elections, so that at a later stage with the experience one would gain by the working of these instruments, then one can put it in the larger field, for the purpose of voting.

I would not like to go into the other aspect because that would consume lot of time but I am prepared to discuss these issues and as I said the Prime Minister herself desires that these issues should be discussed at a particular stage of time with all the leaders of the political parties. Therefore, I

would not like to go into the details. I can only assure that if I have taken in my Ministry about seventeen to eighteen months for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion on the diverse points, that cannot be called as a time-consuming affair or one could not say that we have wasted our time. It is absolutely necessary, having regard to the items that one has to go to take into consideration and the repercussions of the decisions. So, therefore, you will have to wait perhaps for some more time when the Government by itself takes a decision and comes forth for discussion with you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about defection? Are you going to have a separate anti-defection law? That we will have a separate law or whatever it is.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about my suggestion of having a declaration in the nomination paper? That does not require a law.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have practically taken 45 minutes. But it will be very difficult for me. I am aware that there is a lot of impatience among all the Members, and they have all to have their dinner. But specifically, I do not know whether merely making a declaration how that becomes binding on the person. It depends in the ultimate analysis on the moral fibre of the people. No law can enforce a declaration that has been made by him or have a binding force. Because, there should be some binding force. Unless there is an amendment in the law that the declaration *per se* would be deemed to disqualify him if he defects or any thing like that, it will not go far. Mere declaration by itself will not have effect of law. As I said, it will be difficult for me to go into the details and the gamut of the electoral reforms that we would like to propose. I can only say that these things take time and it will not be possible for me to say anything on the time factor but we would cer-

tainly come forth with electoral reforms in all its aspects in a comprehensive manner though it might take some more time. As I said, it would be impossible to immediately go forth for a decision in these matters.

So far as the resolution of the mover is concerned, after my explanation on the various electoral reforms, I would request Prof. Madhu Dandavate—not beyond that—to withdraw the resolution, because the language of the resolution is such that it is difficult to be implemented. He says, "urgent steps to be taken". I do not know what the urgency means. If you mean by urgency three or four years, I would not mind. We would like to take the steps as early as possible. In the circumstances, there is no necessity for this resolution to be passed. I am also aware that behind this resolution, they merely wanted to highlight certain personal grievances of some persons, which is rather unfair. They have been properly met by the hon. members from this side and I need not dilate on that issue. Notwithstanding the fact that the hon. members interrupted me, I thank them for having given me this audience.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Under the law or under the Constitution or by any established precedent, is it necessary or obligatory for the Central Government or State Governments to give prior information or seek prior approval of the Chief Election Commissioner before deploying forces from this State or that State? As far as I know, there is no such obligation at all. Let the Law Minister explain the position.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Indrajit Gupta had raised this question about the convention. It was not possible to deal with all the points. There is no rule or law which warrants that either information has to be given or permission of the Chief Election Commissioner has to be sought if forces are deployed from outside for the purpose of elections. I may also bring it to the notice of

the House that there is not a single instance where either the Central Government or State Government have ever informed the Chief Election Commissioner about deploying forces from outside. In fact, I must very clearly say that actually this deployment of forces is for the purpose of maintaining law and order, which is a State subject under the Constitution, with which nobody has anything to do. There is not even a single instance; what to speak about a convention about which some reference has been made?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, you have already moved your amendment. In view of what the Law Minister has said, do you want to press it? He is going to have a meeting with all the opposition leaders after some time. That is what you also want. You want an all-party parliamentary committee to be set up. If you want, you may explain it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): We have just heard the Minister. It is abundantly clear that everyone acknowledges the need for radical reforms in electoral laws and processes. There is no dearth whatsoever of recommendations. Prof. Dandavate was also kind enough to give us a catalogue of various committees and commissions which have made recommendations from time to time. Even the Chief Election Commissioner has entered the fray and has made various recommendations, including recommendations for identity cards, electronic devices for voting and counting, etc. Despite the fact that everyone acknowledges the need for reforms and despite the fact that there is no dearth of recommendations, the electoral reforms are still on deferred list. I submit that this is because of the lack of political will sustained by a lack of national consensus. I, therefore, say that the need of the hour today is to secure a national consensus on this vital aspect. That is why, I have moved my amendment saying that an all-party committee be formed here and

now. Let us start this process of national consensus rather than continue to live with all sorts of excuses. It was the lack of this political will sustained by national consensus that we had a very sorry spectacle in this House. When Janata Party was in power a Bill was introduced for the purpose of preventing defection and a Member of the Janata party itself rose with the loudest possible opposition to it and the entire thing collapsed. Hence I emphasize the need for a national consensus to start. Otherwise I am sure that the electoral reforms will continue to be in the deferred list. There are various threats to the electoral process as represented by defective electoral rolls, the role of money, the rigging, impersonation, the misuse of official media or the announcement of bounties on the eve of elections and so on. As far as rigging and other things are concerned, I have no doubt in my mind that what happened in Garhwal is a case which requires serious study. It is, therefore, necessary that we take all these things into consideration. These complaints are not new.

As far as the role of the money is concerned, there were complaints even after the first general election of 1952 of money having played a great role. I remember at that time the late lamented Prime Minister, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, had said that while talking of the role of money we must not make any generalisation. He said that despite the role of money many money-bags were defeated at the polls and many have-nots were elected. However, we have to admit the fact that the role of money is on the increase now. Are we to consider merely these assaults on the electoral process? Are we merely to consider threats to the electoral process? Then we are far from cutting at the root of the malaise. It is necessary to take the fundamental issues into consideration. There is need for proportional representation. There is also the question of compulsory audit of the

account of all the political parties. Various fundamental issues are there. It is necessary to have a national dialogue. It is necessary to have a national consensus. It is with this particular idea that I have moved my amendment. I commend my amendment to the House stressing the need for a national consensus on the specific electoral reforms that must be carried out. Let us dedicate ourselves to this task immediately.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would not take much time; in a few minutes, I will try to reply to some of the points that have been raised.

The general tenor of the debate was that the entire system has stood the test of time and, therefore, there need not be any change at all. That was the view expressed by some friends, and that is true regarding the system of parliamentary democracy. But what I am referring to is the electoral processes, which are the means to the end of parliamentary democracy. I would submit very modestly that various committees were set up, in which there was all party representation, and they have already arrived at a national consensus on almost all the issues. Therefore, the subject matter of my motion has not been a subject matter of very wide disparity of opinion among various political parties, except on the question of identity cards or on the question of the list approach, where there may be some difference of opinion; otherwise, there has been a consensus that is already evolved and, therefore, I do not know why this Resolution should be treated as a controversial one.

It was a pleasant change to learn from our hon. friend, Shri Lakkappa, who put forward the entire thing in a proper perspective when he said that there need not be any difference of opinion about the desirability of having electoral reforms, we must sit round the table and try to decide which reforms are to be taken up

first and see that the Government implement them. That exactly is the tenor of the entire Resolution.

A question was raised by some friends as to why I referred to the list system and to Germany. I wish to point out to him very humbly that even when the Constituent Assembly met and the entire Constitution was framed, the framers of the Constitution placed before them the various Constitutions of the different countries, including those of the Socialist countries, and they tried to adopt some of the best and salient features of those Constitutions. They did not have the ultra-nationalistic outlook that whatever is best in some of the countries, we will not accept them. In fact, it was Gandhiji who said that we should keep the windows of the mind open to receive fresh ideas, but we should not be destroyed by them. That should be the attitude. Therefore, when I referred to some of the salient features of the German procedure regarding elections, I did not want the entire list system to be brought in, because I do not want instability. Therefore, I wanted a happy blending of both the systems, and that can be done by a group of experts discussing this problem.

I would only touch a point that has been raised by the hon. Law Minister. He tried to point out that several people had challenged the fact that there is independence of the judiciary and there is independence of the Election Commission. Far from that. Only by way of abundant caution—to use a legal terminology, if I may be allowed to borrow it—I only wanted to say that we should function in such a manner that there would be no encroachment on the freedom of the judiciary, on the freedom of the Election Commission. For instance, somebody pointed out to him from the Opposition Benches that one Cabinet Minister gave an interview, in which he gave an impression that the Government wants to review and revise the jurisdiction and powers of the Election

Commission, and the Law Minister said that even the courts had done that. Here exactly is the difficulty. Do not try to equate the Ministers with the court. Unfortunately, you try to equate the powers of the Ministers with the powers of the judiciary. If you say that whatever the court has said, the executive and the Ministers are entitled to say the same thing, in that case, I think we will be creating misunderstanding between justice, law and policy decisions of the executive. For instance, as far as the election symbol and many other cases are concerned, the Election Commission gave certain rulings, on which we went to the court and the Court gave certain judgements. Whatever the court says, if the executive also starts saying that, in that case we are trying to equate the executive and the Ministers with the judiciary. I do not want that to happen and, therefore, I suggested certain proposals only by way of abundant caution, and I do not want them to be misunderstood at all.

So many things are pointed out and while giving an oblique dig at the Janata Party they said: why is it that this Anti-Defection Bill and other similar measures were not brought when the Janata Party was in power. I am very happy to note that the Law Minister has given information to this House that a lot of thinking was done even during those times, and we could secure the co-operation of the opposition also.

As far as the Anti-Defection Bill is concerned, I wish to place the fact on record that the Anti-Defection Bill was already sought to be introduced in this very House, but a number of antities ganged up together—I do not want to cast aspersions on them, but they ganged up together—and they saw to it that even the introduction of the Anti-Defection Bill was opposed. At that time, the concerned Minister said that we are prepared to refer this Bill to a Select Committee, if you have got different nuances even they can be accommodated, but, for God's sake, do not oppose the introduction of the Bill. I hang

down my head in shame that even some of the members of my own party, who had the telescopic vision to defect at a later stage, did not allow that Bill to be introduced. Since I did not have their telescopic vision, but only a narrow vision, I wanted this Bill to be passed. I am sure that if that Bill was passed at that particular time, this discussion would not have taken place.

Kashmir had adopted such a Bill in the Kashmir Assembly and therefore, this mischief is not possible at all. Law has prevented it. Unfortunately that Bill which was already framed, finalised and placed before the House for introduction, was defeated even at the introduction stage, it had to be withdrawn. These are the facts.

As far as his final appeal is concerned—final appeal as far as the debate is concerned—his appeal is that since the Prime Minister herself is interested in having a dialogue, and debate and discussions with all the members of the parties, I should not press this motion. I do not understand. (Interruptions) Don't clap. You are wrongly clapping.

Sir, I do not understand how this sentiment of the Law Minister and the desire of the Prime Minister conflict with the motion that I have already tabled here. It says the same thing, it does not say, here and now have certain reforms and these proposals must be accepted. It only says that whether shortcomings and drawbacks are there, should be removed and electoral processes should be gone through. So, that type of an innocuous resolution or a motion, even if that is not acceptable, I am rather surprised and therefore, I am helpless in not withdrawing the motion and therefore, I would insist that this motion should be put to vote and I will appeal to the Treasury Benches that after the Law Minister's speech and after Shri Lakkappa's

speech, I think they should not insist on withdrawal.

One clarification and I will conclude. (*Interruptions*). I want to say something about Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

Sir, I am the last man to settle accounts with the Members of the opposite side by casting any aspersions on their integrity. In a lighter vein I have said that he did move an Anti-Defection Bill, but at a later stage to implement it, he himself defected. Later on he brought to my notice that only he had left the party and he did not cross the floor. When he contested, he contested as a member of the Congress(I) and in that sense he cannot be described as a defector. I stand corrected and I do not want to hurt the feelings of Mr. Venkatasubbaiah. He is the last person whom I would like to hurt at all.

With these conclusions and with these observations, I would again press that this motion should be carried unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, you are withdrawing

your amendment, I think, because as I saw you have moved it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Shall I again commend it, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. Are you withdrawing?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment of Mr. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House recommendas that urgent steps be taken to effect electoral reforms so as to improve upon the present electoral processes and make them free from any drawback and shortcomings."

The motion was negatived.

20.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 21, 1981|Savana 30, 1903(Saka).