

Lok Sabha Debates

(Fifth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 27, 1978/Sravana 5,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Telephone Directory for Jammu and Kashmir

*163. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone Directory issued in Jammu and Kashmir is full of errors and omissions; and

(b) if so, whether Government would withdraw the Directory and issue a new one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Because of some changes incorporated in the telephone numbers in Srinagar after the printing of Information pages, there are some errors in the entries in this page. A supplement is under print giving the latest numbers and will be distributed to the subscribers.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I would certainly ask your indulgence in this particular matter because the reply is not only incorrect but is misleading. What the reply says is that there are mistakes only on one page because the matter was under print and, therefore, certain numbers were left out.

1810 LS-1.

2

I hope the hon. Minister has been the Directory, if he has got one; otherwise like Socrates, the great philosopher who died with the impression that women have dirty teeth and never asked his wife to open her mouth and count the teeth, if the same is the plight of the Minister, I only have pity for him. Kindly see page 1. There the number of Srinagar Ambulance is given as 74592. Am I correct? Now you turn to the information page—page 2, where the number of Srinagar Ambulance is given as 4592. So this information that there has been some mistake while printing is not correct because the ambulance number is given wrongly at two places.

His contention that certain printing mistakes were committed is not correct.

Then, not only this, what are the numbers that are missing? As you know, a large number of tourists come to Jammu and Kashmir. The numbers that are missing are the numbers of the Indian Airlines, the city office, the airport, the hospitals, the railways, GTU, electricity department, telegraphs and the telephone department. Some are incorrect numbers.

Then he says the mistake is only on one page. May I ask him to kindly turn to page 51. You have put the names of the Members of Parliament but not one single number is there. You have put the names of MLAs but not a single number is there. Same is the case with MLCs. So, it is not only one mistake on one page, your whole Directory is full of errors and omissions.

My submission is that this shows the inefficiency of your Department and I am not satisfied with the reply of the Minister. He should be hauled up for giving a wrong reply. First of all I would like to know whether this error is only on one page or on many other pages, and the omissions are on only one page or at other pages also. After getting the reply, I will ask my supplementaries.

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बता दूँ कि यह जो पेज नं० 1 है जिसमें 7 डिजिट को हमने सही नहीं किया है, पेज नं० 1 और 2, इसमें जिस समय यह प्रिंट हो रहा था, यह इन्फार्मेशन (अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: He has been pointing out a large number of mistakes. Why don't you re-examine the whole matter and if necessary, re-print it?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : पेज नं० 1 और 2 जो हैं, उसके लिये... (अवधान)

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: A number of hospitals, the airport, the railways their numbers are not there and what are you doing?

You are showing your inefficiency. I am ashamed you have not given the numbers of MPs and MLAs. I know you are not bothered about your constituents.

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of entering into an argument in these matters....

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : मैं इनको क्विन्स कर दूँ, उसके बाद ये व्यवस्था कर लें। पेज 1 और 2 में जो डिजिट हमने सही नहीं किये हैं उनकी सप्लीमेंटरी हम दे रहे हैं, ठीक कर रहे हैं, सब सम्प्रकाशित कर देंगे। इसके बाद एम०एल०ए० और एम०पी० की जो लिस्ट है, यह सही है, हमारी डायरेक्टरी में बी०आई०पी० की भलग लिस्ट देते हैं। यह लास्ट डायरेक्टरी में भी इसी तरह से

दिया जाता था और जो पृष्ठ 51 में उन्होंने एम पीज, एम एल एज और एम एल सीज के बारे में कहा, तो कई बी आई पीज जिनके टेलीफोन नहीं हैं, जो टेलीफोन नहीं लेते हैं उनके नम्बर नहीं दिए हैं। इसके बाद अल्फाबेटिकल लिस्ट में टेलीफोन नम्बर के साथ उनके नाम हैं। सिर्फ उनकी एक और लिस्ट है जो पहले भी छाती की उसी ढंग से जिसमें टेलीफोन नम्बर नहीं दिए जाते थे, लेकिन अल्फाबेटिकल लिस्ट में उनके नाम भी हैं और टेलीफोन नम्बर भी हैं....

MR. SPEAKER: If you have a separate list for them, then what is the point in giving them alphabetically?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : पहले से ऐसे ही आते थे।

MR. SPEAKER: If you have not given a separate list, I can understand.

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : उसको हम सही कर रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot do that. If you give a separate list for MLAs or MLCs without giving the numbers, why do you give a separate list then?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : कई एम एल एज और एम पीज जिनके टेलीफोन नम्बर नहीं हैं....

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have a telephone. Dr. Karan Singh has a telephone. Shri Abdul has a telephone.

MR. SPEAKER: Please inform us properly. I do not think that you are informing us properly. You examine the matter. If necessary, print a revised list.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मेरे ऊपल से आप अंग्रेजी में तो मेरा सवाल समझे नहीं, इसलिए मैं हिन्दी में सवाल करूँगा। आपने

कहा कि यह छपाई के बक्त गलती हो गई थी पेज 1 और 2 पर, मैं मानता हूँ कि गलती हो सकती है। अब सफा नम्बर 1 पर जहाँ पर कि एम्बलेंस का नम्बर दिया है जिसकी कि मरीजों को किसी बक्त भी जरूरत पड़ती रहती है उसका नम्बर सफा नम्बर 2 पर 4592 दिया हुआ है जो गलत नम्बर है और वह छपाई की वजह से गलत हुआ है लेकिन कवर पेज पर देखिए, आपने एम्बलेंस का नम्बर करेक्ट दिया हुआ है 7495, इसका मतलब है कि आप सब नहीं कह रहे हैं कि यह छपाई के बक्त गलती हुई थी, आप अपनी नालायकी और भ्रफसरों की नालायकी को छिपा कर सारे जम्मू और काश्मीर को परेशानी में डाल रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: He is now reviewing.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: My request is that this should be withdrawn from circulation and a new directory should be issued. He should agree to it.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA): We admit that there is incorrectness therein. We will be solving that problem and we will be giving correct numbers.

MR. SPEAKER: Not only correcting that, but if there are mistakes on a large scale, you should revise it.

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: We shall revise it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: For the last six years this Parliament had no opportunity to discuss Communications.

MR. SPEAKER: That is probably one of the reasons.

Meeting of State Industry Ministers

*164. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Industry Minister of Punjab had requested him to convene a meeting of States Industry Ministers to discuss the grave situa-

tion faced by the small-scale industry arising out of soaring steel prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Instead, I had taken a meeting with the representatives of State Small Industries Corporations on 27th June, 1978 to sort out their problems.

श्री भगत राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टील की कीमतें बढ़ने से स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को भारी संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जिससे कि उससे उत्पादन होने वाली वस्तुओं की भी कीमतें काफी बढ़ गई हैं। इससे जहाँ ग्राम लोगों को कठिनाई हो रही है वहाँ इन वस्तुओं की डिमांड भी देश और विदेश में कम पड़ गई है। इससे पैदावार में भारी कमी होने की सम्भावना है जिससे देश में बेकारी बढ़ेगी। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय स्टील मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को बचाने के लिए स्टील की बढ़ी हुई कीमतों को वापस लेने ?

MR. SPEAKER: Will the price of steel be decreased to help the small scale industries?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: For the first time I have introduced a concession for the small-scale industries and they will get steel items at Rs. 40 per tonne less than the stockyard price. Similarly, I have increased for first time the supply to the Small Scale Industries Corporation from 1,64,000 tonnes to 4,38,741 tonnes. On the small-scale industries Corporation's complaint that we can't meet the situation we have set up a panel to examine it. As I said all the costs (including the surface transportation costs from the stockyard to feed the small scale industries) will be made good for them so that they don't lose any money. They will give their findings very soon. And the price pattern which will emerge out of their findings will be applicable in favour of the Small-scale Industries Corporation from 5th June, 1978.

श्री भगत राम : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टील की कीमतें बढ़ने से इससे उत्पादित वस्तुओं की कीमतें कितनी बढ़ी हैं, इससे घरेलू खपत और निर्यात में कितनी कमी हुई और कितने मजदूर बेकार हुए हैं।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I can say that they are getting Rs. 40 per tonne cheaper than the stockyard price.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked about reduction in production and how the workers are affected.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There is no reduction in the production of the small scale industries. Because, if there is reduction, how can I supply them many times more?

श्री भगत राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे क्वेश्चन का जवाब प्राप्ति नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने यह पूछा है कि स्टील की कीमतें बढ़ने से इससे उत्पादित वस्तुओं की कीमतें कितनी बढ़ी हैं, इससे घरेलू खपत और निर्यात में कितनी कमी हुई है और कितने मजदूर बेकार हुए हैं।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There is no basis for this suggestion. I have already told you that I have increased it from 1,64,000 tonnes to 4,38,741 tonnes, nearly three times more. This does not indicate that production has gone down or the people are unemployed. It is the other way round.

डा० रामजी सिंह : एक तरफ सरकार यह कोशिश कर रही है कि कृषि-उत्पादन की वस्तुओं की कीमतें बनी रहें, और दूसरी तरफ औद्योगिक वस्तुओं की कीमतों बढ़ती जा रही हैं, और सरकार की सहमति से इस्पात की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। क्या इस्पात मंत्री बतायेंगे कि क्या इस प्रकार का असंतुलन भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को, और खासतौर पर ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था को, चोट नहीं पहुंचाएगा?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Steel prices are still well below the international prices. You put up steel plants costing 1500 crores etc., and one would expect that the cost would conform

to the cost of production. Even so, in India, saleable steel is much cheaper than the international prices obtaining in those countries. To say that it will affect production or rural development is not correct. Such an apprehension is not based on facts.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The rise in the price of steel items and shortages are due only to fall in steel production. He has, I know, taken certain steps to improve production. But what I want to know is this: By what time the production will start increasing to meet the demand?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It is never possible for all requirements of steel to be met by internal production. Nowhere in the world it is so. But, as I said, we are meeting the requirements by our own production. Whether there is shortage, we are importing. It is not for the first time that we are importing; import goes on. All the critical items we are now producing in this country.

Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

+

*165. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) whether Government have asked the State Governments to prepare special schemes for the rehabilitation of released bonded labour;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) reasons which prompted Government to issue such a circular to the State Governments and the response of the State Governments thereto; and

(d) steps and measures being taken by Government to help eradicate the evil of bonded labour from the entire country?

यस तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सारंग साय) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) से (घ). सदन की मेज पर बिबरण रख दिया गया है।

बिबरण

बंधित श्रम पद्धति (उत्पादन) अधिनियम, 1976 में बन्धित श्रम पद्धति को समाप्त करने का प्रावधान है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए इसमें निवारक, व्यवस्थापकीय और रक्षात्मक उपायों की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस अधिनियम का लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। प्रायः सभी राज्य सरकारों ने, जिन्होंने अपने यहां बन्धित श्रम पद्धति के विद्यमान होने की सूचना दी है, जिला मैजिस्ट्रेटों को अधिकांश दिए हैं कि वे अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन के मामले में उचित कार्रवाई करें और इस सम्बन्ध में जिला और ब्लॉक स्तरों पर मासिक मतकंता समितियां स्थापित की हैं। राज्य सरकारों से यह भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे सूचना तथा प्रचार साधनों के माध्यम से कानून के उपबन्धों के सम्बन्ध में ग्रामीण जन-संख्या को शिक्षित करें। राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कार्य-शालायें और जिला स्तर पर ग्रामीण शिक्षा कैम्प आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं ताकि बंधित श्रम पद्धति की बुराई को दूर करने की आवश्यकता के प्रति जागरूकता उत्पन्न की जा सके और इस प्रयोजन के लिए किए जाने वाले उपायों का मुआव दिया जा सके।

बन्धित श्रम पद्धति (उत्पादन) अधिनियम, 1976 के कार्यन्वयन के परिणाम-स्वरूप मुक्त कराए गए बन्धित श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के कार्य में राज्य सरकारों को चालू योजनाओं के अधीन वित्तीय और परिचालन सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयां महसूस हुईं और उन्होंने यह अभिवेदन किया कि पुनर्वास प्रक्रिया को तेज करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाए। तदनुसार, केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित एक योजना तैयार की गई है जिसमें चालू वर्ष के लिए शुरू में एक करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है, ताकि मुक्त कराए गए बन्धित श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास में राज्य सरकारों को

अपनी योजनाओं के कार्यन्वयन में बराबर का अनुदान प्रदान करके सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली ये योजनायें (क) भूमि पर आधारित, (ख) गैर-भूमि पर आधारित और (ग) कौशल/दस्तकारी पर आधारित हो सकती है जो स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं और परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करेगी। इन योजनाओं को तैयार करने के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त, जो राज्य सरकारों, योजना आयोग और सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय/विभागों से परामर्श करके तैयार किए गए हैं, राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिए गए हैं।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, the practice of bonded labour, I am sure the Government knows, is still largely present in the various disguised forms and is manifest in many other subtle ways. Undoubtedly, it is drudgery and a slavery and perhaps more than that. In view of all this, and arising out of what the Minister says in the statement, may I ask the Minister how many released bonded labour are there; what is the method of collecting these statistics? In other words, how do you say that they are now released? What is the exact mechanism that is there? That is number one. I would like to know arising from the statement, how many State Governments have asked for such matching grants and how many of them have been given such matching grants and what exactly is meant by rehabilitation? He mentioned about the guidelines.

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked too many questions.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am only asking my pointed question arising out of the answer. He says that guidelines have been circulated. So, my point is: will these guidelines be made available to Members of Parliament also?

MR. SPEAKER: At least those who are bonded.

श्री सारंग साव : माननीय सदस्य का पहला प्रश्न था कि कितने बंधुवा मजदूरों का पुनर्वास किया गया है, तो इस साल हमने करीब दस हजार बंधुवा मजदूरों का पुनर्वास किया है।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: How many of them have been released?

श्री सारंग साव : जो 1,05,180 आइडेंटिफाई हुए उसमें से 1,04,749 को छुटकारा मिला और 31,844 को बसाया गया।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: He has answered in other forms. But he has not answered my many questions.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I say that since you have to put too many questions, it will be very difficult for him to answer.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I share your point. But only do our efforts to make our points. He should surely answer.

MR. SPEAKER: The rule requires one question to be put. Otherwise no Minister will be able to answer.

श्री सारंग साव : माननीय सदस्य का दूसरा सवाल यह था कि उनका छुटकारा हुआ या नहीं—इस बात का किस तरह के पता लगाया जाता है, इस बात की किस तरह से जानकारी होती है तो इसके लिए जिला स्तर पर और विकास खण्ड स्तर पर विजिलेंस कमेटी बनी हैं। जिसके शासकीय और प्रशासकीय सदस्य हैं और वह कमेटी इस बात को देखती है कि कितने बंधुवा मजदूरों को रिलीज किया गया है और रिलीज के बाद उनको पूर्ण रूप से छुटकारा मिला है। कमेटी इस बात को देखती है और उसी के माध्यम से हमें जानकारी मिलती है।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at Gandhi Peace Foundation Workshop on the subject called 'Bonded Labour in India' Mr.

Varma said that there were about 99,000 bonded labourers. Out of these 97,600 have been liberated. Of these, 23,800 have been rehabilitated. That was the figure in November, 1977 given at a Seminar.

I find from the statistics that in Karnataka and U.P. only a large number of bonded labourers were freed. In Karnataka the freed bonded labourers were 62,000 it would be interesting to know this and in Uttar Pradesh 19,000. Other States have very few numbers. Am I to understand that the bonded labour is concentrated only in U.P. and Karnataka and nowhere else? My main question, however, is whether a comprehensive all-India survey has been conducted to assess the magnitude of bonded labour, particularly in rural areas. If not, whether Mr. Verma will kindly ensure that such a survey takes place because there are countless bonded labour in this country and they are suffering from under-payment, more hours of work, no regulations of any kind and no rest whatsoever. There is disguised slavery.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): At the outset, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that my junior colleague is equally competent to answer this question. But since the Hon. Members has made special reference to me, I shall answer his question.

What I said in the Gandhi Peace Foundation, I would say in answer was that the main problem or one of the main problems involved in this question is one of identification. My hon'ble friend wanted to know whether there has been any comprehensive survey to spot and identify bonded labour. There has been no survey of that kind which we can consider good enough, but as the hon'ble Member can very easily understand, this is an operation which is almost of the magnitude of a census, because there are so many villages

involved. Therefore, to identify the disguised forms and the variegated forms of bonded labour, the survey required would be of the size of a census operation. The Thirty-second Sample Survey which is to be conducted will have specific enquiries in this regard and, we hope, at the end of the survey, it will be possible to have definite information about the number of bonded labour in different parts of the country. I would also like to add that the administrative responsibility in this field is that of the States, and this is one of the reasons why there is such a wide range in the numbers mentioned by some States. Some States have made special efforts whereas other State Governments have said there is no bonded labour in their States. For instance, Maharashtra had informed the Government that there was no bonded labour in the State, but a subsequent study conducted by a study team in which there were hon'ble Members of the legislature found that there was bonded labour in Maharashtra.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: May I know which are the States in our country which have the largest number of bonded labour cases?

श्री लारंग साय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्यों के माध्यम से हमारे पास जो जानकारी आई है, उस के हिसाब से सब से ज्यादा आइडेंटिफाई हुआ है—कर्णाटक में, उत्तर प्रदेश में (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is like insulting the State of Karnataka. The Minister has not mentioned about North India States where bonded labour is very much prevalent.

श्री लारंग साय : मेरे पास जो सूचना आई है, वही बतला रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: He is merely reading out the number given by the State Government.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Without collecting statistics from the other States, he is mentioning about Karnataka. In the northern States it is more prevalent than we have in the southern States. I can give the figures. (Interruptions).

श्री सुबराज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय राज्य मंत्री से 15 मई को श्री भगत राम के एक प्रश्न के सिलसिले में बताया था कि जो बंधुवा मजदूर हैं और जिन की जिन्दगी का सरोकार कृषि श्रम से है, उन के कल्याण और सुरक्षा के लिए एक काम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लाएंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे मजदूरों को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए क्या सरकार के सामने कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

श्री लारंग साय : माननीय सदस्य जिस बात का जिक्र कर रहे हैं वह बंधुवा मजदूरों से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। वह दान मजदूरों से सम्बन्धित है, जिस को माइग्रेंट लेबर कहते हैं। माननीय सदस्यों को खास तौर से बंधुवा मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में मैं और जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। इन को बसाने के लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं, यह भी एक प्रश्न पूछा गया था ? इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी क्या गाइडलाइन्स हैं ... (व्यवधान) .. जहाँ तक जमीन देने की बात है, हम ऐसे जो मजदूर हैं उन को जमीन देंगे और खेती से सम्बन्धित जो चीजें हैं जैसे बैल हैं, हल है, बीज और खाद है, वह भी उन को देने की पूरी व्यवस्था की जाएगी। इस के अलावा मजदूरों को नौकरी में भी प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी और उन को उन्न में भी छूट दी जा रही है। जो 25 साल है, उस की जगह हम 40 साल करने जा रहे हैं और एम्प्लॉयमेंट एक्सचेंज में भी उन को छूट दी जाएगी। जिस तरह से अर्बनों को

छूट दी जाती है, उसी तरह से बंधुवा मच्छरों को भी छूट दी जाएगी। मैं धाय के माध्यम से यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो राज्य अपने यहां से स्कीम नहीं भेज पा रहे हैं और उन को यदि स्कीम समझ में न आ रही हो और अगर वे केन्द्र से सहयोग चाहते हैं तो हम अपने यहां से एक अधिकारी भेज कर उन की सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Malarial Mosquitoes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the malarial mosquitoes have developed immunity to medicines like chloroquine as well as D.D.T. and other insecticides which are therefore proving ineffective in killing them and only contaminate the environment; and

(b) what steps are being taken to combat the recrudescence and spread of the disease?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) जी हाँ, भारत के कतिपय भागों में मलेरिया के मच्छरों की कुछ प्रजातियों में डी० डी० टी० और / अथवा बी० एच० सी० के सहन करने की शक्ति आ गई है। जहाँ कहीं भी यह सहन करने की समस्या पायी गई है वहाँ कीट विज्ञान और महामारी रोग विज्ञान दोनों की दृष्टि से प्रभावकारी वैकल्पिक कीटनाशक दवाइयाँ सप्लाई की जाती हैं। चूंकि राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कीटनाशक दवाइयों का छिड़काव केवल घरों के अन्दर ही किया जाता है, इसलिए बातावरण के दूषित होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मलेरिया के मच्छरों में क्लोरोक्विन के सहन करने की शक्ति का विकास होने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है क्योंकि यह औषधि रक्त में मलेरिया के परजीवी को नष्ट कर मलेरिया के रोगियों को ठीक करने के लिए दी जाती है।

(ख) इस रोग की रोकथाम के लिए भारत सरकार ने एक संशोधित कार्य योजना स्वीकृत की थी और देश में यह योजना 1-4-1977 से चलाई जा रही है। संशोधित योजना की मुख्य मुख्य बातों तथा मलेरिया के नियंत्रण के लिए किए गये अन्य उपायों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

संशोधित कार्य योजना की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :-

1. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम की वर्तमान यूनिट का जिले की भौगोलिक सीमा के अनुरूप पुनर्गठन किया गया है। पहले जिलों के मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारियों को इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल नहीं किया गया था लेकिन इन यूनिटों का पुनर्गठन हो जाने के कारण उन्हें जिले में इस कार्यक्रम के लिए मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार बनाया गया है।

2. राज्यों को विभिन्न कीटनाशी दवाइयों डी० डी० टी०, बी० एच० सी० मलेरियन की अधिक मात्रा सप्लाई की गई है / की जा रही है। जहाँ रोग वाहकों पर डी० डी० टी० / बी० एच० सी० का कोई असर नहीं होता उन यूनिटों / जिलों को वैकल्पिक कीटनाशक दवाइयाँ भी उपलब्ध की जा रही हैं।

3. उन सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहाँ प्रति हजार जनसंख्या के पीछे दो या इससे

अधिक रोगी हैं, कीटनाशी दवाइयों का छिड़काव किया गया है।

4. राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को मलेरिया रोधी दवाइयाँ पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई की गई हैं/की जा रही हैं। ग्रीष्मकाल से उपलब्ध करने के लिए लगभग 1.36 लाख ग्रीष्मकाल केन्द्रों / ज्वर उपचार केन्द्रों की स्थापना कर दी गई है। जिन क्षेत्रों में परिजीवियों पर क्लोरोक्विन का कोई असर नहीं हुआ वहाँ पर कुनीन जैसी वैकल्पिक मलेरिया रोधी दवाई सप्लाई की गई है।

5. नगरीय मलेरिया कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सार्व-रोधी कार्यों को तेज कर दिया गया है। 1978 में इस योजना को वर्तमान 66 शहरों के अलावा 36 और शहरों में लागू कर दिया गया है।

6. क्षेत्रीय स्टाफ के निगरानी कार्य को तेज कर दिया गया है।

7. मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के क्षेत्र में सैद्धान्तिक और व्यावहारिक अनुसंधान करने के लिए कदम उठाये गये हैं। भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् के तत्वाधान में 14 अनुसंधान योजनायें अर्थात् 8 आपरेशन अनुसंधान के लिए और 6 मलेरिया के प्रयोगशाला अनुसंधान के लिए आरम्भ की गई हैं।

8. ब्लड स्मियरों का तत्काल परीक्षण तथा सक्रिय रोगियों पर तत्काल इलाज करने के लिए प्रयोगशाला सेवाओं को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्तर तक विकेंद्रीकृत कर दिया गया है।

9. प्लासमीडियम फाल्सीफेरम के मण को, जिस के कारण मस्तिष्कीय

मलेरिया हो जाने से मीत हो जाती है, फैलने से रोकने के लिए विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की सहायता से देश के उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के राज्यों के 18 जिलों में सघन कार्यक्रम आरम्भ कर दिए गए हैं। यह कार्यक्रम 37 और जिलों में चालू किया जा रहा है।

10. रोग के बारे में स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा देने के लिए और इसके नियंत्रण के लिए जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(i) क्लोरोक्विन की गोलियों के वितरण के लिए पंचायतों और स्कूल अध्यापकों को शामिल किया गया है।

(ii) दूर-दराज वाले पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में दवाइयों के डिपुओं को खोल दिया गया है। कुछ राज्यों में यह कार्य जनजाति कल्याण विभाग के सहयोग से किया गया है।

(iii) 'दि थेट' नामक एक फिल्म जो हाल ही में तैयार की गई थी उसे चौदह क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में सारे देश में दिखाया जा रहा है।

(iv) इस आशय के पोस्टर "बुखार-मलेरिया हो सकता है—क्लोरोक्विन गोलीयाँ लीजिए" पंचायतघरों, स्कूलों, प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेक्टरों और सब सब-सेक्टरों में प्रदर्शित करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को सप्लाई किए गये हैं।

(v) क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में "मलेरिया में क्या-क्या करना चाहिए" नामक एक पेम्लेट भी तैयार किया गया है, जिसमें मलेरिया के लक्षणों, क्लोरोक्विन की मात्रा आदि का उल्लेख है और उसे पंचायतों, स्कूलों, अध्यापकों और अन्य स्वीच्छक एजेंसियों में वितरित करने के लिए राज्यों को सप्लाई किया गया है।

(vi) पंचायतों के अध्यक्षों और मंत्रियों को मलेरिया के बारे में विषय परिचायक प्रशिक्षण देने का भी विचार है।

(vii) चिकित्सा व्यावसायिकों के नया-नया कार्य होने चाहिए, इसके बारे में भी फोल्डर तैयार करके राज्यों को सप्लाई किए गए हैं ताकि वे उन्हें चिकित्सा व्यावसायिकों में बांट दें। इसी प्रकार एक और पेम्फलेट "मलेरिया फिर क्यों?" भी तैयार किया गया है और उसे उपायुक्तों, मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारियों और खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों में बांटने के लिए राज्यों को सप्लाई कर दिया गया है ताकि उपर्युक्त अधिकारियों को मलेरिया सम्बन्धी मौजूदा समस्याओं और प्रस्तावित कार्य-वाही करने के बारे में जानकारी दिलाई जा सके।

(viii) मलेरिया रोधी संदेश का प्रचार करने के लिए डाक और तार विभाग द्वारा विशेष पोस्टर स्टेशनरी रिलीज की गई है।

(ix) मलेरिया की रोकथाम तथा इसके इलाज के बारे में लोगों को जानकारी दिलाने के लिए आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन ने भी कार्यक्रम शुरू कर दिए हैं।

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVADI: What has been the impact on the measures that have been taken for preventing the spread of the disease? May I know the comparative figures of seizures and deaths during the last two years?

श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, 1977 में 62 मौतों की रिपोर्ट आई थी जिनमें से 52 का चेक-अप किया गया था। इस साल अंतिम रूप से पांच रिपोर्ट आयी हैं। श्रीमन्, ये मौतें अंतिम में हुई हैं और

फन्सीयर्स के कारण हुई हैं जो कि मस्तिष्क में होता है।

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: I asked about the seizures also. Mere number of deaths does not indicate whether the measures that have been taken have been effective in preventing the spreading of the disease. In how many cases the measures that have been taken have been effective in preventing the spread of the disease?

श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, जो कार्यक्रम हमारा है, उसकी सूची हमने दे दी है। अगर आप कहें तो हम उसको पढ़ सकते हैं और पढ़ कर बता सकते हैं।

1976 में 64 लाख, 68 हजार 215, 1977 में 46 लाख, 81 हजार 100 और 1978 में जून तक 6 लाख, 64 हजार 701 संख्या है।

श्रीमन् जो मेजर लिये गये वे यह है। पहली बार भौगोलिक दृष्टि से जिले को एक ईकाई मान कर चीफ मेडिकल आफिसर के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी डाली गई है। दूसरे डी०डी०सी० और बी०एच० सी० की अधिक आपूर्ति की गई है। जहां पर प्रति हजार आबादी पर दो केस होते थे, ऐसे 66 शहरों में पहले यह कार्यक्रम चलता था। अब 36 और शहरों में इस कार्यक्रम को बढ़ा दिया गया है।

जहां तक धीषधि का सवाल है, इसको उपलब्ध कराने के लिए लगभग 1.36 लाख धीषधि वितरण केन्द्रों/ज्वर उपचार केन्द्रों की स्थापना कर दी गई है।

MR. SPEAKER: My request to the Ministers is: answer the question, no policy statement or details. Otherwise, difficulty arises. Just answer the question.

श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, मैंने पहले ही कहा था कि मैंने पालिसी स्टेटमेंट टेबल पर रख दिया है। इसीलिए

मैंने आपकी अनुमति चाही थी कि आप कहीं तो उसे पढ़ दें।

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Are there any peculiar features of the disease during the new outbreak? May I know whether infection from plasmodium falciparum is confined only to the eastern districts and deaths are not occurring on account of cerebral malaria in other parts of the country and if so what action has been taken to prevent them?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, इसका सब से पीक्युलर फीचर तो यही है कि मलेरिया का प्रकोप देश में फिर से बढ़ा है। इस साल मलेरिया के प्रकोप में किसी जगह डी० टी०सी० का रेजिस्टेंस हो गया, किसी किसी जगह पर बी० एच० सी० का रेजिस्टेंस हो गया। जहाँ डी० टी० सी० और बी० एच० सी० का रेजिस्टेंस होता है वहाँ मेरेबन देते हैं। जहाँ पर इन तीनों का रेजिस्टेंस है उस के लिए वर्ल्ड में कोई दवा नहीं बनी है। एकाध दवा जो बन रही है वह इतनी अपर्याप्त है कि उसका हम यहाँ उपयोग नहीं कर सकते।

दूसरे श्रीमन्, इन्होंने फ़्लूसीपर्म का कहा। श्रीमन्, इसका प्रभाव पूर्वी क्षेत्र असम, मेघालय में है। वहाँ पर 18 जिलों में इस काम को इण्टेंसिव रूप से लिया गया है। जैसा कि हमने अभी बताया मस्तिष्क में इसके हो जाने के कारण वहाँ पांच मौतें हुई हैं। दूसरी जगह जो बचे हुए स्थान हैं उनमें इसके बारे में इंतज़ाम हो रहा है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने उत्तर के पहले भाग में आपने कहा है कि जो स्त्रो होता है वह केवल घरों में किया जाता है और उससे बातावरण दूषित नहीं होता है। क्या घर के अन्दर का बातावरण बातावरण नहीं होता है? बड़ा आश्चर्यजनक आपने उत्तर दिया है। क्या घर के समबोटे बातावरण में बाहर का बातावरण

स्पर्श रहता है? इन बुष्ट-कीटाणुओं का नाश करने के लिए, जिन्होंने कि देश को पीड़ित कर रखा है, कुछ इन्सेक्टिसाइड—जैसे डी० डी० सी०, बी० एच० सी०, मेरेबन है। जहाँ तक मुझे स्मरण है इन इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स को हम विदेशों से मंगवाया करते थे क्योंकि हमारे देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में इनका निर्माण नहीं हुआ करता था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मलेरिया का जो पुनः प्रकोप हो रहा है, इन्हें देखते हुए क्या सरकार ने ऐसे कदम उठाये हैं कि डी० डी० टी० सी०, बी० एच० सी० और मेरेबन का अपने देश में निर्माण हो? उस में क्या प्रगति हुई है और क्या अभी भी आप इनको विदेशों से मंगा रहे हैं या अपने ही देश में ये दवाएं बन रही हैं?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : जहाँ तक मलेरिया के पुनः प्रकोप का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूँ कि डाक्टर साहब को इस की ज्यादा जानकारी होगी और शायद उनकी गैर-सावधानी के कारण ही यह बीमारी बढ़ी है —

श्री सीतल राय : एलीगेशन लगा रहे है।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : एलीगेशन नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। मैं आदरपूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1965 से 1976 के बीच जो कार्रवाई नहीं हुई उसकी रिपोर्ट मैं पढ़ दूँ तो आपको इसका पता चल जाएगा। उसी कारण से इस बीमारी को बढ़ने का अवसर मिल गया है।

जहाँ तक दवाइयों का सवाल है हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ये यहीं तैयार हो लेकिन स्थिति में सुधार ज्यादा नहीं हुआ है। खास कर मैलरियोन की कीमत ज्यादा पड़ती है और जितनी हमें चाहिए उतना उत्पादन नहीं होता है। इस बास्ते हमें विदेशों से और डब्ल्यू एच ओ की मदद से इसको मंगाने के लिए साधारण होना पड़ता है।

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : नेशनल मलेरिया इराडिकेशन प्रोग्राम में मलेरिया की रोकथाम के काम पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जा चुका है। लेकिन फिर भी देश में से मलेरिया नेस्तोनाबूद नहीं हुआ है। जब डाक्टर से पूछते हैं कि सर्दी नहीं लगती है तो कैसे मलेरिया हो सकता है तो वह कहता है कि ग्राजकल प्रोड्यूसिड मलेरिया हो गया है। क्या आप को पता है कि एडल्टिव मलेरिया का इलाज अभी तक देश में कुछ नहीं निकला है जिस में हाथ पांव में जोरों से दब होता है और बुखार आता है ?

श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव : मलेरिया जिस भी प्रकार का हो उसका इलाज हमारे पास है और वह इलाज चल रहा है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है उसकी रिपोर्ट मेरे पास नहीं आई है। लेकिन कहीं-कहीं रिजिस्टेंस होता है अगर रिजिस्टेंस होने के बाद क्वीनीन की गोली और उसका इंजेक्शन देने से बह ठीक हो जाता है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि किसी को मलेरिया हो और उसका इलाज हमारे पास न हो।

MR. SPEAKER: Qn. No. 167.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: I want to know from the Chair.....

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing of that sort, I am not going to reply. You are not to question me here. You are only to question the Ministers.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why do you say, he is questioning you?

MR. SPEAKER: Some Members have a feeling that they have a right in every question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Qn. No. 167.

Thums UP

+

*167. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA;
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has asked the Delhi Bottling Company and Parle Beverages Private Limited, Bombay to desist from advertising their product 'Thums UP' as refreshing cola;

(b) if so, has any action being taken to prosecute the management of the Company; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव :)
(क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) निर्माताओं से उत्तर मिलने पर ही आगामी कार्यवाही करने के बारे में विचार किया जाएगा।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : जब सवाल दिया जाता है और जब उसका जवाब आता है उस बीच में काफी भ्रंतराल होता है। इस बीच में जो मैंने पूछा है कि इसका कारण क्या है उसका पता लग जाना चाहिए था।

हर पेय जल के साथ कोला लगाने का आज फैशन सा हो गया है। कोला कोला तो चला गया है। लेकिन शीतल पेय निर्माता रिफ्रेशिंग कोला नाम दे कर जनता को धीट करते हैं, धोखा देते हैं। शीतल पेय वालों की तरफ से इस तरह से आम जनता को धीट करने की जो कार्रवाई हो रही है उसको ले कर क्या आप उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई करेंगे? राज्य सभा में पांच मई को सरकार का जवाब था कि इस प्रकार की धीटिंग

के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में क्या प्रगति हुई है, थार सौ बीसी करने के आरोप में उनके विरुद्ध क्यों कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि शीतल पेय निर्माता कोला नट का जो मिश्रण करते हैं उससे सरकार को कितने प्रतिशत एक्साइज ड्यूटी मिलती है और जो कोला नट नहीं लगाते हैं उन से कितनी मिलती है ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : जहाँ तक प्रमुख सवाल है एक्साइज ड्यूटी स्वास्थ्य विभाग में नहीं आती। दूसरा सवाल है कि हमसे इनसे 14.6 को जवाब मांगा था, फिर इनको 27-6 को लिखा। दूसरा सवाल कोला का है। हमारे पास जो लेबोरेटरी है वह अभी तक जांच कर के यह साबित नहीं कर सकी कि इसमें कोला है कि नहीं। इसलिए हमने दूसरी लेबोरेटरी को जांच करने के लिए दिया है। कौन सोफ्ट ड्रिंक चले हम यह देखते हैं कि इसमें कैरेमल रंग, फास्फोरिक एसिड कैफीन, प्रो जेरबेटिव, चीनी; कार्बोनाट, एम्बुसाइड, सुगन्ध ठीक मिलती है कि नहीं। अगर यह सब चीजें ठीक हैं तो विभाग लाइसेंस दे देता है कि वह इस सोफ्ट ड्रिंक को चलायें।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : जैसा मुझे मालूम है कोला नट जो लगाते हैं उनको 57.75 परसेंट एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगती है और जो कोला नट नहीं लगाते हैं उनको 26.25 प्रतिशत ड्यूटी लगती है। लेकिन यह कोला का दुरुपयोग कर के जो जनता के साथ धोखेबाजी कर रहे हैं क्या उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायगी और इनके झूठे विज्ञापन को रोका जायगा ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : जहाँ तक एक्साइज ड्यूटी का सवाल है वह एक्साइज विभाग जाने। जहाँ तक कोला शब्द का सवाल है इसका उत्तर मैंने दे दिया। इसीलिए

हमने कहा कि कोला उसमें मिलाया गया है कि नहीं इसका उनसे जवाब मांगा है। जो लेबोरेटरी ने जांच की है वह इस नतीजे पर नहीं पहुँची है, क्योंकि कोला में जो कैफीन होता है वह उत्तेजन करता है और कैफीन भी स्टिमुलेट करता है तो लेबोरेटरी इस नतीजे पर नहीं पहुँची है जो यह साबित कर सके कि इसमें कोला है कि नहीं। और जब तक साबित नहीं हो जाता तब तक हम कैसे उसके खिलाफ एक्शन ले सकते हैं।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The minister cannot get away by giving evasive answers to my question. First of all, he has admitted before you that he has written to them. The Delhi Bottling Co. is a subsidiary of the Parle Group of Beverages and Soft Drinks Ltd., Bombay. These people are not only indulging in malpractices but are also cheating the government and the country by advertising themselves in a manner which is against the accepted Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. My question is based on his reply that they have written to the Institute to find out whether it contains Cola. I would like to read for the benefit of the Minister letter No. 89/78/C.P.F.A. dated 13th June 1978 from the Director General of Health Services to the General Manager, M/s Delhi Bottling Co. regarding advertisement of Thums Up.

MR. SPEAKER: Please give the substance of it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is making a wrong statement. This is a government letter addressed to the bottling company and it says:

"We are informed that the product does not contain Cola Nut or extract and thus this could be a case of misbranding."

So, definitely the government has come to the conclusion that this does not contain cola nut. Therefore, how can this company advertise like this saying "Thums Up Refreshing Cola"?

(Interruptions). I am an investigating officer as against the Government. (Interruptions). I would like to know that when the Government has come to a conclusion, then why action has not been taken, why the case has not been registered and the prosecution has not been launched against this Company. This is one question.

Another point is that this is a case of cheating the excise Commissioner. I will give the extracts to show how they have cheated the Excise Commissioner. They have declared that is, the Parle Beverages Private Ltd. have declared to the Excise authorities that their product, 'Thums Up' does not contain cola extract. The extract of this declaration is here and I will pass it on to the hon. Minister. If they advertise it as cola, then they have to pay 57.75 per cent as tax, otherwise the tax is 26.25 per cent. The declaration is that it does not contain cola. That means, they have saved more than 25 per cent tax and they have cheated the Government. So, I would like to know that in view of the established facts, what is the soft peddling of this Government in not launching a criminal case and also in not preventing them from advertising in this manner and also not referring the matter to the Finance Ministry to take suitable action. Will the hon. Minister assure this House that the Government will take action in prosecuting the Company and also prevent such advertising in figure?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इनके दोनों सवालों का जवाब दे दिया है जहां तक यह कि रफ़ीशिंग कोला लिख देते हैं, उसके लिये पीछे रिमाइन्डर भी भेजा है, जब तक जवाब नहीं आता, कोई एक्शन उठता नहीं है। दूसरे, डिक्लेरेशन के सवाल पर ही यह प्रश्न पूछा गया कि उनसे एक्सप्लेनेशन मांगा गया या नहीं, जहां तक

जांच का सवाल है, दूसरी सैकोरेटरी ने जो जांच की है कि इसमें कोला है या नहीं, उसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है, दूसरी सैकोरेटरी को भी भेजा है कि वह भी जांच कर के देखें। जब कोई रिपोर्ट आयेगी तभी कोई कार्रवाई हो सकती है, ऐसे कैसे कर सकते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nanjesh Gowda.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I am entitled for two supplementaries. I am one of the Members who sponsored this question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, the kisan rally... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record...*

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: The hon. Minister said that the letters are addressed and they are waiting for the reply and all that. How long he should wait for the reply? He should command and get the reply as early as possible and take action against the firm. When the firm is evading the taxes, he should not talk like that. If his officers are not giving replies or his Secretaries are not giving replies in time, he must pull them up. I want the assurance from him that prompt action will be taken in such cases.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : सजेशन है, विचार कर लेंगे।

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASAT SATHE: Sir, the photograph is here... (Interruptions). Let no cola be sold in this country. Whether it is referehsing cola or coca, cola, let no cola be sold in this country

You are favouring this company. This is 57 per cent duping the Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Government has completely eliminated a multi-national like Coca-Cola. But here is a company which is more dangerous, which is having a strangulatory effect both on the Administration and outside. They are having a lobby here. They are trying to influence the Ministry and various departments. They are evading tax as well as indulging in malpractices. May I know from the hon. Minister whether what Mr. Lakkappa has stated, will be taken into consideration and an enquiry instituted immediately to go into the gamut of the working of this industry, not only here but also in foreign countries where they are indulging in all sort of malpractices?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have a proof here.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, मेरा न तो इस कम्पनी से परिचय है और न उस कम्पनी से। जहाँ तक किसी की तरफ़दारी का सवाल है, हमें किसी की कोई तरफ़दारी नहीं करनी है। रिफ़ौजिंग कोला के सवाल के बारे में भी मैंने यही कहा है। माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि कोई भी कोला न चले। हमारे परब्यू में तो यह है कि जो कोई साफ़ ड्रिंक चलता है, वह पीने लायक है या नहीं। अगर वह पीने लायक है तो हम अनुमति दे देते हैं। अब कैम्पा कोला भी आ गया है। जहाँ तक गलत प्रचार का सम्बन्ध है, हमने नोटिस दिया है। उसका जवाब देने पर हम एक्शन जरूर लेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: You must expedite it. It is an important matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Government is being cheated of revenue. (Interruptions). We want a half-an-hour discussion on it.

MR. SPEAKER: Give notice

Primary Health Centres in Gujarat

*168. **SHRI ANANT DAVE:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has submitted a scheme under Rural Health Service Programme, for opening more Primary Health Centres in that State and has asked for Central assistance in this respect;

(b) the reaction of the Central Government to such a proposal; and

(c) to what extent Central Government propose to help the Gujarat Government?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :**
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) : छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस सम्पूर्ण योजना के लिये धन की व्यवस्था करना सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है। फिर भी, इस योजना में 1978-79 के दौरान न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रतिरिक्त उपकेन्द्रों को खोलने तथा प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्ट्रों के काम्प्लेक्स को मजबूत बनाने के लिए 105.14 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। उपर्युक्त अवधि में अर्थात् 1978-79 के बीच प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टर में एक ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र खोलने, 20 प्रतिरिक्त ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों के लिये भवनों का निर्माण करने, 10 ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों के भवनों को पूरा करने तथा परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत खोले गये ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों तथा उप-केन्द्रों के संचालन की व्यवस्था करने के लिये परिवार कल्याण निधि के अन्तर्गत 253.25 लाख रुपये की सांकेतिक व्यवस्था का नियतन कर दिया गया है।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय मेरा सवाल समझे

हैं या नहीं ? आप पढ़ लीजिए, मेरा क्या सवाल है और उन्होंने क्या जवाब दिया है । मेरा सवाल बहुत क्लीयर कट है कि प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स के लिए गुजरात गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी जो योजना भेजी है उसके लिए आप गुजरात गवर्नमेंट को कितनी धनराशि देने जा रहे हैं, उसका जवाब देने के बजाय उन्होंने दूसरा ही जवाब दिया है कि फिक्स्ड प्लान में या सिक्स्ड प्लान में यह किया है । मेरा तो लिमिटेड सवाल है कि गुजरात के लिए और पिछड़े हुए जिलों के लिए कितने प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स के लिए कितने पैसे दिए जाने वाले हैं और कितने सेंटर खोले जाने वाले हैं इस साल में ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन् गुजरात सरकार ने लिखा था कि जो प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र हैं 251 उनको 502 कर दिया जाय, तो हमने कहा कि इस छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अगर गुजरात का हम करते हैं तो सारे देश के लिए करना पड़ेगा । इसीलिए हमने कहा कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसकी व्यवस्था करना संभव नहीं हुआ । वैसे तो हम चाहते हैं कि 40 हजार की आबादी पर प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर हों तब स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था का ठीक से संचालन हो सकता है । लेकिन हमारी जो आर्थिक स्थिति है उसमें हम यह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं । इसीलिए हमने बताया कि प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर का बिस्तार करके नहीं बल्कि जो उपकेंद्र हैं दस हजार पर उस को दस हजार से पांच हजार पर ला कर और इस काम को बढ़ा कर हम इंटेसिव स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं ।

श्री अनन्त बबे : मैं बहुत सवाल नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन अभी भी उन्होंने जवाब गलत दिया है । 251 से 502 जो करने की बात थी वह तो प्रोपोजल था लेकिन गुजरात गवर्नमेंट ने यह कहा है—

"It is proposed to do this in phases and the state Government

would request the Government of India to provide funds to the order of Rs. 40 lakhs to upgrade 50 such centres per year."

उन्होंने 17 करोड़ रुपया जो मांगा है वह नहीं चाहिए हमने तो ऐसा कहा है कि पर-ईयर जो 50 सेंटर अपग्रेड करने के लिए 40 लाख रुपया चाहिए वह आप देने जा रहे हैं या नहीं और देंगे तो कब तक देंगे ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, बिट्टी का कंटेंट मैंने आपके सामने रखा और हमने कहा कि प्रतिरिक्त उपकेंद्र को खोलने तथा प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर के काम्प्लेक्स को मजबूत करने के लिए 105.1 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था कर दी है ।

श्री अनन्त बबे : जवाब हो नहीं आया । मैं ने तो यह पूछा कि जो सेंटर्स अपग्रेड करने के लिए गुजरात गवर्नमेंट ने आपके पास प्रोपोजल भेजी है 40 लाख रुपये के लिए उसके लिए आप देने जा रहे हैं या नहीं और नहीं देने जा रहे हैं तो क्यों ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : हमने तो जो दिया जा रहा है वह बता दिया । वह हमारे पास आकर देख लें अगर... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked a specific question. The upgrading of the 50 centres costs so much money and they are asking for money. If you are not giving the money, why are you not giving the money.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : हमने तो 40 के बजाय पूरा एमाउंट जो उसका अपग्रेड करने के लिए दे रहे हैं वह बता दिया ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: While I appreciate the Minister's reply that the availability of resources is limited and he cannot give everything only to one State, may I know whether the Government of India have at least taken the trouble to examine whether these schemes sent by the Gujarat

Government are valid and workable and, if so, whether the Government will, on that basis, at least begin a pilot project and give some money to the Gujarat Government?

श्री जगन्नाथी प्रसाद बाबू : जीयन्, मैंने पहले भी जवाब दिया है कि अप्रेशन के लिए जवाब देने का प्रयत्न है। मैंने जवाब दिया है; जो सब-सेक्टर हैं जो वस्तु हवा पर अभी हैं उनको अप्रेशन करने के लिए हम पांच हजार पर साथ और पांच हजार पर अप्रेशन करेंगे। दूसरी योजना हमारी परिवार कल्याण की ओर से चल रही है और उसमें भी बहुत से अप्रेशन में चले जाते हैं। फिर तीसरी जो बिदेसों से सहायता जाती है उसके अन्दर भी अप्रेशन का समाज है। जैसा कि अप्रेशन के लिए उन्होंने कहा, उन्होंने पूछा कि इस सेंटर्स के लिए (अवकाश) हम ने फेमिली प्लानिंग के अन्दर प्रोत्साहन किया है 1978

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Blackmarketing in Steel

*169. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the "Hindustan Times" dated May 22, 1978 regarding black-marketing in steel;

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) steps being taken, if any, to check such practice effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c), In the news item it has been alleged that blackmarketing in 1810 LS-2.

certain widely used steel items has started and the items like galvanised, corrugated and plain sheets are selling at a premium of Rs. 1100 to Rs. 2500 a tonne. It has been further stated that cornering of stocks of galvanised sheets, corrugated and plain CR sheets is in evidence, because, there is no prospect of increase in the availability of these items except through import. According to the news item the only explanation for these items selling in the open market at a premium is that some bulk consumers are inflating their requirement and diverting a part into the open market.

At present, there is no statutory control on the supply and distribution of any category of iron and steel. Hence, the question of any black-marketing does not arise. Reports received, however, show that certain steel items are selling at a premium. There has been some shortfall in production due to constraints of power, low quality of coking coal etc. Movement bottlenecks have also created some problems. In the case of GC sheets, emergent supplies had to be made to certain States to assist them in the flood relief measures; this further aggravated the supply position as far as GC sheets were concerned. The Government is fully aware of the shortages being experienced by some consumers with regard to these categories and efforts are being made to increase the production of these categories and to meet the deficit to the extent necessary by import. To meet the genuine requirements of the SSI sector, supplies are being made to the SSI Corporations on a regular basis. The operation of Clause 7 of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 has also been revived with effect from 10th April, 1978 in respect of categories in short supply so that misutilisation can be checked.

As a matter of policy, it has been decided to maintain a buffer stock of certain critical categories of steel to ensure easy availability and to stabilise prices.

Shifting of SAIL Office to Ranchi

*170. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar has made available accommodation at Ranchi for shifting the office of S.A.I.L. from Delhi to Ranchi; and

(b) if so, steps taken to shift the offices of S.A.I.L. from Delhi to Ranchi?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The Government of Bihar has offered the Raj Bhavan at Ranchi to accommodate the office of SAIL on its transfer from Delhi.

(b) The requirements of SAIL both for office and residential accommodation and the suitability of Raj Bhavan for the former are presently being assessed by the Company. For this purpose, a team of officers of SAIL had already been to Ranchi.

Vehicles for Anti Malaria Drive

*171. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vehicles given to Punjab State for anti malaria drive;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the vehicles assigned for anti-malaria drive have been requisitioned by the District authorities for some other purposes; and

(c) if so, how many of them have been requisitioned?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Since the beginning of National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1958, 64 vehicles have been supplied.

(b) and (c). The State Government has been requested to furnish this in-

formation. It shall be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

Request for exemption from payment of Development surcharge

*172. SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Iron and Steel Exporters Association has sought exemption of mild steel earmarked for export from development surcharge; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir; their representation was in respect of billets.

(b) Development surcharge on non-priority categories of steel will be utilised for the modernization, rehabilitation and development of steel industry. Hence, it is not possible to exempt billets from the levy of the above surcharge.

Payment of Bonus Act

*173. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA.

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

(a) whether Government propose to extend the operation, coverage etc. of the existing Payment of Bonus Act; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A decision on the question of extending the Act beyond 1976-77 is expected to be taken shortly.

1	2	3	4
11 उत्तर पश्चिम	पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,500	175
12 उड़ीसा	उड़ीसा	2,560	325
13 राजस्थान	राजस्थान	4,000	400
14 तमिलनाडु	तमिलनाडु, पांडिचेरी	4,500	205
15 उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	6,500	670
16 पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम बंगाल, सिक्किम, झारखण्ड, निकोबार, द्वीप समूह	3,000	365
योग :		50,000	5,000

Troposcatter link between India and U.S.S.R.

*175. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Troposcatter link has been established between India and U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether such links are proposed to be set up with some other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). A project for the establishment of a troposcatter link between India and U.S.S.R. is under implementation. The link, scheduled to be operational by October 1980, will initially have 12 channels, expandable to 24 and will provide for telephone, telegraph, telex and radio-photo services. The terminals will be located at Charar-i-Sharif (near Srinagar) on the Indian side and Dushanbe on the Soviet side. From these terminals circuits will be extended to New Delhi and Moscow.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Postal circle for Himachal Pradesh

*176. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a circle for Himachal Pradesh has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in opening the circle in that State; and

(c) when will the circle be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). It has been decided to open separate Postal and Telecommunication Circles for Himachal Pradesh State, in case suitable accommodation for the purpose is made available by the State Government at Simla.

Marshal Tito's warning to non-aligned Nations

*177. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Marshal Tito has warned the non-aligned countries against the attempt by the opponents to sow discord among them and to weaken the movement's ability; and

(b) Government reaction thereto?

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

(b) Government have consistently held the view that in order to ensure its capacity for united action and for retaining its independent global role, the unity of the non-aligned movement must not only be preserved but also strengthened through fruitful and steadfast adherence to the principles of non-alignment.

Board of Directors of SAIL

*178. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the full composition of the Board of Directors of SAIL has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the names of all the directors and the task assigned to each of them along with their previous experience in steel industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) and (b). Although the revised composition of the Board of Directors of SAIL on its reorganisation has been finalised, some more changes/appointments still remain to be made to complete the re-constitution of the Board. The names of the present Directors, the tasks assigned to whole-time Directors and their experience in steel industry are indicated below:

S. No.	Name & designation	Task assigned	Experience in steel industry
1	2	3	4
1.	Dr. P. L. Agrawal, Chairman (full time).	Overall incharge of the Company.	Continuous service in public sector steel industry from 1956 onwards. Last appointment held was that of General Manager, Rourkela Steel Plant.
2.	Sh. M. P. Wadhawan Vice-Chairman (full time).	Incharge of Finance, Commercial matters, Vigilance and Company Sectt.	Director (Finance) Hindustan Steel Limited/SAIL from March, 1971 onwards.
3.	Sh. A. C. Banerjee Vice-Chairman (full time).	Incharge of over-all co-ordination of steel plants operations, supply of inputs including power, transportation, research and development, foreign collaboration etc.	Has worked in public sector steel plants/Central Engineering & Design Bureau HSL from April, 1956 to February, 1973. Director (Technical) SAIL from 19-2-1973.
4.	Sh. S. R. Jain Managing Director Bhilai Steel Plant (part-time).		Continuous service in public sector steel industry since September, 1956. Has been working as Chief Executive of the Bhilai Steel Plant since May, 1975.
5.	Sh. P. K. Paul Managing Director Durgapur Steel Plant (part-time).		Continuous service in public sector steel industry since December, 1957. Has been working as Chief Executive of Durgapur Steel Plant since May, 1975.

1	2	3	4
6.	Sh. S. Sumarapungavan, Managing Director, Bokaro Steel Plant (part-time).		Service in public sector steel industry from July, 1956 onwards.
7.	Dr. N. S. Datar, Managing Director Rourkela Steel Plant (part-time).		Continuous service in public sector steel industry since March, 1956.
8.	Sh. D. R. Ahuja, Managing Director, Indian Iron & Steel Co. (part-time). (A subsidiary of SAIL).		Continuous service in public sector steel industry since January, 1958.
9.	Sh. K. C. Mohan, Chairman-cum-Managing Director Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India Limited (part-time).		Continuous service with public sector steel plant Central Engineering & Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Ltd. from May, 1956 to April, 1973 Working as Chairman cum-Managing Director MECON, since April 1973.
10.	Sh. B. G. Baljekar, Managing Director Hindustan Steel works Construction Limited (part-time).		Continuous service in Hindustan Steel Limited Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited from 1959 onwards. Managing Director, HSCL, since February, 1974.
11.	Sh. Gopeshwar, General Secretary Indian National Metal Workers' Federation (part-time).		Labour representative.
12.	Dr. Ajit Mozoomdar, Secretary, Planning Commission (part-time).	}	Government representative.
13.	Sh. S. D. Prasad, Additional Secretary, Department of Steel (part-time).		
14.	Sh. R. Ganapati, Joint Secretary, Department of Steel (part-time).		
15.	Sh. R. P. Billimoria		Ex-Chairman of Steel Authority of India Limited. Now on leave.

राज्यों की राजधानियों से एस० टी० डी०
प्रणाली से न जोड़े गये जिले

*179. श्री सुकुमा प्रसाद शर्मा :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) देश में उन जिला मुख्यालयों की
संख्या और नाम क्या हैं, जो एस० टी० डी०
प्रणाली द्वारा राज्यों की राजधानियों से
सीधे जुड़े हुए नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) क्या ऐसे जिलों को जो रेल
लाइनों द्वारा जुड़े हुए नहीं हैं और जो
डिजीजल मुख्यालय हैं, राज्य की राजधानी
और देश की राजधानी के साथ सीधी डायल
प्रणाली द्वारा इस वर्ष की समाप्ति तक
जोड़ा जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क)
298 जिला मुख्यालय अभी तक उपभोक्ता
ट्रंक डायलिंग के जरिये संबंधित राज्यों की
राजधानियों के साथ नहीं जोड़े गये हैं। विस्तृत
ब्यौरा सभा-पटल पर रखा जा रहा है।
[सभासदों में रखा गया। संक्षिप्त संख्या
एस० टी०-2498/78]

(ख) जी नहीं।

Family Welfare Programme

*181. SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased
to state:

(a) Is it a fact that the Prime
Minister has sent a communication to
the Chief Ministers on the importance
of the Family Welfare Programme for
economic development;

(b) If so, the details thereof and
the reaction of the State Governments
thereon;

(c) how much amount is to be
spent on the Family Welfare Pro-
gramme this year;

(d) the number of sterilization cases
in each State in the last one year; and

(e) what specific short term and
long term measures Government pro-
pose to take to check the increase of
population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAG-
DAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes,
Sir. The Prime Minister has ad-
dressed a letter to all the Chief Min-
isters on 9th May, 1978 and another
on 14th July, 1978.

(b) Copies of the Prime Minister's
letters are placed on the Table of the
Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-1/78].

Replies to the letter of 9th May,
1978 have been received from the
Chief Ministers of Bihar, Haryana,
Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West
Bengal and the Union Territories of
Arunachal Pradesh and Goa, Daman &
Diu explaining their position. These
are under consideration.

The Chief Minister of Bihar has
replied to the letter of 14th July, 1978
from the Prime Minister stating that
he is taking suitable action as men-
tioned by the Prime Minister.

(c) A provision of Rs. 11093.39 lakhs
is available for implementation of
Family Welfare Programme during
1978-79. In addition, a sum of Rs. 88
lakhs has been approved in the De-
mand of the Ministry of Works and
Housing for the building of National
Institute of Health and Family Wel-
fare.

(d) and (e). A statement is placed
on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed
in Library. See No. LT-2499/78].

ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना कार्यक्रम

* 182. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :

श्री जी० बाई० कुलकर्णी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार का अभ्यावेदन मिला है कि ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्वास्थ्य सेवक को दिया जा रहा मानदेय तथा दवाओं के लिये बी जा रही राशि पर्याप्त नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार गांवों में उक्त योजनाओं को अधिक सफल बनाने के लिये मानदेय तथा दवाओं के लिए बी जाने वाली राशि में वृद्धि करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी और यह कब से बी जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रताप यादव) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Annual Production and Demand of Aluminium

1601. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total annual production of aluminium in the country and annual demand; and

(b) steps proposed to meet the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The total production of aluminium in the country during the current year (1978-79) is expected to be about 210,000 tonnes; although the actual off-take during 1977-78 was only about 190,000 tonnes, it is expected that de-

mand would be higher than the estimated production in 1978-79.

(b) Arrangements have been and are being made to meet the deficit by imports.

STD among State Capitals

1602. SHRI AMARSINH V. RA-THAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect all the State Capitals with each other telephonically;

(b) if so, the progress achieved; and

(c) the time by which this proposal will fully be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There is no immediate proposal to connect all State capitals by STD.

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

प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय

1603. श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा-व्यय के बारे में 6 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 626 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा आसाम राज्य सरकार ने वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान आसाम (मिथोरम सहित) में चिकित्सा कार्यों पर प्रति व्यक्ति वर्ष 9.56 रुपये किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा-व्यय कितना हुआ ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इसमें वृद्धि करने का है और यदि हां, तो कितनी और क्या सरकार वर्तमान प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा-व्यय से संतुष्ट है ; और

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस कार्य के लिये विदेशों से कोई सहायता मांगने के पक्ष में है और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ इस प्रयोजन के लिये बात-चीत चल रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ प्रसाद यादव) : (क) प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 9.56 रुपये था जो कि राज्य और केन्द्र, दोनों सरकारों द्वारा किए गए प्लान और नान-प्लान खर्च पर प्राध्वारित है ।

(ख) 1975-76 में असम में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च जो 10.27 रुपये हुआ था वह 1976-77 में घट कर 8.54 रुपये हो गया । वर्ष 1977-78 के खर्च के आंकड़े अभी संकलित किए जाने हैं ।

(ग) केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार असम में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुलभ करने की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए भरपूर प्रयास कर रही हैं और राज्य सरकार की राज्य और केन्द्र प्रायोजित विभिन्न योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत परि-व्यय के अनुसार सहायता दी जा रही है ।

1976-77 में असम में स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों पर जो योजना खर्च 294.61 लाख रुपये हुआ था, वह 1977-78 में बढ़कर 400.41 लाख रुपये हो गया ।

(घ) सरकार किसी भी राज्य विधेय के लिए विदेशी सहायता नहीं मांग रही है । बौद्ध विदेशों ने वलैरिया नियंत्रण, प्रसूता निवारण, शिक्षण, सिस्टर को क्या रूप देने आदि जैसी हमारी कुछेक राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी है । किसी राज्य विधेय के सम्बन्ध में, केन्द्र सरकार के विधेय निश्चित किए गए समस्त योजना-परिचय में सार्वभौमिक और विदेशी प्राय-मानान, दोनों की सहाय मिलती है ।

जर्मनी में भारतीय नर्सों की दशा

1804. डा० राजबी सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम जर्मनी में कार्यरत केरलवासी 4000 नर्सों के सम्मुख यह समस्या है कि या तो वे जर्मन लोगों से विवाह करें अथवा वह देश छोड़ दें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी सहायता करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस मामले में दो देशों की सरकारें परस्पर सम्पर्क बनाये हुए हैं ; और

(घ) क्या ऐसी अनिश्चयता की स्थिति अन्य देशों में कार्यरत भारतीय नर्सों की भी है और यदि हां, तो कहाँ और सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सत्येन्द्र कुम्व) : (क) जी, नहीं । लेकिन यह सच है कि जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य की बेरोजगारी पश्चिम जर्मनी के प्राधिकारियों पर इस बात का दबाव डाल रही है कि उनके अपने कामगरों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये ।

(ख) और (ग). बोन स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावास ने जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य में संघीय तथा प्रांतीय प्राधिकारियों के साथ उन भारतीय नर्सों के प्रश्न को उठाया है जिन्हें अपने कार्य-अनुशासन नहीं कराने में कठिनाई हो रही है । राजदूतावास को यह आश्वासन मिला है कि आन्तरिक और रोजगार की नीतियों का ध्यान करते हुए सम्बद्ध प्राधिकारी इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि जहां कहीं भी मुमकिन हो इन नर्सों को रोजगार मिल जाये ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

Introduction of Sorting Machines

1605. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sorting machines are being introduced in Delhi RMS Bhawan despite opposition from staff unions (AIRMS & MMS Employees Union—Class III); and

(b) if so, is it not contrary to Government's policy of creating more jobs for the jobless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir; as an experimental measure, two sorting machines are proposed to be installed in RMS Bhawan, Delhi. These machines will only be an aid to sorting work and all the operations in the Mail Office have not been mechanised. The matter is also under discussion with the concerned unions including All India RMS and MMS Employees Union Class III.

(b) No, Sir; the installation of these machines is unavoidable in the interest of work.

Mobile Clinics from Britain

1606. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain is likely to send about 318 mobile clinics to India for medical care for people in rural areas;

(b) whether these clinics would be supplied over the next 18 months at a cost of £10 million;

(c) whether any formal proposal has been received from the British Government;

(d) if so, the details about the composition of these clinics, medical staff required for manning them, basis or

formula for allotment of these clinics to each State etc.; and

(e) if not, would Government consider taking follow-up action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) The delivery schedule has not yet been finalised. Tenders for the supply of these mobile clinics have been invited by the India Supply Mission, London. The tenders are due to be opened on the 7th August, 1978. The supply order which will include details regarding delivery of the clinics will be placed after processing the tenders. The supply would be of the order of £10 million.

(c) and (d). The proposal for the import of the mobile clinics was made by the Government of India and the same has been accepted by the Government of U.K. The details about the composition of the clinics medical staff required for manning them, basis or formula for allotment of these clinics to States etc. have been finalised by the Government of India. A copy of the specifications is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-2500/78]. These mobile clinics when received will be allotted to each of the 106 medical colleges of modern medicine in the country at the rate of 3 mobile clinics per college. Every such college will be responsible for looking after 3 Primary Health Centres in the district in which the college is situated. Each of the three mobile clinics allotted to a medical college will thus be meant for each of the three Primary Health Centres, under the charge of the college. Through these mobile clinics, the rural masses will receive health and medical attention from the specialists and members of the faculty of the college. It will also enable the medical students to familiarise themselves with the community health problems in the

rural areas. Provision of these clinics for the medical college and the Primary Health Centres is thus a measure both for reorienting medical education as well as improving health services in the rural areas.

(e) Does not arise.

**Representation by Elektros melt Ltd.
Reg. Permanent Licence to produce
Ferro Manganese at Chandrapur**

1607. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1394 on the 2nd March, 1978 and state:

(a) since when the request of Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd. Chandrapur and the Government of Maharashtra for a permanent licence to produce ferro manganese is under consideration of the Government of India;

(b) whether Government have now taken the decision in the matter, if so, when and the nature thereof and whether it has been intimated to the concerned party; and

(c) if no decision so far has been taken, the reasons for delay and when it shall be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The request of M/s. Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd. for production of High Carbon Ferro Manganese and Manganese Ferrous slag, on a permanent basis, has been under consideration of the Government since August, 1977.

(b) and (c). The installed capacity for the production of ferro manganese in the country at present is adequate for our current requirements. However, it is expected that the demand for ferro manganese will increase by 1982-83, requiring increased production of manganese ore, which will have to come, by and large, from the mines of Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.,

a public sector undertaking. The production of Lump ore is necessarily accompanied by production of fines. With the increased production of manganese ore, the production of fines will also increase, of which MOIL already has considerable accumulation. To achieve the twin objectives of increasing production of ferro manganese to meet the demand by 1982-83 as well as to conserve the ore, Government intend to utilise the present accumulation and future production of fines and high grade high phosphorus manganese ore in MOIL for the production of ferro manganese in the public sector, by providing additional beneficiation and sintering facilities. With this end in view, they are already considering the setting up of a ferro manganese plant by Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. The Maharashtra Government has also been asked if Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd. would be agreeable to utilise the fines and high grade high phosphorus ore surplus to the requirements of MOIL, and to the setting up of beneficiation and sintering facilities. Further action will be taken on receipt of a reply from the Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd.

**बांढवा में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज
की स्थापना**

1608. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :
क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के जूनागढ़ जिले के बांढवा शहर के लिए स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को मंजूरी दी गयी थी और कुछ उपकरण भी वहां पर पहुंच गए थे और यदि हां, तो कब और किस प्रकार के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को मंजूरी दी गई थी ;

(ख) बांढवा में इस स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या बांटवा में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिए आवास किराए पर देने प्रथम एक नवी इमारत का निर्माण करने सम्बन्धी पेशकश सात प्रथम भाट पाटियों ने की थी और यदि हां, तो बांटवा में इस एक्सचेंज की स्थापना न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) बांटवा में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कब तक कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर देगा?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) जी हां। वर्ष 1972-73 में एम-ए-एक्स-II टाइप।

(ख) बांटवा में यह आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज इसलिए स्थापित नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि वहां किराये की कोई उपयुक्त जगह उपलब्ध नहीं थी।

(ग) कुछ पार्टियों ने किराये पर स्थान देने का और उनमें से एक पार्टी ने नयी इमारत बनवाकर देने का प्रस्ताव किया था। किन्तु इन्हें एम-ए-एक्स-II टाइप के एक्सचेंज की स्थापना के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं पाया गया।

(घ) इस कार्य के लिए जो आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज उपस्कर प्राप्त हुआ था उसका उपयोग कुछ अन्य कार्यों के लिए कर लिया गया है। टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए मनुष्य श्रम पर बांटवा एक्सचेंज का विस्तार किया जाएगा। सातवीं योजना के दौरान इस एक्सचेंज के लिए आटोमैटिक उपस्कर आलाट करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस बीच विभागीय इमारत के निर्माण हेतु उपयुक्त भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज द्वारा उड़ीसा में नए एक्सचेंज की स्थापना

1609. श्री श्री. प्रसाद :

श्री धर्मवीर बलिष्ठ :

क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज का भ्रमले पांच वर्षों में तीन नये कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या उड़ीसा सरकार ने इन कारखानों के लिये भूमि देने की पेशकश की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उड़ीसा में नये कारखानों की स्थापना करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) तीन कारखाने तथा दो स्विचिंग कारखाने और एक पारेषण कारखाना लगाने के मूल प्रस्ताव के स्थान पर पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के प्रारूप में दो कारखाने तथा एक स्विचिंग कारखाना तथा दूसरा पारेषण कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है।

(ख) उड़ीसा में इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज का एक कारखाना खोलने के लिए उड़ीसा सरकार ने भूमि सहित आधारभूत व्यवस्था की सुविधाएं सुलभ करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है।

(ग) इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के नए कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए स्थान तय करने का प्रस्ताव विद्यमान है।

Amendment to P.F. Act

1610. **SHRI SARAT KAR**, Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR** be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Provident Fund Act to prescribe a fixed rate of damages payable by employers who default in the payment of provident fund dues; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The desirability or otherwise of amending the Act in this regard is under examination in consultation with the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund.

Posting after Promotion as Inspectors in Delhi

1611. **SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR**, Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Delhi Postal Circle all those Inspectors of Railway Mail Service who have already worked as clerks/sorters have been posted in Delhi Division even after their promotion to gazetted cadre; and

(b) if so, what action will be taken to undo this irregularity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). No officer on regular promotion has been retained in the home division.

Educated Unemployed

1612. **SHRI AHMED M. PATEL**:

SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

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

(a) the latest number of educated unemployed persons who are graduates and undergraduates, State-wise; and

(b) the number of unemployed persons having technical and non-technical qualifications, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Available information relating to the number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1977 is furnished in the statement enclosed.

Statement

(In thousands)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Number of job-seekers on Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1977 who were			
		Under Graduates (Matric & above but below graduate)	Graduates (including Post-graduates)	Total Educated (Col. 3+ Col. 4)	Technical (engineering degree & diploma holders included in Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
STATES					
1	Andhra Pradesh	300.0	77.9	377.9	8.8
2	Assam	80.4	17.6	98.0	0.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Bihar	468.9	94.9	562.9	12.8
4	Gujarat	179.7	41.8	221.5	4.0
5	Haryana	113.8	32.2	145.4	1.7
6	Himachal Pradesh	41.4	7.0	48.4	1.2
7	Jammu & Kashmir	13.3	7.1	20.5	0.4
8	Karnataka	231.2	67.1	298.2	6.9
9	Kerala	398.2	59.2	457.4	5.8
10	Madhya Pradesh	233.9	65.6	299.5	4.4
11	Maharashtra	413.2	89.0	502.2	2.6
12	Manipur	27.9	6.0	33.9	0.4
13	Meghalaya	4.1	1.3	5.4	@
14	Nagaland	1.1	0.2	1.3	@
15	Orissa	104.8	34.1	138.9	1.4
16	Punjab	129.4	31.1	180.6	3.2
17	Rajasthan	100.6	39.1	139.7	1.7
18	Sikkim*	..	..	..	..
19	Tamilnadu	398.5	90.4	488.8	9.3
20	Tripura	30.3	3.8	34.0	0.2
21	Uttar Pradesh	548.3	169.2	717.6	12.4
22	West Bengal	575.1	147.4	722.5	9.1

UNION TERRITORIES

1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.5	0.1	0.6	@
2	Arunachal Pradesh*				
3	Chandigarh	15.9	6.4	22.3	0.5
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli*				
5	Delhi	117.7	66.9	184.6	5.5
6	Goa	14.7	2.2	16.9	0.1
7	Lakshadweep	0.9	0.1	1.0	@
8	Mizoram	2.0	0.3	2.2	..
9	Pondicherry	10.0	2.7	12.7	0.2
All India Total		4555.0	1179.6	5734.6	94.5 (P)

Note: 1. *No Employment exchange is functioning in the State of Sikkim and in the U.Ts. of Arunachal Pradesh & Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

2. P Provisional.

3. All job-seekers registered with EEx are not necessarily unemployed.

4. Registration being voluntary, all unemployed persons may not register with the Exchanges.

5. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

6. @Figures less than 50.

HIMCO Laboratories, Sonapat

1613. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of spurious and/or sub-standard drugs have been reported by the Government Analyst, Haryana to the Drugs Controller Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, in respect of drugs manufactured by HIMCO Laboratories, Sonapat (Haryana) since 1975-76, upto date;

(b) the details of the cases reported; and

(c) what action has been taken against the said concern for manufacturing spurious drugs and/or sub-standard drugs, for public consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement showing the details of the adverse test reports received by the Drugs Controller, Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi from the Government Analyst, Haryana is enclosed.

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

Statement

Details of samples of drugs manufactured by M/s Himco Laboratory, Sonapat declared by the Government Analyst, Haryana as not being of standard quality during the period from 1-4-1975 to date

Test Report No. and date	Name of the drug and Batch No.	Reasons for declaring the sample as not being of standard quality
1. GAH-75/3535 dt. 11-8-75	A.P.C. tablets IP Batch No. 357	(i) Wt. variation not within limit (ii) Aspirin content 90%
2. GAH-75/3955 dt. 26-8-75	Hi-Cotab tablets; Batch No. 144	(i) Aspirin content 91.7%
3. GAH-77/3736 dt. 12-7-77	Chloroquine Phosphate tablets IP B. No. 694	(i) Wt. variation not within limits.
4. GAH-77/5808 dt. 17-10-77	Prednisolone tablets IP, Batch No. 1037/R.	Content of Prednisolone is 20.6 per cent.
5. GAH-78/406 dt. 27-1-78	Prednisolone tablets Batch No. 1037/R.	Content of Prednisolone is 57.0%
6. GAH-78/72 dt. 9-1-78	Chloroquine Phosphate tablets IP, B. No. 508.	Content of chloroquine Phos. is 73.2 per cent.
7. GAH-78/215 dt. 18-1-78	Chloroquine Phosphate Tabs. IP, B. No. 670	Content of Chloroquine Phos. is 85.6 per cent.
8. GAH-78/230 dt. 18-1-78	Chloroquine Phosphate tabs. B. No. 670	Content of Chloroquine Phos. is 85.6 per cent.
9. GAH-78/3231 dt. 22-5-78	Paracetamol tablets IP B. No. 762.	Content of Paracetamol is 85.4 per cent.

सहाय में बोरेक्स और गन्धक की कटौत

1614. श्रीमती सार्वती देवी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहाय के कुछ जिलों में कूड-बोरेक्स और गन्धक की कटौतें पाई गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी धीरा क्या है और इन खनिजों को वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर निकालने के लिए क्या योजना बनाई जा रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मुन्डा) : (क). और (ख). सहाय जिले के विभिन्न इलाके में प्राकृतिक गन्धक और बोरेक्स के स्थल पाए गए हैं। जिले में लगभग 5400 टन बोरेक्स होने का अनुमान है। इसके अलावा, घरातलीय पपड़ी के रूप में लगभग 1250 टन बोरेक्स का हर साल पुनर्भरण होता है। पूगा घाटी में 8.65% से 25.45% मुड़ता वाले कूड गन्धक के लगभग 210,700 टन भंडार होने का अनुमान है।

उन मिलों को वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर खोद निकालने की इस समय सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है। लेकिन राज्य सरकार का प्रतिदान जे० एण्ड के० मिनरल्स लि० पायलट प्लांट स्तर बोरेक्स निकाल रहा है।

अलीगढ़ टेलीफोन केन्द्र का वातानुकूलन

1615. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ टेलीफोन केन्द्र में विशेष ऋतु से इस वर्ष अत्यधिक गर्मी के

कारण टेलीफोन सेवाएँ अस्त व्यस्त हो गई थी और इसके वातानुकूलित न होने के कारण गर्मियों में अनेक सेवाएँ ठप पड़ी थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इसे वातानुकूलित करने का कोई विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साब) : (क) : इस एक्सचेंज में पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष की गर्मी में खराबियों की संख्या में कितना वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) एक वातानुकूलन संयंत्र की स्थापना की जा रही है जिसके सिद्ध चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

Steel Plants at 3 Port Cities

1616. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up steel plants at 3 port cities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and measures being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Government have been considering the feasibility of setting up three port-based, export-oriented plants at Visakhapatnam, Mangalore, and Paradeep. Schedule for establishing such plants, their product-mix, capacity etc. are dependent upon various factors like availability of financial resources and growth of internal and external demand for steel.

Letter presented to Minister by Divisional Union of All India RMS & MMS Employees regarding Byculla Sorting Office

1617. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Divisional Union of All India RMS & MMS Employees' Union Class III Bombay Sorting Division presented a letter on 15th October, 1977 to the Minister when he visited Bombay about the deplorable conditions of Byculla Sorting Office; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to improve the condition of the building of Byculla Sorting Division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Annual maintenance and repairs have been carried out in May, 1978, to the existing building. It is also proposed to construct a new building for Byculla Sorting Office on a nearby plot owned by the Department. The Plans for this building are under preparation, and the work is likely to commence during the current year (1978-79).

Water Crisis in Howrah Head Post Office

1618. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deep tube well of Howrah Head Post Office and RMS Building has become defunct since January, 1977 creating water crisis and checking sewerage; and

(b) the reason for abnormal delay in calling for tenders by the PMG, West Bengal?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No Sir, the Tube well of Howrah Head Post Office and RMS building has become defunct with effect from 24 January, 1978. Normal water supply has been maintained by purchasing water from Kashi Viswanath Sewa Samiti, Calcutta.

(b) First tender opened on 28-3-1978 but work could not be awarded due to contractual complications and practical site problems. The Second tender has been opened on 7-6-1978. The work is expected to be awarded shortly.

Foreign Secretary's Visit to Afghanistan

1619. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of out-come of the visit of the Foreign Secretary to Afghanistan during the last week of June, 1978; and

(b) his reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The visit helped to establish direct contact between the Government of India and the new regime in Afghanistan. We reiterated our desire to preserve the traditional friendly relations and economic cooperation existing between the two countries. The Afghan leadership welcomes the continuance of traditional friendship and technical cooperation between the two countries. The visit was successful in the achievement of the objective of preserving and promoting friendly and mutually beneficial relations between India and Afghanistan.

Ban on Magical Dialler or Automatic Dialler

1620. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is magical dialler or automatic dialler on telephones and how it is allotted to subscribers;

(b) whether there is a waiting list on this and if so, the details, circle-wise;

(c) whether Government have recently imposed a ban on these devices for other subscribers; and

(d) if so, the detailed justification for the ban and how the position is proposed to be improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a): A Magical Dialler or Automatic Dialler is a device in a telephone instrument which by abbreviating the dialled digits, facilitates the subscriber to repeat the dialling of a number at a fast rate. This device has neither been standardised in the Department nor supplied to the subscribers.

(b) No Sir. Since the Department does not supply this device to the subscribers, no waiting list for such demands is maintained.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) P & T Department permits the owners of some of the sophisticated devices to use the device as an attachment to P&T line subject to the device being approved as suitable on P&T line on payment of a prescribed licence fee. Devices like magical dialler or automatic dialler facilitate repeat call attempts resulting in generation of artificial and remunerative traffic in telephone system. In the present state of overload of our switching equipment, use of these devices will adver-

sely affect the efficiency of the telephone system. Hence use of such devices on the P&T lines is not permitted.

Uniform Price for supply of Steel from Plants and Stockyards

1621. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL has any proposal to have uniform prices for supplies from plants and stockyards throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Stockyard prices have necessarily to be higher than the plant prices as the former involves handling expenses etc., and as such the ex-plant and ex-stockyard prices cannot be the same.

(b) Does not arise.

Law to curb drug addiction

1622. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1351 on the 2nd March, 1978 regarding Central Law to deal with drug addicts and state:

(a) whether the matter has since been considered by Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether 'hard' drugs like L.S.D. and mendrax would be covered under the new legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) have prepared a draft Bill *inter-alia* to consolidate and amend the laws relating to narcotic drugs and to make necessary legal provisions for exercising proper control over psychotropic substances for

the purpose of protecting the health and welfare of the community against the danger of abuse of and addiction to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and for taking effective and concerted measures therefor. Since the State Governments and the State enforcement agencies are also concerned with the subject and are vested with certain powers under the existing laws, the State Governments are also being consulted by the Ministry of Finance in regard to the provisions of the draft Bill.

भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा भेजे गये तार को
पहुँचाने में बिलम्ब

1623. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन :
प्रो० पी० जी० साबलकर :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 90 वर्षीय प्रसिद्ध इतिहासकार डा० रमेशचन्द्र मजुमदार को 28 मई, 1978 को भेजा गया तार उन्हें चार दिन बाद मिला था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;
श्री०

(ग) इस मामले की जांच करने के लिए वह क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं और इसके उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) जो हाँ।

(ख) ऐसा तार को प्रेषित करने और प्रचालन कर्मचारियों की गलतियों के कारण हुआ।

(ग) मामले की जांच की गई है और दोष के लिए कलकत्ता के 7 कर्मचारियों पर जिम्मेदारी निश्चित की गई है। दोषी

कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में नई दिल्ली के तीन कर्मचारियों से भी स्पष्टीकरण मांगा गया है।

Assurance to Trade Unions on Bonus

1624. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assured the Trade Union Organisations "that it will take decision soon on the question of bonus"; and

(b) if so, whether the announcement is expected before the ONAM festival in August/September when the bonus payment begins in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). At the meeting held on the 26th June, 1978, the Trade Union Organisations were informed that a decision would be taken soon.

Control on preservation of Medicinal Plant in Himalayan Region

1625. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government exercises any control on the preservation and utilisation of valuable medicinal plants in the Himalayan Regions and elsewhere;

(b) whether scientifically proved medicinal herbs like *Sarpagandha* (*rauwolfia*), *Daruhaldi* (*berberis*), *Punarnava* (*boerhaavia*), *Ipecac* (*emetin*), *Cinchona* (*Quinine*) and the like are being indiscriminately exploited by unscrupulous vandals for purpose of export or clandestine sale;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the speech delivered by Shri Mohan Rao, professor in the Indian Drugs Research

Laboratory while giving a lecture under the summer series at the Mahatma Phule Museum on the 26th May at Pune; and

(d) if so, the policy of Government (Forest Department) with regard to medicinal herbs and plants in the forest and the proper utilisation of indigenous drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Proposals to declare 'Go slow' and 'Gheraos' illegal

1626. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to declare 'Go slow' and 'Gheraos' illegal;

(b) if so, the details regarding its draft; and

(c) whether Government are ready to introduce it during the current session?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The entire matter is under consideration in the overall context of the Industrial Relations Bill which would be introduced in the Parliament soon.

Outstanding contributions of mill hands towards health and insurance in Bombay

1627. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of contributions of mill hands towards health and insurance schemes still kept with the mill

owners in the city of Bombay (Greater Bombay) since last three years in each of the mills, without being transferred to the scheme funds;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the inconvenience caused to the mill hands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has reported that the arrears are as follows:

As on 1-3-1976, Rs. 1,94,55,220

As on 31-3-1977, Rs. 2,18,42,986

As on 31-3-1978, Rs. 2,56,55,538

The employers' and employees' share of contributions is roughly in the ratio of 2:1.

(b) Generally, the default is on account of failure on the part of mills to pay the dues. The insured persons, however, continue to get cash and medical benefits, after obtaining from the employers the particulars of deductions made from the employees' salary.

(c) The following steps are being taken to bring down the arrears:--

(i) Legal action for recovery of dues, as arrears of land revenue, is being taken under Section 45B of the E.S.I. Act. The procedure for such recoveries has been streamlined and the Regional Directors follow a well defined drill for the same.

(ii) Recourse is also taken to prosecutions against the defaulting employers under Sections 85, 85A, 85B and 85C of the Act.

(iii) Besides the legal remedies available under provisions of the Act, administrative and persuasive measures are also being employed for early recovery of arrears.

Scrapping of Dual Price Policy for Aluminium

1628. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to scrap dual pricing policy for aluminium; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under active consideration.

कर्मज रोड स्थित रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों के लिए नाम भेजने में कबित अनियमिततायें

1630. श्री मनोहर लाल :

श्री रामजी लाल सुबन :

श्री सरत कार :

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

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान चतुर्थ श्रेणी में चपरासियों के पदों के लिए रोजगार कार्यालय, कर्मज रोड, नई दिल्ली में कुल कितने व्यक्तियों ने अपने नाम दर्ज कराए ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को भ्रम तक रोजगार दिया गया है तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को नहीं दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या रोजगार कार्यालय में दर्ज व्यक्तियों के नाम चयन के लिए रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा किसी सिफारिश के बिना भेजे जाते हैं ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उन व्यक्तियों के नाम जिन्होंने 1977-78 से पहले अपने नाम दर्ज कराए थे और रोजगार के लिए नहीं भेजे गए जबकि जिन व्यक्तियों ने इसके पश्चात् नाम दर्ज कराए थे उनके नाम रोजगार के लिए तुरन्त भेज दिए गए ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या मुख्य कारण हैं तथा जिन व्यक्तियों ने लगभग तीन वर्ष पूर्व या उससे अधिक समय पूर्व अपने नाम रोजगार कार्यालय में दर्ज कराए थे उनको अब तक रोजगार न मिलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) से (ङ). 1977-78 के दौरान रोजगार कार्यालय, कर्मज रोड, नई दिल्ली, में चपरासी के चतुर्थ श्रेणी पदों के लिए कुल 15,845 व्यक्तियों ने अपने नाम पंजीकृत करवाए। केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन चपरासी के पदों के लिए भर्ती करने पर लची रोक के कारण पंजीकृत उम्मीदवारों की संख्या के मुकाबिले म रोजगार कार्यालय को सूचित रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बहुत कम है। तथापि, 11 व्यक्तियों (सभी अनुसूचित जनजाति से सम्बन्धित) को 1977-78 के दौरान रोजगार दिया गया था। रोजगार कार्यालय के पास पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों के नाम रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा बिना कोई सिफारिश किए चयन करने के लिए भेजे जाते हैं। रोजगार कार्यालय केवल नामों की एक सूची भेजता है, जिनमें से नियोजक अपनी पसन्द के व्यक्तियों का चुनाव करता है और यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि यह चुनाव पंजीकरण की वरीयता के क्रमानुसार हो।

शाहबरा में गौतमपुरी और ब्रह्मपुरी के बीच डाकघर

1631. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गौतमपुरी तथा ब्रह्मपुरी, दिल्ली के बीच एक नया डाक घर खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) श्री (ख). ब्रह्मपुरी में 24-6-77 को एक विभागीय उप डाकघर खोल दिया गया है।

कोयला खान श्रम कल्याण उपकर

1632. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयला खान श्रम उपकर के अन्तर्गत कोयला खदानों के श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) उन खानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में उपरोक्त निधि में कुल कितनी धनराशि जमा हुई ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंगराय) : (क) कोयला खान कल्याण संगठन, धनवाद जिसकी स्थापना 1944 में हुई थी, कोयला खानों और उनके आश्रितों को चिकित्सा सुविधा, जल सम्भरण, आवास, शिक्षा, मनोरंजन, सहकारिता, आदि के क्षेत्र में कल्याण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अनेक योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। खानों में गम्भीर/घातक दुर्घटनाओं में अन्तर्ग्रस्त कोलियरी श्रमिकों के आश्रितों को वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जाती है।

(ख) इस संगठन के कार्यकलापों को व्यावहारिक रूप से देश के सभी कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किया गया है।

(ग) 1976-77 619.54 लाख रुपए
1977-78 695.80 लाख रुपए
(अवन्तिम)

इस्पात के उत्पादन में कमी

1633. श्री युवराज :

श्री अहमद एम० पटेल :

श्री अमर सिंह बी० राठवा :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वित्त वर्ष के पहले दो महीनों के दौरान इस्पात के उत्पादन में काफी गिरावट आई है ;

(ख) क्या बोकारो, वनपुर, दुर्गापुर तथा भिलाई इस्पात कारखानों में इस्पात का उत्पादन काफी कम हो गया है ;

(ग) क्या इस्पात के उत्पादन में गिरावट के कारण अन्य उद्योगों पर भी बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में उपचारत्मक उपाय कब तक कर लिये जायेंगे और यदि कोई उपाय नहीं किये जाने हैं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मु डा) : (क) जी, हाँ। अप्रैल-मई, 1978 में सर्वोत्तम इस्पात कारखानों का विनैय इस्पात का कुल उत्पादन 9,70,000 टन था जो वर्ष 1977-78 की इसी अवधि के उत्पादन से 1,51,000 टन कम था।

(ख) इन कारखानों के उत्पादन में हुई कमी नीचे दी गई है :—

	टन
बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना	30,000
इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी	3,000
दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना	15,000
भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना	42,000

(ग) ऐसा लगता है कि इस कमी से अन्य उद्योगों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Restriction on starting of Branch Post and Telegraph Offices in Rural Areas

1634. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any restrictions in starting branch post offices and P.C.Os. in rural areas;

(b) whether sufficient material is available to start P.C.Os. in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a)

Branch Post Offices:

Post Offices in rural areas are opened subject to fulfilment of prescribed norms as detailed in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2501/78].

P.C.Os:

The policy of the Department outlining the guide-lines and conditions for opening P.C.Os. in rural areas is detailed in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2501/78].

(b) Orders for materials were placed in March/April, 1978 and supplies are expected to come progressively.

Sterilisation

1635. DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

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

(a) the number of sterilisations effected during the past one and a half years;

(b) the target fixed for this period;

(c) whether the target was completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The number of sterilisations effected during the past one and half years (January 1977 to June 1978) was 2.25 million (Provisional).

(b) Targets are fixed for each financial year (from April to March). The targets (or expected levels of performance of sterilisation) fixed for the last three years were:

1976-77—4.3 million

1977-78—4.0 million

1978-79—4.0 million

On the recommendations of the State Health Ministers' Conference, States were informed that the levels of performance prescribed for voluntary sterilisations during 1977-78 would not be insisted upon.

(c) In view of the above, the question of completion of targets for the last 1½ years does not arise. The number of sterilisations performed during the period January 1977 to June 1978 has already been indicated in reply to part (a) of the question.

(d) The widespread complaints of compulsion and coercion in the implementation of the programme during Emergency have led to a serious setback to the programme during the post-emergency period particularly in respect of the sterilisation programme. The Government of India are making all-out efforts to dispel the fears still lingering in the minds of the people and it is hoped that the programme will pick up again in the near future.

Shifting of Telephones in Delhi

1636. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain applications for shifting of telephones in New Delhi are pending with Telephone Department for nearly a year;

(b) whether replies to the subscribers' letters are not given by the

Telephone Department for months together; and

(c) if so, the cause, of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) There are at present 27 such cases pertaining to shift requests for Ghaziabad Exchange which have been pending prior to August, 1977.

(b) Replies are invariably given to subscribers' letters at the earliest.

(c) Does not arise.

Postponement of Tripartite Meeting on Multinationals

1637. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether the tripartite meeting on multinationals called by the Labour Minister to be held on June 28, 1978 was postponed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAYINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The meeting was postponed at the request of some of the invitees.

मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत विभागों में कर्मचारियों का चयन

1638. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत विभागों में कर्मचारियों का चयन योग्यता-प्राप्ति के साथ-साथ प्रतियोगी परीक्षा द्वारा किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां तो परीक्षा लेने वाले संस्थान का नाम क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो

प्रतियोगी परीक्षा न लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार रेलवे की भांति डाक तथा तार सेवा आयोग गठित करने का है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस तरह की जांच या तो डाक-तार सेवा चुनाव बोर्ड द्वारा या संबंधित सर्किल प्रमुखों द्वारा की जाती है ।

(ग) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है क्योंकि यह पाया गया है कि डाक-तार सेवा चुनाव बोर्ड और संबंधित सर्किल प्रमुखों द्वारा भर्ती करने की वर्तमान प्रणाली संतोषजनक ढंग से काम कर रही है ।

कासगंज टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिए भवन का निर्माण

1639. श्री इया राम शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कासगंज टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के भवन के निर्माण के लिए कितनी निधि आवंटित की गई और क्या अनुमानों के अनुसार कार्य पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त भवन के निर्माण के बारे में औपचारिकतायें केवल कागजों पर ही हुई हैं और हजारों रुपयों का गोलमाल किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध में कोई जांच की गई थी और यदि हां तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय): (क) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के विस्तार के लिए एक कमरा का निर्माण करने के निमित्त 19,334 रुपये निर्धारित किये गए थे । इसके प्रतिरिक्त 8,926

इसके कार्यालय का एक कमरा बनाने के लिए निर्धारित किये गए थे। निर्माण कार्य प्रावक-सर्जनों के अनुसार पूरा किया गया है।

(ख) निर्माण कार्य सामान्य विभागीय औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करने के बाद शुरू किया गया था। इसमें कोई वृष्ट्योग नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Pilot Project to support Family Health Centres

1640. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have abandoned the proposal to send doctors and para medical personnel to 208 Public Health Centres in difficult and disadvantageous areas in 13 States;

(b) have Government proposal to start a pilot project to support 42 Primary Health Centres in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tripura; and

(c) how many Health Centres in the country have no doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government of India during the Fourth Five Year Plan, approved a Scheme for expanding the basic health and family planning services to disadvantaged or difficult areas in the country. This Scheme consisted of two parts namely (i) sanction of special pay to Medical Officers as an inducement for working in such areas, the total number being restricted to 400 Primary Health Centres; and (ii) provision of basic amenities like electricity, water supply and approach roads restricted to Primary Health Centres and Family Welfare Centres in 100 Blocks in such areas.

Finally 203 Primary Health Centres in 13 States were approved for the grant of special pay to the Medical Officers under part (i) of the scheme, and under part (ii) 42 primary Health Centres in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh were selected on the proposal of the respective State Governments. This scheme, has however, been discontinued in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Provision for amenities like electricity, water supply and approach roads now form part of the Minimum Needs Programme which is under the State Sector.

(c) Only 61 Primary Health Centres were without doctors out of 5400 Primary Health Centres functioning in the country at the end of March, 1978.

Welfare Programme for Scheduled Tribes People

1641. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recognise the need for Family Welfare Programme especially for Scheduled Tribes people; and

(b) if so, what special programme has Government undertaken for Scheduled Tribes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Central Government's Policy regarding implementation of Family Welfare Programme in Tribal areas is that Maternity and Child Health (MCH) activities should be given more attention than population control. The State Governments have been requested to ensure that the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme amongst tribal population is in the right spirit and that the population control measures are not thrust on the people unless the people themselves specifically request for the same. Within the

frame-work of the Family Welfare and MCH Programme, the Scheduled Tribes people are thus sought to be provided better attention for their welfare requirements.

Airconditioning of Bareilly Telephone Exchange

1642. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) why the newly commissioned telephone exchange at Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh has not been giving efficient service to the subscribers;

(b) why Government do not arrange airconditioning facilities within the telephone exchange having sophisticated instruments; and

(c) is it not a fact that such sensitive telephone exchanges require air-conditioning for efficient services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) The automatic telephone exchange at Bareilly was commissioned on 27-3-1977. There were certain difficulties due to cable rearrangement work involved in transferring lines from three manual exchanges into a single automatic one. There were also some interruptions due to road works.

(b) An airconditioning plant had been ordered. The plant has now been physically installed and is under trial run. The plant is expected to be put on regular service shortly after successful completion of performance tests.

(c) Yes Sir, The air-conditioning is one of the requirements for efficient working of large automatic exchanges.

होशियारपुर जिले में कुछ डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

1643. चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान होशियारपुर जिले में कुछ डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी धीरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) और (ख). होशियारपुर जिले में 1977-78 के दौरान किसी भी डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसे विभागीय उप डाकघर नहीं बनाया गया। डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। जो डाकघर इस संबंध में निर्धारित विभागीय मानदंडों को पूरा करते हैं, उनका दर्जा बढ़ाने की बात विचार किया जाता है।

Opening of Telephone Exchanges in Rural Areas

1644. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are opening new telephone exchanges in rural areas; and

(b) if so, how many telephone exchanges are likely to be opened during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 400.

Strengthening the US Fleet in Indian Ocean

1645. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appearing

in the 'Indian Express' dated June 26 under the heading "Hawks Want US Fleet in Ocean Strengthened"; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government have seen the news report.

(b) We have no further information about the internal thinking within the U.S. Government. As far as the policy of the Government of India is concerned, we are committed to the U.N. Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and would like it to be implemented as early as possible in accordance with the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean and of the States members of the U.N.O.

Arms Embargo against Israel

1646. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 25 third-world countries sponsored on June 5, 1978, a formal proposal that the U.N. General Assembly ask the Security Council to declare a mandatory arms embargo against Israel; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). During the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament in New York from 23rd May to 30th June, 1978, the General Assembly had established an *ad hoc* Committee of the Special Session. On 7th June, 1978, Iraq introduced a draft resolution concerning arms embargo against Israel. The resolution which, at that time, had 27 other co-sponsors was revised and re-introduced on 23rd June, 1978 with

33 countries as co-sponsors. On 29th June, 1978, in response to an appeal made by the Chairman of the *ad hoc* Committee, the co-sponsors of the draft resolution agreed that they would not press this draft resolution to a vote. The draft resolution has, however, been transmitted to the 33rd Session of the U.N. General Assembly where it would be considered. Government's consistent opposition to supply of arms to Israel is well known.

Gold Deposits in Raigarh in M.P.

1647. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:

SHRI AMAR ROY-
PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold deposits have been found in Jashpur area of Raigarh District in M.P.;

(b) whether survey has been conducted and what is the likely quantity estimated to be in deposit there; and

(c) whether efforts are being made to dig out the gold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). Minor occurrences of gold are reported from Jashpur Nagar Tehsil of Raigarh district in M.P. Directorate of Geology and Mining, Government of Madhya Pradesh carried out investigations in the area. The occurrences are not found to be economically workable.

पासपोर्ट जारी करना

1648. श्री हुरसोबिन्ध बर्मा : क्या बिदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पासपोर्ट जारी करने से पूर्व कोई जांच नहीं की जाती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत् 15 महीनों के दौरान ऐसे कितने मामले हुए जिनमें लोगों को इनके द्वारा दी गई गलत जानकारी के आधार पर पासपोर्ट जारी कर दिये गये; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के तथा सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सचदेव कुन्दू) : (क) जी, नहीं। ऐसे सभी आवेदनों के मामलों में जिनके साथ किसी सक्षम अधिकारी से हस्ताक्षरित सत्यापन प्रमाण-पत्र प्रथम नपथ-पत्र पेश किया जाता है, उनमें सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से जांच पासपोर्ट जारी करने से पहले की जाती है। पुलिस के द्वारा भी विस्तृत जांच पड़ताल की जाती है लेकिन इसकी वजह से पासपोर्ट जारी होने से रोक नहीं जाता।

जिन आवेदनों के साथ सत्यापन प्रमाण-पत्र प्रथम नपथ-पत्र नहीं भेजे जाते उनमें पुलिस/सुरक्षा संबंधी विस्तृत जांच पड़ताल पासपोर्ट जारी करने से पहले की जाती है। जहाँ सचमुच कोई जल्दी की बात होती है—जैसे किसी निकट संबंधी की मृत्यु प्रथम गंभीर बीमारी के या फिर ऐसे मामलों में भी जबकि आवेदक को अल्प सूचना पर किसी सम्मेलन में भाग लेना होता है, पासपोर्ट अधिकारी अपने विवेक से छह महीने की प्रतिबन्धित वैधता का पासपोर्ट जारी कर देता है। सत्यापन रिपोर्ट मिल जाने पर पासपोर्ट पूरी अवधि के लिए वैध कर दिया जाता है।

बाद में पुलिस सुरक्षा की जांच-पड़ताल से अगर आवेदक के विरुद्ध कोई बात पता चलती है तो पासपोर्ट अधिनियम 1967 के अनुसार उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Conversion of Sholapur Manual Exchange into Automatic

1649. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when did the Department first received the request for conversion of

Sholapur manual exchange into automatic;

(b) when was approval given by the Department and when was land acquired for building;

(c) when was construction work started and when were orders placed for necessary equipment; and

(d) how much more time will be required to set up the exchange and commission it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Department has itself been keen to automatize Sholapur manual exchange. For this purpose efforts were started to acquire a suitable piece of land for construction of building as far back as 1960. During this period, many representations from various parties have been received for early automatization.

(b) The land could finally be acquired in 1974. The scheme for setting up of auto exchange was approved in January, 1975.

(c) The construction of the building was started in December, 1976. Orders for supply of the exchange equipment were placed on M/s I.T.I. in March, 1976 with a view of watch the completion of the building.

(d) Due to various problems like power cut, shortage of raw materials etc., there have been slippages in manufacture and supply of equipment. The equipment supply is now expected to commence towards the end of this financial year. Taking the normal supply and installation period, the automatic exchange is expected to be commissioned in 1981.

Automatic Dial System within District Headquarters of Maharashtra

1650. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of District Headquarters in Maharashtra are yet

to be provided with automatic dial system;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what plans Government have to provide automatic dial system to these places and within what span of time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The automatic exchange equipment is not available in sufficient quantity to meet the demand of the country. The automatization of manual exchanges is being taken up in a phased manner.

(c) Only 7 manual exchanges at District Headquarters in Maharashtra are yet to be automatized. Out of these 5 are already planned, and are expected to be automatized during next 4 years. The remaining 3 would be taken up in 7th Plan.

Purulia as Postal Division

1651. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to declare Purulia as a postal division; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Yes; Sir. Necessary orders for opening a new Postal Division with its headquarters at Purulia have been issued to the Postmaster-General, Calcutta on 18th July, 1978.

वे देश जहाँ बड़ी संख्या में भारतीय रहते हैं

1652. श्री सखीनाथ रायच मायक : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिटेन, अफ्रीका और मारीशस के प्रतिरिक्त ऐसे देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ बड़ी संख्या में भारतीय मूल के लोग रहते हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से ऐसे देश कौन-कौन से हैं जहाँ इन लोगों को नागरिक अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हैं और उन्हें मतदाता सूचियों में शामिल नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त अधिकारों के प्रतिरिक्त अन्य कौन-कौन से मौलिक अधिकार हैं जिनमें इन लोगों को वंचित किया गया है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में भारत सरकार द्वारा किये जा रहे प्रयास क्या हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुन्दू) : (क) श्रीलंका, बर्मा, मलेशिया, फिलीपीन्स, इंडोनेशिया, थाईलैण्ड, फिजी, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैण्ड, गुयाना, त्रिनिदाद और टोबागो, सूरीनाम, जमैका, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, कनाडा और हांग-कांग ।

(ख) से (घ). भारतीय मूल के जिन व्यक्तियों ने सम्बद्ध देशों की राष्ट्रिकता ले ली है उन्हें वे ही कानूनी अधिकार प्राप्त हैं जो अन्य नागरिकों को प्राप्त हैं । सरकार अपनी ओर से, विदेश स्थित अपने मिशन के प्रयासों के जरिये और सम्बद्ध देशों की सरकारों के साथ बनिष्ठ सम्पर्क बनाये रख कर यह सुनिश्चित करने की कोशिश करती है कि भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों के प्रति कोई भेदभाव न हो ।

Posts Lying Vacant in Durgapur Steel Plant

1653. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that more than thousands of sanctioned posts are lying vacant in Durgapur Steel Plant where thousand and thousands of qualified un-employed sons of the soil are struggling for a suitable opening;

(b) if so, what remedial actions are being taken by Government to eliminate the injustice; and

(c) if not then, what arrangements Government are proposing to know the correct picture for further necessary action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) As on 1-8-78, the details of posts sanctioned on the basis of production of 1.6 million tonnes of ingots per year, those filled up and those vacant in Durgapur Steel Plant, were as under:

	Sanction	Filled	Vacancies
		up	
Executives	2125	1987	138
Non-executives	32856	29907	2949

(b) and (c). No injustice has been done in the filling up of vacancies. The sanctioned strength is for production of 1.6 million tonnes ingots a year, but the maximum production so far has been 1.092 million tonnes only. Vacancies are filled up on the basis of operational exigencies and keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings which are as under:—

(a) Steel Authority of India Ltd. should lay down strict procedures for manning the different units and develop staff standards for different activities and ensure that overheads and levels of supervision are not excessive;

(b) it should be possible for Hindustan Steel Ltd. Plants to raise the productivity to about 125 ingot tonnes per man year; and

(c) the productivity, in case of India, had deteriorated and Steel Authority of India Ltd. should examine critically the reasons for this deterioration and take suitable steps to increase productivity and achieve a minimum level of productivity of 125 ingot tonnes per year.

Based on the recommendation of the COPU, guidelines have been issued by the Steel Authority of India Ltd., for containment of manpower with a view to improving labour productivity. Any increase in the manpower strength without adequate operational requirements will have an adverse effect on the labour productivity.

The productivity figure for Durgapur Steel Plant for 1977-78 is 89 only, whereas in case of Bhilai Steel Plant and Rourkela Steel Plant, these figures are 76 and 51 respectively.

Population Growth

1654. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of reports that the population of India has crossed 62 crores; and

(b) what was the impact of the population control programmes on the population trend since the 1971 census?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) According to the population projection made by an Expert Committee set up by the Planning Commission, the population of India is now over 63 crores.

(b) As a result of the Family Welfare Programme, the birth rate which was over 41 per thousand of population according to estimates based on

the 1971 census, has come down to 34.4 in 1978 according to the estimate of the Registrar General based on the Sample Registration System, and is expected to have further declined to about 33 since then. The annual growth rate of population which was of the order of 2.2 percent during the period 1961-71, was, according to the Sample Registration System, 1.94 percent in 1976.

Confirmation of Employees of Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras

1655. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the confirmation orders have not been issued from the year 1973-78, at Government Medical Store Depot Madras-8, to the eligible employees belonging to Group 'C' & 'D' cadres, if so, the details thereof; and if not why;

(b) whether the Authorities of Government Medical Store Depot Madras, have not paid the scale of pay prescribed in Hind Pay Commission recommendations to those Casual Workers who have served as a Casual Labourer for more than 240 days and subsequently regularised at Medical Store Depot Madras as regular workers; and

(c) whether the ex-casual labourers of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras, have not been issued Service Certificates in spite of the fact that Labour Ministry and Health Ministry have instructed the local authorities of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras to issue Service Certificates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No; since 23rd May 1966, 32 Casual Labourers who were working

since 1961 have been absorbed against the newly operated posts of Packers and Factory Hands, sanctioned on May 1966. They have been paid pay and allowance, in the revised scales, as fixed by the Second Pay Commission, and no arrears of pay are due to them.

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

पायपोर्ट फार्मों का क्षेत्रीय भाषा में मुद्रण

1656. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :
श्री के० मल्लाना :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोगों की सुविधा के लिये सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में पायपोर्ट आवेदन-पत्र फार्मों को छापने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुन्दू) : (क) और (ख). इस विषय पर विचार किया जा रहा है और यथाशीघ्र ही निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा ।

Junior Resident Doctors of Vallabhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi

1657. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the second year junior resident doctors of the Vallabhai Patel Chest Institute have demanded the inclusion of MD and DTCD courses under a residency scheme which should be on a par with those obtaining in other post-graduate medical centres of Delhi University;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the post-graduate students of the Institute also demanded a monthly

stipend of Rs. 650 as is being given to other medical post-graduate students of Delhi University; and

(c) If so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The post-graduate students of (MD & DTCD courses in Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases) of Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi have represented for the inclusion of these courses under the Residency Scheme. Since the Institute does not fulfil the norms laid down for the introduction of the Residency Scheme, the demands of these students could not be agreed to.

These students were sanctioned scholarships at the rate of Rs. 400/- per month during 1977-78. Since the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute is one of the "maintained institutions" of the University of Delhi, that University has been informed to approach the University Grants Commission for the payment of scholarships during 1978-79. The University of Delhi has also been informed that the Government may agree to the sanction of 6 post of junior residents only, in case the total intake of the post-graduate students to the Institute is restricted by the University that number.

ग्रामगांव और देवरी में टेलीफोन ऐक्सचेंजों की स्थापना

1658. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भंडारा जिले में ग्रामगांव तथा देवरी में टेलीफोन ऐक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) उक्त ऐक्सचेंजों पर कार्य अब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या इन ऐक्सचेंजों के तैयार होने से पूर्व आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं लगाये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुकुंदराव साय) : (क) से (ग) : 50 लाइनों वाला छोटा स्वचाल ऐक्सचेंज ग्रामगांव में पहले से ही काम कर रहा है। भंडारा जिले में देवरी नामक कोई ग्राम नहीं है। लेकिन भंडारा जिले में देवरी नामक एक ग्राम है, जिसकी 25 लाइनों वाले एक ऐक्सचेंज से पहले से ही सेवा मिल रही है।

इन ऐक्सचेंजों के विस्तार की भी योजना है।

काला भ्रजार

1659. श्री राय बिलास पातखान :

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :

श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुपन :

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रयासों के बावजूद काला भ्रजार रोक नहीं जा सका है और यह फिर बिहार के वैशाली तथा अन्य जिलों में फैल रहा है ; और

(ख) अब तक काला भ्रजार से कितने व्यक्ति मर चुके हैं और इसको समूल नष्ट करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद यादव) : (क) 1977 में काला भ्रजार स प्रस्त जिलों में जहां डी०डी०टी० का छिड़काव किया गया था, इस रोग के प्रकोप पर काबू पा लिया गया है, किन्तु छिछले रूपे जिन जिलों में डी०डी०टी० का छिड़काव नहीं किया गया था उन जिलों रोगियों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने की सूचना

मिली है। अब यह छिड़काव कार्य इस रोग से पीड़ित सभी जिलों में प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है।

(ख) 1977 में 229 व्यक्तियों के मरने की सूचना मिली थी। 1978 में 8 जुलाई, 1978 तक 31 व्यक्तियों के मरने की सूचना मिली है।

इस रोग के नियंत्रण के लिए जो उपाय किये गये हैं उन में ये भी शामिल हैं :—

- (1) घरों में और छत वाले मकानों में डी० डी० टी० का छिड़काव;
- (2) रोगियों का शीघ्र पता लगाना और उनका पूरा उपचार करना;
- (3) लोगों में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी शिक्षा का प्रचार करना; और
- (4) काला भ्रजार के नियंत्रण के बारे में खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षित करना।

Representation to CITU in statutory Committees and Boards

1660. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a decision in the last Labour Conference to include the representatives of CITU in the Statutory Committees and Boards;

(b) names of such statutory bodies in which CITU is represented and those in which it is not represented;

(c) what are the reasons for non-implementation of this decision of the Conference; and

(d) when will Government implement this decision?

1810 LS-4.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a). No such decision was taken by the last Tripartite Labour Conference held on May 6-7, 1977.

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

प्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन लाइनों का बिछाया जाना

1661. श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर टेलीफोन लाइनें बिछाने का काम प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें प्रागामी वर्ष के दौरान टेलीफोन लाइनें बिछाई जायेंगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) जिन प्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों को पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया गया है, उनमें जिन स्थानों की जनसंख्या कम से कम 2500 है, वहाँ वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता पर ध्यान दिए बिना लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। बूक ऐसे स्थानों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है इसलिए इस सुविधा की व्यवस्था 1978—1983 की योजना अवधि के दौरान उत्तरोत्तर की जाएगी।

(ख) देश के जिन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में वर्ष 1979-80 तथा योजना के परवर्ती वर्षों के दौरान इस प्रकार की सुविधा प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है, उनकी सूची सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दे दी गई है। [प्रस्तावक ने रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एस डी-2502-78] यह मुद्रित सभी क्षेत्रों में किसी खास वर्ष में नहीं दी जा सकती।

राज्यों में नई टेलीफोन लाइन बिछाना।

1662. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान किन-किन राज्यों में टेलीफोन लाइनें बिछाई गई हैं ;

(ख) इनके बिछाने पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(ग) क्या इन लाइनों को बिछाने में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देने के सिद्धान्त का पालन किया गया था ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) जिन राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान टेलीफोन लाइनें (पी० सी० ग्रो०) खोले गये थे उनके नाम नीचे दिए गये हैं :—

1. आन्ध्र
2. अरुणाचल
3. असम
4. अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह
5. बिहार
6. गुजरात
7. हरियाणा
8. हिमाचल प्रदेश
9. जम्मू और काश्मीर
10. कर्नाटक
11. केरल
12. मेघालय
13. मणिपुर
14. मिजोरम
15. मध्य प्रदेश
16. महाराष्ट्र
17. नागालैण्ड
18. उड़ीसा
19. पांडिचेरी
20. पंजाब

21. राजस्थान

22. सिक्किम

23. तमिलनाडु

24. उत्तर प्रदेश

25. पश्चिमी बंगाल

(ख) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के कार्यक्रम पर अनुमानतः कुछ 6.61 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया गया था।

(ग) जी हाँ।

वर्ष 1977-78 में खोले गये 2790 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों में से 2180 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर पिछड़े और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में खोले गये थे।

प्राथमिकता के आधार पर टेलीफोन लाइनें बिछाने के लिए कसौटी

1663. श्री भारत सिंह बोहाना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आने वाले वर्षों में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर टेलीफोन लाइनें बिछाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके लिए क्या बॉन-वंड धपनाया जाएगा और अगले वर्ष किन-किन क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन लाइनें बिछाने की योजनाएं हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) टेलीफोन लाइनों की व्यवस्था संसद द्वारा अनुमोदित बजटों के अन्तर्गत की जाएगी।

(ख) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की व्यवस्था वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर की जाती है देश के साधारण और साथ ही पिछड़े तथा पहाड़ी इलाकों में उत्तरोत्तर लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव

है। प्रशासनिक महत्व वाले स्थानों जैसे जिला मुख्यालय, तहसील और उप-तहसील मुख्यालय, उप-मंडल मुख्यालय और खण्ड मुख्यालयों में आने पर विचार किए बिना सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। इसी प्रकार उन साधारण इलाकों में भी जहाँ की जनसंख्या 5,000 से कम न हो तथा उन पिछड़े और पहाड़ी इलाकों में भी जहाँ की जनसंख्या 2,500 से कम न हो आय पर विचार किए बिना सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोल दिए जाएंगे। ऐसे अधिकांश स्थानों में अगले वर्ष तथा छठी योजना अवधि की अगले वर्षों में उत्तरोत्तर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की सुविधा देने की योजना है।

अगले वर्ष टेलीफोन लाइने बिछाने का प्रस्ताव

1664. श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगले वर्ष नई टेलीफोन लाइने बिछाने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या पिछड़े एवं आदिवासी तथा सीमान्त क्षेत्रों को इस बारे में कोई प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर आने वाले वर्ष में टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध की जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) और (ख) : जी हाँ। वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान 2,500 नए गाँवों में टेलीफोन सुविधाएं देने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) और (घ) : रियायत दान का नीति की शर्तों के अधीन पिछड़े इलाकों में, जिनमें आदिवासी इलाके भी शामिल हैं और सीमावर्ती स्थानों में प्रशासनिक महत्व के स्थानों के साथ-साथ प्राथमिकता के आधार पर टेलीफोन सुविधाएं दी जाएंगी। यह कार्यक्रम छठी योजना के दौरान वित्तीय आवंटन की सीमाओं के भीतर उत्तरोत्तर पूरा किया जाएगा।

(ङ) जिन स्थानों में 1979-80 के दौरान टेलीफोन सुविधाएं देने का प्रस्ताव है उसके नामों की सूची अभी तक नहीं तैयार की गई है किन्तु पिछड़े, पहाड़ी और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के अनेक स्थानों में टेलीफोन सुविधाएं देने का प्रस्ताव है।

Training Imparted by I.T.Is

1665. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present training imparted in I.T.Is. does not serve the needs of rural areas of the country as well requirements in regard to technical knowledge in small scale industries; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Government are aware that the training imparted in the ITIs does not fully meet the needs of rural areas. This is as because the objective of this scheme so far has been—

(i) to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers in different trades for industry;

(ii) to raise the quality and quantity of industrial production by systematic training of workers; and

(iii) to reduce unemployment among the educated youth by equipping them for suitable industrial employment.

Since industrial growth has been mostly in the urban sector, the Industrial Training Institutes have also been mostly located in urban areas where there is industrial concentration or potentiality for industry to be developed. However, the training imparted in the ITIs does meet the requirements in regard to technical knowledge in the small-scale industries in the relevant skill areas in which training facilities are available in the ITIs.

(b) Government have appointed an Expert Committee, vide Resolution No. DGET-3(4)/78-TC dated 25th April, 1978, one of whose terms of reference is—

"To study and recommend measures for re-orienting the Industrial Training Programmes to subserve the needs of the rural areas of the country and for upgrading of skills among persons coming from such areas."

Besides that, measures have been taken to conduct surveys to determine the specific skill requirements of rural areas with a view to formulating suitable training programmes.

समस्तीपुर और रोसड़ा में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था में सुधार

1664. श्री राज शैलक हजारी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बिहार सफिल के समस्तीपुर और रोसड़ा में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था को सुचारु रूप से चलाने सम्बन्धी किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक हो जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) और (ख), रोसड़ा और समस्तीपुर की टेलीफोन प्रणालियाँ संतोषजनक ढंग से काम कर रही हैं। जब भी कोई खराबी पैदा होती है उसे तुरन्त ठीक कर दिया जाता है।

डाक सुविधाओं की दृष्टि से घोषित पिछड़े जिले/क्षेत्र

1667. श्री मीठालाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यों में डाक सुविधाओं के विकास की दृष्टि से कुछ जिले तथा उनके कुछ क्षेत्र पिछड़े हुए घोषित किए गए हैं और क्या यह निर्णय किया गया था कि इस क्षेत्र में संचार सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करायी जाएंगी चाहे इस कार्य से हानि हो; और यदि हां, तो यह निर्णय कब किया गया था;

(ख) क्या सरकार डाक सुविधाओं के विचार से इन जिलों/क्षेत्रों के बारे में नए सिरे से मूल्यांकन करेगी और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) जी हां। वर्ष 1953 से समय-समय पर विभिन्न राज्यों के कुछ जिलों/ इलाकों को डाक सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए चाहे बे चाहे पर ही दी जानी हो, पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित किया गया है।

(ख) यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

Unemployed Persons

1008. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENT-
ARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) the latest number of unemploy-
ed persons registered with the em-
ployment exchanges in the country,
State-wise;

(b) whether Government are creat-
ing avenues for providing jobs to the
eligible youths both in rural and
urban areas;

(c) whether there is a complete
breakdown of job opportunities as is
evident from the ratio of enrolments
and placements in the employment
exchanges; and

(d) whether Government are keen
to start a crash programme to cope
with the already alarming employ-
ment situation and if so, an outline
thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENT-
ARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI
RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (c). A
statement showing the number of job-
seekers (all of whom are not neces-
sarily unemployed) on the Live Regis-
ter of Employment Exchanges in the
country as on 31st December, 1977,
State-wise, is enclosed. The percent-
age of placements to registrations
during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977
was 7.4, 8.8 and 8.7 respectively,
which does not indicate any set-back
in opening up of job opportunities as
far as the employment exchanges are
concerned.

(b) and (d). At present no crash
programme to create employment is
envisaged. However, the Planning
Commission have formulated the Draft
Five Year Plan (1978-83) with a high
employment content. The employment
strategy of the Plan is to adopt an
employment intensive sectoral plan-
ning, utilise and regulate technologi-

cal change to enhance employment to
promote area planning for full employ-
ment, both in rural and urban areas.

Statement

(In thousands)

States/Union Territories	Number of Job-seekers on Live Register at the end of De- cember, 1977
1	2
<i>States</i>	
1 Andhra Pradesh	801.4
2 Assam	221.4
3 Bihar	1065.3
4 Gujarat	386.5
5 Haryana	274.8
6 Himachal Pradesh	92.2
7 Jammu & Kash- mir	44.5
8 Karnataka	497.9
9 Kerala	846.5
10 Madhya Pradesh	668.8
11 Maharashtra	922.5
12 Manipur	60.4
13 Meghalaya	10.9
14 Nagaland	2.7
15 Orissa	355.1
16 Punjab	335.0
17 Rajasthan	283.6
18 Sikkim*	*
19 Tamilnadu	923.0
20 Tripura	59.2
21 Uttar Pradesh	1309.7
22 West Bengal	1403.9

1	2
<i>Union Territories :</i>	
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.6
2 Arunachal Pradesh*	*
3 Chandigarh	43.2
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	*
5 Delhi	225.4
6 Goa	31.4
7 Lakshadweep	2.8
8 Mizoram	7.3
9 Pondicherry	22.8
All India Total	10,24.0

NOTE 1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in these State/Union Territories.

2. All job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.
3. Registration being voluntary, all unemployed persons may not register with the Employment Exchanges.
4. Figures may not add upto total due to rounding off.

Simplification of Labour Laws

1669. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated an exercise for simplification of labour laws in different fields;

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

(c) when it is likely to be done; and

(d) to what extent it will be helpful to the labourer?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). Presumably the reference is to the proposal about simplification of forms and registers to be maintained by small units under various labour laws. Further action on the proposal depends on the proposed industrial relations law.

New Steel Policy and Its effect on Steel Tube Industry

1670. SHRI NIHAAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 50 per cent of steel tube making units in the country will be greatly affected by the new Steel Policy evolved by an Inter-ministerial Committee on supply of H.R. Coils and skelp to the steel tube industry;

(b) if so, in what way the new policy will harm the tube industry;

(c) whether Government has agreed for rethinking of steel policy;

(d) if not, the main reasons for the same; and

(e) in what way the difficulties faced by the tube industry are being solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Because of a temporary fall in indigenous availability of hot rolled coils and skelp, it has been decided to distribute the available quantity to the tube maker, and other consumers on the basis of their export commitments, past off-take and capacity. This ensures equitable distribution and does not harm the tube industry.

(c) to (e). It is expected that the production of hot rolled coils and skelp will increase in the coming months and bigger quantities will be

offered to the tube industry. Arrangements for import of these coils to supplement domestic production are also being made.

Complaint against Recruiting Agents

1671. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the name and full particulars of the firms and agents against whom complaints have been received regarding recruitment of Indian labour for foreign countries, Persian-Gulf and Arab countries; and

(b) action taken against each of them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Since the Government in the Ministry of Labour have started registration of recruiting agents, complaints have been received in all against 34 registered recruiting agents. They were received from various sources viz. individuals, Embassies, Ministry of External Affairs, etc. These complaints were passed on to the appropriate authorities for investigation.

As a result of investigation, the allegations made against 8 firms were found to be without any substance. The list of such firms is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2503/78]

The investigations revealed that complaints against five firms had some substance. The list of these firms, the allegations made against them and the action taken is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2503/78]

Complaints against 21 registered recruiting agents are still under enquiry by the appropriate authorities. It will not be in the interest of the investigation if the names of such

recruiting agents are disclosed till the enquiries are over.

रोजगार पर लगाये गये व्यक्ति

1672. श्री शरद यादव : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में 1977-78 में कितने बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्न मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा रोजगार में नियुक्त किए गए नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या 1977 वर्ष के दौरान 461.6 हजार और जनवरी में अप्रैल, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान 146.7 हजार थी ।

डाक तथा तार विभाग के ई० डी० ए० कर्मचारी

1673. श्री गंगाधर अण्णा वुड्डे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूरे देश में डाक और तार विभाग में ई० डी० ए० कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या क्या है और वे कितने वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें विभाग में छपाने का है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुकुंदरेव साह) : (क) 31-3-1977 को ई० डी० ए० कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 2,22,418 थी । हर एक विभागेतर कर्मचारी ने कितने वर्षों की सेवा की है इस के बारे में विभिन्न यूनिटों से सूचना एकत्र करने में कुछ समय लगेगा । विभागेतर एजेंट की नियुक्ति की न्यूनतम आयु 18 वर्ष है और सेवा में रखे

जाने के लिए उसकी अधिकतम आयु सीमा 65 वर्ष है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी, विभागीय कादरों जैसे चतुर्थ श्रेणी (ग्रुप 'डी') पोस्टमैन और क्लर्कों में उन्हें खपाने के अवसर उपलब्ध हैं। ऐसे विभागेत्तर एजेंटों को, जिनकी सेवा 3 वर्ष से कम नहीं है, लिखित परीक्षा के आधार पर ग्रुप 'डी' और ग्रुप 'सी' (पोस्टमैन) के पदों में खपाया जा सकता है तथा बाहरी उम्मीदवारों के लिए निर्धारित 25 वर्ष की अधिकतम आयुसीमा में ढील देकर उनके लिए 40 वर्ष किया गया है। मेट्रिक पास एजेंटों को जिन्होंने एक वर्ष सेवा की है मेट्रिक की परीक्षा में प्राप्त अंकों के आधार पर सीधी भर्ती के लिए आयुसीमा में 40 वर्ष तक की रियायत दी जाती है।

Verification of Membership of Unions in Paradip Port

1674. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry received complaints from certain M.P.s from Orissa regarding verification of Membership of Unions in Paradip Port;

(b) whether the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) has submitted a report on the complaints; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Government is looking into the complaints and expect to be able to take a decision shortly.

Supply of Steel by HSL Stockyard Gauhati to Consumers

1675. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of steel materials sold by the Hindustan Steel Ltd. Stockyard, Gauhati, during the last one year (monthly figures);

(b) total quantity sold to the steel consumers of Meghalaya, district-wise;

(c) whether the HSL has, of late, decided to sell their products directly to consumers from their stockyard at Gauhati because of which the consumers of Meghalaya particularly of East and West Hills Districts are facing severe hardships as they are to cover distance between 200 and 500 to reach Gauhati; and

(d) if so, whether Government will consider to channelise the steel material to the consumers through local dealers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The month-wise sales of steel materials from the Gauhati stockyard of SAIL during the last financial year are given below:

Month	Quantity Sold
1	2
April' 77	4442 tonnes
May' 77	2384 tonnes
June' 77	3655 tonnes
July' 77	3321 tonnes
August' 77	2500 tonnes
September' 77	1970 tonnes

1	2
October '77	. 2851 tonnes
November '77	. 3246 tonnes
December '77	. 2652 tonnes
January '78,	. 4530 tonnes
February '78,	. 6031 tonnes
March '78,	. 6304 tonnes
TOTAL	. 43668 tonnes

(b) District-wise break-up of sales is not maintained. The quantity sold from the Gauhati stockyard during 1977-78 to the consumers in Meghalaya was 1311 tonnes.

(c) and (d). Priority in selling steel materials is given to the actual users. However the question of releasing some material to the traders is also being thought of.

इस्पात संयंत्रों के लिए आयात किया गया कोयला

1676. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस्पात संयंत्रों के लिए किन-किन देशों से कितना कोयला आयात किया गया था और ऐसे देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने टेंडर दिये थे और इनमें प्रत्येक देश द्वारा दी गई वरें क्या थीं और टेंडर किस आधार पर स्वीकार किया गया था ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णिया मुन्डा) : अभी तक इस्पात कारखानों में उपयोग के लिए कोयले का आयात नहीं किया गया है।

Health Certificate Checks at Indian Airports

1677. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there are long queues for arriving passengers at Santa Cruz International airport to get their health certificate checked and they have to stand outside the Terminal Building and block the entrance gate;

(b) is it true that London Heathrow airport and New York JFK airport no longer check health certificate to avoid unnecessary harassment to passengers; and

(c) why does not Indian airports dispense with health certificate checks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Sometimes there is a long queue of passengers at health counters at the Santa Cruz International air port due to lack of space and heavy influx of passengers from simultaneous arrival of wide-bodied aircrafts. After the increase of health check staff, there have been no recent complaints of delay at the counters.

(b) No.

(c) Health checks are being continued at Indian airports to prevent the import of dreaded diseases from other countries like yellow fever, smallpox, cholera, etc. So long as the danger of such diseases coming and spreading in India exists, such checks will have to be exercised.

मास्को भेजा गया प्रतिनिधिमंडल

1678. श्री राज केशर सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 10 जुलाई, 1978 को एक उच्च-स्तरीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल मास्को भेजा गया है ;

(ख) प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने किन-किन विषयों पर चर्चा की; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार आर्थिक सहयोग और व्यापार के प्रश्नों पर बातचीत करने के लिए किसी अन्य देश को भी ऐसे प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजने का है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी सत्येन्द्र कुश्षू) : (क) जी हां। प्रसंगत प्रतिनिधिमंडल भारत-सोवियत संयुक्त आयोग की चौथी बैठक द्वारा गठित कार्यकारी दल का भारतीय घंग है।

(ख) दोनों प्रतिनिधिमंडलों ने आर्थिक व्यापार, वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी सहयोग के एक दीर्घावधि कार्यक्रम के मसौदे का नमूना तैयार किया। यह भी निर्णय लिया गया कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में दीर्घावधि सहयोग कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने के लिए विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों के संयुक्त उप-दल गठित किये जाएं। उम्मीद है कि इस कार्यकारी दल का दूसरा अधिवेशन दिसम्बर, 1978 में दिल्ली में होगा। जिसमें संयुक्त आयोग के प्राथमिकी अधिवेशन में प्रस्तुत करने के लिए दीर्घावधि कार्यक्रम के मसौदे को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा।

(ग) अपने व्यापार, आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक तथा प्रौद्योगिकी सहयोग को संवर्धित करने के लिए सरकार ने बहुत से देशों के साथ प्रस्थानिक प्रबन्ध कर रखे हैं। इस प्रकार के संयुक्त आयोगों/ समितियों के अधीन विभिन्न दल तथा उप-समितियां गठित की जाती हैं। उनका रचना और दायित्व क्षेत्र आदि प्रत्येक देश में भिन्न-भिन्न हैं जो कि उन देशों के साथ हमारे द्विपक्षीय सहयोग की स्थिति और स्तर पर निर्भर करते हैं। इसलिए जब कभी हम और संबद्ध विदेशी सरकारें उचित तथा आवश्यक समझते हैं तभी प्रतिनिधिमंडलों

और दल की बैठकों का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है।

Proposal to introduce Health Insurance Scheme

1679. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Insurance of Health in the country;

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

(c) by when such scheme will be introduced throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India.

प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय

1680. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय के बारे में 6 दिसंबर, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 626 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा चिकित्सा के लिये किया गया प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 8.56 रुपये था;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में इस व्यय को बढ़ाने का विचार किया था और यदि हां, तो कितना;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस समय किये जा रहे प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय से संतुष्ट है और यदि नहीं,

तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस कार्य के लिये विदेशी सहायता लेने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किन-किन देशों के साथ सहायता के लिये बातचीत चल रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 8.56 रुपये था जो कि राज्य और केन्द्र, दोनों सरकारों द्वारा किये गये प्लान और नान-प्लान खर्च पर आधारित है ।

(ख) 1975-76 में गुजरात में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च जो 10.63 रुपये हुआ था वह 1976-77 में बढ़ कर 12.48 रुपये हो गया । वर्ष 1977-78 के खर्च के आंकड़े अभी संकलित किए जाने हैं ।

(ग) केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार गुजरात में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुलभ करने की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए भरपूर प्रयास कर रही हैं और राज्य सरकार को राज्य और केन्द्र प्रायोजित विभिन्न योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत परिष्वय के अनुसार सहायता दी जा रही है ।

1976-77 में गुजरात में स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों पर जो योजना खर्च 128.57 लाख रुपये हुआ था, वह 1977-78 तक बढ़कर 270.29 लाख रुपये हो गया ।

(घ) सरकार किसी भी राज्य विशेष के लिए विदेशी सहायता नहीं मांग रही है । बैसे, विदेशों ने मलेरिया नियंत्रण, भ्रंशता निवारण, चिकित्सा शिक्षा को नया रूप देने आदि जैसी हमारी कुछेक राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी है । किसी राज्य विशेष के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रम के लिए निश्चित किए गए समग्र योजना परिष्वय में सारे देशगत और विदेशी साज-सामान दोनों की क्षलक मिलती है ।

बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति स्वास्थ्य व्यय

1681. श्री हुसैन खान कटुआ : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा खर्च के बारे में 6 अप्रैल 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 626 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय और राज्य व्यय 4.09 रुपये था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान इस राशि में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी और क्या अब तक किये गये प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय से सरकार संतुष्ट है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या अन्य देशों से सहायता लेने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ इस बारे में बातचीत चल रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 4.09 रुपये था जो कि राज्य और केन्द्र, दोनों सरकारों द्वारा किये गये प्लान और नान-प्लान खर्च पर आधारित है ।

(ख) 1975-76 में बिहार में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च जो 4.46 रुपये हुआ था वह 1976-77 में बढ़ कर 4.57 रुपये हो गये । वर्ष 1977-78 के खर्च के आंकड़े अभी संकलित किए जाने हैं ।

(ग) केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार बिहार में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुलभ करने की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए भरपूर प्रयास कर रही हैं और राज्य सरकार को राज्य और केन्द्र प्रायोजित विभिन्न योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये योजना आयोग

द्वारा स्वीकृत परिषद के अनुसार सहायता दी जा रही है ।

1976-77 में बिहार में स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों पर जो योजना खर्च 603.50 लाख रुपये हुआ था, वह 1977-78 में बढ़ कर 643.00 लाख रुपये हो गया ।

(घ) और (ङ). सरकार किसी भी राज्य विशेष के लिए विदेशी सहायता नहीं मांग रही है । वैसे, विदेशियों ने मलेरिया नियंत्रण, अंधता निवारण, चिकित्सा शिक्षा को नया रूप देने आदि जैसी हमारी कुछेक राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी है । किसी राज्य विशेष के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रम के लिए निश्चित किए गए समग्र योजना परिषद में सारे देशगत और विदेशी साज-सामान दोनों की अलक मिलती है ।

हरियाणा में प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च

1982. श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा खर्च के बारे में 6 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 626 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान हरियाणा में प्रति व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य का खर्च 9.99 रुपये था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान इस राशि में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव था और यदि हां, तो कितनी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार अब तक किये गये प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च से संतुष्ट है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इसके लिए अन्य देशों से सहायता लेने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे इस बारे में बातचीत चल रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्धो प्रसाद यादव) : (क) प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 9.99 रुपये था जो कि राज्य और केन्द्र, दोनों सरकारों द्वारा किए गये प्लान और नान-प्लान खर्च पर आधारित है ।

(ख) 1975-76 में हरियाणा में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च जो 11.19 रुपये हुआ था, वह 1976-77 में बढ़ कर 12.45 रुपये हो गया । वर्ष 1977-78 के खर्च के आंकड़े अभी संकलित किए जाने हैं ।

(ग) केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार हरियाणा में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुलभ करने की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए भरपूर प्रयास कर रही है और राज्य सरकार को राज्य और केन्द्र प्रायोजित विभिन्न योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए योजना प्रायोग द्वारा स्वीकृत परिषद के अनुसार सहायता दी जा रही है ।

1976-77 में हरियाणा में स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों पर जो योजना खर्च 326.71 लाख रुपये हुआ था, वह 1977-78 में बढ़ कर 366.00 लाख रुपये हो गया ।

(घ) और (ङ). सरकार किसी भी राज्य विशेष के लिए विदेशी सहायता नहीं मांग रही है । वैसे, विदेशों ने मलेरिया नियंत्रण, अंधता निवारण, चिकित्सा शिक्षा को नया रूप देने आदि जैसी हमारी कुछेक राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी है । किसी राज्य विशेष के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रम के लिए निश्चित किए गए समग्र योजना परिषद में सारे देशगत और विदेशी साज-सामान, दोनों की अलक मिलती है ।

Tripartite Meeting to Discuss Industrial Relations

1683. **SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR** be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial relations in public sector have deteriorated or showing signs of deterioration;

(b) whether Government of India consider convening a tripartite meeting to discuss the issue;

(c) if not, what remedial measures proposed to be taken to meet the situation; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d) There has been no serious deterioration in industrial relations in the public sector during the past few months. There was a threat of strike on the 28th June, 1978 but it was averted as a result of discussions held with the trade union representatives. The discussions have helped to clear apprehensions which trade unions had in regard to collective bargaining and wage revision in the public sector.

Payment of Road Damage-Charges to Kalyan Municipality

1684. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Department have paid to the Kalyan Municipality (District Thana Maharashtra) an amount as road damage-charges because of underground Telephone lines some few years before;

(b) whether the Kalyan Divisional Engineers of Telephones have recently received representation from Kalyan Municipal Council demanding the road-damage charges because of the recent underground cables on both

sides of roads of Town as a result of introduction of dial system; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by the concerned authority and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Kalyan Municipality has sent one reinstatement charges bill No. PWB/105 dated 20-4-98 for Rs. 3,41,872. The bill however, does not give full information about reinstatement.

(c) Chief Officer, Kalyan Municipality has been requested to give necessary details. The claim will be settled once the necessary details have been received.

Payment of Service Charges by P & T

1685. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Finance by its letter No. 4(7)P/65 dated 29th March, 1967 fixed the quantum and laid procedure and intimated to all Local Bodies in respect of payment of service-charges of the Central Government properties in their jurisdiction;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Post & Telegraph Department have three buildings built after 1-4-1937 in the city-limits of Kalyan Municipality (Distt. Thana, Maharashtra) but their service charges for the period of last eight years amounting to the tune of Rs. 1,48,050 have not been paid so far to the said Municipality even after repeated reminders; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and when the said amount shall now be paid to the said Municipal Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The D.E.T. Kalyan received a demand for Rs. 1,38,348 as service charges from the Kalyan Municipality on 4-3-1978 only. He could not pay this amount as no funds were placed at his disposal. He has since applied for the necessary funds and expects to pay the bills by August, 1978 after verification of the exact amount payable and due.

जूनागढ़ में तालालागीर में डाकघर की इमारत के लिए भूमि

1686. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में सौराष्ट्र के जूनागढ़ जिले के तालालागीर में नगर के मध्य भाग में डाक तार की इमारत के निर्माण के लिए भूमि दी गई है और यदि हां, तो कब और किन-किन शर्तों पर और कितनी भूमि दी गई है;

(ख) क्या उक्त डाकघर की इमारत पर सिर्फ सीमेंट की चादरें डालने से लोगों और कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष है;

(ग) तालालागीर में डाकघर कब से खोला गया है और क्या अब डाकघर अपनी इमारत में कार्य कर रहा है अथवा किराये की इमारत में;

(घ) यदि उक्त इमारत का निर्माण डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा करवाया गया है तो इसका निर्माण कब करवाया गया और इस पर कितना खर्च हुआ;

(ङ) डाक तार कर्मचारियों को बेहतर सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है तथा किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और उक्त कार्यवाही कब तक की जाएगी; और

(च) तालालागीर के डाक तार कार्यालय द्वारा इस समय कितने गांवों की सेवा की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय): (क) 1-4-86 को 1076 वर्ग गज के एक प्लॉट का अधिग्रहण इस शर्त पर किया गया था कि विभाग इमारत का निर्माण दो वर्ष के भीतर पूरा कर देगा।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) तालालागीर का डाकघर 15-7-53 को खोला गया था और वह एक किराये की इमारत में काम कर रहा है।

(घ) और (ङ). एक विभागीय इमारत का निर्माण कार्य इस समय चल रहा है; किराये की इमारत में बुनियादी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं। ये सुविधायें नई इमारत में भी उपलब्ध होंगी।

(च) तालालागीर का डाक व तार घर 22 गांवों को सेवा देता है।

Construction of RMS Divisional Office Building at Bhusawal

1687. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) why the proposal to construct building for the RMS Divisional Office at Bhusawal, approved in 1973-74 has not been implemented so far;

(b) whether Government are aware that delay caused due to intervention of certain vested interests; and

(c) whether Government are considering to construct the building without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHADEO SAI): (a) The building for

RMS Divisional Office, Bhusawal, was approved for construction by Indian Railways during 1973-74. The proposal could not mature due to paucity of funds.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to get certain priority RMS buildings works constructed by Indian Railways during the year 1978-79 and funds have already been committed for the same. However, this building will be considered for construction during the year 1979-80.

Bifurcation of RMS

1688 SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for bifurcation of RMS 'N' Division;

(b) is it not a fact that bifurcation of RMS Division without postal expansion cannot merely remove backwardness of an area; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on bifurcation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) RMS 'N' Division was bifurcated to provide efficient mail service to the backward areas of Orissa which is mostly inhabited by Adivasis.

(b) By bifurcation of 'N' Division more attention can now be paid to mail offices and RMS Sections of backward area of the new Division resulting in expeditious transmission and delivery of mails. Expansion of postal net-work is considered independently.

(c) The total additional establishment expenditure on the proposal is Rs. 16325/- P.A.

श्रलीगढ़ में टेलीफोनो का खराब रहना

1689. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस गर्मी के मौसम में श्रलीगढ़ टेलीफोन केंद्र के कितने टेलीफोन खराब रहे। उनमें कितनी बार खराबी आई;

(ख) क्या अनेक टेलीफोन 24 घंटे से अधिक समय तक खराब रहे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे टेलीफोनो की संख्या कितनी है ?

संचार संचालक में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) इस गर्मी, अर्थात् अप्रैल, मई और जून, 1978 में श्रलीगढ़ में टेलीफोन की खराबियों की संख्या अप्रैल में 2808, मई में 2840 और जून में 2943 थी। इन महीनों के दौरान बार-बार पैदा होने वाली खराबियों की संख्या प्रतिमास लगभग 42 थी।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसे टेलीफोनो की संख्या, जो 24 घंटे से अधिक समय तक खराब रहे, अप्रैल में 51, मई में 60 और जून में 165 थी।

Rest House for RMS Staff at New Delhi

1690. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no Rest House for the Railway Mail Service Staff at New Delhi who come from other Circles on duty;

(b) whether the staff union have suggested that the present building where PMG's Office is situated may be converted into rest house for RMS staff and the PMG's Office may be shifted to the new multi-storeyed P and T-building at Ashok Road;

(c) whether Government is considering the suggestion favourably; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No Sir. All the RMS staff who come to Delhi in the course of their duty with RMS sections take rest in the Rest House at RMS Bhawan, Kashmere Gate adjacent to Delhi G.P.O.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Understaffing in RMS D-3 Section

1691. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in RMS D-3, section working between Delhi-Ferozepur, Delhi, is very much under-staffed in spite of heavy work load;

(b) whether statistics and proposals for additional hands have been sent to the Post-Master General's Office, North West Circle; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in sanctioning additional staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). After prescribed scrutiny, four additional posts of time scale sorters, found justified on the basis of statistics, have since been sanctioned.

Effect of Power Shut-Down on Steel Production

1692. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of Steel particularly in Eastern

India was adversely effected due to power shut-downs; and

(b) if so, its impact on the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been estimated that there was loss of production of about 99,880 tonnes of saleable steel at the integrated steel plants on account of power shortage including frequent fluctuations/interruptions in the supply of power. Of this, the aggregate loss at Bokaro, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants and at Indian Iron and Steel Co. and Tata Iron and Steel Co. was about 78,460 tonnes.

(b) The loss of production referred to in part (a) would not have had any direct adverse effect on the economy, particularly in view of import arrivals of canalised steel items.

Rural Health Scheme

1693. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Health Scheme introduced in a number of Primary Health Centres throughout the country has not been welcomed by the rural masses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). No; the Rural Health Scheme introduced in a number of Primary Health Centres throughout the country has been received well by the rural masses according to the studies carried out by the Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi and the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi along with five other institutions.

**P & T Employees who can Hire/
Use P. and T. Vehicles for Personal
use**

1694. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) which type of P & T employees
can hire/use P & T vehicles at normal
rates for their personal purpose like
shifting and while performing private
tours; and

(b) the reasons in respect of them
who cannot use such Departmental
vehicles for personal purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI MARHARI PRASAD
SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Officers of
Group 'A' and 'B' can make use of
P&T vehicles on payment of prescribed
charges for transport of personal
effects and while performing private
tours.

(b) Since P&T vehicles are pri-
marily intended for operational pur-
poses, their use for private purposes
has necessarily to be restricted. Fur-
ther, with a view to reduce the con-
sumption of fuel to effect economy,
the use of vehicles for private pur-
poses has been restricted.

However, in the case of trainees in
the P&T Training Centre, Saharan-
pur, this facility has been extended
to the non-gazetted trainees for the
use between Railway Station/Bus
Stand and the Training Centre as pub-
lic conveyance are not easily available.

**Increase in Number of Seats for
Admission to MBBS Courses**

1695. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government have any
proposal to increase the number of
seats during the current and next

academic year for admission to MBBS
Courses;

(b) if so, the details of such propo-
sals being formulated and the details
of proposals received for increase from
various State Governments in this
respect;

(c) what is the admission capacity
of the existing Medical Colleges in the
country;

(d) have Government any proposal
to increase the total number of seats
of medical courses in the State of
Assam; and

(e) if so, the details therefor and if
not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAG-
DAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and
(b). The Government of Gujarat had
requested the Medical Council of
India to allow one-time increase of
305 seats in the various medical col-
leges of Gujarat in the academic year
1978-79 due to the introduction of the
10+2 scheme. After considering the
matter, the Council have permitted
Government of Gujarat to increase
the number of admissions for medical
colleges (one-time increase) by 258
students during November, 1978 pro-
visionally and subject to confirma-
tion by their Executive Committee.
Thereafter an inspection will be
carried out by the Council to verify
the additional facilities and staff pro-
vided in various medical colleges of
Gujarat for these additional seats.

(c) The admission capacity of the
existing medical colleges as approved
by the Medical Council of India is
approximately 11,000 seats.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

**गुजरात आयुर्वेद यूनिवर्सिटी, जांमनगर
का विकास**

1696. श्री जर्नीसिंह भाई पटेल :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात आयुर्वेद यूनिवर्सिटी,
जांमनगर की ओर से छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के
अन्तर्गत आयुर्वेद यूनिवर्सिटी के विकास के
लिए भारत सरकार को 1 करोड़ 15 लाख
रुपए की कोई योजना मंजूर की गई है ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह योजना मंजूर
कर दी है और यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं और इसकी मंजूरी कब तक दे दी जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री कलबुर्खी प्रताप भाव) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) गुजरात सरकार ने अक्टूबर,
1977 में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान
विश्वविद्यालय के विकास के लिए 151.70
लाख रुपए के प्रस्ताव प्रेषित किये थे जिनका
ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

स्कीम का नाम	विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रस्तावित व्यवस्था
1	2
(रुपये लाखों में)	

(1) वर्तमान शिक्षण विभागीय
को मजबूत बनाना . . . 48.51

1

2

(2) अस्पतालों और अनु-
संधान प्रयोगशालाओं
का विकास . . . 56.64

(3) पंचकर्म, योग और
प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा
विभाग की स्थापना . . . 13.28

(4) क्वार्टरों का निर्माण . . . 23.62

(5) औपघ्रीय पीछों वाले
उद्यान की स्थापना . . . 9.65

151.70

(क) और (घ). योजना आयोग और
वित्त मंत्रालय के परामर्श से विभिन्न स्कीमों
के लिए राशियों के निवृत्तन को अन्तिम रूप
दिया जा रहा है ।

Asian Common Market

1697. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will
the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since
considered in depth the political and
economic implications of the proposals
for setting up an Asian Common Mar-
ket as mooted by the Shah of Iran
during his last visit to India; and

(b) if so, decision of Government in
this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA
KUNDU): (a) and (b). During the
visit of the Shah of Iran, discussion
on the potential advantages of econo-
mic cooperation in the region took
place in general terms. No detailed
discussion on the setting up of an
Asian Common market was held.

We see the advantages of coopera-
tion amongst the countries of the re-
gion, but recognise that progress

would depend on the willing consent of the countries concerned.

Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

1698. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister explained the stand on the issue of maintaining Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace to President Carter during his visit to that country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of U.S. Government's thereto?

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

(b) The President described the state of talks between the USA and USSR on the stabilisation of their military presence in the Indian Ocean. The Prime Minister expressed the hope that these discussions would continue and result in the eventual removal of all Great Power military presence in the Ocean.

Dialogue between Developed and Developing Countries

1699. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister made special efforts during his recent visit abroad for the resumption of the dialogue between developed and the developing countries for a new World economic order; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The dialogue between the developed and developing countries for a new

international economic order has been continuing in the UN and other international fora. During his recent visit abroad, the Prime Minister, in his discussions, covered some of the major issues that pertain to this dialogue. In this connection, the Prime Minister's statement to Parliament on 21st July, 1978 may also be referred to.

Service conditions of Indian Labourers Abroad

1700. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules regarding pay and other service conditions etc. governing the Indian labourers employed in foreign countries by the Indian and foreign companies;

(b) whether the workers employed abroad have any trade union rights;

(c) whether Government are aware that these workers are being exploited by the companies on a large scale and are being paid much less than local workers of those countries; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interest of these workers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a), (c) and (d). The recruitment of Indian workers for employment in foreign countries is now regulated by the Ministry of Labour through agencies approved by and registered with the Ministry. To ensure that the terms and conditions of employment of Indian workers are satisfactory, the recruiting agencies are required to enter, on behalf of their foreign employers, into an employment agreement covering various aspects of employment duly approved by the Ministry of Labour. Indian firms/organizations engaged in consultancy,

execution of works abroad as prime or sub-contractors are allowed to directly recruit workers for execution of their contracts abroad subject to the terms and conditions of employment offered to such workers being approved by the Ministry of Labour before they are actually deployed. While granting specific permission to recruiting agents for deployment, the Ministry of Labour seeks to ensure that the wage rates offered to the workers are reasonable and are in accordance with the standards recommended by the Indian Missions abroad in this regard.

Workers who go abroad without proper employment agreement or through recruiting agents not registered with the Ministry of Labour are liable to exploitation such as payment of inadequate wages etc.

Government carry out checks at the points of exit from the country to ensure that emigrants are not permitted to go until they have completed the necessary formalities required under the Emigration Act, 1922. Besides, a cautionary notice is enclosed with every passport application form to advise the applicant that if he is going abroad for gainful employment, he should ensure that he has been recruited only through one of the authorised recruiting agents registered with the Ministry of Labour and has signed a firm employment contract approved by the Ministry of Labour in the presence of the Protector of Emigrants.

A Press Note has also been issued advising work-seekers seeking jobs abroad (a) to avail of the services of only the recruiting agents approved by and registered with the Ministry of Labour and as published in the Employment News and leading Dailies, (b) not to pay any fee whatsoever to the recruiting agencies and to bring to the notice of the Ministry of Labour any case of an agency demanding such fees; and (c) that those going abroad for gainful employment through unauthorised recruiting agents

or without signing an approved employment contract before the Protector of Emigrants will be doing so at their own risk.

Complaints, if any, received are not investigated through appropriate authorities and suitable action is taken on the basis of the results of investigations.

(b) In regard to trade union rights, the Indian workers employed abroad would be governed by the relevant laws of the country concerned.

Visit of Foreign Minister of Indonesia

1701. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Indonesia recently visited India on an official invitation;

(b) if so, the duration of his stay and the broad details of the subjects and topics discussed by him and other leaders and officials of India with the visiting guest;

(c) whether any agreements were arrived at as a result of the said visit and talks; and

(d) if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). Yes, sir. Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia, paid an official visit to India between June 19 to 23, 1978. The main purpose of the visit was to sign the tri-lateral Agreement between India, Indonesia and Thailand on the determination of the tri-junction of their sea-bed boundaries in the Andaman Sea. However, during the visit he had official talks with the Foreign Minister and also called on the President and the Prime Minister. In these discussions regional and international questions of common interest, with particular reference to

the coming Meeting of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers at Belgrade, were covered.

(c) and (d). The Agreement referred to above was signed on 22nd June 1978. No other formal agreements were reached but it was agreed that India and Indonesia should utilise every opportunity for exchange of views and consultations on matters of common interest.

Estimate for Demand of Steel

1702. SHRI JANARDANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any estimate for requirement of steel in the country during the current year; and

(b) if so, the total requirement, domestic production and steps taken so far to make up the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The domestic demand of saleable steel as projected by the Working Group on Iron and Steel is estimated at 7.61 million tonnes during the current year. The Steel Authority of India has, however, drawn up a "Home Sales Plan" of 8.2 million tonnes for the current year based on the current trend of sale.

The total domestic production from integrated steel plants as well as electric arc furnaces is expected to be about 9 million tonnes during the current year.

Though overall availability of steel is expected to be in excess of the demand, there might be shortages in certain categories which would be met through imports.

Wage Board for Journalists and non-Journalists

1703. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 396 on the 23rd February, 1978 regarding completion of work by Wage Board for Journalists and non-Journalists and implementation of interim award and state:

(a) whether the unilateral withdrawal of the Employers' representatives is not in consistent with the basic concept of 'tripartitism' in wage fixation which is the avowed policy of Government;

(b) if so, what measures the Government propose to take to correct the situation arising out of such unilateral withdrawal;

(c) whether any precautionary measures are being contemplated to avert such situation in future; and

(d) further steps to resolve the present deadlock?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Government are concerned over the situation arising from the withdrawal of the Employers' representatives and are keen to resolve the deadlock. To this end, discussions have been held with the representatives of newspaper employers and employees, and the last meeting in this connection was held recently on the 22nd July, 1978. It is expected that a way out of the present impasse would emerge soon.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

(d) Government propose to consider further steps after a few days if the representatives of employers and employees are unable to agree on a mutually acceptable solution.

गुजरात में नए प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र

1704. श्री जीतू भाई नाचोत : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गुजरात में कितने नये प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे और इस बारे में विवरण क्या है;

(ख) इनमें से सूरत और बलसार जिले में कितने प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे और कहाँ-कहाँ; और

(ग) इन प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्रों पर होने वाला व्यय पूरा करने के लिए भारत से प्राप्त होने वाले अनुदान का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि में प्रारम्भ 1978-83 के दौरान गुजरात में कोई नया प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने का विचार नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Research on Herbs

1705. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been made during the last three years on herbs for their medicinal value;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have launched or propose to launch a programme for harnessing herbs as life giving medicines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). Details of the research work on herbs, conducted by various Research Councils and the National Botanic Garden, are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

(i) Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy:

In this Council, medicinal plants are investigated from the angles of classical medical treatises as well as contemporary scientific disciplines. Research programmes to evaluate the therapeutic potential of the following medicinal plants under selected clinical conditions have been undertaken:

Name of the Drug	Clinical condition	Name of the Drug	Clinical condition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ashwagandha	Amavata	Pippali	Kashaya, and also as Rasayana
Karaveera	Hridroga	Mandookaparni . . .	Buddhi mandya.
Guggulu	Medoroga	Kantakari	Swasa
Haridra	Swasa and Asatmya-janya roga	Prasarini	Gridhrasi and Sandhi-gata vata
Yashtimadhu	Udarashoola/Vikara	Changeri	Amispitta

Name of the Drug	Clinical condition	Name of the Drug	Clinical condition
Lashuna	Medovikara	Bahallataka	Krimi
Sadapushpi	Arbuda	Punarnava	Shotha.
Shatavari	Sthanyalpata	Shirisha	Asatmyajanya roga Tamaka swasa
Shigru	Swasa	Mamajaka	Madhumeha
Saptarangi	Madhumeha	Varuna	Ashmari and Parina- mashula.
Haridra	Shopha (Ekadesheeya)	Aragawadha	Twakroga
Swasagni	Swasa	Kakodumbara	Switra
Bimbi	Madhumeha	Karavellaka	Madhumeha
Amalaki	As Rasayana	Masha	As Vrishya

The "Survey of Medicinal Plants Projects" of the Council located in different States conducted qualitative and quantitative surveys of 145 different forest and mountainous areas to assess the natural resources of the country. Thirtyseven thousand and nine hundred herbarium sheets and about 3000 genuine drugs belonging to animal, mineral and plant kingdom are kept in the museum of the Council. About 1800 plants are being cultivated in the experimental cultivation farms to assess the growth rate and yield percentage in known conditions. The Council has also conducted special surveys in Leh-Laddak, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Andaman-Nicobar Islands and tribal pockets of Nilgiri hills to assess the medicobotanical potential of these areas.

(ii) *Indian Council of Medical Research*

In 1976-77, the Council initiated a study in collaboration with the World Health Organization, to evaluate the efficacy of the Ayurvedic treatment for rheumatoid arthritis, as the modern medicine has no lasting remedy to offer for this disease. The Ayurvedic System, on the other hand, claims to have a regimen of therapy involving the use of herbal remedies as well as

physio-therapy that would bring relief to most of these patients. In order to test the efficacy of the Ayurvedic regimen, this unique project has been undertaken at Coimbatore which involves active collaboration between a team of Aurvedic Physicians of the Ayurvedic Trust, Coimbatore, and a team of specialists in modern medicine of G.K.M. Hospital, Coimbatore. In the first year of this project, cases of rheumatoid arthritis in different stages were to be admitted for assessing the effect of Ayurvedic therapy on them. The therapeutic regimen is worked out and administered by the Ayurvedic team while the modern medicine team confirms the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis and periodically assesses the response of patients to the therapy independently. This project has so far been able to study 73 cases and the preliminary assessment of these cases has given quite encouraging results. However, considering the chronic nature of the disease, it would be essential to follow up the cases for a number of years before definite conclusions could be drawn. It is hoped that at the completion of this project, the results achieved may yield authentic data, capable of being utilized practically in modern therapeutics.

Fifteen ad hoc research schemes and fellowships on various aspects of medicinal plants were supported by the Council during the last three years. These studies, by their very nature, are preliminary and time-bound.

In order to have a systematic and thorough review of work so far done on medicinal plants which hitherto have been widely scattered in different journals and other sources, the Council decided to compile the data available from all scientific works carried out on medicinal plants by workers in different parts of India and to present the highlights of these works in a systematic way so as to give a total picture of the results. Accordingly the data available from 1960 to 1972 were carefully scrutinized by the Council and the first volume of the "Monograph on Medicinal Plants of India" was brought out in 1976. This book has been well received by scientists in India and abroad. The second volume of this Monograph is under preparation. The Council's "Indian Journal of Medical Research" published 35 articles on various aspects of medicinal plants during the last three years.

(iii) *Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow (a unit of CSIR)*

This Institute has a continuing project for research on medicinal plants. During the last three years, about 800 plants have been tested for biological activities. During primary screening, 60 plants showed various types of activity, mainly relating to anticancer. Detailed chemical and/or pharmacological investigation was done on 70 plants.

(iv) *National Botanic Garden, Lucknow*

Research and development work on medicinal plants is an integral part of the regular research and development programme of the National Botanic Garden. During the last

three years, research work was carried out on drugs used in the Indigenous Systems of Medicine and the following plants:—

- (i) Dioscorea
- (ii) Costus
- (iii) Trigonella
- (iv) Solanum
- (v) Opium Poppy
- (vi) Matricaria Chamomilla.

Work on these plants aims at the development of high yielding strains, standardisation of culture media for tissue and organ culture and rapid mass multiplication and standardisation of agrotechniques for their commercial cultivation. Work on the indigenous herbal drugs aims at the establishment of correct botanical identity to check adulteration and substitution.

Family Welfare work done in States

1706. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of family welfare work done in each State and Union Territory during 1977-78 as compared to that during the last two corresponding years; and

(b) the amount given to each State and Union Territory for Family Welfare Programme during 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The required information is given in the Statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2504/78].

(b) The details of assistance made available to the States and Union Territories in cash and kind during 1977-78 for implementation of the Family Welfare Programme are given in the Statements laid on the Table

of the House. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-2504/78].

**Introducing Micro-wave system at
Dharamshala (HP)**

1707. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the building for automatic exchange at Dharmshala in Himachal Pradesh is ready for micro-wave system; and

(b) if so, by when the system will be introduced there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No Sir, at present there is no proposal for micro-wave system from Dharamshala. However, we have sanctioned a multi-channel UHF system for linking Dharamshala with Jullundur. The UHF equipment at Dharmshala will be installed in a separate building about 1.5 Kms. from telephone exchange building due to line of sight considerations.

(b) Jullundur-Dharamshala UHF link is likely to be provided during 1980-81.

Return of USSR Expertise in Bokaro

1708. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether USSR expertise is back in Bokaro expansion as against the Minister's statements that Indian engineers would do the job; and

(b) if so, the number of steel experts available in India and the level of experience they have to undertake designing of steel mills?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

तम्बाकू उपकर कल्याणनिधि का उपयोग

1709. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तम्बाकू बोर्ड द्वारा इस उद्योग के मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिये तम्बाकू उपकर कल्याणनिधि वसूल की जाती है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान इस प्रकार कितनी राशि वसूल की गई है ;

(ग) इस प्रकार वसूल की गई राशि में से मजदूरों के कल्याण पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई और उन मदों का व्यौरा क्या है जिन पर यह राशि खर्च की गई थी ; और

(घ) इस राशि से वित्त पोषित किन-किन राज्यों में अस्पताल संचालित किये जा रहे हैं अथवा खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

भ्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सारंग साय) : (क) तम्बाकू बोर्ड द्वारा इस प्रकार का कोई कल्याण उपकर वसूल नहीं किया जाता है। तथापि, बीड़ियों के उत्पादन के लिये माल-गोदाम से दिए गए तम्बाकू पर उपकर वसूल किया जाता है और इस प्रकार एकत्रित निधि का उद्देश्य बीड़ी श्रमिकों तथा उनके आश्रितों को कल्याण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना है।

(ख) इन दो वर्षों में बीड़ी श्रमिक कल्याण निधि के लिये उपकर के रूप में एकत्र की गई धन राशि निम्नानुसार है :—

(क) 1976-77 33.88 लाख रुपए

(ख) 1977-78 226.70 लाख रुपए

(ग) वर्ष-वार व्यय इस प्रकार था :—

1976-77 25,000.00 रुपए

1977-78 3,67,688.00 रुपए

यह व्यय प्रशासन एवं चिकित्सा शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत किया गया था।

(ब) : (क) मैसूर में 10 पलंगों वाला एक अस्पताल कार्य कर रहा है।

(ख) तिरुनेल्वेली (तमिल नाडु) में 50 पलंगों वाला अस्पताल स्थापित करने के लिये प्रशासनिक मंजूरी दी गई है।

(ग) कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, झारखण्ड प्रदेश, तमिल नाडु तथा गुजरात राज्यों के लिये अब तक बी प्रीवधालय/बलती फिरी चिकित्सा एककों की भी मंजूरी दी गई है।

तम्बाकू मजदूरों के लिए प्रीवधालयों का जोला जाना

1710. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तम्बाकू उपकर से एकत्रित धन-राशि में से तम्बाकू उद्योग के मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने अस्पताल और प्रीवधालय खोले गए हैं ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ उक्त अस्पताल अथवा प्रीवधालय खोले गये हैं और उन्हें खोले जाने का आधार या प्रक्रिया क्या है ; और

(ग) डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति के बाद भी किन-किन स्थानों पर डाक्टर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ?

अब तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : (क) सम्पूर्ण तम्बाकू उद्योग के श्रमिकों के लिए तम्बाकू पर एकत्रित किया जाने वाला कोई कल्याण उपकर नहीं है। तथापि, बीडियों के उत्पादन हेतु माल गोदाम से दिए गए तम्बाकू पर उपकर वसूल किया जाता है और इस प्रकार एकत्रित निधि का उद्देश्य बीड़ी श्रमिकों

तथा उनके आश्रितों के लिए कल्याण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना है। बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण निधि से अब तक वसूल चिकित्सा एकक मंजूर किए गए हैं।

(ख) संबंधित कल्याण आयुक्तों से प्राप्त सुझावों के आधार पर उक्त चिकित्सा एककों को कर्नाटक, झारखण्ड प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के राज्यों के लिए मंजूर किया गया है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई भी मामला ध्यान में नहीं लाया गया है, जिसमें डा० अपनी नियुक्ति के बाद उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

दिल्ली और नैनीताल के बीच टेलीफोन सम्पर्क का पुनः जोड़ा जाना

1711. श्री युवराज : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और नैनीताल के बीच टेलीफोन सम्पर्क जून, 1978 के प्रथम सप्ताह में पांच दिनों तक टूटा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस समय इस टेलीफोन सम्पर्क को पुनः जोड़ने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई थी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Expansion of All India Hospitals Post Partum Programme

1712. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Norway have reached any agreement regarding the continuation and expansion of the All

India Hospitals Post Partum Programme for a further period of 5 years ending March, 1982; and

(b) the details of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) The brief details of the Agreement are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

The Post Partum Programme is a maternity centres hospital based approach to family welfare programme. The programme was first sanctioned in 1969 and at present covers 508 institutions. 16 more institutions are intended to be covered during the current year, making a total of 524 institutions. The construction programme in many of these institutions will take some time to be completed. The objective of the programme is to maximize the extent of effective contraception among the target population in the community by focussing primarily on the obstetrical and abortion cases and secondarily on other types of patients.

The Norwegian Government had provided an assistance of NKR. 50 million (about Rs. 8 crores) to support the programme upto March, 1977. Under the new Agreement, the Norwegian Government will provide a further financial grant not exceeding NKR. 184,000,000 (about Rs. 28 crores) for continuation of the programme for the years 1977-78 to 1981-82. The funds made available under this Agreement are to be utilised partly to cover the total capital costs in connection with the implementation of the Post-Partum Programme during the period. The remaining funds will be utilised to cover part of the recurrent costs. The capital cost covers expenditure on construction of

sterilisation wards, sterilisation theatres and Urban Family Welfare centres, Surgical equipment, audio-visual equipment, etc. The recurrent costs will include expenditure on staff salaries, etc. India will bear all expenses that may be required over the above these costs towards the successful implementation of the programme, including 25 per cent of the total recurrent cost during the period of operation of the Agreement. (1977-1982).

The quantum of Norway's grant during the period of operation of the Agreement will be as follows:—

Million Norwegian Kroner

Year	Total
1977-78 . 14 (Rs. 2.2 crores approx.)	
1978-79 . 38 (Rs. 6.1 crores approx.)	
1979-80 . 37 (Rs. 5.9 crores approx.)	
1980-81 . 37.5 (Rs. 6.0 crores approx.)	
1981-82 . 37.5 (Rs. 6.00 crores approx.)	

Review of Vizag Steel Plant by Planning Commission

1713. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the starting of steel plant at Vizag is being reviewed by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Details are being worked out for taking an investment decision on the establishment of the steel plant in phases at Visakhapatnam. While taking the decision, views of all the appraising agencies, including the Planning Commission, would be taken into consideration.

Telephones became out of order in Bombay

1714. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently over 20,000 telephones were out of order in Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what special efforts have been made by Government to give faultless service to subscribers in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the third week of June, 1978 due to heavy and continuous rains, there was a breakdown of large number of underground cables resulting in large number of telephones going out of order. These cables suffered multiple damages due to the digging operations by various civic authorities in the preceding dry season, and got affected with the advent of rains.

(c) The following efforts have been made:—

(i) Coordination with civic authorities to ensure that P and T personnel are present when large scale digging takes place in the vicinity of the telephone cables.

(ii) Gas Pressurisation of underground cables is being stepped up gradually to include all the junction cables and the subscribers' primary cables on a time bound basis.

(iii) Utilisation of jelly-filled cables in the subscribers' distribution network.

(iv) Formation of fault control and repair centres equipped with personnel, transport, tools, stores and testing instruments to undertake round the clock rectification of the faults.

डाक-तार विभाग में मजदूर संघों की संख्या

1715. श्री गंगा जगत सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक तार विभाग में इस समय कितने मजदूर संघ हैं और उनमें से कितनों को सरकारी मान्यता प्राप्त है ;

(ख) उन संघों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें जून, 1978 तक मान्यता नहीं दी गई है और सरकार इन्हें कब तक मान्यता देगी ; और

(ग) विभिन्न संघों को मान्यता देते समय सरकार ने किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख). मान्यता प्राप्त संघों की एक सूची विवरण 'क' पर संलग्न है।

विभाग मान्यता रहित संघों की सूची नहीं रखता। हाल ही में जिन संघों ने मान्यता के लिए लिखा-पट्टी की थी और जिनकी प्रार्थना स्वीकार नहीं की गई, उनकी एक सूची विवरण 'ख' पर संलग्न है।

(ग) वर्तमान नीति के अन्तर्गत ऐसे कर्मचारियों द्वारा बनाये गये संघों को, जिनके सेवाहित समान होने हैं, केन्द्रीय तारघर स्तर पर मान्यता दे दी जाती है। मान्यता इस शर्त पर दी जाती है कि संघ/एसोसिएशन मान्यता सम्बन्धी कुछ खास शर्तें पूरी करें, जो कि विवरण-ग' में दी गई हैं। मान्यता प्राप्त अखिल भारतीय संघों/एसोसिएशनों द्वारा अपने संविधान के अनुसार मान्यता दी गई शाखाओं को कुछ निर्धारित सुविधायें दी जाती हैं। यदि सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारी को अपना पक्ष प्रस्तुत करने के लिये सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों के मान्यता

प्राप्त संघ/एसोसिएशन पहले से ही मौजूब हैं, तो आम तौर पर नये संघों/एसोसिएशनों को मान्यता नहीं दी जाती।

विचारण-क

लोक सभा में श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह द्वारा पूछे गए अतिरिक्त प्रश्न सं० 1715 के भाग (क) प्रॉप (ख) के उत्तर में तारीख 27-7-78 की सभा पटल में रखा गया अनुबन्ध।

डाक-तार/विभाग में मान्यता प्राप्त फेडरेशनों/संघों/एसोसिएशनों की सूची

क. नेशनल फेडरेशन आफ पी० एंड टी० एम्प्लॉईज और उससे सम्बन्धित संघ :

1. नेशनल फेडरेशन आफ पी० एंड टी० एम्प्लॉईज, सी 1/2 बेयर्ड रोड, नई दिल्ली-110001
2. अखिल भारतीय डाक कर्मचारी संघ, श्रेणी III, सी 1/2, बेयर्ड रोड, नई दिल्ली-1
3. अखिल भारतीय डाक कर्मचारी संघ पोस्टमैन और श्रेणी-IV, सं० 13, विट्ठलभाई पटेल हाउस, रफी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001
4. अखिल भारतीय रेल डाक सेवा और डाक मोटर सेवा कर्मचारी संघ, श्रेणी III, पी० एंड टी० हाउस, 9, पूसा रोड नई दिल्ली-110005
5. अखिल भारतीय रेल डाक सेवा कर्मचारी संघ मेल गाई और श्रेणी-IV, दादा बोध भवन, 1, पटेल रोड, नई दिल्ली-110008
6. अखिल भारतीय तार इंजीनियरी कर्मचारी संघ श्रेणी-III, दादा बोध भवन, 1, पटेल रोड, नई दिल्ली-110008

7. अखिल भारतीय तार इंजीनियरी कर्मचारी संघ, साइनस्टाफ और श्रेणी IV, दादा बोध भवन, 1, पटेल रोड, नई दिल्ली-110008

8. अखिल भारतीय तार परियात कर्मचारी संघ श्रेणी III, 4/28 ई० ए० करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली-110005

9. अखिल भारतीय तार परियात कर्मचारी संघ श्रेणी-IV, दादा बोध भवन, 1, पटेल रोड, नई दिल्ली-110008

10. अखिल भारतीय (डाक-तार) प्रशासनिक कर्मचारी संघ श्रेणी III और IV, 1733, नार्थ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली-110001

ख. फेडरेशन आफ नेशनल पी० एंड टी० ऑर्गेनाइजेशन और उससे सम्बन्धित संघ/एसोसिएशन :

1. फेडरेशन आफ नेशनल पी एंड टी ऑर्गेनाइजेशन, टी-6, अतुल प्रोव, नई दिल्ली-1
2. डाक-कर्मचारियों का राष्ट्रीय संघ, श्रेणी III, टी-6, अतुल प्रोव, नई दिल्ली-1
3. विभागेतर एजेंटों का राष्ट्रीय संघ, टी-6, अतुल प्रोव, नई दिल्ली-110001
4. डाक कर्मचारियों का राष्ट्रीय संघ, पोस्टमैन और श्रेणी IV, सं० 21, डाक तार कालोनी, सिविल लाइन, दिल्ली-110054
5. अखिल भारतीय दूरसंचार जूनियर लेखा अधिकारी एसोसिएशन, सी 16, बजाज नगर, जयपुर-302004
6. अखिल भारतीय तार परियात लिपिक वर्गीय कर्मचारी संघ, टी-8, अतुल प्रोव, नई दिल्ली-110001

7. रेल डाक सेवा कर्मचारी श्रेणी-III का राष्ट्रीय संघ, हाउस नं० 212/ए, नवीनाबाग, अजमेर (राजस्थान)-305001
8. तार इंजीनियरी कर्मचारी लाइनस्टाफ और श्रेणी IV का राष्ट्रीय संघ, 32ए, जमालुद्दीन हुसैन स्ट्रीट, तिरुचिरापल्ली-620001
9. तार परियात कर्मचारी श्रेणी IV का राष्ट्रीय संघ, टी-14, अतुल घोष, नई दिल्ली-110001
10. अखिल भारतीय रेल डाक सेवा सहायक अश्लोक और निरीक्षक एसोसिएशन, सं० यूडी 7, देवनगर, नई दिल्ली-110005
11. अखिल भारतीय डाक तार प्रशासनिक कार्यालय एसोसिएशन, 110/75, नया गांव, लखनऊ-226001
12. तार इंजीनियरी कर्मचारी श्रेणी-III का राष्ट्रीय संघ, टी-6, अतुल घोष, नई दिल्ली-110001
13. जूनियर इंजीनियर दूरसंचार एसोसिएशन (भारत), सेक्टर-V क्वार्टर नं० 892, रामकृष्णपुरम्, नई दिल्ली-110022
14. रेल डाक सेवा कर्मचारी, मेलगाड और श्रेणी IV का राष्ट्रीय संघ, टी-6, अतुल घोष, नई दिल्ली-110001
15. तार परियात कर्मचारी श्रेणी-III का राष्ट्रीय संघ (इसमें लिपिक वर्गीय कर्मचारी और तार परियात पर्यवेक्षक संघों के कर्मचारी शामिल नहीं हैं), भैम भवन, कैहरली रोड, कोटा-324001 (राजस्थान)

16. अखिल भारतीय तार परिव्यात पर्यवेक्षक एसोसिएशन, टी-10, अतुल घोष, नई दिल्ली-110001

17. अखिल भारतीय टेलीफोन परिव्यात कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन, मेरा भैया टेम्पल स्ट्रीट, दुर्गापुरम्, बिजयबाड़ा 520003

ब. वास्तव्य संघ/एसोसिएशन :

1. अखिल भारतीय डाक सेवापाल एसोसिएशन, अम्बुत्तर, मद्रास-600053
2. अखिल भारतीय डाक घर निरीक्षक और सहायक अश्लोक एसोसिएशन, टी 20/3, अतुल घोष, नई दिल्ली-110001
3. अखिल भारतीय बचत बैंक नियंत्रण कर्मचारी संघ, मार्फत, बचत बैंक नियंत्रण संगठन, चावनी चौक, मुख्य डाकघर, कटक, उड़ीसा।
4. अखिल भारतीय डाक तार सिविल बिज अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी संघ, फ्लैट नं० 42, सी 2/सी, पाकेट नं० 12, जनकपुरी नई दिल्ली-110058
5. अखिल भारतीय डाक पर्यवेक्षक (जनरल लाइन) एसोसिएशन, 32, कामराज सलाई, सालिग्राम डाकघर, मद्रास-600093
6. अखिल भारतीय डाक सेवा कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन, 4 बी/6, गंगाराम हास्पीटल मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110060

घ. औद्योगिक अचट्टर संघ :

1. डाक तार अचट्टर संघ, सं० 173-बी, आचार्य जगदीश कोस रोड, सारनिक भवन, कलकत्ता-700014

2. डाक तार औद्योगिक मजदूर संघ, 7, हाजी मोहसिन रोड, कलकत्ता-700028]

ड. औद्योगिक और गैर-औद्योगिक दोनों प्रकार के कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला संयुक्त संघ :

1. टेलीफोन मजदूर संघ (जिला और वर्कशाप), 82, मुकुन्द निवास, साधाराम कीर रोड महिम, बंबई-400016, डी डी (औद्योगिक और गैर-औद्योगिक दोनों प्रकार के कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला)

च. राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की एसोसिएशन :

1. तार इंजीनियरी एसोसिएशन, कमरा नं० 342, डाक तार भवन, पालियामेंट स्ट्रीट, नई दिल्ली-110001

2. डाक अधिकारी एसोसिएशन, मार्फत, सहायक महानिदेशक (बचत बैंक), डाक-तार निदेशालय, पालियामेंट स्ट्रीट, नई दिल्ली-110001

3. ग्रजिल भारतीय पोस्टमास्टर (राजपत्रित और एच एस जी) एसोसिएशन, 15 बालमुकुन्द मास्कर रोड, कलकत्ता-700007 (यह राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित दोनों प्रकार के अधिकारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है)

4. तार संचार इंजीनियर्स एसोसिएशन (भारत), पोस्ट बाक्स नं० 285, नई दिल्ली-1

5. तार परियात अधिकारी एसोसिएशन, 64, सत्यनगर, नई दिल्ली-110024

6. ग्रजिल भारतीय डाक तार सेवा और बिस्त सेवा अधिकारी एसोसिएशन, सेक्टर-VII, क्वार्टर नं० 1087, टाउनहोमपुर, नई दिल्ली, 110022

7. दूरसंचार कारखाना इंजीनियर एसोसिएशन, मार्फत सहायक महा-प्रबन्धक, महाप्रबन्धक, डाक तार वर्कशाप का कार्यालय, 3-ए, चौराही प्लेस, कलकत्ता-700013

8. दूरसंचार इंजीनियरी अधिकारी एसोसिएशन, डी-11/68, पंडारा रोड, नई दिल्ली-3

9. भारतीय डाक सेवा एसोसिएशन, मार्फत, निदेशक (डाक जीवन बीमा); डाक तार निदेशालय, नई दिल्ली-110001

10. दूरसंचार अनुसंधान केन्द्र वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी (श्रेणी-1) एसोसिएशन, दूरसंचार अनुसंधान केन्द्र, खुर्शीदालास भवन, जनपथ, नई दिल्ली 110050

11. डाक तार सिविल बिग सोची बर्ली इंजीनियर एसोसिएशन, मार्फत, निर्माण सहायक सर्वेक्षक सं० 1, डाक तार सिविल सर्कल सं० 1, नई दिल्ली-110001

12. ग्रजिल भारतीय डाक तार इंजीनियर एसोसिएशन, श्रेणी-II, सिविल बिग, डाक तार सिविल सर्कल सं० 1, डाक तार भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001

13. ग्रजिल भारतीय डाक तार वास्तुक एसोसिएशन, 22-ए, डी डी ए फ्लैट्स, फटवारिया, रोड, कुतुब होटल के पास, नई दिल्ली-110029

14. विद्युत इंजीनियर एसोसिएशन, डाक तार सिविल बिग (भारत), छठी मंजिल 20 प्रभोक रोड, नई दिल्ली-110001

विवरण—अ

माध्यता रहित संघों की सूची

1. भारतीय डाक तार कर्मचारी संघ :

(क) भारतीय डाक कर्मचारी संघ, श्रेणी III (बी-ग्रुप)

- (ब) भारतीय डाक कर्मचारी संघ पोस्टमैन और श्रेणी IV (डी-ग्रुप)
- (ग) भारतीय टेलीफोन कर्मचारी संघ श्रेणी-III (सी-ग्रुप)
- (घ) भारतीय टेलीफोन कर्मचारी संघ, लाइनमैन और श्रेणी IV (डी-ग्रुप)
- (ङ) भारतीय तार कर्मचारी संघ श्रेणी III (सी-ग्रुप)
- (च) भारतीय तार कर्मचारी संघ, श्रेणी IV (डी-ग्रुप)
- (छ) भारतीय डाक-तार प्रशासनिक कर्मचारी संघ, श्रेणी III और IV (सी और डी ग्रुप)
- (ज) भारतीय रेल डाक सेवा और डाक मोटर सेवा कर्मचारी संघ, मेल गार्ड और श्रेणी IV (ग्रुप-डी)
- (झ) भारतीय रेल डाक सेवा और डाक मोटर सेवा कर्मचारी संघ, श्रेणी-III
- (ञ) भारतीय विभागेतर कर्मचारी संघ
- (ट) भारतीय तार लिपिक वर्गीय कर्मचारी संघ श्रेणी III (सी-ग्रुप)
- (ठ) भारतीय डाक तार मजदूर मंच
- (ड) भारतीय दूरसंचार तकनीशियन संघ, और
- (ड) भारतीय डाक-तार सिविल विंग कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन
2. भारतीय बाकी वर्गों कर्मचारियों और विभागेतर एजेंट फीडबैक
3. स्थिति भारतीय डाक तार स्टेशनोफर एसोसिएशन,

4. डाक सेवा कर्मचारी संघ केरल सर्विस

विवरण—ग

1. (क) कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन की मान्यता के लिए आवेदन पत्र मान्यता से सम्बद्ध सभी प्रकार की सूचना के साथ दिया जाता है।
- (ख) कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन का गठन मुख्यतः उसके सदस्यों के सामान्य सेवा संबंधी हितों को प्रोत्साहन देने के उद्देश्य से किया जाता है।
- (ग) कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन की सदस्यता केवल उन्हीं सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए सीमित है जिनका हित यह एसोसिएशन देखती हो, ऐसे सभी सरकारी कर्मचारी इस एसोसिएशन की सदस्यता प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं।
- (घ) कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन का गठन किसी जाति, जनजाति या धार्मिक वर्ग अथवा ऐसी जाति, जनजाति या धार्मिक वर्ग की उप-जाति के किसी दल के आधार पर नहीं किया जाता है।
- (ङ) जो व्यक्ति सरकारी कर्मचारी न हो उसका संबंध कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन के कार्य कलापों से नहीं हो सकता।
- (च) कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन की कार्यकारिणी केवल उसी के सदस्यों में से बनाई जाती है;
- (छ) कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन की निधियों में केवल सदस्यों से प्राप्त धन और सरकार द्वारा दिए गए अनुदान, यदि कोई हो, ही

शामिल होते हैं और उनका प्रयोग केवल कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन के उद्देश्यों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए किया जाता है।

2. (क) कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन कोई प्रतिवेदन या प्रतिनिधि मंडल नहीं भेजेगी, किन्तु अपने सदस्यों के सामान्य हित से संबंधित मामलों में वह ऐसा कर सकती है।

(ख) कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन नौकरी संबंधी मामलों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों का व्यक्तिगत समर्थन प्रदान नहीं करेगी।

(ग) कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन कोई राजनीतिक निधि नहीं रखेगी या किसी भी राजनीतिक पार्टी प्रदान राजनीतिक के विचारों का प्रचार करने में सहायक नहीं होगी।

(घ) कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन द्वारा सभी प्रतिवेदन उचित माध्यम से भेजे जाएंगे और सामान्य पद्धति के अनुसार उन्हें विभाग या कार्यालय के सचिव प्रदान प्रदान के नाम भेजा जाएगा।

(ङ) कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन के सदस्यों और पदाधिकारियों की एक सूची, नियमों की उल्लेखन प्रतिलिपि तथा लेख का लेखा परीक्षा-युक्त विवरण सामान्य वार्षिक बैठक के बाद उचित माध्यम से सरकार को वार्षिक तौर पर भेजा जाएगा जोकि प्रति वर्ष पहली जुलाई से पूर्व सरकार के पास पहुंच जाए।

(च) कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन के नियमों में महत्वपूर्ण किस्म का

कोई भी संशोधन केवल सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन से ही किया जायगा तथा कम महत्व का कोई अन्य संशोधन सरकार को सूचना भेजने के लिए उचित माध्यम से भेजा जाएगा।

(छ) कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन को किसी अन्य संघ, कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन प्रदान फंडेशन से सम्बद्ध होने के लिए सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति प्राप्त करनी होगी।

(ज) ऐसे फंडेशन या संगठन प्रदान कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन से जिसकी मान्यता सरकार द्वारा समाप्त कर दी गई हो, कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन का संबंध समाप्त कर दिया जायगा।

(झ) कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना कोई आधिकारिक पत्रिका या बुलेटिन शुरू नहीं करेगी प्रदान प्रकाशित नहीं करेगी।

(ड) यदि किसी आधिकारिक पत्रिका या बुलेटिन का प्रकाशन केन्द्रीय सरकार, किसी राज्य सरकार या सरकारी प्राधिकरण के हितों प्रदान प्रदान सरकारी कर्मचारियों और सरकार या किसी सरकारी प्राधिकरण के बीच अच्छे संबंधों के प्रतिकूल है तो इस आधार पर सरकार द्वारा निदेश दिए जाने पर उसका प्रकाशन बन्द कर दिया जायगा।

(ट) कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन ऐसा कोई कार्य नहीं करेगी प्रदान किसी ऐसे कार्य में सहायता नहीं करेगी, जो, यदि सरकारी

कर्मचारी द्वारा किया जाता है
केन्द्रीय सिविल (प्राचरण)
नियम, 1964 के नियम 8, 9,
11, 12, 16 और 20 की
व्यवस्थाओं के प्रतिकूल होगा।

(ड) सरकार की मार्फत भेजने के
बलावा कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन
किसी विदेश प्राधिकारी के नाम
कोई पत्र-व्यवहार नहीं करेगी,
सरकार को उसे रोकने का
अधिकार होगा; और

(इ) एसोसिएशन द्वारा प्रथवा उसकी
ओर से किसी पदाधिकारी द्वारा
सरकार को या किसी सरकारी
प्राधिकारी को भेजे गए पत्र में
असम्मानजनक या अभद्र भाषा
का प्रयोग नहीं किया जायगा।

3. यदि सरकार के विचार में मान्यता
प्राप्त कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन उपर्युक्त
पैरा 1 और 2 में उल्लिखित शर्तों का
पालन करने में असफल रहती है तो
सरकार एसोसिएशन को धी गई
मान्यता को वापस ले सकती है।

हड़तालें तथा लालाबन्दियों तथा काम के
बंदे बढ़ाना

1716. श्री गंगा प्रसाद सिंह : क्या
संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री यह बताते
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1976-77 की तुलना में
1977-78 में देश की विभिन्न संस्थाओं,
निकायों एवं कम्पनियों में हड़ताल एवं
तालाबन्दी की घटनाएं अधिक हुई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके परिणामस्वरूप
सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय हानि हुई;
और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त हानि की पूर्ति
करने के लिये काम के घंटों को बढ़ाने प्रथवा
कुछ अन्य उपाय करने का विचार है और
यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री (श्री
रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). उपलब्ध
सूचना के आधार पर वर्ष 1971 से 1977
के लिए तैयार किया गया विवरण संलग्न
है जिसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र में
नष्ट हुए उत्पादन का मूल्य भी दर्शाया गया
है।

(ग) सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव
नहीं है।

विवरण

1971 से 1977 तक के वर्षों के दौरान विवादों की कुल संख्या और नष्ट हुए उत्पादन
का मूल्य दर्शाने वाला विवरण

वर्ष	विवादों की संख्या				नष्ट हुए उत्पादन का मूल्य		
					(रुपये करोड़ों में)		
	हड़ताले	तालाबन्दियां	योग		सरकारी क्षेत्र	निजी क्षेत्र	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1971	2,478	274	2,752	9.47 (147)	81.07	(1,512)	
1972	2,857	386	3,243	17.25 (187)	80.76	(1,527)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1973 .	2,956	412	3,370	18.54	(420)	135.35	(1,737)
1974 .	2,510	428	2,938	24.69	(372)	184.92	(1,431)
1975 .	1,644	299	1,943	8.30	(271)	169.56	(1,075)
1976 .	1,241	218	1,459	4.00	(130)	88.31	(1,004)
1977(अ)	2,574	413	2,987	22.43	(441)	175.73	(1,353)

(घ). आंकड़े अनंतिम हैं तथा 30-6-1978 तक व्यूरो में प्राप्त विवरणियों/सूचना पर आधारित हैं ।

नोट : कोष्ठक में आंकड़े विवादों की वह संख्या दर्शाते हैं जिससे नष्ट हुआ उत्पादन संबंधित है ।

Use of Development Charge

1717. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the major steel producers in the country have sought clarification from Government about the manner in which the new development charge is to be used; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

World Steel Outlook

1718. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the international expert group has expressed world steel outlook is bright; and

(b) if so, what is the findings of the expert group regarding steel produc-

tion in the developing countries particularly India and other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) Presumably, the reference is to a study entitled 'PROJECTION—90' undertaken by the Committee on Economic Studies of the International Iron and Steel Institute, Brussels, a summary of which was presented to the Board of Directors of the Institute in their special meeting held at Rio de Janeiro in April, 1978. The study has projected a continued growth in the world demand for steel which, the terms of crude steel, may rise to about 1.0 billion tons in 1985 and 1.2 billion tons in 1990 as compared to 594 million tonnes in 1970.

(b) According to this study, the developing countries are expected to account for a growing share of world steel consumption, rising from 7.1 per cent in 1970 to 15.6 per cent by 1990. The growth rate of demand in India has been projected as under:—

1978-79 to 1982-83	10 per cent
1983-84 to 1987-88	9 per cent

बड़ौत, उत्तर प्रदेश से तार भेजने में कठिनाई

1719. श्री रामजीलाल सुमन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरठ के बड़ौत स्थित डाकखाने से तार भेजने में जनता को कठिनाई अनुभव हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह डाकखाना रात को 10 बजे से सुबह 7 बजे तक बन्द रहता है जिससे लोग तार नहीं भेज पाते ;

(ग) क्या डाकखाने को शिकायत के बारे में मेरठ डिब्बीजन के वरिष्ठ अधीक्षक का ध्यान आकषिप्त किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और यदि हाँ, तो मेरठ डिब्बीजन के डाकघरों के वरिष्ठ अधीक्षक द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तार शाखा का कार्य समय प्रातः 7-00 बजे से लेकर राति 10-00 बजे तक है । विलम्ब शुल्क सुविधा के साथ तार बुक करने का समय राति 10-00 बजे से प्रातः 7-00 बजे तक है ।

(ग) जी हाँ । तार सेवा के बारे में एक शिकायत जानकारी में लाई गई थी ।

(घ) तार सर्किट पर प्रासंगिक तौर पर उत्पन्न होने वाली गड़बड़ियों को दूर करने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू की गई थी ।

आगरा फायर ब्रिगेड का टेलीफोन खराब रहना

1720. श्री रामजीलाल सुमन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977 में आगरा फायर ब्रिगेड का टेलीफोन कितनी बार खराब हुआ ;

(ख) यह टेलीफोन नं० 73333 उसी वर्ष में कितने घंटे खराब रहा ; और

(ग) क्या फायर ब्रिगेड का टेलीफोन खराब होने पर कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) कैलेण्डर वर्ष 1977 के दौरान 24 बार ।

(ख) 140 वर्ष (वर्ष में 27159 प्रतिशत बार) ।

(ग) लम्बी डोरियों का प्रयोग करके टेलीफोन को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाने से दोष पैदा हो जाते हैं । इस प्रकार के दोषों को कम करने के लिये फायर ब्रिगेड प्राधिकारियों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे टेलीफोन से लंबी डोरियाँ हटा लें । ऊपरी लाइनों के कारण पैदा होने वाले दोषों को कम करने के लिये केवल फायर ब्रिगेड के नजदीक तक ले जाया जा रहा है ।

शाखा डाकघर, होशियारपुर, पंजाब

1721. श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंजाब में 1978-79 में खोले जाने वाले 200 शाखा डाकघरों में से होशियारपुर जिले में कितने डाकघर खोले जाएंगे और कहां कहां पर ?

संचार नवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद शुक्लेश साय) : पूरे पश्चिमी सिकल में खोले जाने वाले कुल 175 डाकघरों में से 1978-79 के दौरान पंजाब राज्य में 40 डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। होशियारपुर जिले में डाकघर खोलने का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

होशियारपुर जिले के निष्कूचक और बोजवाल ग्रामों में राज्य के समाकलित आदिम जाति विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत डाकघर खोलने के बारे में पंजाब सरकार से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और वे विचाराधीन हैं।

Minimum Living Wage

1722. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a member of the ILO, India is committed to the principles laid down by it;

(b) if so, whether the preamble of the ILO Constitution emphasized the need for "the provision of adequate living wage" and in its, 1944 Philadelphia Declaration, the ILO urged the importance of ensuring "a minimum living wage to all employed"; and

(c) if so, what steps if any have been or are being taken to implement these ILO declarations?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDA VARMA): (a) to (c). As a member of the I.L.O. India subscribes to the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation.

2. The aims and purposes of the Organisation were adopted at Philadelphia in a Declaration which calls on the I.L.O. to further, among the nations of the world, programmes aimed at securing Court's permission exempting to wages and earnings, hours and

other conditions of work calculated to ensure a just share of the fruits of progress to all, and a minimum living wage to all employed and in need of such protection.

3. It is also one of the Directive Principles of State Policy Contained in the Constitution of India that the State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers—agricultural, industrial or otherwise—a living wage.

4. It is the constant endeavour of the Government of India, through successive plans of economic development and through legislation, to raise the standards of living and to bring about social and economic justice. Meanwhile, minimum wages are being ensured through effective implementation of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Granting of Passport to ex-P.M.

1723. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the contents of the letter addressed by the Ministry of External Affairs to Smt. Indira Gandhi regarding grant of passport to her;

(b) whether she has responded to this letter; and

(c) the full text of Government's letter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). Smt. Indira Gandhi had written two letters to the Minister of External Affairs enquiring if she could get a passport to go to Switzerland to attend a symposium and stating that she had obtained Court's permission exempting her from appearing personally in the Court. The Foreign Minister replied

to both the letters pointing out in his second letter that before a passport could be issued, it would be necessary to obtain Court's permission in terms of Government Notification GSR 293(E) of April 14, 1976, under Section 22 of the Passports Act, 1967. He also informed her that a passport would be issued on obtaining this permission.

पासपोर्ट नीति को उबार बनाना

1724. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री विदेशों को जाने वाले शिक्षित बेरोजगारों/तकनीकी व्यक्तियों/व्यापारियों की संख्या के बारे में 23 मार्च, 1978 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 4214 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उन का विचार विदेश मंत्रालय को पासपोर्ट नीति को उबार बनाने के लिए कहने का है ताकि अधिक से अधिक बेरोजगार शिक्षित, अर्द्ध शिक्षित और अनुसूचित व्यक्ति तथा व्यापारी विदेशों में जाने के लिए अनुमति प्राप्त कर सकें और भारत में बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी के दबाव को कम किया जा सके ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री में (श्री रवीन्द्र बर्म) : भ्रम मंत्रालय विदेशों में केवल कुशल कर्मचारियों के नियोजन हेतु भर्ती को विनियमित करने से संबंधित है। पासपोर्ट संबंधी अपनी नीति को सरकार द्वारा पहले ही काफी उबार बना दिया गया है। किसी भी ऐसे व्यक्ति को उदारतापूर्वक पासपोर्ट जारी किया जाता है जो उत्प्रवासन अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुरूप विदेश जा रहा हो।

Safety and Drug Review Committee

1725. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into account the exploitation of the

consumer by Pharmaceutical firms marketing toxic, irrational and unnecessary drugs while framing the drug policy;

(b) whether the Health Vigilance Association (Maharashtra) suggested setting up of a "Safety and Drug Review Committee" at the Central and State levels to check up the (i) utility (ii) safety (iii) effectiveness (iv) toxic side effects of drugs marketed and heavily advertised which confuse the consumer; and

(c) what steps does Government propose to control exploitation of consumers by large pharmaceutical and drug Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Complaints received against Recruiting Agents and Immigration Officers

1726. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI AMAR ROY-
PRADHAN:

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received large number of complaints against recruiting agents of immigrant labourers and also against the delays and difficulties by the Immigration Officers;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to streamline the immigration procedure and effectively amend the out-dated Immigration Act of 1922;

(c) the estimated number of Indian Immigrants working in Gulf countries, West Asia and African countries during the last three years; and

(d) what steps Government planned to protect the Immigrant Labour from frauds by the recruiting agencies and also from harassment from the employers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMRENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have received complaint against recruiting agents adopting malpractices in assisting Indian workers to emigrate in violation of the Law. Such recruiting agents have also allegedly charged large sums of money from the emigrant workers. Government have also received reports against delays and difficulties faced by emigrants during emigration checks at embarkation points.

(b) Government have already taken steps to streamline the emigration procedures. There have been some legitimate complaints from prospective emigrants. A committee appointed by the Government to look into the issues relating to overseas recruitment of Indian workers is also examining the question of amendment of Indian Emigration Act, 1922.

(c) According to the information available with the Government, 55,526 workers emigrated to Gulf, West Asian and African countries in the last 3 years, after registration with Protectors of Emigrants as required under the Emigration Act, 1922. However, a large number of Indian workers also emigrated in the last three years without registration and information in respect of such emigrants is not available as they also did not indicate in their passport applications the purpose of their visit. It is also not necessary that those applying for passports go abroad.

(d) Government have already regulate who have valid contracts and workers, and allow only those to emigrate who have valid contracts and where terms and conditions of employment have been approved by the Labour Ministry. Individual emi-

grants who have secured employment through their own efforts are permitted to depart after the emigration staff have satisfied themselves that such emigrants have valid contracts and that they would be looked after by their friends or relatives on arrival. Whenever, cases of frauds etc., are reported against any recruiting agency, Ministry of External Affairs recommends to the Labour Ministry revocation of provisional registration granted to such agents and some registrations of defaulting agencies have been revoked. State Governments are informed to take suitable action. Indian missions have also been instructed to look into cases of harassment by the foreign employers, and if necessary, such employers are not allowed to further recruit from India.

Tested Formulations of Indian Ayurvedic Drugs

1727. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tested formulations of Indian Ayurvedic drugs like Sarpasil, Sarpina, Liv 52 etc. are not allowed to be prescribed in the Government Hospitals and Central Government Health Scheme Centres;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) what is the policy of Government in encouraging Ayurvedic and formulations of other systems which are world renowned and considered as specific drugs by the medical profession; and

(d) in what manner and within which time will Government establish the Indian systems of medicines and indigenous drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

The Indian Systems of Medicine (Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha) have been accepted as part of the National Health Services.

The first volume of the Ayurvedic Formulary for 444 compound formulations has been finalised. 245 Siddha formulations and 211 Unani formulations have also been finalised for the First Volume each of Siddha and Unani Formulary.

Intensive research on drugs like Guggulu (*Comiphora mukul*) in case of obesity as also in the management of myocardial infraction that has been defying all therapeutic measures has been undertaken. Mandookaparanī (*Centella asiatica*) in cases of mentally retarded, Punarnava (*Boerhaavia diffusa*) in cases of general anasarca (*Swayathu*) Kantakari (*Solanum xanthocarpum*) in cases of certain dermatological conditions, Ashwagandha (*withania somnifera*) in cases of joint troubles and Karaveera (*Nirium indicum*) in certain types of Haridroga has been undertaken by the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and the results so far obtained are encouraging. Certain compound preparations described in Ayurveda with a few alterations like removal and addition of certain drugs in the original recipe are also taken for large scale trial by the Council.

Drug control on Indian Medicines are being enforced by the State Governments under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

Allocations in the Five Year Plans have progressively been increased from Rs. 37.50 lakhs in the first Plan to Rs. 80 crores (tentative) during the 6th Plan. The various development schemes aim at (1) improving quality of graduate and post-graduate education (2) promotion of research activities (3) production of herbal medicines on a large scale. The Central Council of Indian Medicine have introduced a uniform syllabus for

under-graduate studies in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha.

In addition to the two post-graduate Institutes in Ayurveda at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, 19 post-graduate departments for various specialities in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha are functioning in the various States. The setting up of the National Institute of Ayurveda at Jaipur in 1976 in collaboration with Rajasthan Government is expected to go a long way in establishing high standards in Ayurveda education. The proposal with regard to setting up of a National Institute for Unani at Tughlakabad is in an advanced stage.

In order to give adequate attention to different systems of medicine separate Central Councils for Research have been set up, one each for (1) Ayurveda and Siddha (2) Unani Medicine (3) Homoeopathy (4) Yoga and Naturopathy. The Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine set up in Ghaziabad in 1968 has undertaken work in evolving standards for drugs and other preparations. It has been decided to set up a Corporation to manage a Central Pharmacy of Indian Medicine at Ranikhet. The main objective of this scheme is to make available at reasonable rates patent and genuine Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines to the C.G.H.S. dispensaries of these systems and other government Institutions. At a later stage, these medicines will be made available to the general public also. The Central Government is also extending financial assistance to the States for setting up of herbal farms and pharmacies.

Some of the other new schemes under consideration for inclusions in the 6th Plan are training of under-graduate teachers of ISM, publication of text books, development of under-graduate colleges in ISM, training of village practitioners in ISM, estab-

ishment of dispensaries in tribal pockets and development of Nature Cure under Central sector. Establishment of hospitals and dispensaries is a major programme under the State sector.

Working results of IISCO for 1977-78

1728. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1356 on the 2nd March, 1978 and state:

(a) the final working results of IISCO in 1977-78 and how they compare with the previous year;

(b) whether production has shown improvement since completion of the plant rehabilitation scheme and if so, the figures thereof for pre and post-rehabilitation stages; and

(c) whether the decisions taken for better management have since been implemented and the improved performance resulting thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) The accounts of IISCO for 1977-78 have not yet been finalised. However, it is estimated that the Company will incur a heavier loss in 1977-78 as compared to the loss of Rs. 16.81 crores in 1976-77.

(b) The plant rehabilitation scheme undertaken in June, 1973 has been completed to the extent of about 90 per cent. The production has shown improvement since the plant rehabilitation scheme was launched as will

be observed from the following figures:

Year	Ingot Steel (in '000 M.T.)	Salable Steel (in '000 M.T.)
1972-73	431	347
1973-74	439	358
1974-75	532	415
1975-76	630	501
1976-77	667	542
1977-78	651	505

However, there has been shortfall in production during 1977-78, the main reasons for which are unsatisfactory industrial relations, power shortage and poor quality of coal and iron ore.

(c) IISCO has become a subsidiary of SAIL with effect from 1st May, 1978. Some changes in the top management of the company have been made recently. It is expected that these changes will soon start yielding results in the shape of better performance.

Value of Imported Steel

1729. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of steel and steel items imported in 1977-78 and the figures for the previous two years;

(b) whether there are proposals to import much larger quantities in the current year and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons necessitating such imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Quantity and value of steel imported

during 1973-76, 1976-77 and April-July, 1977 are given below:—

(Quantity in tonnes and value in Rs. '000)

Category	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78 (April-July, 1977)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
*Mild Steel/ Carbon Steel	355306	1253507	245978	*809672	*50648	191423
High Carbon Steel	66156	285224	30267	137703	9777	43632
Alloy Steel	51777	438116	39030	346502	10930	85666
Railway rails, tram, rails wheels; axles sleepers etc.	1971	12617	3034	18602	188	1708
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1967	18182

*"Carbon Steel" description has been used instead of "mild steel" from 1977-78.

Source : D.G.C.I.S.

(b) Quantum of import of steel during the current year cannot be assessed at this stage precisely as the import policy provides for import by actual users, by registered exporters, under the Open General Licence and against direct import licences, in addition to the imports of canalised items by the canalising agencies.

(c) Import is necessary to cover the gap between the demand and availability in categories where there are shortages or no production at all.

बांटवा तथा माणावदर के बीच ग्राट ट्रंक
लाइनें पुनः बहाल करना

1730. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में सीराष्ट्र जेल के जूनागढ़ जिले में बांटवा तथा माणावदर के बीच ग्राट ट्रंक लाइनें थी और यदि हां, तो ये लाइनें कितने समय तक चालू रहीं ;

(ख) इन में से दो लाइनें किस तारीख को कम कर दी गई तथा इसके क्या कारण थे और अब दो लाइनों को कब हाट लाइनों में परिवर्तित किया गया जिससे कि

केवल चार लाइनें ही शेष रह गई जिसके कारण बांटवा तथा माणवदर के लोगों को भारी परेशानी हो रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इन ग्राटों लाइनों को कब तक पुनः बहाल करेगी; और

(घ) सरकार कब तक अलग-अलग अपरेटर नियुक्त करेगी क्योंकि बांटवा के लोगों को इस समय भारी असुविधा हो रही है ।

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुन्नाबेय सप्त) : (क) से (ग). 1975 से पहले बांटवा और माणवदर के बीच 8 ट्रंक लाइनें मौजूद थीं। माणावदर के एक्सचेंज को आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज में बदल जाने के बाद और माणावदर में एक ट्रंक एक्सचेंज की स्थापना हो जाने के बाद माणावदर और बांटवा के बीच जितना यातायात था उससे केवल 4 सर्किटों का अधीनत्व बनता था। वर्तमान यातायात से भी केवल 4 ट्रंक सर्किटों का अधीनत्व बनता है ।

(घ) बांटवा के मैन्युअल एक्सचेंज के लिए अलग अपरेटर पहले से ही मौजूद है ।

Medical Termination of Pregnancy

1731. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Drug Research Institute at Lucknow had developed a new device made from 'Isabgol' for medical termination of pregnancy; and

(b) if so, the details of the same together with experiments carried out and possibilities of mass production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow developed a cervical dilator known as ISAP-TENT using Isabgol, the seeds of *Plantago Ovata* which has the same hygroscopic property of LAMINARIA TENT—(which is imported and not easily available in the country). This is used for dilation of cervical canal of the uterus prior to termination of pregnancy.

Multicentric clinical trial of ISAP-TENT is in progress under the aegis of Indian Council of Medical Research and State Medical Health and Family Welfare Department of Uttar Pradesh. Thus for ISAP-TENT has been evaluated in 237 cases of 8–22 weeks of pregnancy with satisfactory results in 225 cases. The final report of these trials is likely to be received soon. In the meantime, possibilities of its production on commercial scale are being explored.

Filing of Quarterly Returns of Vacancies and those filled through Exchanges by Private Sector

1732. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployment had been growing at the rate of 12 per

cent a year since 1961 with approximately 7 lakh job hunters added to the list;

(b) whether it was obligatory for all private sector establishments employing 25 or more to file quarterly returns of vacancies and those filled through Exchange but without compliance or seriousness; and

(c) the steps taken to make this obligation operating?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Available information relates to the number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges. During the period 1961 to 1977, the percentage of annual increase in the Live Register had been fluctuating from —1.0 in 1964 to 35.2 in 1972. In terms of actual numbers, the Live Register increased from 18.3 lakhs in December, 1961 to 109.2 lakhs in December, 1977.

(b) and (c). Under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act 1959 and Rules made thereunder, it is obligatory for all private sector non-agricultural establishments employing 25 persons or more, to file quarterly returns in a prescribed form indicating vacancies occurred and notified to the Employment Exchanges. For effective implementation of and compliance with this provision of the Act, a number of State Governments/Union Territories have set up enforcement machinery.

There is no obligation under the Act on any establishment to fill their vacancies through Employment Exchanges. Vacancies in the public sector undertakings are, however, required to be filled through Employment Exchanges under executive orders.

World Bank Loan for Modernisation of Telecommunication Projects

1733. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned a huge loan for the modernisation of telecommunication projects;

(b) the details thereof and the terms and conditions of the loan; and

(c) what are the stipulations insisted by the World Bank to sanction the loan and how far it is complied by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The World Bank has granted a loan of \$120 Million for development of telecommunication facilities and upgrading the telecommunication manufacturing facilities in Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Cables, and Hindustan Teleprinters.

(b) Out of the loan of \$ 120 Million \$ 40 Million is for direct import of telecommunication equipment and materials by the Posts & Telegraphs. \$ 20 Million is provided for machinery, testing equipment and instruments for Research and Development in the three Government Telecommunication Factories. \$ 60 Million is provided for import of raw materials and components by the three factories.

The loan is repayable in 17 years in equal half yearly instalments beginning from January 15, 1982 and carries a rate of interest of 7.5 per cent per annum.

(c) The loan has been granted by the World Bank under the usual "General Conditions Applicable to Loan and Guarantee Agreements of the Bank" and "Guidelines for procurement under World Bank Loans and

IDA Credits." The main provisions in the documents call for procurement of materials to be done on the basis of International Competitive bidding and provide for financing procurement only from Member Countries of the World Bank and Switzerland.

Man-Days Lost

1734. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state whether the man-days lost due to lock-outs during 1977 had been the highest and if so, steps taken to reduce such losses together with comparative position in the first three months of 1978 both in case of strikes and lock-outs?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): The man-days lost due to lock-outs were 50.31 per cent of the total mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts during the year 1977. The mandays lost due to lockouts in the year 1976 were 78.04 per cent and those lost in the second half of 1975 were 64.66 per cent.

Government is making all efforts to improve the industrial climate in the country with the help of the Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States. Whenever necessary, Government is intervening in disputes in the Central sphere with a view to promoting settlements.

In the first three months of 1978 the man-days lost were, according to provisional statistics:

Strikes 1.68 million.

Lockouts 1.42 million.

Decentralisation of Steel Supply

1735. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to decentralise the supply of steel; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Prior to 1977-78, the distribution system was heavily dependent on supplies from the stockyards. To meet the demands of the consumers in a prompt and expeditious manner, the current policy aims to optimise supplies from all established channels viz., directly from plants, through stockyards and through the State Small Industries Corporations.

दुर्घटनाओं में मरे व्यक्तियों के लिए मुद्रावजा

1736. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुर्घटनाओं में मरे व्यक्तियों के बारे में सरकार द्वारा एक रूप नीति नहीं अपनाई जाती है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा श्रमिकों को खानों और कारखानों तथा रेल दुर्घटनाओं एवं विमान-दुर्घटनाओं में मरे व्यक्तियों को कितना-कितना मुद्रावजा दिया जाता है ?

श्रम और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). खानों में नियोजित व्यक्ति कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और कारखानों में नियोजित व्यक्ति कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम या कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। ये दोनों अधिनियम उन व्यक्तियों पर लागू

होते हैं जो प्रतिमाह 1,000/- रुपये तक मजदूरी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और रोजगार के दौरान तथा रोजगार के कारण दुर्घटना (जिस में व्यावसायिक बीमारियों भी शामिल हैं) के परिणामस्वरूप मृत्यु या विकलांगता के मामले में मुद्रावजे देने की व्यवस्था है। कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923 के अन्तर्गत मृत्यु के लिए मुद्रावजे की दरें 7200/- रुपये से 30,000/- रुपये के बीच होती हैं जो उस मजदूरी ग्रुप पर निर्भर करती हैं जिसमें संबंधित व्यक्ति संबद्ध रहता है। कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत सामयिक भ्रष्टाचारी की दर मोटे तौर पर मजदूरी का 62 प्रतिशत होती है। रेल दुर्घटना में मरे वाले व्यक्तियों के प्राधित 50,000/- रुपये के मुद्रावजे के हकदार होते हैं और विमान दुर्घटना के कारण यात्रियों की मृत्यु होने पर, वाहक मृत यात्री के परिवार को एक लाख रुपये का मुद्रावजा देने के लिए जिम्मेदार होता है।

बालाघाट और भंडारा में मैंगनीज अयस्क संयंत्र

1737. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बालाघाट और भंडारा जिलों में बहुत सी मैंगनीज खानों का प्रबन्ध सरकार द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इन क्षेत्रों में मैंगनीज अयस्क संयंत्र के स्थापित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि सरकार का विचार वही ऐसा संयंत्र लगाने का नहीं है तो अन्य लोगों को इसके लिए लाइसेंस न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुष्ठा) : (क) और (ख). सरकारी क्षेत्र की एक कम्पनी नामतः

मैगनीज और इंडिया लिमिटेड महाराष्ट्र के बालाघाट जिले में मैगनीज की तीन खानों और बंडारा जिले में मैगनीज की दो खानों में खनन कार्य कर रही हैं। इसने अपनी खानों से निकलने वाले मैगनीज अयस्क का उपयोग करने के लिए कैरो मैगनीज का एक कारखाना लगाने के बारे में प्रौद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए आवेदन किया है। इनके आवेदन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मैगनीज खानों की मजदूरी

1738. श्री सुखदेव राव मानकार : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैगनीज खानों के श्रमिकों को दिया जाने वाला न्यूनतम वेतन इस्पात तथा कोयला उद्योगों के मजदूरों को दिये जाने वाले वेतन से बहुत कम है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन श्रमिकों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी की नीची दरें निर्धारित करने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि वे भी इतना ही कठिन कार्य करते हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मैगनीज खानों के श्रमिकों के लिए एक वेतन बोर्ड बनाने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कटिया मुन्हा) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) मैगनीज की खानों में कामगरों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निश्चित की गई है जबकि कोयला खानों और इस्पात कारखानों की लोह-अयस्क की खानों में मजदूरी द्विपक्षीय समझौतों के अन्तर्गत निश्चित की गई है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Conversion of Manual Exchanges into Automatic

1739. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of manual telephone exchanges converted to automatic during the last five years, the respective towns, the working connections prior to conversion and the yearly addition of new connections thereafter;

(b) the time taken for commissioning the new exchanges from the date of approval in each case; and

(c) the number of pending proposals for conversion and their details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). The total number of manual exchanges converted to automatic during the last five years is 124. Of these, 39 are of large (MAX-I) type. Details of these 39 exchanges are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2505/78].

(c) There were 1203 manual exchanges in the country as on 1st April, 1978. Tentative plans have been prepared for conversion of 23 large and 50 small manual exchanges upto 1982.

ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना

1740. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रवार कितने अस्पताल (बड़े), प्रीक्वार्टर और स्वास्थ्य केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद बाबू) : (क) और (ख) : ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना जो सामान्यतया जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना के नाम से विख्यात है, के अन्तर्गत किसी भी निर्माण कार्य की व्यवस्था नहीं है। जैसा कि इसके नाम से स्पष्ट है इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को अपने-अपने गांवों में सेवा करने के लिए चुना जाता है। इसके लिए उन्हें प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जाता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अस्पतालों, औषधालयों तथा स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आता है तथा यह राज्य सेक्टर के अधीन है।

बिहार में कुलेश्वर संस्थान और बिरोल में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करना

1741. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में कुलेश्वर संस्थान और बिरोल में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कब तक स्थापित होने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख) : कुलेश्वर स्थान और बिरोल में छोटे डाटो-मैटिक एक्सचेंज पहले से ही काम कर रहे थे। तथापि, टेलीफोनों के काटे जाने और जनता की तरफ से नए टेलीफोनों की कोई मांग न होने के कारण इन एक्सचेंजों को लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों में बदल दिया गया है।

यदि निजी टेलीफोनों के लिए पर्याप्त मांग बर्धन कर दी जाती है तो वे एक्सचेंज फिर से खोले जा सकते हैं।

Ban on recruitment of Indians Abroad

1742. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries to which recruitment of Indians for employment has been banned and ban lifted; and

(b) details of such ban previously imposed/still banned with reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUN. DU): (a) and (b). Following ill-treatment of a large Indian workforce in Muscat by a foreign company and repatriation of nearly 200 Indian workers in January 1978, the Government of India had placed a ban on recruitment of Indian workers by all foreign employers in Oman except those required for projects being executed by Indian companies. Discussions were held with the Omani authorities and understanding has been reached between the two governments on resolving problems relating to Indian workers in that country. The general ban in regard to Oman was lifted on 17th May 1978. However, restriction on recruitment of Indian personnel for service in Oman by the concerned foreign company still remains.

Production of Steel during Last Year

1743. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of steel during the last year in the country both in public and private sectors;

(b) whether there was any decline in the steel production in comparison to that of previous years;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the quantity by which production has gone down; and

(d) what action Government propose to normalise the steel production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The total production of saleable steel from the integrated steel plants both in the public and private sectors during 1977-78 was 6.894 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). The decline in production during 1977-78 as compared to 1976-77 was marginal at 18,000 tonnes, equivalent to 0.4 per cent. Production during 1977-78 was higher by 1.114 million tonnes as compared to 1975-76. Steel production during 1977-78 was adversely affected by a number of factors, such as:—

(i) Frequent restrictions/interruptions in the supply of power, particularly at Bokaro and Durgapur Steel Plants and at IISCO.

(ii) Certain problems relating to the supplies of Coking Coal to the steel plants, both in terms of quantity and quality.

(iii) Strike at Dugda and Bhojudih Coal Washeries in October, 1977 and partial strike in Bokaro by a section of workers in February/March, 1978.

(d) Close and constant liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Energy, D.V.C. and the coal supplying agencies so as to secure improved supplies of power and coking coal. Proposals are also under consideration for augmenting inplant power generation capacity at Durgapur and Bokaro Steel Plants. It is also proposed to import about 1 million tonnes of low ash coking coal in order to supplement indigenous supplies.

Haj Pilgrim quota of Kerala

1744. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haj Pilgrim quota of Kerala has been recently reduced;

(b) if so, the extent of reduction; and

(c) whether Government is considering an upward revision of the said quota in view of the usual large number of applications for Haj Pilgrimage from Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). There is no fixed Haj Pilgrimage quota for any State or Union Territory. In accordance with the usual practice the Government of India have decided to release foreign exchange for 20,000 pilgrims (15,000 by sea and 5000 by air) for Haj-1978, against 18,000 in 1977. The Haj Committee decided to distribute the total number of Hajseats among various States, Groups of States and Union Territories in proportion to their Muslim population which is more rational rather than in proportion to the number of applications as was done in 1977. The Haj Committee also decided to reserve 75 per cent of the seats for each State for pilgrims above the age of 40 so as to give better opportunity to the older applicants.

Nearly 40 per cent of the 25,000 applicants received by the Haj Committee for pilgrimage by sea were from Kerala, while the Kerala Muslims from only 6.7 per cent of the total muslim population of India. This explains why the large number of applicants from Kerala for Haj 1978 have failed in the Quar'aa organised by the Haj Committee. Haj Committee is yet to invite applications for pilgrimage by air.

No additional allotment of seats is possible at this stage in favour of applicants for our pilgrims from Kerala as this would only be at the expense of pilgrims from other states. However, the interest of Kerala applicants shall receive due consideration in the filling up of any vacancies that may arise.

Decision to issue Postage Stamps with Portrait of Dr. Mohamed Iqbal

1745. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision had been taken to issue postage stamps with the portrait of Dr. Mohamed Iqbal, the Urdu poet;

(b) if so, when was the decision taken and when the said series of postage stamps to be released;

(c) whether it was later decided not to issue the said series; and

(d) if so when was the cancellation decision taken and what were the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Pakistani refugees in Rajasthan

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR
GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the *Indian Express* dated the 15th June 1978 wherein it has been stated that a large number of Hindus from the Pakistan have entered into Rajasthan through Shergarh;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) whether Government of India have made arrangements for their rehabilitation and if so, the details thereof?

1810 LS-7.

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

(b) Government received a report to the effect that 10 Hindu families consisting of 65 persons entered India in the Rajasthan sector from Pakistan in May.

(c) Government have asked the Pakistan Government to arrange for their return to Pakistan. Pakistan Government have asked for personal details of the 65 persons. These have been supplied. In view of the request made to the Government of Pakistan to take back these persons, no arrangements for their rehabilitation have been made.

Findings of Delegation Headed by Dr. S. Ziauddin Bukhari about Indian Emigrant Workers

1747. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gulf countries are angry over the restrictions placed by Government on employers and the Indian emigrant workers to that region;

(b) whether Mr. S. Ziauddin Bukhari President of the All India Muslim League who headed a Government sponsored five members delegation to Bahrain, Doha, UAE, Oman and Kuwait has stated that Arab also expressed their desire over the Indian Government, advising the different countries through the Indian embassies, to fix minimum salary scale for Indian workers; and

(c) if so, what are the other facts which have been brought to the notice of Government and the reaction of Indian Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) With the increasing emigration of Indian workers to the

countries in the GULF, there were complaints of exploitation of Indian workers by some unscrupulous recruiting agents in India, sometimes in league with nationals of these countries. To eliminate these complaints and to regulate and streamline the increasing flow of Indian manpower to these countries, the Government of India have taken a large number of measures including registration of recruiting agents, who on being empowered by foreign employers, recruit Indian workers on their behalf, get contracts approved by Ministry of Labour, complete the mandatory emigration formalities as required under the Indian Emigration Act of 1922. The approved contract also specifies wages which are not to be less than the minimum amount which is fixed after taking into account prevailing wages and other relevant factors in the country concerned.

In the beginning when the regulations were first introduced, some foreign employers did express unhappiness because of their unfamiliarity with the procedures and some time taken for completing the formalities, but, by and large, majority of genuine foreign employers have realised the usefulness of new regulations which not only protect the interests of the workers but give them qualified and competent workers.

(b) and (c). The delegation led by Shri Bukhari was not sponsored by the Government although, as is usual, our Missions in these countries extended full help and cooperation to the delegation. In its report to the Government, the delegation, apart from covering other aspects, has raised the question of fixation of minimum salary for Indian workers. The Government of India feel that the inclusion of minimum salary based on prevailing market salary and other factors is an essential part of the contract to safeguard the interests of Indian workers. The Government is already seized of the other recommendations made by the delegation like larger premises for the

Missions, increase in staff, simplification of recruitment and emigration formalities, etc., and necessary action is being taken.

Revision of Rules for Issue of Diplomatic Passports

1748. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to revise the rules governing issue of diplomatic passport to non-officials and to grant diplomatic status to the M.P.s.; and

(b) if so, the details of Government's decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The general question of grant of diplomatic passports to officials and public dignitaries is under review. However, the present rules already provide for grant of a diplomatic passport where it is considered that a person should have a diplomatic passport either because of the nature of his foreign assignment, or because of the position he holds or has held in the past.

Cities having Direct Dialling in Andhra Pradesh

1750. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL Naidu: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities having direct dialling in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the number of cities in Andhra Pradesh without direct dialling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). There are 13 cities with a population of 1 lakh or more each in Andhra Pradesh. Of these 6 cities have direct dialling and 7 do not yet have direct dialling.

Barytes Mined During 1977-78

1751. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which barytes is mined;

(b) the quantity of barytes mined in our country during 1977-78; and

(c) whether there is canalisation for export of barytes at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Barytes is mined in Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(b) The production of barytes during 1977 was 3,24,000 tonnes and during the period January to May, 1978 was 1,23,000 tonnes.

(c) No, Sir. Export of barytes by mine owners holding leases as on 31st March 1978, is permitted upto quantities not exceeding their own production. Export is subject to a floor price. Export of barytes is also undertaken by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.

बीड़ी-श्रमिकों को सुविधाएँ

1752. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में बीड़ी-श्रमिकों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कल्याणकारी सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ उनके लिये मकानों, अस्पतालों तथा अन्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ग) किस राज्य में बीड़ी-श्रमिकों की संख्या सर्वाधिक है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारण साय) : (क) बीड़ी-श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए, जो योजनाएँ पहले ही तैयार की जा चुकी हैं; निम्नलिखित से संबंधित हैं—

- (1) औषधालयों/चलते फिरते एककों की स्थापना ;
- (2) टी० बी० अस्पतालों में पंखों का आरक्षण ;
- (3) मकानों के निर्माण के लिए आर्थिक सहायता मंजूर करना ;
- (4) श्रमिकों के बच्चों को छात्र-वृत्तियाँ मंजूर करना ;
- (5) दृश्य-श्रव्य साधनों/सिनेमा यूनिटों आदि द्वारा मनोरंजन प्रदान करना ।

इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कई स्थानों पर पहले ही कार्यवाही शुरू की जा चुकी है ।

(ख) बीड़ी-श्रमिकों और उन के आश्रितों के कल्याण के लिए अब तक निम्न-लिखित मंडीकल एककों को मंजूरी दी गई है:

- (i) कर्नाटक में 10 पतंगों वाला एक अस्पताल ;
- (ii) कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में एक-एक चलता-फिरता औषधालय और मध्य प्रदेश में दो ऐसे औषधालय ।

मकानों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता मंजूर करने और बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान करने के लिए कई स्थानों पर आवेदन-पत्र भी मांग गये हैं ।

(ग) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश में सबसे अधिक बीड़ी-श्रमिक हैं ।

Registration of Pharmacists

1753. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have asked the State Governments to open registration of Pharmacists in their respective States within a stipulated time;

(b) what are the dates for opening and closing of such registrations specified for each State;

(c) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government was allowed a period of nine months for such registration whereas in other States registration is still open;

(d) the reason for such a disparity; and

(e) whether the Central Government propose to allow one more chance to the Gujarat Government for registration of remaining Pharmacists in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The factual position is that it is for the State Government to enforce the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1948, relating to registration of Pharmacists. Registration of Pharmacists is done under Section 31, 32(1) and 32(2) in that order and under Sections 32A and 32B as inserted by amendments to the Pharmacy Act, 1948. These provisions apply equally to all States. However the dates of registration prescribed by the State Government under the various provisions of the Act vary from State to State. The question of Central Government asking the State Government to open registration of Pharmacists does not arise as the Central Government do not have any powers in this regard under the Pharmacy Act, 1948.

(e) Presumably, the reference relates in the registration of unqualified Pharmacists but having exper-

ience in dispensing of drugs who were eligible for registration under Section 31 or Section 32A of the Act. Since the prescribed Educational Regulations have already come into force in Gujarat, the question of opening fresh registration in respect of these categories does not arise.

Kashmir

1754. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the Press report in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 18th June, 1978 "Kashmir solution key to lasting friendship Zia";

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

(c) whether this statement will harm the negotiations that were being held between the two countries for improving the relations;

(d) whether it is also a fact that some Chinese leaders have also stated that they support Pakistan on Kashmir issue; and

(e) whether some other countries also support Pakistan over this issue and if so, the reaction of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is not the first time that the Pakistani leaders have made statements relating to Kashmir. Government's position on the subject is well known. The whole of Jammu & Kashmir is constitutionally and legally an integral part of India.

(c) Ever since the Janta Government assumed office, major thrust of Government's foreign policy has been towards fostering the development of friendly relations between India and Pakistan. The Government would continue to pursue this policy.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A few other Governments have supported Pakistan on Kashmir in the past. These Governments have been apprised of India's position on the subject.

Departmental Houses for Staff in Telephone and Telecom Department

1755. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether while planning expansion of telephone and Telecom construction of houses and departmental accommodation is being planned by telephone and telecom circles and whether houses are actually constructed and acquired by the Department for allotment to the staff;

(b) how many staff quarters constructed have been proposed to be constructed circle-wise and year-wise during the next three years, number actually acquired/constructed in 1976, 1977 and 1978 and name of Distt/Circle and year when funds allocated for construction of such quarters have been lapsed with reasons;

(c) the reason why powers of allotment of these constructed quarters are not vested with the Heads of Circles/Distt. and why Ministry of Communications and DGP&T are dealing with such cases while they are entitled to allot only those quarters which are placed at the disposal of Telephone (P&T) pool by the works and Housing Ministry; and

(d) in addition to above, state specific examples and data on all the above lines in respect of Delhi Telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

लोह भ्रयस्क के निर्यात में कमी के कारण इसके उत्खनन में कमी

1756. श्री नरनाथ सिंह चौहान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ लोह भ्रयस्क के निर्यात में कमी के कारण इसके उत्खनन में कमी आई है और इस बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ख) इस के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार की योजना क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कद्गिया मुष्ठा) : (क) जनवरी-मई, 1978 की अवधि में मुख्यतः निम्न-लिखित क्षेत्रों में निर्यात किए जाने वाले लोह भ्रयस्क के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है । गिरावट की मात्रा प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के सामने दी गई है ।

(लाख टन)

गोष्ठा	23.54
बैलाडिला (मध्य प्रदेश)	2.28
बेलारी (कर्नाटक)	0.76
क्योंसर (उड़ीसा)	1.03

(ख) इस बात के बावजूद कि इस समय विश्व इस्पात उद्योग में मंदी का रुझान रहा है, खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम भारत, मे लोह भ्रयस्क का परम्परागत आयात करने वाले देशों के अलावा अन्य देशों को लोह भ्रयस्क के डल्लों/चूरे के निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न कर रहा है ।

Labour unrest

1757. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state the main reasons responsible for labour unrest in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): There is nothing unusual about the labour situation in the country. Generally, over the years, questions of wages and allowances, bonus and termination of services have been the cause of a large number of disputes.

Loss of Man-Days

1758. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of man-days lost due to strikes and lock-outs upto March, 1978 was 2.5 millions; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the factories and the companies in which there have been strikes and lock-outs?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) According to the information received by the Labour Bureau upto 17th June, 1978, the number of man-days lost due to strikes and lock-outs in industrial units during the first three months of 1978 was 3.16 millions.

(b) A statement showing the names of industrial establishments wherein the time loss due to strikes/lock-outs was 10,000 or more man-days is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing particulars of industrial establishments affected by industrial disputes during the months of January to March, 1978(P)

1. Arrah-Sasaram Fatwah Islampur Ltd., Railway, P. O. Arrah (Bhopal).
2. Roro Asbestos Mines of M/s Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., Chaibasa, District Singhbhum.
3. Gore Magnesite Project of M/s.B.C.C. Ltd., Dalbonganj.

4. Khatri Dariba Chandmari and Koli Ram Mines of Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khatrinagar.

5. Rajasthan A.P.P., Kota.

6. 77 Collieries in West Bengal.

7. (i) Pale Sirigaon Iron Ore Mines of M/s. Chowgule & Co.,

(ii) Costi, maina, Shilevona, Gevanom & Sancorda Mines of M/s Chowgule & Co. Ltd., marmugao Harbour.

8. Enfield India Ltd., Madras.

9. National Carbon Co. Ltd., Madras

10. Tiruchy.

11. Dhanalakshmi Mills, Tripur.

12. Ambur Co-operative Mills, Ambur.

13. Kamadhenu Textile, Dingal.

14. Mettur Beardsell, Mettur Dam.

15. Decan Sugar and Chemicals Ltd., Pugalur.

16. Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills, Mohanur.

17. Karur Mills Ltd., Karur.

18. Jardine Handerson Ltd. and Jardine Victor Ltd., Dhanbad.

19. Tata Engineering & Locomotives Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, Singhbhum.

20. Different Municipalities and Local Bodies in Bihar.

21. M/s. Chawgule & Co. Ltd., Shipbuilding Div, Sirgo, Goa.

22. Anglo French Textiles Ltd., Madalarpet. ||

Karnataka.

23. The Mysore Kirloskar Ltd., Hari-pur.

Kerala

24. Kerala Spinners Ltd., Alleppey.

25. Kaliyar Estate, Thodupuzha.

26. Chammi Estate, Palappilly.

27. Kodumon and Chanappally Rubber Estate of Plantation Corporation of Kerala.

- 28 Mupplikundai Estate, Trichur.
- 29 Kalyanmal Mills, Indore.
- 30 M/s Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur.
- 31 Trivani Engg. Works Naini, Allahabad.
- 32 Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Durgapur-12.
- 33 Kesoram Cotton Mills, Calcutta.
- 34 Eastern Spinning Mills, Pragacha, 24 Prgs.
- 35 Jayshree Textile and Industries Ltd. Midnapur.
- 36 Naktarpara Jute Mills, Howrah.
- 37 Kinnson Jute Mills Tillagarth, 24 Prgs.
- 38 Naihati Jute Mill, Naihati, 24 Prgs.
- 39 Prem Chand Jute Mills, Howrah.
- 40 National Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Belur Howrah.
- 41 Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd, Calcutta-54.
- 42 Ganga Ganga Tea Estate, Kamala Bagan, Darjeeling.
- 43 Brook Bond India Ltd., 3, Hide Road Calcutta.
- 44 Koley Iron and Steel Co Ltd., Kanti-narah, 24 Prgs.
- 45 Malay Bidi Factory and 10 other establishments, Purulia.
- 46 Orient Steel and Industries (P) Ltd., 6, C. T. Road, Lilloah. Howrah.
- 47 Usha Automobile Engg. Ltd., 2, Ram Gopal Ghosh Road, Calcutta-2.
- 48 Graphite India Ltd., Durgapur, Burdwan.
- 49 Kedda Rubber Mfg. Co., 92, Calcutta-54.
- 50 Vishal (P) Ltd., Industrial Area Estate, Okhla, New Delhi.

Issue of Identity Cards to Post Office Savings Bank Account Holders in Rural Areas

1759. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to issue identity cards to Post Office Savings Bank Account holders in rural areas is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) when this proposal will materialise; and

(d) what are the difficulties in early implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under consideration since December, 1957.

(c) and (d). Tenders for the supply of identity cards with plastic covers have been obtained and are being processed expeditiously. The successful tenderer will be required to execute the job within one month of placement of order.

मानसिक अस्पताल

1760. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार, मानसिक अस्पताल कितने-कितने हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन राज्यों में जहाँ इस समय ऐसी अस्पताल नहीं हैं मानसिक अस्पताल खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो तत्संबंधी विवरण क्या है?

संज्ञक्य श्रीर परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) देश के मानसिक अस्पतालों की राज्य-
वार संख्या और व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में

दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । केन्द्रीय सरकार के
पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

भारत के मानसिक अस्पताल	स्वीकृत पसंगों की संख्या
1	2
प्रान्त प्रवेश :	
1 सरकारी मानसिक अस्पताल, वाल्टेयर	300
2 मानसिक रोग अस्पताल, हैदराबाद	600
असम :	
3 मानसिक अस्पताल, तेजपुर	957
बिहार :	
4 केन्द्रीय मनोविकार संस्थान, रांची	593
5 रांची मानसिक अरोग्यशाला, रांची	1680
गुजरात	
6 मानसिक अस्पताल, अहमदाबाद	317
7 मानसिक अस्पताल, बड़ौदा	155
8 मानसिक अस्पताल, भुज	16
9 मानसिक अस्पताल, जामनगर	50
जम्मू व काश्मीर :	
10 मानसिक अस्पताल, श्रीनगर	100
11 मानसिक अस्पताल, जम्मू	75
केरल :	
12 मानसिक रोग अस्पताल, त्रिवेन्द्रम	501
13 सरकारी मानसिक अस्पताल, कालीकट	474
14 सरकारी मानसिक अस्पताल, तिरुचूर	267
मध्य प्रदेश :	
15 सरकारी मानसिक अस्पताल, इन्दौर	125
16 मानसिक अस्पताल, ग्वालियर	165

1

2

महाराष्ट्र :

17	मानसिक अस्पताल, रत्नागिरी	365
18	एन० एम० मानसिक अस्पताल, धाना	1850
19	मानसिक अस्पताल, नागपुर	760
20	केन्द्रीय मानसिक अस्पताल, पूना	2600
21	कृपाभयी मानसिक अस्पताल, भिराज	100

तमिलनाडु :

22	सरकारी मानसिक अस्पताल, मद्रास	1800
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बंगाल :

23	मानसिक अस्पताल, धारबाड	375
24	मानसिक अस्पताल, बंगलौर	885

उड़ीसा :

25	एम० सी० बी० मेडिकल कालेज एवं अस्पताल, कटक	60
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पंजाब :

26	मानसिक अस्पताल, अमृतसर	751
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राजस्थान :

27	मानसिक अस्पताल, जोधपुर	85
28	मानसिक अस्पताल, जयपुर	180

उत्तर प्रदेश :

29	मानसिक अस्पताल, वाराणसी	331
30	मानसिक अस्पताल, बरेली	408
31	मानसिक अस्पताल, आगरा	718

पश्चिम बंगाल :

32	मानसिक निगरानी वाई, कलकत्ता	30
33	मानसिक अस्पताल, मनकुण्ड, हुगली	150
34	बंगिया उमाद आश्रम, दत्तानगर, कलकत्ता	100
35	लुम्बिनी पार्क मानसिक अस्पताल, कलकत्ता	200

दिल्ली :

36	केन्द्रीय जेल मानसिक अस्पताल, तिहाड़, नई दिल्ली	24
37	मानसिक रोग अस्पताल, शाहदरा, दिल्ली	578

गोआ, दमन और दीव :

38	मानसिक अस्पताल, पणजी, गोआ	350
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इस्पात संघों के लिए कोयले का आयात

1761. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता सरकार के सत्ता में आने के बाद इस्पात कारखानों के लिए कितने मूल्य का कोयला विदेशों से आयात किया गया है और क्या इसके लिए निविदायें मांगी गयी थीं और यदि हाँ, तो किन देशों ने निविदायें भेजी थीं तथा उनकी निविदाओं की दर क्या थी और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी निविदायें स्वीकार की गयी ; और

(ख) क्या विदेशों से कोयला आयात करने से पूर्व ऊर्जा विभाग से स्वीकृति ली गई थी तथा तकनीकी परामर्श दाता कौन थे और उन्होंने क्या परामर्श दिया था तथा उनके परामर्श के बिना कोयला आयात करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मून्डा) : (क) जब से जनता सरकार सत्ता में आई है कोककर कोयले का आयात नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Janakpuri, Delhi

1762. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-DEYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 500-600 patients visit CGHS Dispensary No. 61, Janakpuri, Delhi, daily;

(b) if not, the average daily number of patients who visited the dispensary during the last three months;

(c) whether two out of the five doctors attached to this dispensary are put on emergency duty and only three doctors, if none is on leave, attend the patients during the day;

(d) whether it is also a fact that one of the doctors on regular duty has to attend to administrative and supervisory duties also;

(e) if so, whether the remaining two or two and half doctors are considered sufficient to attend such a large number of patients and what is the minimum and maximum number of patients a doctor is supposed to attend daily; and

(f) the measures Government propose to take to minimise the sufferings of the patients who have to spend about two hours before they get the medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMRI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The average daily number of patients who visited Janakpuri Dispensary during the last 3 months is as follows:—

April—481

May—445

June—414

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes. The Medical Officer-in-Charge has to attend to administrative and supervisory duties also.

(e) and (f). There is no maximum or minimum number of patients fixed for a Medical Officer. On an average a Medical Officer is expected to have a work load of 120 patients per day. The question of posting additional doctors to take care of the heavy load in the dispensary is under examination.

Expiry of the Tenure of Chairman of SAIL

1763. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tenure of the present Chairman of Steel Authority of India Limited has been completed;

(b) if so, when a new Chairman will be appointed; and

(c) the criteria and the procedure followed in the appointment of Chairman of SAIL?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Top level appointments in public sector enterprises (e.g. part-time/full-time Chairman, Chairman-cum-Managing Director) are made by Government on the recommendations of the Public Enterprises Selection Board. The Board recommend the names of suitable persons for such appointments after assessing the relative suitability of available top management personnel.

Muslim Employees in Jammu and Srinagar Exchanges

1764. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in Srinagar and Jammu Telephone Exchanges; and

(b) the number of Muslims amongst the total number of employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) 322.

(b) 67.

Thums Up

1765. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to ban 'Thums Up' on account of its containing non-permitted colours and harmful chemicals; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI

PRASAD YADAV): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to ban 'Thums Up'. A sample taken by the Central Food Squad shows, on analysis, that it conforms to standards of sweetened carbonated water laid down in item A.01.01 of Appendix B to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

(b) Does not arise.

Sponge Iron Plant in Orissa

1766. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Joint sector plant of sponge iron of 1,50,000 tonnes per annum capacity is being set up at JORURI in Orissa between M/s Torsteel Research Foundation, Calcutta and Industrial Promotion of Investment Corporation of Orissa (a Government of Orissa Undertaking);

(b) whether on the recommendations of MECON who were appointed project consultant, a contract was signed with M/s Allis-Chalmers Corporation of America for import of technology and plant equipment, in December, 1977;

(c) whether the place for signing Contract was Kathmandu in Nepal, and not any place in India; and

(d) if the answers to (a) (b) (c) be in the affirmative, will the Minister be pleased to state (i) why was the Contract with Allis-Chalmers Corporation signed at Kathmandu and not any place in India; and (ii) why the rejected technology of Allis-Chalmers is being allowed to be imported without waiting for the result of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Project?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (d) M/s Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL), a State Public Sector Undertaking, intends establishing a sponge iron plant in the joint

sector in collaboration with M/s Tor-steel Research Foundation and others. The capacity of the plant, in the first phase, is likely to be 1.5 lakh tonnes per annum with provision for increasing the capacity to 3 lakh tonnes per annum subsequently.

IPICOL have not signed any contract with M/s Allis Chalmers of USA. Perhaps, the reference is to an agreement signed by M/s Tor-steel Research Foundation with M/s Allis Chalmers in December, 1977, presumably with a view to firm up the salient features of the proposed collaboration, including the technology and details of plant and equipment, which may subsequently be entered into between the new joint sector company and the collaborator. The agreement relating to services to be rendered in India is reported to have been signed in Calcutta while the agreement relating to services to be rendered outside India is reported to have been signed at Kathmandu in Nepal.

A foreign collaboration proposal has been received by the Government from M/s IPICOL. M/s IPICOL have been asked to get the samples of iron ore and coal, which is to be used in the proposed plant, tested by the collaborators, at least on pilot plant scale, using their technology so that if the trials are successful it would establish the suitability of their process technology and based on these results satisfactory performance guarantee can be obtained from the collaborator. Action on this is being taken by M/s IPICOL. Thereafter, Government will take a decision on the foreign collaboration proposal of M/s IPICOL with M/s Allis Chalmers of USA.

Anti-Indian Feelings in Bangladesh

1767, SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:

SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the article appearing in the 'Statesman' dated the 29th June, 1978 under the caption "Anti-Indian Feelings in Bangladesh"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the measures taken and those proposed to be taken to ensure cordial relation between India and Bangladesh?

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

(b) The Government of India is deeply concerned that, inspite of the efforts made by us to improve relations with Bangladesh and despite the fact that we are following a policy of scrupulous non-interference in the internal affairs of Bangladesh, anti-India statements were made and anti-Indian feelings whipped up during the course of the recent Presidential Election in that country. The Bangladesh High Commissioner was asked to convey the Government of India's serious concern over such developments to his Government.

There has been a reduction in the virulence and frequency of anti-India Propaganda in the wake of the Presidential Election. We trust that there will be no recurrence of such a development in the future. On its part, the Government of India continues to pursue a policy of friendship and co-operation with Bangladesh as manifested currently in our decision to agree to the sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka. The Government is also continuing efforts to increase trade, economic and cultural contacts with Bangladesh and hopes that there would be adequate response to these efforts from the Bangladesh side.

Painless Deaths for Old and Invalid Persons

1768. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL) Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it had been suggested some years ago instead of emphasising too much upon birth control which is likely to prevent the arrival of men of outstanding stature, measures might be considered for enabling use-less old and invalid persons who are willing to be relieved of a burdened existence by courting painless deaths; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of formulating the idea so suggested as also the ways and means therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) This suggestion is not considered to be of any relevance to the Population Control Programme, which aims at bringing down the birth rate and introducing a change in the fertility behaviour of the people. The Family Welfare Policy of the Government of India does not envisage artificial increase in the death rate, on the contrary, the effort of all health and nutritional schemes, is to bring down the death rate also. The Government do not consider it desirable to consider such proposals which are inhuman in nature.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No notice has been given. My permission has not been taken. Do not record.

* * *

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, you have not given me notice. Nothing is recorded, nothing will be recorded.

* * * Not recorded.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): **

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rules, if you want to make any statement, you must take my permission.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Faridkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir... **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

Mr. Gopal has taken my permission. I allow him.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I was rather deeply grieved...

MR. SPEAKER: No statement.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I am not making a statement.

I was rather deeply grieved at a news item which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* that in a town called Villupuram in Tamil Nadu nine persons were believed to have been killed.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got the notice. I am examining it.

SHRI K. GOPAL: It also says that there was a clash between Harijans and caste Hindus. It says that it is according to unconfirmed reports. What pains me is that the officials there have refused...

MR. SPEAKER: That will come up, you have given notice, I am examining it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I sought your permission.

On 18th July, 1978, under rule 377, I had drawn the attention of the House to the Rehabilitation Minister's announcement that he was going to wind up the Rehabilitation Department altogether.

** Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not yet replied.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Nine days have passed. From the West Bengal Government also there have been protests against the decision of the Government announced by Mr. Sikander Bakht, but he has not come forward in the House...

MR. SPEAKER: We have already addressed the Minister.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: In the meantime ten refugees, Dandakarnya deserters, have been killed by Police firing in Kossipore in Burdwan District.

MR. SPEAKER: You took my permission only to enquire why no reply has been given, not to make a statement. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA (Hassan): I have given notice for a question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not answering questions here. If you have anything, you must come and enquire. Do not record.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: **

MR. SPEAKER: If a question is allowed, it will appear in today's business. Every question is relevant. No recording.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: **

MR. SPEAKER: You are joining others who are trying to disturb the proceedings of the House. If there is anything, you should come and discuss with me. A number of questions come, a number of statements come; I select it on the basis of what I consider important. But if you disturb it.....Do not record.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: **

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Rule 41 (xi) and (xviii) says that 'it shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a question'.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you raising?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am coming to that. Then it says: 'it shall not relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially connected'. Here yesterday....

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise a point of order on a proceeding which is over. The rule is very firm. You can only raise it at the time when the House is reized of it. You cannot raise a point of order now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am on a different matter. This is a matter of policy on which I need a clarification. Yesterday, while answering, Mr. Fernandes said:

असल में रा-रबड़ की कमी है और इसी लिये 15 हजार टन रा-रबड़

MR. SPEAKER: The rule is very clear. You should have raised it yesterday and not today.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We could not hear it. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Once you make a submission, others will follow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am submitting to you that I have every right to raise a point of order with regard to anything that happened yesterday. But for that the proper course is, first to meet you in your chamber and then raise that matter in the House. Otherwise, I cannot give up my right to raise a point of order with regard to anything that happened yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: The rule lays down two things that whenever a point of order is to be raised, it must be raised when the House is seized of the particular proceedings and not otherwise. That is very clear in the rules. The rule itself lays down that.

The second point is that the Speaker has one jurisdiction. It can be raised between one item and another... We shall discuss it at a proper time.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Faulty statement...

MR. SPEAKER: For that you have other procedure.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Supposing, I had not been present on that day....

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is irregular. The Chair gave a ruling which was not in conformity with the Rules of Procedure, then I have every right to bring it to the

notice of the Chair that something is irregular...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mishra, you are evidently not following it. What he is complaining of is not against the Chair's ruling. His complaint is against the statement made by the Minister. Papers to be laid on the Table. (Interruptions).

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES, ETC. GIVEN BY MINISTERS DURING VARIOUS SESSIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| (1) Statement No. XXII—Twelfth Session, 1974. | } Fifth Lok Sabha. |
| (2) Statement No. X—Seventeenth Session, 1976 | |
| (3) Statement No. VII—First Session, 1977. | } Sixth Lok Sabha. |
| (4) Statement No. X—Second Session, 1977. | |
| (5) Statement No. VI—Third Session, 1977. | |
| (6) Statement No. III—Fourth Session, 1978. | |
| (7) Statement No. IV—Fourth Session, 1978. | |
| (8) Statement No. V—Fourth Session, 1978. | |

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2462/78].

RAM KIRPAL SINHA: I beg to lay on the Table—

NOTIFICATION UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.

(1) A copy of the Employees' Family Pension (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 804 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1978,

under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2463/78].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education, for the year 1976-77. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2464/78].

NOTIFICATION UNDER DRUGS AND COSMETICS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 820 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1978, making certain amendment to the Second Schedule to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, under section 38 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2465/78].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT RE. EXEMPTION TO P.V.C. RESINS FROM BASIC CUSTOM DUTY WHEN IMPORTED INTO INDIA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 145/78-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to P.V.C. resins when imported into India from the basic custom duty, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2465A/78].

12.12 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from

the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 25th July, 1978, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

"That the Bill further to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members; 11 members from this House, namely:—

1. Dr. V. P. Dutt
2. Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya
3. Shri Bishambhar Nath Pande
4. Shrimati Kanak Mukherjee
5. Shri Pranab Mukherjee
6. Dr. Malcolm Sathianathan Adiseshiah
7. Shri Amarprosad Chakraborty
8. Dr. Sarup Singh
9. Dr. Bhai Mahavir
10. Shri Ghanshyambhai Oza
11. Shri Lakshmana Mahapatro

and 22 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committee shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next Session; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

12.14 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE. ANSWER GIVEN TO USQ NO. 425 BY MINISTER OF STATE FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES REGARDING SETTING UP OF A SPECIAL COURT FOR TRIAL OF THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER

MR. SPEAKER: Before I take up the Calling Attention, Mr. Mavalankar to make a statement under Direction 115. The entire statement need not be read out.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I will read out only the relevant portions.

As per Direction 115(4) of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, I invite the attention of the House to the inaccuracy in the statements made by the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines on the question of Government's decision to set up a special court to try the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

On Wednesday, July 19, 1978, I asked the Unstarred Q. No. 425 to which the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri S. D. Patil, gave the answer, which I quote:

"Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward at a very early date legislation providing for the setting up and functioning of special courts and/or other

judicial bodies for proceeding with the civil/criminal cases against one or more individuals whose conduct and deeds or misdeeds during the nineteen months old emergency were inquired into by the specially constituted Commissions of Inquiry;

(b) if so, broad indications thereto; and

(c) if not, why not?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri S. D. Patil replied like this:

"(a) to (c). Some specific proposals for legislation have been received by Government. The question of setting up a special court to try Shrimati Indira Gandhi is under the active consideration of the Government. In view of some doubts about the validity of such a legislation, Government have decided to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question of validity under Article 143 of the Constitution."

On the same afternoon, that is, Wednesday July 19, 1978, however, the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines, Shri Biju Patnaik made repeatedly a series of points mentioning the subject of the special court and, I submit, the two Ministerial statements, one following closely the other within some hours, brought out uncertainty and confusion, if not, mutual contradiction.

While the Minister of State for Home Affairs told the House that "the question of setting up a special court to try Shrimati Indira Gandhi is under the active consideration of the Government", the Minister of Steel and Mines went on to say and even repeat that "as Government, we have decided to set up a special court".

In this connection, I wish to refer to the Uncorrected version of the Lok Sabha debates of July 19, 1978.

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

wherein the Minister of Steel and Mines uttered several sentences, and did so several times, as can be seen from the extracts of the Debate I am placing before the House.

At the conclusion of Shri Vasant Sathe's speech on the MISA (Repeal) Bill, the Minister of Steel and Mines said:

(1) "I do not want to argue I am saying it as Government that we have decided to set up a Special Court and we are going to refer the matter to the Chief Justice of India in due course."

(2) "We are bringing a Bill. I am saying it as Government."

(3) "I have said and I repeat for the members of this House that the Government has decided to set up a special court. A Bill is being brought to this House—may be Mr. Ram Jethmalani's Bill—(Interruptions) under which the Government have decided to refer it to the Supreme Court. This is the decision taken by the Government."

(4) "I merely conveyed what Government have decided, viz., that we wish to try the cases as follow-up actions of the Shah Commission's Report, by a special court. And the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will be consulted. This is a decision of the Government. I merely conveyed a very minor, small decision which is not at all a policy matter or of a very great importance."

(5) "When I say that the Government have taken a decision, I am sure the hon. Members understand—they have been Ministers themselves—that the Cabinet has taken a decision. In fact, it was given as a hand-out by the Cabinet, nearly 10 days ago."

"If it has not come to his notice. I merely wanted to remind Mr. Sathe that such a decision has taken

place; and in continuation of that decision, and in pursuance of that decision, the matter will be referred to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for his opinion."

Finally Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is what the Minister of Steel and Mines said: "First the Government takes a decision, before it takes up further action—it is normal. You first decide and then you take some other action."

Now, Sir, I am not concerned here with the question of advisability or otherwise of setting up a Special Court, nor am I opinionioning on it.

My whole point is that the House is given two quite different versions on the same subject on the same day, and this is objectionable as well as misleading.

Also objectionable is the fact that a Cabinet Minister should persist in repeatedly conveying what he termed as Government's decision to the House on a matter for which not he but the Home Minister and/or the Prime Minister could and should make a statement before the House.

Thirdly, the Minister of Steel and Mines was not intervening or replying on behalf of the Government, and he was not making a Government policy statement (with the proper and previous permission of the Chair) either.

On 19th July, afternoon itself, I had raised a point of order "in all seriousness" on this very question, and I had sought the Chair's guidance.

I do so again by this statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): He had given a notice of privilege. Why can he not make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a privilege motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Will you start allowing someone under direction 115? You go through your own directions. Whether the privilege motion on the same subject stands, I have got a precedence over that.

MR. SPEAKER: That on a privilege motion you have got.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Precisely on the same issue. It is under the same issue; it is not under a different issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: After that, you had said that "you accept Mr. Patil's explanation on this regarding the started question in response to a question by Mr. Mavalankar." We sent another notice. You would recall that when you are discussing a matter where the substance is the same over which a privilege motion is pending, we will get precedence and not 115. You cannot change this. We shall not allow this. Now we shall not allow anyone to pull the wool over our eyes and help the Minister to come out with a statement white-washing his performance. We will not allow it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: As soon as the Minister made a statement in the House—if you go through the record you will find—I immediately stood up on a point of order. I do not want to read my point of order here. Then I do not want to go into details what he has explained here. But the point is that immediately myself and Mr. Unnikrishnan moved a privilege motion against the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Patil. Then you decided that there was no privilege involved in the statement of the Minister of Home

Affairs, because he again had given a statement in writing. What is that is true. Then naturally any one of them might suggest something in the House. That is why, two days ago, myself and Mr. Unnikrishnan gave a notice of privilege against Mr. Biju Patnaik and we very much wish, Sir, before you give your ruling, to make our submissions. But Mr. Mavalankar has dealt with it elaborately. I do not want to repeat what Mr. Mavalankar had said. But if you go through the record, the whole record on that day, you will find that Mr. Biju Patnaik is trying to get a shield over the decision of the Cabinet for a Supreme Court. But if you allow me to read only one sentence—what he said is: the Minister said: of course, Mr. Biju Patnaik: "When I say that the Government has taken a decision—I am sure the hon. Members will understand they had been Ministers themselves—that the Cabinet has taken a decision."—in fact, it has come as a hand-out by Cabinet nearly 10 days ago; it has not come as his notice. This is my mistake. He says: "10 days ago the Cabinet has taken decision to set up a Special Court." That is the decision. Referring to the Supreme Court is an immaterial point. Referring to the Supreme Court may be a concurrence only. So, it is a clear case of privilege. I do not want to repeat all this. But it is a deliberate attempt. That is what I said: "Immediately after Mr. Patnaik made a statement, I stood up on a point of order". Then Mr. Vasant Sathe stood up on a point of order. Then Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta stood up on a point of order. Then Mr. Mavalankar stood up on a point of order and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, who is a very eminent lawyer, tried to plead the case of a bad client. That is the comment made by Mr. Sathe. He tried to correct it. Then Mr. Patnaik said: "No, no, do not correct me, I will make my own statement". This is a clear case of breach of privilege and a deliberate attempt to mislead the House. So, my request is that instead of 115,

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]
 please allow us to move privilege motion. Then you can give him a chance to explain.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
 On a point of order under Direction 2. Direction 2 says:

"Relative precedence of different classes of business:

"Unless the Speaker otherwise directs on any particular occasion, the relative precedence of the classes of business before the House specified below shall be in the following order,...

So, unless you have directed...

MR. SPEAKER: I have directed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The direction should be known to the House. If the order of business is to be changed, then the others' rights are involved. Your direction must have relevance to the other's rights also. Every one concerned must be informed. If a notice of privilege has already been given and that is before you, on the same subject-matter, then kindly see where it comes; the item which deals with questions of privilege is item (vi) here whereas the item which deals with statements under Direction 115 is item (xxi). The item relating to Direction 115 is very much down, (xxi) in the order of precedence. And now if you, in your wisdom, want to bring this item even above the question of privilege with a view to scuttling the privilege motion....

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a very serious matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE:...then the rights of those who have given notice of privilege will arise. We had raised points of order immediately on that day. I had pointed this out; here is

the Minister of State who categorically says, 'We have not yet taken a decision about appointment of a special court because there are legal controversies about it, two opinions are there; therefore, first, we are taking the opinion of the Supreme Court and only on getting that opinion, Government will decide the matter'; as against that, here is the Minister of Steel and Mines who has said, 'No, the Cabinet has decided to appoint a special court'. I had pointed out in my point of order that day that, referring to the Supreme Court became redundant and superfluous if they had already taken a decision. Therefore, here is a case of direct breach of privilege...

MR. SPEAKER: You are on a point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My point of order is this: how have you changed the precedence?

MR. SPEAKER: I will deal with it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I rise on a point of order arising out of this? May I recall to your mind that, when I raised the question of transfer of 11 million dollars to a Swiss bank out of the discretionary funds of the Ministry of External Affairs, the hon. Minister of External Affairs made a statement thereon. After that, two hon. Members raised a question of privilege against the hon. Minister of External Affairs and against the hon. Minister of Finance. In the meantime, I had also submitted a request to you to make a statement under Direction 115. But my request was kept in abeyance, and the privilege motion was given precedence over Direction 115, with the result that my request under Direction 115, after prorogation of the House, has been scrubbed off the slate. Now, I will have to

come up again with a fresh request. So, this has been the practice always that a motion of privilege has got precedence over all other items of business precisely because of the reason that breach of privilege is an offence, and the moment the House gets seized of this, the matter becomes sub judice; if any other matter is sought to be raised, that might prejudice the matter which is already under consideration of the House. Therefore, first, the motion of privilege has to be dealt with, and then alone any matter having a bearing on that can be taken up by the House. That has been your order earlier: I think that you should stick to that order.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I don't want to take up much of your time. I don't want to repeat what others have said, but the main point is that if the House is seized of a privilege issue, unless it is disposed of, no motion of any kind—and particularly under Direction 115 which can be used as a subterfuge by a Minister—can be allowed. That has been a precedent in this House followed right through. I can quote several instances, if you will permit me time. So, under this, I don't know how you can allow the Minister to make a statement. If I may submit, I did not want to interrupt while my friend Mr. Mavalankar was making a statement because you had permitted him to do so. But it was a wrong procedure. If you had disposed of our privilege notice, then you could have come to this. But we are also entitled to know and the House is entitled to know: it is not a private matter between you and me or between two other members. When the House is seized of a privilege issue, it is the property of the House and the House should know what goes on.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the privilege motion against Mr. Biju Patnaik is concerned, it was given notice of only day before yesterday.

The matter is under my consideration. I have not either accepted or rejected it under Rule 222.

So far as Mr. Mavalankar's notice under Direction 155 is concerned, it was given several days earlier and I had already requested the Minister to answer it. That is why the Direction has come up earlier than they privilege motion. It is not correct to say that the House is seized of the privilege motion. The House will be seized of the privilege motion only when the consent of the Speaker is given under Rule 222.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You say it is under your consideration. . .

MR. SPEAKER: The House is not seized of it. (Interruption).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are contradicting yourself, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am not contradicting myself.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The moment you say it is under your consideration, this matter is also before you. (Interruption). It is a wrong thing. If you had rejected it, I can understand it, but the moment you say it is under your consideration, both matters are before you. Don't dictate wrong things, for Heaven's sake.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Let the impression not be created in the House that an attempt is being made to push the issue under the carpet. Once you allow the Minister to make a statement under 115, the whole issue of privilege has to be dropped; then the question of referring it to the Privilege Committee will not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: That may or may not be.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Once he makes a statement, he will have to submit his explanation for a wrong

[Shri Saugata Roy]

statement made in the House and then the question of referring it....

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order you are raising?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The Minister will have to make a statement, a copy of which has already been given to you....

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is the point of order, the privilege motion will then get automatically dropped.

MR. SPEAKER: No. That will be considered on its own merits.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, we have given the privilege motion notice immediately, on the same day. On the same day Mr. Biju Patnaik made the statement, we gave the privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: But there you mentioned that it is against Mr. Patil.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: There is no question of a statement on the same subject arising at all: there is no question. You want to pre-judge the issue. You are now allowing a statement to be made to pre-judge the issue. You have admitted that the motion is under your consideration; so he should not be allowed to make a statement.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am on a point of order under Rule 115.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: If you are violating the procedure of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not violating and procedure.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: If you allow the Minister to make a statement, then you are violating the procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: That is your opinion.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: It is not a matter of opinion: it is a well established fact. It is not a matter of opinion. Just because you have dictated it, it does not mean I should say what you have done is right.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, you have already given a ruling. It is not fair on our part to question the ruling and I am not questioning it, even though on the same day we both had given notice of a privilege motion against Mr. Patil. Then you informed us, two days ago, that he had sent you a statement.... (Interruptions). As far as Direction 115 is concerned, I will read not the whole of it, but only 115(5) which says:

"The Minister or the Member concerned may make a statement in reply with the permission of the Speaker and after having informed the other Member concerned."

Shri Mavalankar has raised this matter under Direction 115 regarding the inaccuracy in the statement made by Shri Patil, not by Shri Patnaik. Shri Mavalankar has raised this question which relates to the statement by Shri Patil, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs: it is not Shri Patnaik. Shri Patnaik made a statement subsequently. Who has to correct the statement? Shri Mavalankar, the hon. Member, can only under Direction 115 ask for the statement to be corrected by Shri Patil and not Shri Patnaik. That is the question.... (Interruptions). It can only be corrected by Shri Patil, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. May I, therefore, know, under what rule you are asking Shri Patnaik to correct the statement?

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghazipur): Sir, on a point of order, which is very much interlinked with this question. As long as the matter is under your personal consideration, the matter is not sub judice: it is not under the consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have mentioned that.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: You have not yet decided the *prima facie* question of privilege in this case. It cannot be said that it is a sub-judice matter before the House; it is under the consideration of the Speaker. That is not very much relevant.

One thing more. My hon. friends feel that in the present case if the records are put straight, the question of privilege stands nowhere. If the records are put straight and a proper explanation is given, why are the hon. Members interested here like in a criminal case. It is not a criminal case.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You moved a motion against Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the breach of privilege and this House accepted it... (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, this is a very important matter and it is a question of the rights of the House. Since the right of the House is involved in this case, we will have to pay enough attention to this.

If it is your proposition that the chair can sit over a privilege motion for a number of days, I think, we would respectfully disagree with it. We are supposed to follow the practice in the House of Commons where the privilege motion has to be treated as the highest priority item on the agenda of the day. Here, if we are following a strange practice, that the chair can sit over the matter for a number of days and in the meantime, the matter loses its urgency, and if the chair's case is that since the chair has been considering the matter, therefore, it is not sub-judice, then the chair must in every case allow the Member to raise the matter in the House as has been the practice in the House of Commons. But since we have faith in the chair that the chair would come forward with its own ruling at the earliest, and in the instant case the chair has not

done so, I think that there has been, what I would say with all humility, a lapse on the part of the chair. This is because in the meantime I have been a victim of this, the chair sat over my request under Direction 115 for a number of days, for a number of weeks, and in the meantime, the privilege motion was allowed to be taken up in this House. Would not the chair go into this matter, whether any discrimination should occur in this and should we not also make it a practice that whenever a question of breach of privilege is brought before the House, it is disposed of as the highest priority item on the agenda, otherwise a great injustice would be done and you would not be following the practice in the House of commons.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, there appears to be an argument that there is a conflict between the privilege notice and the directions issued. I draw your attention to Rule 228 which very clearly says:

"The Speaker may issue such directions as may be necessary for regulating the procedure in connection with all matters connected with the consideration of the question of privilege either in the Committee of Privileges or in the House"

Even in the matter of consideration of the question of privilege, you can issue directions. As my hon. friend, Shri Gauri Shankar Rai said, there is nothing outstanding here. The Minister made a statement earlier. The House will have a complete opportunity, you also shall have a complete opportunity to take into account the total evidence in considering the question of privilege after the Minister makes a statement. I would earnestly request to stop this matter here.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood it.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni): I have to make one very little submission....

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order is not a debate.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Should I sit down? Would you allow others to speak on this and not me?...

MR. SPEAKER: It is totally wrong on your part....

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Under protest I sit down. This is very unfair.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vayalar Ravi's contention that Mr. Mavalankar's notice is against Mr. Patil is not correct. Mr. Ravi has given his notice as against Mr. Biju Patnaik. Therefore, that notice has to be sent to Mr. Patnaik and Mr. Patnaik has alone been called upon to reply.. (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: As far as I am concerned, I have not said it.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has not mentioned the name but the entire allegation is against Mr. Patnaik....

SHRI K. GOPAL: No, no.. (Interruptions).

SHRI ANNASAHIB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): Who is misleading the House? Is it Mr. Patil or Mr. Patnaik?..

SHRI K. GOPAL: You have agreed that one of them misled the House. Who has done that?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It can come under Rule 387 and not 115.

MR. SPEAKER: Coming to the objection of Mr. S. N. Mishra, it is not correct....

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): Why do you not hear Mr. Mavalankar because he is not clear in his statement against whom the allegations are made. Before you give a ruling, please hear him.

SHRI K. GOPAL: It is a sheer commonsense. You agree with us that one of them misled the House—either Mr.

Patil or Mr. Patnaik. You tell us who has done it. We will proceed further. The matter will end there.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the objection raised by Mr. Mishra is concerned, Mr. Mishra has evidently not been informed correctly about the facts. So far as the privilege motion against Mr. Biju Patnaik is concerned, it was given only day before yesterday. It is true that earlier, Shri Unnikrishnan and Shri Vayalar Ravi had given a notice of privilege against Mr. Patil. Mr. Patil has replied to that notice and after considering it, I have refused to give my consent....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What was the reply?

MR. SPEAKER: It was mentioned.

I have refused to give my consent to that motion.

Now the well-established practice of this House is that whenever a privilege motion is moved against a Member of the House, his comments are called for. In this case also we have called for the comments of Mr. Patnaik in respect of the notice against him. Hence so far as the question of Direction 115 is concerned, it is independent.... (Interruptions) Therefore, I call upon Mr. Biju Patnaik to make a statement. (Interruptions) I do not think privilege motion is a vested right... (Interruptions)...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You cannot violate the Directions of the Speaker.... (Interruptions) That we will not permit you to do....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patnaik (Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): When my hon. friend says, "I will not permit you", is it right to say that?

MR. SPEAKER: That I have been pointing out to them.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is what I am asking. Why should he say

that? He can object, how can he say that he will not permit. That ought not to be said.

That has gone on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You cannot violate the rules of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Somebody must decide, rightly or wrongly. But somebody must decide.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not agree.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard all points of yours.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Do we go by the rules of procedure or by your arbitrariness? I want an answer for that. You are a creature of this House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: To-day are you going to allow (Interruptions) when the Prime Minister is there.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have said it a number of times.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am referring now to the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot do it any number of times.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want the Cabinet decision when the Prime Minister is there.

He first said that he was declaring the cabinet decision.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we are not on that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are allowing him under 115.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Shri Patnaik wants to be a bridegroom. (Interruptions) Shri Patnaik wants to be a crown. If there is a ruler of the country. (Interruptions) Can you allow this? This is what is happening. (Interruptions). Why do you allow Shri Patnaik to play this role?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I take strong objection to that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The allegation is very serious. The Minister was deliberately misleading the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have sent him a letter.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The Minister is deliberately misleading the House. I was saying, if he gives notice under 115 he cannot make a statement in this House. Let him give notice under 357 and let him come with whatever personal explanation is there with regard to his cavalier attitude and behaviour. But it cannot come under 115 when the charges have been there for misleading the House—when this allegation is pending.

MR. SPEAKER: You have said that.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is a question of deliberately misleading the House, which cannot be allowed in this august House and you are not giving a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: That question of deliberately misleading will always be there. The question, whether it is deliberate or not is always there.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: He is in the habit of making of the record statement.

MR. SPEAKER: There are many members who are in the habit of making off the record statement.

(Interruptions)

[Mr. Speaker]

I am not interested in anybody. I am interested in following the rules.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): May I rise on a point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: You are allowing others, but not me.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to know about the Cabinet decision and not anybody else. I want an authoritative statement about the cabinet decision.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that. Mr. Jain what is your point of order?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Let him first become the Home Minister and not the Prime Minister and then come.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do not poke your nose in everything.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jain, what is your point of order?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Have you withdrawn the permission given to me?

MR. SPEAKER: What is the Point of Order? I have called Mr. Jain.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: My first point of order is this. After a ruling is given, there cannot be anything to get it over rules immediately. My second point of order is this....

MR. SPEAKER: You are right.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Sir, I sat down when you allowed others. I wish to have my say. Kindly see the rule, Sir. I am the most obedient Member of this House. Kindly see Rule 225. Under Rule 222, the privilege issue is raised. Under Rule 225 the Speaker gives consent to

the matter raised under Rule 222. The rule says: 'If he holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, he shall call the Member concerned'. Till now decision has not been given. Rule 222 cannot be said to have any preference over Direction 115.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Who is this lawyer?

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Mr. Ravi with your biased mind, you can never understand things, you will never. Kindly have a dis-interested point of view. Now, the Privilege Motion has not yet been declared to be in order. One should declare it to be in order. That is the first thing. Then Rule 225 comes in and it says: 'The Speaker shall call the Member concerned who shall rise in his place, and, while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement thereto.' Now, Rule 225 is not there. The question of privilege does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: What about you, Mr. Gupta?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am thankful to you for calling me, Sir. You allowed Mr. Mavalankar to raise the issue under Direction No. 115. Now you are asking Mr. Patnaik to reply. Sir, let me read out to you Direction No. 115. It says:

'A member wishing to point out any mistake or inaccuracy in a statement made by a Minister or any other Member shall, before referring the matter in the House, write to the Speaker, pointing out the particulars of the mistake or inaccuracy, and seek his permission to raise the matter in the House.'

Mr. Mavalankar wrote something to you to allow him to raise the matter in the House. But Mr. Mavalankar just now said 'I have never mentioned whether Mr. Patnaik was wrong or Mr. Patil was wrong'.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Both of them are wrong....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has not mentioned whether he wants Mr. Patnaik to correct his answer or he wants Mr. Patil to do so. He can't ask both of them. Does he think that Mr. Patnaik is wrong or Mr. Patil is wrong? Who does he think is wrong? Therefore, my point of order is this. Mr. Mavalankar should clarify whether he wants an explanation from Mr. Patnaik or Mr. Patil. From both he cannot ask. So, let him say about that first. Then you may please give your ruling. He says: 'I have not mentioned the name of Mr. Patnaik' and he also says 'I have not mentioned the name of Mr. Patil'. Then, whose reply should be corrected? Let him be asked to state first his point of view and then you may ask the concerned Minister to reply.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Mine is also a point of clarification. You have said that these matters are before you and you have not taken any decision in this matter. You have referred the matter to the Minister for his comments. Now, Sir, an identical matter has been raised under Direction No. 115 by Mr. Mavalankar, and you are asking the Minister to make a statement. So, Sir, my submission is that in identical cases, you cannot ask for the comments of the Minister and also direct him to make a statement because that might influence your judgment in deciding the privilege issue.

So, the rules are well laid down that precedents should also be given in the matter of privilege. Direction No. 115 will come after that. I would seek a clarification from you whether the statement which the hon. Minister is making now will not be a breach of privilege where you have asked for the comments of the Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Sir, I am on a point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have no opportunity to.... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, my intention is to protect the Chair. In your own wisdom, you have given a ruling in a privilege matter and you are not expected at least to clarify the position by Mr. Patnaik because he is guilty of the breach of privilege. And if you depute him to make a statement to clarify his position, the whole gamut of the rule 222 as a weapon will be taken away and the weapon on the Opposition side will be nullified. Therefore, the only option for you to resolve this is to straightaway send this motion to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adibabad): Sir, after all this discussion, one thing is very clear that neither the House nor the Speaker knows which of the Minister's statement is defective. This is a very clear point. That is why we gave the privilege motion against Mr. Patil. (Interruptions)

Therefore, Sir, one thing is very clear in this House that we do not know which of the Minister's statement is defective. Only because of that, Mr. Ravi and other gentlemen gave the privilege motion against Mr. Patil.

Under the circumstance, I would request the hon. Minister to settle this. There the matter ends and the remaining proceedings may go on.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I am really very sorry.... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What do they want. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Unnikrishnan. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I am really very sorry that on a very trivial issue, we have spent a whole lot

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]
 of time. This is because the well laid down precedents of this House have not been followed. I am sorry to say this.

Now, Sir, Direction 115 says:

"A Member wishing to point out any mistake or inaccuracy in a statement made by a Minister..."

Now, I would like to be guided by you what is a statement made by the Minister. The Minister is a defined quantity not only according to our Constitution but as per the Rules of Procedure. Now, I would like to know what statement is made by the Minister that is to be defined. A casual interruption of somebody who pokes his nose is a Nosy Parker's work. A point made by Minister is sought to be corrected. He was not the Minister-in-charge of the Bill. Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal was the Minister in-charge of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patil.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal, let me make it clear, was the Minister in-charge of the MISA Repeal Bill and not Mr. Biju Patnaik.

So, in between, Mr. Patnaik, as Member of Cabinet made some remarks without the permission of the Prime Minister. I do not know whether he was authorised by the Prime Minister to make this announcement or declaration in this House. What was done in the Cabinet I do not know. The Prime Minister's interpretation regarding the Cabinet proceedings we shall not be allowed to know. But he made some remarks. Now, the same morning, Mr. Patil had given a reply and we had given you a notice of privilege. Mr. Patil, according to the reply which you must necessarily share with this House, says that what he has stated on the subject during the course of his reply to the starred Question is the position of the Government of India and our privilege against Mr. Patnaik arises out of that.

I want to be guided whether Mr. Patnaik's interruptions can constitute a statement made by a Minister in the House. That is the point I wish to raise.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Sir, the point that has been made is whether 115 will have precedence or 225 will have precedence. May I draw your attention to the fact that 115 relates to a very limited subject—very very limited subject—whether there is any mistake or inaccuracy in the statement made by the Minister or any other member. Another member feels that there is some mistake or inaccuracy—mistake may be bonafide or deliberate but mistake is there.

Therefore, Sir, 115 is a right of the hon'ble Member of this House to point out and seek a statement from the Minister, subject to your permission.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which Minister?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

It is for the member concerned who has given notice to make up his mind. That will appear from the notice itself. There is no question of verification and putting that member under a query.

The second thing is 222 is completely different. If there has been any mis-statement on the floor of the House unless it is a deliberate mis-statement the question of privilege will not arise. The privilege notice can be given on various subjects and various acts of misconduct on the floor of the House or even outside. Therefore, to equate necessarily a 222 notice with 115 notice would not be correct. Therefore, my submission is that 115 direction confers a right on an hon'ble Member once you have permitted him. So far as 222 matter is concerned when it is pending your consideration I am sure 115 notice will not affect your consideration of that matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Surely.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, this limited subject be allowed to be gone through otherwise the notice becomes infructuous (Interruptions).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on the limited subject of 115 (iv). I am not on the subject of privilege. My friend Mr. Unnikrishnan and Mr. Ravi have have raised a question of privilege about which I am not making any mention. About the other thing as I happen to be a Member of the Privilege Committee, I do not think, it is right on my part to raise the issue. I am on the limited subject of 115 (iv).

Sir, I have given two notices—one dated July 20 and the second again yesterday the 26th July. In yesterday's notice I mentioned the point as to which Minister I had in mind. But while reading out the statement since the first para was referring to communication I left it out and I began from the second para. I sought your guidance and advice on the matter about inaccuracy of the Minister. My friend Mr. Ravi has tried to put another interpretation. (Interruptions) 13.00 hrs.

I am clear, Sir. I had not read out the first paragraph. But the first paragraph of my notice, which I had given yesterday, I will read out if you permit me.

As you know, Direction 115 sub-clause (4) states as follows:

"115(4) The Speaker may then, if he thinks it necessary, permit the member who made the allegation to raise the matter in the House and the member so permitted shall, before making the statement, inform the Minister or the member concerned."

Therefore, in my notice given yesterday, in the first paragraph I said this:

"I wish to raise the following important matter in the House at a very early date, and I am grateful

to you for your permitting me to do so. On hearing from you the exact date of my statement, I shall inform the Hon. Minister of Steel and Mines as per Speaker's Direction 115(4)."

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Our privilege motion was also given on the same day, on the 19th (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Our privilege motion was there even before. Now, Sir, you correct yourself. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard all of you. So far as the notice under Direction 115 is concerned, Mr. Mavalankar had given it several days earlier. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How could it be a proper notice unless the particular Minister was mentioned? How was it a proper notice to begin with?

MR. SPEAKER: I am in the course of dictating my order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let there be accuracy also.

MR. SPEAKER: In accordance with the rules, he was asked to clarify matters. So far as the privilege motion is concerned, it is still under my consideration, as it was given only day before yesterday.

Now, any answer given by the Minister in response to the direction under 115 cannot affect the merits of the privilege motion for the simple reason that the gravamen of the charge under the privilege motion is that he has deliberately misled the House. That question is independent of the exceptional that he may give now. The present question is only about correcting the statement if there is a mistake. But if I come to the conclusion that the mistaken statement is not deliberate, in any case I would not be giving consent. That question will independently be con-

[Mr. Speaker]

dered on its merits. For the present I am allowing the Minister of Steel and Mines to make a statement.
(Interruptions)

I am unable to accept the contention of Mr. Unnikrishnan that the observation made by the Steel Minister is not a statement.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): On the 19th July, 1978, during the course of consideration of MISA Repeal Bill, I made certain remarks with regard to setting up of a Special Court to try Smt. Gandhi as a follow-up action of Shah Commission Report. Due to continuous interruptions, I could not clarify my remark, although I did manage to state in the House that

"A decision has taken place; and in continuation of that decision, and in pursuance of that decision, the matter will be referred to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for his opinion."

I should like to again clarify that the decision of the Government is to refer the matter of setting up of a Special Court to try the cases arising out of Shah Commission Report to the Chief of Justice of India for his opinion. I should like to add that there was no intention of misleading the House; they have only wished to confuse the House.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 o'clock.

13.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock.

**The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of
the Clock**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

REPORTED INFLUX OF TRIBAL REFUGEES
INTO TRIPURA FROM CHITTAGONG HILL
TRACT OF BANGLADESH

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported influx of thousands of tribal refugees into the State of Tripura from the Chittagong Hill Tract of Bangladesh."

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AF-
FAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUN-
DU):** Sir,

Beginning in March this year, small batches of tribals, predominantly Moghs, and a few Chakmas, started entering in a clandestine manner, the Sabroom Sub-division of South Tripura District in the State of Tripura. In the initial stages, some of these batches were intercepted by our Border authorities and were asked to go back to Bangladesh. However, the tribals continued to infiltrate across the border into the hills and jungles in the State of Tripura and the movement of tribals increased in the subsequent months. As the border in that area passes through difficult terrain, it was difficult to intercept the refugees.

According to our latest estimates, these tribal refugees number approximately 4,000.

When the reports of this increased influx of refugees came to our notice in May this year the matter was immediately taken up with the Bangladesh High Commissioner. He was asked to convey the Government's concern at the influx and to ensure their safe return. Subsequently an officer of the Ministry was sent to Bangladesh to impress upon the Bangladesh Government that they should take all necessary measures to ensure that further migration did not take place. The Bangladesh Government was also asked to agree to the early return of the refugees to their homes.

The Bangladesh Government assured us that the returnees would not be subjected to any harassment and there would be no difficulty in the refugees going back to their homes and to taking back their properties. They also expressed their readiness to take back all refugees as soon as possible.

Following this agreement, the modalities of repatriations were discussed with the Government of Tripura. These discussions and the sorting out of the actual problems involved such as locating the refugees necessarily took some time. In cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and in consultation with the Government of Tripura, the first batch of 258 tribal refugees was repatriated to Bangladesh on July 25.

The latest information which we have received is, another 501 refugees were repatriated on July 26, bringing the total number to 759. The repatriation is expected to be completed by end of August.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, first I want to draw your attention to the fact that the figure given as 4000 is not correct. According to the statement made by the Chief Minister of Tripura, Shri Nripen Chakravarti, this is the figure of the refugees who have taken shelter in the refugee camps there. But many thousands more have taken shelter along with other tribal people with the private agencies there.

Sir, they have also mentioned that immediately they had sent some officer to take up the matter with the Bangladesh High Commissioner, but I don't know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn. Just a week or 10 days before, one of the important Minister of Bangladesh made a statement that almost all the refugees have gone back to Bangladesh and there is no refugees left in

Tripura. However, the figure that has been given two or three days before, some 700 refugees have been sent back, that is good if it is true. I want to draw the attention of the Government to one fact that this refugee influx is not a new phenomenon. Sir, it is known that since Partition, more than 70 lakhs of the minority communities have migrated out of the former East Pakistan. It was a deliberate policy of the Government of Pakistan after Partition particularly, to squeeze out the minorities from Khulna District where the minorities constituted a majority, the Chittagong Hill Tract area and other border areas particularly where the minorities constituted a majority, and this continued for years, and as I said that more than 70 lakhs of people belonging to minority communities from former East Pakistan were squeezed out of the country and most of them consist of the higher caste people, the middle class people. There was only a brief period of respite, of freedom or liberty or concept of peace, only during the regime of Banga Bandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman when the concept of democracy and secularism was adopted by the Government. But now, again the Zia Government with the help of the Muslim League, the Jamait-e-Islam and all other communal fanatics there, have started the policy of repression, tyranny and horror being perpetrated on the minorities there and as a result of that, after the coming of the Zia Government there is a continuance influx of the refugees into West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. The natural border extends to about 1700 miles. Only when the refugees come in bulk, the attention of the Government is drawn as in the case of Tripura, but the refugees are coming almost daily across the border. Many thousands of refugees of Bangladesh are there in West Bengal, in Assam and in Tripura. Because there is a bulk influx of the refugees from Tripura, the attention of the Prime Minister and the attention of the Government has been drawn. The tragic or unfortunate thing on the part of the Government is that they

[Shri Samar Guha] do not want to understand the problem as to why the refugees are coming. Even now, under the Zia Government why the refugees are coming? Our Government do not want to understand the basic problem.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): That is why they are trying to wind up the Rehabilitation Department.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is the basic problem. They have adopted some kind of an attitude, some kind of deaf and dumb attitude. They do not want to hear anything, they do not want to see anything. They have got blindness also, deaf and blind. They do not want to see anything, they do not want to hear anything and they do not want to do anything about the problems of the minorities in Bangladesh. They do not want to hear anything. This is not my complaint only. During the last one year, a number of very elderly Gandhi-ite leaders, one of them died, who were there in Bangladesh for the last 30 years, came to Delhi, met the Prime Minister, met all the Ministers and gave them horrible stories of how the minorities have been subjected there. Not only the minority community leaders, there are in Bangladesh quite a large number of people of majority communities, young men particularly, who have been inspired with the concept of democracy, secularism and a new concept of neo-nationalism and it is the representatives of these people who came to India, met the highest authority of our administration. They met many Ministers and many political leaders. They are not representatives of minority communities. They are young men, representatives of the majority community who believe in secularism and democracy. And they communicated to this Government the horrible condition of the minorities; how they were being subjected to tyranny, torture and repression, and denied all human rights or civil rights. Not only denied rights, but also denied security of life and property. I do not know whether the

hon. Minister knows this: even 5 or 6 days before the last presidential elections in Bangladesh, very important leaders of Bangladesh came and met the highest authority here. They informed the authority that the minorities were not going to be allowed to cast their votes in the presidential elections. Government knew it and they also knew the fait accompli, viz. the result of that election. One of the very important leaders believing in secularism in Bangladesh came to Delhi. When Zia-ur-Rahman came, I made a representation to the Prime Minister. All these issues were raised, including: why were the minorities being compelled to leave their homeland. According to the Enemy properties Act and the Evacuee property Act, if members of the minority community migrated to India—you know that among the members of the same family, some members are living here in India, and some others are there—all the properties, houses, shops and businesses, all of them are being confiscated and forcibly taken over. As a result, without them, what will such people do? Thousands of them are coming out of Bangladesh. This was also pointed out to Zia-ur-Rahman.

At the time of the creation of Pakistan, all the cotton mills in those areas were those built up by minority community. At the time of partition and even thereafter, all the trades and industries of the minorities were confiscated without giving them any compensation. Things changed during the regime of Mujib. Now, the minorities are not getting any kind of licence for trading, unless they have a partner from the majority community. Boys belonging to the minority community are not getting opportunities for admission for engineering, medical and other higher studies.

There is not a single minority community officer, even at the sub-divisional level, what to speak of a higher level. There is not a police officer, even at the Thana level, what to speak of a higher level. These, in

a nutshell, are the problems that they are facing. They do not have civil rights. They are living a life of some kind of sub-human *homo sapiens*. This is the present condition. When Zia came here, all these problems were pointed out to him.

I also draw your attention to another matter. There is a great leader by name Phani Mazumdar. He is one of the closest colleagues of Netaji. He is now rotting in the jail and is in a serious condition. He has had a hernia operation, and is getting almost blind. He is having kidney troubles also. He is passing his 32nd years of imprisonment, starting from British days. Nobody in the sub-continent has spent so many years in jail. I raised this point. He is not only a minority leader. He is the most respected leader of minority and majority communities. When Zia-ur-Rahman met the Prime Minister, it was communicated that Phani Babu was going to be released in a day or two. When Zia came, there were many assurances, e.g. that he will see to it that forcible taking over of lands and properties will not be there. But it is continuing. On 23 June, they have again issued orders.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): This shows that people can live even after an imprisonment for 32 years.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is so, because he is the closest colleague of Netaji.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Do you understand the significance of that?

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I understand it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He was in British jail for some time, in Pakistani jail for some time and now in Bangladesh. This is the 32nd year of the jail life he is passing.

As I was saying, Zia-ur-Rahman gave so many assurances to the Gov-

ernment of India, that after going back he will see that the properties, houses and shops of the Hindus, the minorities, are not taken. On the 23rd June, they have again issued orders according to the Evacuee Property Act, according to the Non-Residents Act, according to what is called the Enemy Property Act. Again, not only the Government is forcibly occupying the houses, landed property and shops, even the hooligans have been occupying them. This is how they have honoured the commitment.

So far as others are concerned, less property is taken. There are tea gardens in Sylhet area. All the tea gardens owned by the minorities have recently been taken over, leaving those tea gardens which are owned by the Europeans. They are maintaining their property, but all the tea gardens which were being owned by the minorities have been taken over very recently.

I would also draw your attention to another fact. After the Presidential election, horrible things are going on in East Pakistan. As I told you, it was known to everybody, you will be astonished to know, that Zia-ur-Rahman toured all the minority area. Because the safety of minorities lies in the development of secular politics, democratic politics, for that reason they were determined to support Osmani. That was the time when Zia-ur-Rahman was moving round all over Bangladesh particularly the minority areas. He asked the minorities "would you support me?". Out of fear they said "we will support you". Then he said "there is no necessity for you to cast your votes". If their votes were cast, they would be for the other side. So, no minorities were allowed to cast their votes anywhere, except in Jessore and Barisal districts and some parts where they were allowed just to make a test case. There 99 per cent of the minorities voted for Osmani, with what results you know.

In Jessore immediately there have been a number of killings and murder, a number of houses have been

[Shri Samar Guha]

looted, a number of minorities have been squeezed out and a number of others were harassed. After the Presidential election, in Mimensingh district, Barisal, Chittagong, Jessore, Khulna and other areas, a number of minority leaders have been killed, a number of houses have been looted. Mano Ranjan Dhar, who was a Minister in the East Pakistan days, Banga Badhu days and many other days, just after the Presidential election he has been arrested. Pulin Dey who was a follower of Jayaprakash, he is rotting in jail for the last 15 years. Many minority leaders have been killed and many others have been arrested.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should conclude now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will take another three or four minutes.

The Chaka Buddhists, in the hill tract areas of Chakma, from where they are coming 92 per cent of the hill tract population belong to the Chakma people. They are adjacent to the Indian borders and 92 per cent of them are Buddhists. It is for that reason, it is not communalism, the police and military went to vacate that area. Here I say with all sense of responsibility that this is known to your Department, to the Department of External Affairs, everything is known to you. For the last one year the police and the military have let loose a satanic rule in that hill tract area which is dominated by the Chakma people belonging to the Buddhist community so that the border may be cleared off of these people and the refugees who have been sent from Akyab and North Burma and other places can be settled there. It is known that other minorities are coming is known.

So, I am just going to ask one question of this House....

AN HON. MEMBER: House?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Yes, because it is a matter of national conscience. I have said it several times. I appeal

to the national conscience. Have we made any commitment to the minorities of this country and that country at the time of partition? Did our national leaders at the time of partition of India make any commitment to the minorities in this country and that country? Is it a fact that for many thousand years we have lived as brothers, they are the flesh of our flesh, the blood of our blood and we are the flesh of their flesh and the blood of their blood. In view of the historic commitment, our national commitment, commitment at the time of the partition that we made to the minorities of this country and that country, do we not owe a national duty to these people who are the victims of the betrayal made by the national leaders including Jinnah?

I also want to draw your attention to one thing, because I come from that area. Whenever I think of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. I think of the fact that 96 per cent of the Muslims there till the last were with the Congress. Now, what has happened? How have they been treated? The headquarters of all the revolutionary movements, the Olisalam and the Jugantar Party were in Bangladesh. There is not a single jail in Bangladesh which is not hallowed by the memory of those martyrs who were hanged there, in Chittagong and all other jails. They made this greatest contribution to the freedom struggle of India. For whose crime, for whose sake, their life, honour, dignity, everything is being sacrificed?

I am just making an appeal, not to the Government but to the whole House. After the 1950 Nehru-Liaquat Pact, you will remember it was agreed that Minority Affairs Ministers would be appointed. Charu Chandra Biswas was appointed on behalf of the Government of India as the Minister of Minority Affairs and A. M. Malik was appointed Minister of Minority Affairs in Pakistan. A Minority Board was set up in India for West Bengal and Assam, and a

Minority Board was set up in East Pakistan to look after the minorities of this part and that part. I do not want to revive that idea, but I want to make an appeal to this House, to the conscience of this House, to the conscience of the nation, to adopt a resolution just to make an appeal, a humanitarian appeal, an appeal with a sense of obligations to the minorities on this side and that side, to request Zia-ur-Rahman to look into the interests of the minorities. I am proud, I am happy, that a Minorities Commission has been set up in this country. Would this House agree to pass, to adopt, a resolution and ask Zia-ur-Rahman's Government to set up a Minorities Commission in Bangladesh to look after the life, property, dignity and interests of the minorities living there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): We are aware of Prof. Samar Guha's deep concern for the people of this country and this part of Bangladesh, and it is not the first time. On many occasions he has brought these problems before this House. He has some special information, which he has also shared. I could read his feelings from his pathos and emotions, the emotion with which he was speaking. He is one of our respected leaders, a valiant fighter in the freedom movement. Some of the things that he said are revelations to us.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It may be a revelation to you, but neither to the Prime Minister nor to Mr. Vajpayee. A dozen times many leaders of the minority and majority communicated all these things, what I said. Not a single word is unknown to them. It has been communicated by the representatives coming from Bangladesh, belonging to the minority and the majority community. Therefore, I have not revealed any secret or anything on my own. These are all known to the Government. As you find, this calling attention was on a particular subject—influx of refugees from Chittagong area. Prof. Samar Guha with

his flare as usual, with a brush he went over a broad canvas.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: He has to do it.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I do not deny it. He went on elucidating about the problems of minorities all over. Then he ended up with an appeal to the House and to Shri Zia-ur-Rahman and others. He has not asked any specific question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I was addressing to a deaf, dumb and blind Government.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I was just coming to his statement, but he said that he is addressing to a deaf, dumb and blind Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: So far as Bangladesh minorities are concerned.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Therefore, in all fairness, you will agree that a deaf and dumb Minister cannot expect to reply to him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You should be proud of following the three monkeys. That is what he was referring to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But the three monkeys heard no evil, saw no evil and spoke no evil. They were evil-less.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Therefore, if we are really deaf and dumb, Prof. Samar Guha is also a part of us—I am sorry to say that. In his emotions, perhaps, he says something; I am sure, he does not believe in it.

He disputed the figure of 4,000 which we gave in our calling attention hand out. He said about 10,000.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): What is the result of all this?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I do not know.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Even if your figure of 4,000 is correct, suddenly they did not go to Tripura. That is why, I said, it is continuous process. Suddenly, a bulk of refugees came, therefore, the attention of the Government and the press had been drawn. Otherwise, it is continuously happening. They are coming to West Bengal, Tripura and Assam almost everyday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, he understands it.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Out of 4,000, there are 2,000 who are in the camps. Now, we are making every effort to see that these people are persuaded to go back. Therefore, the time we came to know of this, we sent out instructions.

*(Interruptions).

I would assure Prof. Guha and through Prof. Guha the entire House that we are not adopting any coercive measures in asking these refugees to go back. We have been persuading them. I can further say that when this matter came up, we immediately expressed our concern to Bangladesh Government to the High Commissioner. We sent our officers to look into it and we are in constant touch with the Tripura Government. Perhaps, Prof. Samar Guha does not know that there has been a delay of about a month or so in sending these refugees. This delay occurred because we patiently went on telling them, arguing with them, convincing them that we have been assured that if you go back, there will be no harassment. We have our difficulties. Had Prof. Samar Guha been a Minister, I think he would have also faced these difficulties.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: God is so merciful to me!

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: If he wants to really help anybody, he should cooperate in all spheres and see that at least these refugees go back, that they are happily settled and that they are not harassed.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know one thing. What happened to the commitment that was made by Gen. Zia to our Prime Minister when he visited last in regard to the security and other problems of the minorities there? Has even an iota of that commitment been fulfilled? That is the main thing.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Therefore, I would say, to the best of our ability -- I could not say to the satisfaction of Prof. Samar Guha--we are trying to see that these refugees go back from the country.

14.35 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTIETH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to move.

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th July, 1978.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th July 1978."

The motion was adopted.

14.37 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) REPORTED POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND ATMOSPHERE BY HARMFUL EFFLUENTS AND GASES.

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM (SAHAJAHANPUR): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I want to raise the following matter under rule 377:

The problem of pollution of rivers and atmosphere by big industries discharging poisonous and harmful effluent and gases has been taking serious situations. Although individual State Governments are looking into it but their speed is very very slow and there is great need on the part of the Central Government to insist on State Governments to take strict steps in this direction so that the lives of the employees working in these industries and people living around such areas may be saved. By moving very slow, the Government is playing with the lives of a large number of people which is most unfair. I would like to quote here that a factory named Synthetics and Chemicals Limited in Bareilly (U. P.) has been discharging its most poisonous effluent in the neighbouring river Dojora for the last fifteen years due to which the water of this river has become poisonous and fishes in this river do not survive. Even animals who drink the water of this river has become poisonous water of this river meets Ramganga at Bareilly where people drink this poisonous water and develop serious diseases. The poisonous vapours and gases released by this Company have been very badly affecting the health of the employees, colony residents and the people living in the neighbouring areas as these dangerous vapours enter inside their bodies through breathing and slowly damage various vital organs of the body. The Government must set up a high level

team of doctors and send to this Factory to assess the whole situation and recommend immediate steps to be taken.

- (ii) NEED FOR AERIAL SPRAY OF PESTICIDES ON STANDING GROUND-NUT CROPS IN SAURASHTRA.

श्री धर्म सिंह बाई पटेल (पोरबन्दर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा के नियम 377 के अधीन प्रविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय के बारे में मैं संक्षिप्त वक्तव्य देना चाहता हूँ।

गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में मूंगफली की खड़ी फसल में कीटाणुओं और रोगों को नष्ट करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर दवाइयों का हवाई छिड़काव करने की व्यवस्था।

सारे भारत में मूंगफली की जो करीब 55 से 65 लाख टन की पैदावार प्रतिवर्ष होती है इस में से करीब एक तिहाई गुजरात में और गुजरात में भी ज्यादातर सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में 18 से 20 लाख टन मूंगफली की पैदावार होती है।

मूंगफली की खड़ी फसल में हर साल जुलाई के अन्त में या अगस्त के शुरू में मोलो मशीन चालिया जैसे कीटाणुओं और रातड़ टीका जैसे रोगों का बहुत उपद्रव होता है जिस के कारण मूंगफली की पैदावार में किसानों को बहुत नुकसान होता है।

अब श्री हमारे गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के जूनागढ़, राजकोट, जामनगर, अमरेली, भावनगर, सुरेन्द्रनगर, कच्छ वगैरह जिलों में मूंगफली की खड़ी फसल में कई जगहों पर मोलो मशीन चालिया वगैरह कीटाणुओं और रातड़ टीका जैसे रोग पैदा हो गए हैं। इन कीटाणुओं और रोगों को नष्ट करने के लिए दवाइयों का बड़े पैमाने पर हवाई छिड़काव कराने के लिए गुजरात सरकार के साथ मिल कर कृषि मंत्रालय श्री

[श्री धर्मसिंह बाई पटेल]

प्रबन्ध करेगा और गुजरात सरकार और मृगफली उत्पादक किसानों को पूरी तरह से सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी, ऐसी मैं कुछ मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ।

(iii) REPORTED suspension of Deputy SECRETARY IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I want to raise the following matter under rule 377. This relates to the suspension of Shri S. Ghosh, Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and others.

Shri Ghosh while deposing in the Court as a witness in 'Kissa Kursi Ka' has brought to light the methods that were adopted by C. B. I. to pressure him to toe their line of guidance. He described in detail the manner in which C.B.I. put pressure on him to give affidavit according to C.B.I.'s false version. He has now been suspended from service on 19th July, 1978. This is a pressure tactic to demoralise all those who want to speak the truth.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You come back to the text.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: This has obviously been done deliberately to cause harassment to an honest witness and to thereby demoralise and intimidate other witnesses to prevent them from speaking the truth. Is this not tantamount to interfering with the due process of justice, which the Government constantly maintained that it is upholding? Does it not also amount to contempt of Court?

I have an apprehension that Sri Tripathi, I.A.S. who has deposed in 'Kissa Kursi Ka' case may also be suspended since he is deviating from the indicated line of C.B.I. About a

hundred officers are subjected to investigations but they were not suspended so also Mr Tamta who adopted the indicated line of C.B.I. spared from suspension, on the contrary Jagmohan was suspended 10 months ago (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: How can he raise it?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: His fault was that (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mallikarjun, if it does not come in the text, it will go out of record (Interruptions) You come back to the text.

बौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इसकी इजाजत दी है क्या ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख रहा हूँ इस को।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I am raising this under 377. I am not speaking during Zero Hour.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I strongly plead and urge the Prime Minister to revoke the suspension orders of Shri Ghosh and Shri Jagmohan and that such motivated suspensions should be avoided in future in the interest of justice. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Tombl Singh.

(Interruptions)

श्री धर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) :
सरकारी धक्कसरी की गुलामी न कीजिये।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : कोर्ट में कैसे चल रहा है, आपको मालूम होना चाहिये। वहाँ जो भी जजमेंट हो उसके अनुसार काम कीजिये। इस तरह से पहले ही आप एक बिटनेस को सस्पेंड कर देते हैं यह को तरीका है ? यह ठीक नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mallikarjun, please take your seat.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I am only provoking him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not get provoked.

Mr. Balbir Singh, do not take a notice of him. He is going.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: It is too bad for him to speak like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Tombi Singh.

(iv) DECLARATION OF ENTIRE MANIPUR VALLEY AS A DISTURBED AREA.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with a sense of utter despair and deep anguish, I rise to raise an urgent matter of public importance. According to reports available so far, the entire Manipur valley area has been declared a disturbed and dangerous area under the Armed Forces (Manipur and Nagaland) Act, and the army and para-military forces have been called out to assist the civil administration in dealing with the law and order situation in the whole area. For the first time, the powers under the Act are reported to have been invoked to quell violence in Manipur since the enactment was placed on the Statute Book. This step, it is reported, has been necessitated in the wake of deterioration of law and order, including shooting and killing of policemen by underground elements in the last few days. Preceding the declaration, there were three violent incidents, one each on three successive days. They were: (1) shooting of two policemen dead; (2) looting of a bank and (3) shooting of two Jawans of the Manipur Rifles, all in broad daylight. In the absence of any mass unrest, the declaration of the entire Manipur valley, the most thickly populated part of the State, a disturbed area and deployment of the Manipur Rifles, Central Reserve Police and para-military forces for intensive combing operation throughout the

State is certainly a drastic step that the State Government has taken.

Underground activities in Manipur and the neighbouring States are as old as India's independence and the Union Home Ministry must have a long story of mistakes and failures in the handling of complicated situations over the years. Our serious apprehension is that the present situation smacks of complete failure of the present Janata Government in Manipur to tackle the delicate issue. I am not in any way a supporter of the underground movement in Manipur or in any part of the country. What is meant here is that there should be proper handling of this delicate situation.

It is not possible to say at this stage whether this drastic step is justified or not. As the hon. House is aware, Manipur is a very sensitive State in the north-eastern border of our country. Every care has to be taken before such a drastic step is taken. Under such circumstances, police excesses may take place disturbing the normal flow of social life.

May I request the hon. Home Minister to make a statement on the subject as early as possible to keep the hon. House well informed of the situation?

(v) CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SHRI N. G. GORAY, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA IN U.K. AND LORD MOUNTBATTEN re. DEATH OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, may I, Sir, request you to permit me, under rule 377, to mention the following matter of urgent public importance?

It has been reported in the press that Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy and the last but one Governor-General of India and the Supreme of the South East Asia Command in the Second World War, has, in the course

[Hari Vishnu Kamath]

of his reply to a letter from Shri N. G. Goray, High Commissioner of India in the United Kingdom, regarding the alleged death of Shri Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in an air-crash over Taipei in Taiwan in August, 1945, stated that there is no record of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's death in his archives. Considering the extraordinary national and international importance of this matter and in view of the fact that the Indian people's minds have been greatly exercised over the truth or otherwise of the report of Netaji's death in the alleged air-crash, it is the duty of the Government, in the national interest, to place on the Table of the House without any delay the full text of the correspondence exchanged between Shri N. G. Goray and Lord Mountbatten on this subject.

May I ask you, Sir, whether a copy of this statement will go to the Government?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will be sent to the Government.

14-49 hrs.

PASSPORTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Passports (Amendment) Bill, Mr. Kundu.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): Sir, I have great pleasure in moving this Passports (Amendment) Bill...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Minister wants to increase the fee, if I am not wrong, by this piece of legislation from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50. It is a Money Bill according to the Constitution. Therefore, the permission of the President is necessary. May I know whether the permission of the President has been taken for

moving this Bill? If the permission has not been taken, then it cannot be moved and it cannot be taken up for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a Money Bill in the sense that it is not an expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of India. It is just a fee.

"A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes".

That is what the Constitution says. So, this is not a money Bill in that sense.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Further to Mr. Gupta's point...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, that has been disposed of.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am on another point.

Although this Bill is coming for the first time today for consideration, my information is that Government are already charging Rs. 50 pending Parliament's approval. I want to know whether that is in order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That does not arise out of this Bill. You can take it up with the Government when you speak on it, if this is so. This is not to be raised at this stage. If the Government is charging something illegal, other courses are open to you: you can speak about it when you speak on the Bill.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We want to know whether this fee of Rs. 50 is being charged or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not arise at this stage.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Passports Act, 1967 be taken into consideration."

I must thank all Members of the House for the excellent cooperation that we have received during the last few months in giving the passports in the shortest possible time to the people and also making it available to a large number of people. We had given some responsibility to the Members and they, on their own, also took up some responsibility—the responsibility of verifying certain passport applications. I also want to thank them because I think more than 1,50,000 passport applications have been verified by the Hon. Members and this has helped the people to get passports very quickly.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): But this was very difficult for us: you must understand our difficulty!

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Sir, during the Emergency we found the people of India as if they were in a big prison, that is, prison of India. One of the first things that we took up was to grant them freedom to move one of the Constitutional rights—the fundamental rights which have been given to them. We made certain quick changes which could be done administratively at that time, and one of the changes is that we allowed free endorsement to all the countries except South Africa and Rhodesia. Since we found there was great rush and the petitions for passports from people came like a thundering shower—they wanted to go out; they were choked up;—we mobilised the machinery in such a way that it could come to their help. We immediately put in additional staff of 375 clerks and also put in some officers. Some of our staff—

I also take this opportunity to thank them in this forum of Parliament—worked hard and at times into the night to dispose of some urgent and important passports. Also, during the Emergency, for no reason or rhyme, many passports were impounded and we took the first chance to undo that. At least 200 passports which had been impounded were released from this sort of impoundment.

I would now like to give some figures about the passports that were issued during the last two and a half years. In 1975, about 4.25 lakhs passports were issued; in 1976, it increased to 5.73 lakhs passports.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): How many passports were refused?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: You must enjoy eating the fruits; you should not count, how many are rotten.

In 1977, the figures jumped upto nine lakhs from 5.73 lakhs in 1976. By the end of June this year, we have already issued 7 lakhs passports and by the close of this year, we hope that the figure will reach near about 18 lakhs.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Have they all left the country, or have simply taken the passports?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I do not know that. Some time back, I visited Ernakulam passport office and I saw a youngman applying for a passport. I asked him why he was applying for a passport. His friend said that he wanted to get married. So, some people also want a passport to get married.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What was your reaction?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I have always a passport.... (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
What about your senior and boss?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: All of you should join to see that my senior colleague also gets a passport for this purpose. Shri Kamathji wanted to know how many applications for passports have been rejected. Perhaps, he wanted to know the arrears, the pending applications. Even now, the arrears are quite high; more than 2.5 lakh applications are still pending.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): How many passports were refused during Emergency?..... (Interruptions)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
He wants notice for that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Generally, passports are not refused. Only in a few cases, they are refused, otherwise they are kept pending.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Now, Sir, there were very few passport offices all over India and some of these offices catered to the need of 3 to 4 States. We want to see that every State has a passport or a sub-regional passport office. We have already opened two passport offices, one in Bangalore and the other in Calicut. In Ernakulam, there was a very big rush of applications for passports; we, therefore, opened a sub-regional office at Calicut. Kerala is the only State all over India, where we have two passport offices, one is the full regional passport office and the other is sub-regional passport office. Given your support, encouragement and sympathy, I am sure, in the shortest possible time, we will be able to open passport offices or sub-regional passport offices at least in each State headquarters or wherever the State Governments will desire that the passport offices should be located, or after a discussion with them.

AN HON. MEMBER: Will there be one in Assam?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:
Yes, why not?

बौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होमियारपुर) :
भाप ने इसी हाउस में एमोबर किया था कि पंजाब में जालंधर या लुधियाना में खोला जायगा ।

श्री सनरेन्द्र कुण्डू : करेंगे, थोड़ा सा फुरसत होने दीजिये ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (बजुराहो) :
मध्य प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है—वहां पर भी इस की जरूरत है ।

श्री सनरेन्द्र कुण्डू : वहां भी होगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से सब लोग खड़े होंगे तो काम कैसे चलेगा, कोई मध्य प्रदेश के लिये खड़े हो जायेंगे तो कोई छान्द्र प्रदेश के लिये खड़े हो जायेंगे ।

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) :
इन्होंने बचन दिया था, अब ये बचन भंग कर रहे हैं ।

श्री सनरेन्द्र कुण्डू : पहले भाप इनको बोल लेने दीजिये ।

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:
Some hon. Members said that this Bill is mainly intended to see that the present fee of Rs. 25 is increased to Rs. 50. It is true. Otherwise, the rest are nominal amendments. There was no other way than to increase this fee. Rs. 25 for a period of 5 years—that is, at the rate of Rs. 5 per year. This was there for 17 years. Now the cost of all equipment, wages, rental for buildings and everything has gone up....

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): It was for 8 years....

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:
No, no.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I am helping you.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: No, no. You are misleading me.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I want to correct you. When I got the passport, it was Rs. 15 for 3 years. Subsequently it was increased to Rs. 25 for 5 years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not try to divert him from his track.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Gopal is a good friend of mine. He wants to go out of his way to mislead me.

It was then for 3 years and the fee was Rs. 15. Then it was raised to Rs. 25 and the period was 5 years. This was the position. Now we want to increase it to Rs. 50.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You want to, or you have already increased?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Unless you pass this Bill, how can we increase?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: But you are already charging Rs. 50.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: We are grateful to those people including you who are paying it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Paying in advance.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Therefore, there is a clause here which we have introduced, we are receiving it by departmental orders and that we want to regularise it so that it will be effective after the Bill is passed. That is there in the clause. We can do it by administrative orders. For receiving extra fees we need not come here. We have already done it. You will be giving it a legal sanction. Now that it was illegal but we come to you, you get a

chance to discuss, we take your opinion and support and till there is another increase, Rs. 50 is going to be the fee.

Why are we increasing the fee to Rs. 50? The reasons are these. There was a calculation about the cost of preparing one passport and it came to between Rs. 40 and 45. From the Rs. 50 we get, we will be paying Rs. 3.50 for sending the passport by registered post. Earlier when the fee was Rs. 25, the applicant had to pay Rs. 3.50 towards postal charges for sending the passport by registered post. So, actually, if you deduct Rs. 3.50 from Rs. 50, it comes to Rs. 46.50 per passport. The cost is now Rs. 45. Rs. 1.50 only is the margin. As the cost of this is increasing, may be, by the time we come to you next year, this limit must have been crossed and it could be Rs. 55. For some time we should not vex you for increasing it and I find that the people are ready to pay a little more fee, but they want very quick and every efficient service. For that we need some sort of modern gadgets. In a year if you issue about 9 lakhs passports as we did last year, you have to take the help of modern gadgets.

Some time you do not get the printed passport booklet. These are printed in a particular style and design at a particular press, that is, at Nasik Press.

We need to improve the efficiency of entire establishment. We need electronic gadgets and tabulators. We need at least an office where it should not be completely cramped and huddled into heaps. I have gone to various offices. Files are being heaped like mountains. Clerks and other people are working there breathlessly. Therefore, we have taken a small step ahead hoping that generously, as you have always been, particularly in this matter also will grant us this liberty.

There is nothing else in this Bill.

[Shri Samarendra Kundu]

We have some minor or usual amendments. As the House is aware the Code of Criminal Procedure 1908 has been repealed and replaced by the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 and Foreign Exchange Regulations Act 1947 has been repealed and substituted by Foreign Exchange Regulations Act of 1973. This Bill, therefore, makes this substitution in the form of amendment in this Bill. While bringing this Bill, we have also taken the liberty to modify the rule to bring it in conformity with the recommendation of the Committee on subordinate Legislation.

With this I commend this Bill for discussion.

Once again I thank all the Members for giving their co-operation and sympathy and I assure you that everything possible will be done to see, as far as possible the passport is delivered to the people quickly.

I have already made an announcement that within 35 days from the date of application, we will give passport. We will still try to shorten this period.

Whenever there has been some grievance anywhere, we have gone, we have made on the spot inspection. We have made surprise visits. I had gone to Ernakulam and also to Calicut when the passport office was opened. I know how the people there appreciated this act of the Government. I hope we will keep it up with all your co-operation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Passports Act, 1967, be taken into consideration."

There are some motions for circulation and one for referring it to the Joint Committee.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta wanted it to be sent to the Joint Select Committee.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am not moving.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarejanagar): I rise to make a few observations on the Passport Amendment Bill 1978. In the preliminary remarks, the Minister Incharge of the Bill has explained the scope of the Bill and the necessity for increasing the fee for issue of passport. It is clear also from the statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill. The reason given in the Statement of Objects of the Bill is that the cost of issue of passport has increased and therefore to meet that expenditure this change was necessitated. My objection is only this: All those passport applicants whose passports are pending in the passport office after the introduction of this Bill, and before the finalisation of this Bill, have got to pay this enhanced fee. How can this enhanced fee be levied retrospectively? We are only now discussing the Bill and how can you levy this retrospectively? That is my question.

Foreign travel is no longer a monopoly of a few individuals, who may make pleasure trips. There are people who are going in for cultural exchanges and for economic and trade business and for higher studies. There are those who want to seek jobs elsewhere. I am particular about this last class. There are skilled workers and drivers and cooks. They seek jobs in the Gulf countries. About those people I am worried. If you levy a fee of Rs. 50 then it will be difficult for them to pay it. You have increased this period from 3 years to 5 years. This is good. Whatever change you make, it has to be effective only after the President has given his assent to this Bill, for this increased rate. Otherwise it will not be a correct Monetary Bill.

Members of Parliament have been authorised to give certificates to those applicants who seek passports. The MPs represent nearly 8 Assembly Constituencies. They may not be able

to know every person personally. Still, we will have to certify that we know them personally to the best of our 'knowledge and belief' and so on. Unless an oath is taken by the applicant before a magistrate, it will be difficult for the Members to certify that there are no cases against them or that they are not involved in any objectionable activities and so on. I wish to make it clear that this will be too much of a burden on the Members of Parliament. If we ask those people to bring this affidavit from the magistrate, then, they will feel that we are not obliging them at all. So, if we include it here in the rules in respect of issue of passports, then, the responsibility will be there on the Government. M. Ps. will not be blamed for that. So, we will be saving the Member from this embarrassment.

Therefore, I wish to suggest this. Before approaching the M.P. for getting this certificate, the applicant should obtain the affidavit from the magistrate.

Otherwise, he will be put into difficulty. He will refer back the application to the officer or the police to verify their antecedents. So, we do not know each one of them. And on what reason are they going out?

My third point is with regard to the issue of a diplomatic passports to Members of Parliament. The Minister of External Affairs has made a statement in the other House that he will try to issue diplomatic passports to all Members of Parliament who wish to go out. Now, the M.Ps who are included in the Parliamentary Delegation are given the diplomatic passports. But, all the M.Ps are not getting. So, this assurance of the Minister for External Affairs has not yet materialised. I would, therefore, request the Minister to see that it is done.

The fourth point is that in the Gulf countries and other countries the un-

skilled and skilled labourers are being registered by the agents and the firms. According to 1922 immigration Act, the Labour Department has got the power to issue licences to the agents and the firms. I have read in the press that nearly 2,000 agents have been arrested and about 30,000 passports have been seized. It is good some action is taken.

These agents and the firms which have been issued the licences and some unscrupulous people have swindled these unfortunate people; there are unskilled people, farm labourers, who want to go to Australia. The other day the Australian Embassy officials have issued a statement that nearly 40,000 people from Punjab have been decided by these agents and their names have been registered and a good many have been swindled by these people. So, this kind of unscrupulous agents misleading the people who want to seek jobs outside has to be stopped.

The fifth point I want to lay stress on is with regard to starting of some more passport offices in all the States and, particularly, in those States where the skilled people are trying to go out of this country for seeking jobs. Already you have made a statement in the Press that all the States will at least have one passport office. Now, you have been pleased to open one passport office in Bangalore and one in Jaipur and one sub-office in Calcutta. I wanted to press for that. Before that, you have done it so far as Karnataka is concerned. I think you for the same. As regards the delay in the issue of passports, you have said that within 35 days the papers will be processed and the passports will be issued. There are several columns in the rules wherein the applicants have to furnish certain certificates. So many restrictions are also there. You have abolished P form. It is good. But some other restrictions are still there. I want you to go through the rules and streamline the same. This will reduce the burden on the applicant. About 6,000

(Shri B. Rachaiah)

Indians who have gone abroad got stranded there for want of immigration certificates. We should not put our people in a difficult position. Though it is a separate thing, I wish to draw the attention of the Minister to this important human aspect. These facts have to be taken into consideration while we supply our technocrats, doctors, engineers and technicians. Some of them are finding difficulty in other countries and they feel they are not properly treated. They have to take care of. I hope the enthusiastic Minister who wants to remove the bottlenecks in the way of getting passports will look into this aspect as well.

Lastly, I want a clarification from the Minister. The Minister has said that every individual has a fundamental right to go abroad. I want to know how many applications, particularly of politicians, belonging to different groups have not been given passports. I want to know the number of applications pending as well as disposed of. In the Delhi passport office at Shastri Bhavan we find a long queue of people including women and children. There is lot of rush. You have to open more offices. I am not objecting to your levying of Rs. 50 as fee but what I am objecting to is that you want to recover from retrospective effect. This is the only strong point on which I urge the Minister not to recover the enhanced fee with retrospective effect.

In the passport offices there are good officers but there are officers who connive with the agents and collect lot of money. So, there is corruption.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: I am concluding. I am only trying to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister to the prevalent of corruption in the passport offices. With these few remarks I qualitatively support this Bill.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का पूर्णतया समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विधेयक को सदन के सामने रखा और इसलिये भी कि पिछले 15 महीने में इन्होंने कुछ कदम उठाये हैं जिससे विदेश यात्रा के लिये जाना सरल हो गया है।

मझे याद है, पहले दिल्ली में किसी भी गजेटेड आफिसर के हस्ताक्षर कराने के लिये 500 रुपये लगते थे और अब वह कीमत गिरते-गिरते केवल 20 रुपये रह गई है जब से आपने पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों का यह अधिकार दिया है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : यह बिल्कुल गलत है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : हरेक व्यक्ति पालियामेंट के मेम्बर के पास जा सकता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आज कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी संसद-सदस्य के पास जाकर हस्ताक्षर करवा सकता है, कोई कठिनाई उसमें नहीं आती। पहले टाउडस हाउस थे जिनके जरिये से गजेटेड आफिसर्स से हस्ताक्षर करवाये जाते थे। जब तक वह न हो, प्रागे कार्यवाही नहीं चलती थी। अभी जैसे और चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन पासपोर्ट की कीमत आहिस्ते-आहिस्ते गिर रही है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आज विदेश यात्रा केवल बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स या धनाढ्य लोगों के लिये ही नहीं है, आज तो सर्वसाधारण आमरी, यहाँ तक कि धनपढ़ भी हजारों की संख्या में विदेश यात्रा के लिये जाते हैं। जो लोग हस्ताक्षर भी नहीं कर सकते हैं, ऐसे लोग भी हमारे पास आते हैं, क्योंकि विदेशों में उनको नौकरी मिलती है, पढ़ाई के लिये जाते हैं, बिजनेस और दूसरे कामों के लिये जाते हैं।

अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि मादी के लिये भी जाते हैं। आखिरी बात की खोज

जो इन्होंने बताया वह मुझे मालूम नहीं थी ।
तो इस तरह से भ्रमण-भ्रमण उद्देश्यों से लोग
बाहर जाते हैं ।

श्री सक्सेना कुम्हू : यहीं पर शादी हो
जाती है, पासपोर्ट होने से ऐसे लोग भी है
जिनकी यहीं शादी हो जाती है और बाघ में
जाते हैं, और ऐसे भी है कि आप पासपोर्ट
ले लीजिये, आपको अच्छी बीबी मिल जायेगी ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप किस हैसियत
से बोल सकते हैं, इस मामले में आपकी अपनी
ही हालत खराब है । इसलिये मुझे यह बात
कहने में क्या फायदा ?

यह सर्वसाधारण की प्राबल्य है, जनता
सरकार को इसमें अधिक रुचि लेनी चाहिये ।
मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि आपने भी और विदेश
मंत्री ने भी रीजनल पासपोर्ट आफिसर्स की
मीटिंग बुलाई और वहाँ पर कुछ हिदायतें
भी दीं, पतनीत भी की और प्रोसीचर को
सरल भी किया ।

आपने कहा कि जनवरी, 1978 में
आपकी मीटिंग हुई थी, तो इन 7 महीनों
में जो कुछ आपने कहा, क्या वह पूरा हो गया,
यह सवाल है ? आज भी मैं यह कह सकता हूँ
कि बाहर का रिश्ता का काम तो बन्द हो
गया, लेकिन पासपोर्ट आफिस अभी भी डेम
आफ करप्यन है, वहाँ रैकेटियर्स हैं, लोग
पैसा डेकर पासपोर्ट बनवाते हैं ।

आप यह कह सकते हैं कि मैंने आदेश
दिये हैं कि एक महीने में पासपोर्ट बने या
6 सप्ताह में बने । श्री बाजपेयी जी ने
2 महीने के लिये कहा था, आपने पहले 6
सप्ताह कहा और अब 35 दिन कहा है । मैं
ज्यादा तो कहना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन दावे के
साथ कह सकता हूँ कि 35 दिन में ऐसे 10
परसेंट पासपोर्ट भी इश्यू नहीं होते ।

आज यह स्थिति है कि अफ्रीका
पासपोर्ट छः महीने, आठ महीने, दस महीने,
एक एक साल तक पड़े रहते हैं । सारे भारत-
वर्ष में अभी तक करीब चार लाख एप्लिकेशन
पड़ी हुई हैं । मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि उनके
पास पुरानी से पुरानी एप्लिकेशन कितनी हैं ।
शायद उनको ऐसी एप्लिकेशन भी मिलेगी,
जो सालों से पड़ी हुई हैं । आज ही सुबह
मेरे पास दो तीन महिलायें आईं, जिनकी
एप्लिकेशन छः महीने से पड़ी हुई है और उन
को अभी तक पासपोर्ट नहीं मिला है ।

हालत यह है कि कभी कह देते हैं कि
आप का कोटो हमसे गुम हो गया है, कभी
कहते हैं कि यह कमी है, कमी कहते हैं कि वह
कमी है । वे लोग पैसा ऐंठने के लिए जान-
बूझ कर ऐसा करते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री
महोदय ऐसा सरबे करावें कि आफिस में
पुरानी से पुरानी एप्लिकेशन कितनी पड़ी
हुई हैं । श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा है कि
इस आफिस का इमेज बहुत पुष्ट है—मैं उन
को बचोट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ ; समय
बहुत थोड़ा है—, लेकिन बुद्ध के साथ कहना
पड़ता है कि उस इमेज में अभी कोई सुधार
नहीं हुआ है—वह बैसा का बैसा है । सरकार ने
अभी तक जो कदम उठाये हैं, उनसे कुछ फर्क
पड़ा है, लेकिन आफिस के लोगों की मनोवृत्ति
और काम करने का तरीका अभी तक नहीं
बदला है ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि पासपोर्ट जारी करने
के बारे में एक डेडलाइन तय कर दी जाये ।
मंत्री महोदय ने एक महीने की बात कही है ।
एक महीने के बजाये डेढ़ महीना निर्धारित कर
दिया जाये, लेकिन और डेढ़ महीने में पासपोर्ट
इस्यू न हो, तो जो अक्सर उसके लिए
जिम्मेदार हो, उसको सजा दी जाये । अगर
एप्लिकेशन में कोई कमी है, तो उस व्यक्ति
को लिखा जाये कि वह उस कमी को पूरा
करे । अगर वह उसको पूरा नहीं करता है,

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता]

तो यह उसकी जिम्मेदारी है। लेकिन अगर आफ्रिस की तरफ से किसी व्यक्ति को कुछ बताया न जाये, और फिर भी डेढ़ महीने के अन्दर पासपोर्ट जारी न हो, तो जिम्मेदार सरकारी अधिकारी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

डिप्लोमेटिक पासपोर्ट के बारे में अभी जो कहा गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। सरकार को पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के साथ भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहिए। सरकार अंडर सेक्रेटरी और डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी आदि आफ्रिसलज को तो डिप्लोमेटिक पासपोर्ट देती है, लेकिन वह पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को नहीं देती है। मंत्री महोदय यह भी तय करें कि पार्लियामेंट के हर एक मेम्बर को, अगर किसी भेदभाव के, डिप्लोमेटिक पासपोर्ट दिया जायेगा।

इस वक्त श्री स्वामी यहाँ पर नहीं हैं। इसरजेंसी के दिनों में वह पासपोर्ट लेकर बाहर गये, मगर उन पर मुकदमा चलाया गया। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने यह एनक्वायरी की है कि उन पर मुकदमा क्यों चलाया गया? आज सरकार हर एक को पासपोर्ट दे रही है, यहाँ तक कि जिस व्यक्ति ने देश में तानाशाही कायम की, लाखों लोगों को जेल में डाला, जिसको मैं पिछले तीस साल में सब से बड़ा क्रिमिनल कहूँगा उस व्यक्ति को भी सरकार पासपोर्ट देने के लिए तैयार है—कुछ दिनों के लिए देने के लिए तैयार है। वह कहती है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को भी पासपोर्ट दिया जायेगा। लेकिन जिन्होंने श्री स्वामी के खिलाफ झूठा मुकदमा चलाया, वह उन के खिलाफ एनक्वायरी नहीं करेगी। यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने रूल आफ ला को कायम किया है, लेकिन जिन्होंने पहले गड़बड़ की, उनके खिलाफ उसने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

जल्दी पासपोर्ट ईश्यू करने के लिए आप ने कहा कि रीजल पासपोर्ट आफ्रिस हरएक

स्टेट में खोलेंगे। लेकिन अभी तो आप के पास नौ आफ्रिसेज हैं। 6 महीने में केवल दो नये आफ्रिसेज आप ने खोले। बाकी स्टेट्स का क्या हुआ? आप का यह वायदा है कि हरएक स्टेट में एक-एक पासपोर्ट आफ्रिस खुलेगा। अगर इस स्पीड से आप ने खोला कि 6 महीने में दो, तीन-तीन महीने में एक एक तो सालों लग जाएंगे। मेरे पास आफ्रिसेज हैं जिन में मंत्री महोदय ने खुद यह कहा है कि कई स्टेट्स में एक एक लाख पासपोर्ट पेंडिंग पड़े हुए हैं। जैसा कि उन्होंने बताया है एनक्विलम में 43424 अफ्रीकीनेंस तीन महीने में आई है। इसी तरीके से 20 हजार और भी अफ्रीकीनेंस इस तरह की हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर ज्यादा भीड़ है वहाँ पर आप एक मिनाद तब कीजिए कि दो महीने में या तीन महीने में पासपोर्ट आफ्रिस आप खोल देंगे।

श्री सनरेन्द्र कुच्छू : नये साल में आप देखें कि क्या होता है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता : हर हाल नया होता है। इसी साल अगर हो जाय तो वह अच्छा होगा।

जैसा कि आप ने खुद ही कहा कि संख्या पासपोर्ट की बढ़ रही है, यह अच्छा लक्षण है इस का और उसके लिए सरकार ने भी कुछ सुविधाएं दी हैं। केवल पासपोर्ट में नहीं और भी जगह सुविधाएं दी हैं फारेन ट्रेवल के लिए लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस में और भी ज्यादा रिलेक्सेशन और सिम्प्लिफिकेशन हो जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग बाहर जायें, देख कर आए सीब कर आए, एम्प्लायमेंट हो, कुछ एंजुकेशन हो। एक चीज आप यह बताइए कि कितने लोगों का पासपोर्ट जनता पार्टी ने इम्प्राउज किया? इसके अलावा आप ने पासपोर्ट ऐक्ट के तहत यहाँ पर तरमीम की प्रोसीजर कोस में, उसके तहत क्या आपने 15 महीने में किसी एक आदमी के खिलाफ

कोई कार्यवाही की है या वह सेवानिवृत्त बिलकुल डेड है ? जो पासपोर्ट का आवेदन करता है उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही हुई है या वह सेवानिवृत्त डेड सेटर है ? बिलकुल बेकार है, उसको किसी ने देखा ही नहीं, कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई ? धर्म तेजा का मामला भी है, वह कैसे चला गया ? उसके पास पासपोर्ट तो था लेकिन पासपोर्ट लेने के बाद कई बार प्राप इन्कम टैक्स सर्टिफिकेट भी मांगते हैं, वह इन्कम टैक्स सर्टिफिकेट प्राप ने मांगा या नहीं मांगा, इसके ऊपर भी प्रकाश डालिए और बताइए कि वह कैसे चला गया, किसकी जिम्मेदारी थी ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): He is your supporters. He is a supporter of your Government. That is why you allowed him to go.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Whether he is our supporter or your supporter, I know one thing. It is that the two sons of Indira Gandhi used to live with him in London and they took education when they were living at his residence and they were supported by him

(Interruptions)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिए, धर्म तेजा के बारे में श्री एन्वबायरी होनी चाहिए । मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत प्रयत्न किया है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो बायदे उन्होंने किए हैं उनको वह पूरा करेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Bill. Even though I oppose the Bill, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Minister and the Ministry for the relaxations they have made in the issuing of passport.

A special consideration has been shown to Kerala where there is huge rush for passport. Definitely they deserve our congratulations for their expeditious action. The passport is a fundamental right and even the Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Justice Subba Rao has held in early 1967 that it is the fundamental right of every citizen to hold a passport. After that this Passport Act, 1967 came.

15.40 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair].

The judgement came in March 1967 and the Act was passed in June, 1967. This Bill which has been brought forward by the Janata Government has put some more restrictions on the issue of passport. You are making an amendment to increase the charges instead of making some basic amendments to this Act. This is my objection. Even you agree with the Supreme Court judgment. Even in the latest case when some people moved the court, a Division Bench upheld the old ruling of the Supreme Court that passport is a fundamental right of every citizen. Even then, the Minister has failed to bring forward a new Act. You are still keeping the old Act of 1967 which had been brought before the House to defeat the purpose of the Supreme Court judgment.

The number of applications for passports has increased from 3.5 lakhs to 1 million in 1978, which shows people are more in need of passport. It means your income has increased. When your income has increased, why do you want to charge more? Last year, the minister announced with good intentions that they may issue about 8 lakhs passport every year. Please remember that in the United States, with a population of about 23 crores, they are issuing 3 million passports a year. This shows their efficiency. Of course, I know you visited the passport offices in Kerala and told the employees there to issue passports quickly. Yet, 2 lakhs applications are pending in

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

Cochin office. You must have additional staff on temporary basis to clear off the arrears. Instead of the arrears getting cleared, they are accumulating. You opened an office in Calicut with all good intentions. But it has not solved the problem of arrears. So, I plead with the minister to please do something to clear off the arrears pending in Cochin as well as Calicut.

What is the purpose of a passport? It is for going abroad. But here is the Emigration Act, 1922, passed before I was born. It was enacted by the British when India was a colony. When you are thinking of relaxing the rules, why can't you apply your mind to change this Act? Clause 11 of this Act says:

"Where the Central Government has reason to believe that in any country to which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work is lawful, plague or any other epidemic disease dangerous to human life has broken out, and that emigrants if allowed to emigrate to that country would be exposed to serious risk to life on arrival there, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette"—I would like to underline that—"declare that emigration to that country for the purpose of unskilled work shall cease to be lawful."

So, it has to be done by notification in the official gazette and you have to place all such orders before Parliament. But you made some rules making the emigration rules very strict and you did not allow many people paiping in Bombay and Cochin to go to Muscat and some other countries. It is a violation of this law. You never made any notification. You only sent out a government circular against the law. You are expected to place the notification on the Table of the House. Without doing it, you issued a circular saying, "we hereby stop emigration to Muscat and some other Gulf countries." I know personally that many poor people from my constituency and

other places also went to the airport with the ticket. But they were told, "You pay Rs. 2000 and I will do it". The LDCs and others working there made millions of rupees by just affixing a seal!

And they completely harass the people and sometimes the people are thrown out of the plane, they are checked out and thrown out. You could have made some arrangement before issuing a ticket. So, without placing the Notification before this House according to the Immigration Act, 1922, which is amended later, you made some kind of rules and made the poor people come all the way—you know the story, I don't want to repeat it—selling all their properties and everything and paying some money and when they come with a ticket, they are thrown out of the airport and they are wandering in the Bombay streets. Who made the money? Many of the people in the Passport office.

I went to the Passport office one day. I had seen the people working and I appreciate that people are working up to 8 o'clock. I have no complaints against them. There are some good people in the office, but there are many who are corrupt. Many of them are corrupt and they are delaying things like anything. And if you go there, Madam Chairman, you can see that from early morning till night people are waiting there to get into the queue in the Bombay passport office because you imposed many restrictions by way of immigration laws and made the people in the Passport office more powerful. I would appeal to you that whenever you make some change, you prepare a notification and place it before the House, but do not impose unnecessary and unwarranted restrictions which only harm the interests of the Indian people abroad. In this connection, I may tell you that you have made rules for restricting the people from going abroad whether they are skilled or unskilled. There are

many bogus agencies. People have been cheated. I agree. But why can't you set up one agency? The present procedure is that you have first to go to the Labour Ministry and then your Ministry and then go to the Home Ministry. This is hell of a problem. Why can't you coordinate everything and make it one Ministry to deal with it? Then, the authorised legal agents can recruit people and they can be sent. Because of different rules and different interpretations and different Ministries, things are becoming more complicated. So, I appeal to you to look into this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi, I would request you to try to conclude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, I am speaking on the relevant points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not saying you are irrelevant. I say this because of the limited time allotted to the Bill and the number of speakers including those from our Party. You are using up your Party's time. If you are using up your Party's time, I have no objection.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You can extend the time for discussion on this Bill, if necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That does not mean that your Party gets more time. I request you to be brief. I know it is difficult, but kindly be brief.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: In a few minutes I will finish.

So, I appeal to the hon. Minister to change the Immigration Act by making the necessary amendment.

There are many Passports of Indian which are impounded during emergencies in foreign countries. Sometimes these Passports are impounded due to some official's personal vengeance also. I would appeal to the Minister to please examine how many passports of the peo-

ple Indians living in foreign countries are impounded. I can tell you the specific cases in which it has happened in Kuwait and Gulf countries. The passports of many people who have gone from Kerala are impounded because of the personal vengeance of some officials in Kuwait.

Madam, there is a point made by Mr. Rachaiah. I have no complaint about that. It is a very good opportunity to meet the people, we appreciate it. You will also agree that it is a good opportunity for M.Ps. to meet the people. But there is no provision in the I.P.C. or Cr.P.C. to impound a Passport for a criminal act. If there is no such provision in the IPC or Cr. P.C. to impound a passport, what is the need to say whether so and so is involved in any criminal case? After getting the passport he can only communicate. There is no provision to impound his passport. Then why do you put that clause in this? Please look into this also.

The last point I make is, so far as the Gulf countries are concerned, there are millions and millions of Indian people working in the Gulf countries, you are not taking any serious view of posting important diplomats in those countries. There are complaints that our Ambassadors are sleeping and they are not taking any interest. Even I have got one specific complaint against one Ambassador about whom I have written to the Minister. There are many complaints against the Ambassadors and I would appeal to the hon. Minister to look at the importance of the Gulf countries where millions and millions of our people are working, especially the people from the southern part of the country and they can only be strengthened by putting there people who speak Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada. I appeal to you to see that the people who work in those embassies know some South Indian languages. Secondly, senior and important diplomats should be

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

appointed there, to protect the interests of our people who are employed in those countries.

I cannot support this bill, in view of the reasons I have given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to draw the attention of the Members to the fact that 2 hours have been allotted to this Bill; and out of the 2 hours allotted, 1 hour has already been consumed. At the risk of being told by people who talk a lot, that I talk a lot, I draw your attention to this. Now Shri Durga Chand.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: May I move a Motion that the time be extended upto 6 o'clock?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can move it at the appropriate time.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द (कांगड़ा) : मेडम चेयरमैन साहिबा, इस पासपोर्ट बिल का हम सब लोग स्वागत कर रहे हैं और करना चाहिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is different, because many have opposed it.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जब से हमारी पार्टी सत्ता में आयी है तब से विदेश विभाग ने पासपोर्ट के बारे में बहुत ग्रहण कदम उठाये हैं जिससे कि बाहर जाने वालों को बाहर जाने में जो मुश्किलात आती थी वे कम हुई हैं । इसलिए इस पासपोर्ट अमेन्डमेंट बिल से काफी लोगों को राहत मिलगी ।

हमने पासपोर्ट की फीस पचास रुपये कर दी है । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि बहुत-सी बीजों के खर्च बढ़ गये हैं और उसी की वजह से सरकार को यह फीस बढ़ानी पड़ी है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट को जो तस्वीक पासपोर्ट के लिए करनी पड़ती है, उससे उनका

पोस्टेज का खर्चा बढ़ गया है । हमारे पास बेरिफिकेशन के लिए दिल्ली से, चण्डीगढ़ से लेटर आ जाते हैं और हमें उन पर पोस्टेज का खर्च करना पड़ता है । यह ठीक है कि इसमें हमें लोगों से मिलने का मौका मिलता है लेकिन हमें इस खर्च का भार भी वहन करना पड़ता है । आपने जो इस बिल के द्वारा पासपोर्ट की फीस बढ़ायी है और पचास रुपये कर दी है, वह फीस तो अभी भी, यानी इस बिल के पास होने से पहले से ही चार्ज हो रही है । इस को आप कैसे रैगुलाराइज करेंगे ? इस सम्बन्ध में इस बिल में क्लोज़ धानी चाहिए थी । (व्यवधान)

एक बड़ी खुशी की बात यह है कि आपने पामपोर्ट आफिसिज की संख्या बढ़ा दी है । आपने अपनी पालिसी में जो यह कहा है कि हम हर एक स्टेट में रीजनल पामपोर्ट आफिस खोलेंगे मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए श्री बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी को एक पत्र लिखा था कि हिमाचल प्रदेश एक पिछड़ा राज्य है, वहां लोग बेकार हैं, वहां के लोगों को भी इसकी सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए । हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग या तो पामपोर्ट के लिए चण्डीगढ़ जाते हैं या फिर दिल्ली आते हैं । मेरे पत्र का पहले तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि वह कम एक्टीवली कंसीडर किया जा रहा है । बाद में यह जवाब दिया कि किसी भी पामपोर्ट आफिस को खोलने के लिए तीन हजार एप्लीकेशन होनी चाहिए । हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए उन्होंने कहा कि वहां से चार हजार एप्लीकेशन आयी हैं । लेकिन मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह कैसे असर्टन किया कि हिमाचल से चार हजार एप्लीकेशन आयी हैं । वहां के लोग अपना एड्रेस दिल्ली का भी लिख देते हैं और चण्डीगढ़ का भी एड्रेस लिख देते हैं । इस तरह से उनकी संख्या कम हो जाती है । इसलिए मैं भर्त्सा जी से अपनी कळंगा कि जहां आप अन्य राज्यों में दो रीजनल आफिसिज खोल रहे हैं या सब रीजनल आफिसिज खोल

रहे हैं, वहां हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी आपको एक पासपोर्ट आफिस खोलना चाहिए। वहां इसकी बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

मैं कहूंगा कि इस कानून को लाकर मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत सी एनोमलीज को दूर करने की कोशिश की है। इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। उन्होंने जो फॉर्मला किया है कि हर स्टेट में सब-रिजनल पासपोर्ट आफिस खोला जाए उस पर जल्दी धमल होना चाहिये, उस पर जल्दी एकगन होना चाहिये, यही मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

श्री भगत राम (फिल्लौर) : मैं इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस बिल का उद्देश्य यह है कि पासपोर्ट एप्लीकेशन की फीम 25 रुपये में बढ़ा कर 50 रुपये कर दी जाए। 1961 में 1971 तक यह 15 रुपये थी और तब पासपोर्ट तीन साल के लिए वैलिड होता था। 1971 में यह पंद्रह में बढ़ कर पच्चीस हुई और पासपोर्ट पांच साल के लिए वैलिड होता था। इस हिमाय से देखा जाए तो अब पचास रुपये जो फीम आप कर रहे हैं इसको देखने हुए पासपोर्ट दस साल के लिए वैलिड होना चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब का हिसाब कमजोर नहीं है, यह मैं जानता हूं। उन्होंने यह सब जानबूझ कर किया है। उनको सब पता है। उन्होंने बताया है कि 1976 में चार लाख पासपोर्ट इशू किए गए। 1977 में 9 लाख किए गए। जून 78 तक 7 लाख इनकी ताबाद हो गई। इस साल के अन्त तक 18 लाख पासपोर्ट इशू होने की सम्भावना भी उन्होंने जाहिर की है। इसका सीधा मतलब यह होता है कि चार गुना से ज्यादा इनकी ताबाद हो गई है। इसका साफ मतलब यह निकलता है कि इनकम भी चार गुना से अधिक आपकी बढ़ गई है। इसलिए इसको कहने में कोई लाजिक नहीं है कि पासपोर्ट बनाने में जो खर्चा है वह बढ़ गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री

महोदय हमें इसका लाजिक समझाएं और बताएं कि कैसे खर्चा बढ़ गया है।

धर खर्चा बढ़ा है तो इसलिए बढ़ा है कि पासपोर्ट दफ्तरों में बड़ी इनएफिक्वेंसी है। पासपोर्ट एप्लीकेशन को वे जल्दी नहीं निपटाते हैं। इसकी बहुत सी मिसालें हमारे पास हैं। मेरी कन्स्टिटुएन्सी से सब से ज्यादा लोग बाहर गए हुए हैं और अब भी जा रहे हैं। कोई साहब आते हैं तो बनाने में कि 8-9 महीने और साल के बाद पासपोर्ट नहीं मिला है। कई तरह की शिकायतें हमारे पास रोज आती हैं। कभी आबजैकशन हो जाता है कि जो फोटो है वह गुम हो गई है, कभी हो जाता है कि फीस यहां पर लॉन्ट नहीं हो रही है, कभी यह लिखकर भेज दिया जाता है कि एफिडेविट नहीं मिल रहा है, कभी जांच के लिए भेज दिया जाता है, कभी कह दिया जाता है कि जो एम पी है जिस ने दस्तावेज लिए हैं उनमें कनफर्मेशन नहीं भेजा है। तरह तरह के बहाने बना कर उन लोगों के केली को लटकाए रखा जाता है। अघ्टाबार को शिकायतें भी आती रहती हैं। जब देरी होनी है तो अघ्टाबार को जन्म मिलता है। कुछ दफ्तर वालों की एजेंटों के माथ सांठगांठ रहती है, गाल्लुकात रहने हैं। कई इन तरह के उदाहरण हैं कि जहां एजेंटों को पैसा दे दिया तो उन्होंने पैसा आगे दिया और पासपोर्ट जल्दी लोगों को मिल गया। पासपोर्ट दफ्तरों की कार्य कुशलता को बढ़ा दिया जाए तो मेरा यह खयाल है कि जो फीस बढ़ाई जा रही है इसको बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं रह जाएगी बल्कि इसमें भी कम फीस ली जा सकती है।

सब जानने हैं कि हमारे देश से दो परसेंट से भी कम लोग बिदेशों में सैर सगटे के लिए जाते हैं। ज्यादातर अभागे लोग वही जगह पर मजबूर होते हैं जिसको हमारे देश में काम यही मिलता है। वही काम की तलाश में बाहर जाते हैं। पिछली सरकार तीस

साल में लोगों को काम नहीं दे सकी। यह जो नई सरकार है यह भी उसके पद बिन्हों पर चल रही है, जागीरदारी-मुंजीवादी नीति पर चल रही है। यह भी लोगों को काम नहीं दे सकी है। इस वास्ते लोग बाहर काम ढूँढने के लिए जाने पर मजबूर हो रहे हैं। ये जो बाहर जाने वाले अभागे लोग हैं इनकी बड़ी लूट होती है। पासपोर्ट एजेंट और ट्रेविल एजेंट ऐंटी सोशल काम करते हैं। यहां तक कि जिनको मान्यता दी हुई है सरकार ने उनके साथ उनका गठबन्धन है और ऐंटी सोशल काम कर रहे हैं और लोगों से 7,000 रु० से लेकर 10,000 रु० तक ठगते हैं और ऐसे अभागे लोग में से भी 75 परसेंट लोग भागे जा नहीं पाते हैं, वह रास्ते में ही रह जाते हैं। कई देशों में तो यह एजेंट लोग गैर-कानूनी दाखिला करा देते हैं जिससे वह बेचारे पकड़े जाते हैं। हजारों भारतीयों को प्रतिवर्ष दूसरे देशों की जेलों में जाना पड़ता है और हजारों लोग विदेशों में एजेंटों से मिल कर दूसरे देशों में राजनीतिक शरण ले रहे हैं। जैसी की यू० एन० आई० की खबर है पश्चिम जर्मनी में पिछले साल हैमबर्ग में 1200 और बर्लिन में 800 लोगों ने राजनीतिक शरण ली, और इसी साल मई में 500 लोगों ने शरण ली है। इस तरह से यह एजेंट बाहर हमारे देश की बदनामी करा रहे हैं, यह सब मंत्री महोदय को देखना चाहिये। अभी भी हमारे सैकड़ों लोग विदेशों में जेलों में हैं और मैंने विदेश मंत्रालय को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि हमारी कास्टीट्यूटोरी क परमजीत वगैरह 22 व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान की जेलों में हैं। हर साल हमारे लोग बाहर से जेल भुगतकर आ जाते हैं और ठगे जाते हैं।

16 hrs.

मंत्री जी ने पासपोर्ट आफिस खोलने की बात कही है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ, और खास कर पंजाब में जहाँ पासपोर्ट के जिये बड़ी भीड़ है वहाँ पर एक और सब-डीजनल

पासपोर्ट आफिस खोलने की बात है जो कि अच्छी बात है। लेकिन मैं एक सुझाव जरूर देना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में जो दूसरा सब-आर० पी० ओ० खोला जा रहा है वह वहाँ पर ठीक रहेगा यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं इलाकाबाद के आधारा पर नहीं बल्कि तथ्यों के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ। फरवरी 1977 से 30 जून 77 तक 61,265 में से 56,260 पासपोर्ट केवल पंजाब में इशू किये गये। और दोआबा में होशियारपुर, जलन्धर तथा कपूरथला जिले आते हैं इन जिलों में 37,893 पासपोर्ट जारी किये गये और अमृतसर और गुरदासपुर जिलों को अगर मिला लिया जाय तो 43,321 पासपोर्ट बन जाते हैं। इसलिये मैं सजेस्ट करूँगा कि जलन्धर में पासपोर्ट आफिस खोला जाय।

अन्त में कहूँगा कि दफ्तरों की इनफ़िशियेंसी को खत्म किया जाय और कम से कम 1 महीने में पासपोर्ट दिया जाय जो कि अनिश्चित काल के लिये हो क्योंकि पासपोर्ट रिन्यू कराने से भी काम बढ़ता है। अगर अनिश्चितकाल के लिये पासपोर्ट दिया जायगा तो ऐंकीशियेंसी आयेगी, और ट्रेविल एजेंटों के समाज विरोधी काम को समाप्त किया जाय और जिन लोगों को ट्रेविल एजेंटों ने ठगा है उनका पैसा वापस कराया जाय।...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly conclude now because this is beyond the ambit of the Bill? Please conclude now.

श्री भगवत राम : लोगों को बाहर भेजने के लिये एक स्पेशल ऐम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की स्थापना की जाय जिसके मार्फ़त रेक्यूमेंट कर के लोगों को बाहर भेजा जाय। इसी तरह से विदेशों की जेलों में जो हमारे लोग बन्द हैं उनको छुड़ाया जाय, और विदेशों में काम कर रहे जो भारतीय हैं उनकी सर्विस कंडीशनस, रिहायश, वेतन आदि को रेगुलेट किया जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you are repeating yourself. So, I am calling the next speaker. Mr. Anant Dave. There is so much of repetition. I request Members to cooperate.

श्री अनन्त दवे (कच्छ) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय जो पासपोर्ट प्रमेंडमेंट बिल लाये हैं, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में 3, 4 बातें मुझे बतानी हैं।

मंत्री महोदय ने जो रीजन्स बताये हैं कि हम देश में ज्यादा आफिस खोलने जा रहे हैं, हमारा खर्चा बढ़ गया है इसलिये हम फीस बढ़ा रहे हैं, मैं मंत्री महोदय से सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन जिन प्रदेशों में आप आफिस खोलेंगे, तो आपका उन सब आफिसों में कितना खर्चा आयेगा ? जो 7 लाख पासपोर्ट आपने अभी तक बनवाये और वर्ष के अन्त तक 18 लाख पासपोर्ट बनवाने जा रहे हैं, तो इससे आपको कितनी इनकम होगी ? जो उसका अनुपात हो, उसके मुताबिक आपको फीस बढ़ानी चाहिये। यह जो 25 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 50 रुपये फीस हो रही है यह ज्यादा है। जो लोग जा रहे हैं, उनमें मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी के लोग भी हैं जो कि ग्लफ के लोग हैं, गरीब हैं, उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। जब पास पोर्ट बनवाते हैं तो सबसे पहले पैसे का सवाल आता है। वही बात मंत्री जी को भी सोचनी चाहिये।

वहाँ जो एजेन्ट काम कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने तो आज से ही अपनी फीस बढ़ा दी है। उन्होंने सोचा कि बिल आ रहा है, गवर्नमेंट फीस 25 रुपये से 50 रुपये कर रही है तो उनकी भी फीस बढ़ गई। पहले 50 रुपये से वह बनवाते थे अब 200 रुपये लेते हैं और अगर कोई प्रजेन्ट पासपोर्ट बनवाये तो 250 रुपये भी लेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This point has already been spoken in detail by

others. I would request you to be brief.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): He is not as competent as you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a question of competence, it is a question of cooperation. Now that you have woken up, you can understand that.

श्री अनन्त दवे : तो जो कार्यवाही एजेन्ट चला रहे हैं, सरकार को उसे भी रोकना चाहिये। जो 50 रुपये फीस की जा रही है, मैं यह इसलिए दोहरा रहा हूँ कि जो टूरिस्ट जाते हैं, उनके पास काफी पैसा होता है, उनसे भी जानी चाहिये, लेकिन जो मजदूर जाते हैं, काम करने के लिये ग्लफ से जाते हैं उनके पास काफी पैसा नहीं होता, उनसे कम लेना चाहिये। टूरिस्ट तो 25, 30 और 50 हजार रुपये तक वहाँ खर्च करते हैं लेकिन जो पहली दफा जाते हैं उन्हे कम लेना चाहिये और जो वापिस आकर फिर पासपोर्ट रिन्यू करवाने जायें उनसे ज्यादा फीस लेनी चाहिये। लेकिन अभी जो 25 से बढ़ाकर 50 रुपये की है, यह बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है।

आज देश में जो फोरन एक्सचेंज बढ़ रहा है वह इन गरीब लोगों के कारण ही बढ़ रहा है। हर रोज, 4, 5 हजार करोड़ फारेन एक्सचेंज देश में आ रहा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जिन इनकों में से ज्यादा लोग गये हैं, उनका लिये ज्यादा मात्रा में डेवलपमेंट वर्क्स करने चाहियें, ऐसा भी सुझाव है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं जो एजेन्ट्स की बात कही, उस पर मंत्री महोदय विचार कर के कोई तपास या कार्यवाही करेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Passport Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There was no other alternative; your name was there.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I know Mr. Kundu and Mr. Vajpayee are very good diplomats in this matter and, therefore, I congratulate them for their diplomacy. I congratulate these two ministers because they are very good in diplomacy, because they are able to win over many friends and because they are trying to avoid enemies as far as possible. Similarly, they wanted to be very diplomatic with the people of this country also.

I remember how Mr. Vajpayee came and made a statement here, of course, with the help of Mr. Kundu, that the issue of passport will be made more easier. In the process, they wanted to be very diplomatic. When they were trying to be diplomatic, they found difficult in managing the affairs. That is the reason why they have increased the amount from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50. I appreciate that. I do not think that any person who is claiming a Passport has any grouse against that. Previously, everyone knows and I have had experience also that some of the passport officers—I do not say officers—some of the agents in connivance with the officers used to get Rs. 5000 for an endorsement for Saudi Arabia. That has gone down to a very great extent. It has come down to Rs. 250 or Rs. 300.

In this connection, I say, they have done a good job. But while doing so, they have concentrated only on the simple aspect of money. They have not considered other aspects of the difficulties, as correctly pointed out by my hon friend, Mr Vayalar Ravi. They could have taken some more time, burnt the mid-night oil, and spent the time in a useful manner and come out with a comprehensive Bill as far as the passport is concerned, taking into consideration all the antiquated laws of 1922, 1939 and all that.

Even now, your home work is not good. I can point out only certain mistakes that I can point out to you. You say here that Madras office is in-charge of two places, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. You forget about Pondicherry. That is also included in that. You have not done the home work properly. Pondicherry is also included in the Madras office. Why I refer to this is that you have not taken the trouble of going into the details upto the last point. I do not accuse you. It is a question of going into the details. I point it out to every Ministry when they come up with their Bills before the House. You must take proper care to see all the details. It cannot be taken for granted that Pondicherry is also included in that. I need not mention about it. You must know it.

For example, take a man who is in Mahi or a man who is in Yaman. He has to come down 750 miles to present an application for passport. The same thing is with a man in Mahi who has to come to Ernakulam because Pondicherry is included in the Madras office. So, I request the hon. Minister, as a member from that area, to have a small office at Pondicherry also to cater to the needs of the people there. Many people go to foreign countries, specially to France and other countries and our ties are much better with them than with many other people outside. I would request you to consider that.

Then, in the process of being very diplomatic, you are caught in the trouble, as many members pointed out. For example, you said that Members of Parliament can sign the passport to make it easier and to get out of the cultches of those bureaucrats who are very often condemned—I will not condemn them like that. Now, before you sign it, a caution or a warning is given saying that it is a very important document—you must take note of it—and that when you sign for a particular person, as per the legal terminology, you must

see that a particular person is economically sound and is capable of managing himself not only here but outside also and when he comes back also. You have also to certify about his character also. We politicians can certify anybody for that. That is no problem. But it is a question of certifying whether a person is economically sound. Is it possible for a Member of Parliament to know about 6-7 lakhs of people, in my constituency? Some of the members are representing 10 lakhs of people. Is it practicable and possible to assess all the 10 lakhs of people and certify like that? It is not possible. We simply sign it and leave it at that. What will be the consequences later on? It was not so with those officers when they signed it earlier. I will not accuse the officers as some of the members said that they were in the habit of receiving Rs. 5000/- or whatever it. I have no knowledge about it. Some intermediaries or agents could have done that as they are doing now.

I have no personal experience about it. Personally speaking, I have not signed even 20 passports after you permitted to sign it because I strictly follow all the rules and regulations—they have to give me an extra copy; they have to give me a photograph and I number it. In this connection, I would like to bring to your notice that some officers either in Ernakulam or in Bombay ask some of the members to confirm by writing a letter that he has signed a particular passport.

It is an insult to a Member of Parliament. We are signing it and putting a stamp and all that. I do not know why they are asking for my confirmation letter. So far, I have not given it. Practically, 90 Members of Parliament who have no knowledge about these passport rules, concessions and other considerations that you have given, you have not taken note of these things. I just signed it. I told the Passport Officer about it. He is a nice man and lives in Madras

His name is Mr. Das. He is doing a lot of good work. I told him over the phone that this was not the practice with me, because he was not going to believe in my signatures. I told him that since he was not going to believe in my signatures, how was he going to take note of my letter head and signatures. It is a funny thing. So the idea is to elevate the trouble that people are facing in this connection. While doing so, you have created a problem. I think Mr. Kundu sahib will take note of this suggestion.

People are applying in serial order. Some people come with the help of agents and other influential people. Sometimes Members of Parliament are also there. Then the Ministers also telephone us saying please issue this passport. He wants priority over others. So, there is a backlog in every office. The people who had applied day before yesterday take priority over those people who had already applied three months back.

I can understand that there may be some urgency. I would like to send my sister or somebody who has married in Singapore earlier or some such thing. You must also give preference. I do not say everybody is equal before these things. I think you must have two systems of passport in the country. You put certain passport in the urgent category and for that you collect some more money; and for that you must use also your discretion. If a person has to join his duty before 30 days, unless a passport is made available to him within 15 days, he cannot go and join his duty. Many people have developed a fashion to have a passport. I will come to that later on, because I think every citizen in this country should possess a passport. It will be a good identification mark also for you for future verification. We can also save time during elections and on many such occasions. And naturally we will also make good money because if you multiply 60 crores into 50, automatically you will get a good figure. You have made a very good

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

figure. Just now I was calculating it. When hon. Member from Bhopal issues 10 lakh passports per year—I am not going into a small number of nine lakhs or odd—and if he multiplies into 50, he gets five crores; and if it of five years, it is 25 crores. Before the Janata Government gives it to some other government, I wish to come back again. So, I say, about this kind of calculations, you must be careful also.

Then you must make some distinction between passports—ordinary passport and other passports. For ordinary passports, many people are applying. You make it 25 or 30. As far as urgent passports are concerned, you make it 60 or 100. If I want to join my family or if I have a friend in some foreign country or if I have got diplomatic assignment, I can pay Rs. 100 and get out of this. Do not make everything equal because that will serve the purpose of your making rules and other things in a very easy form. That is one of the methods I wanted to consider also.

Secondly, many people are going out, labourers are going out. You must allow sympathetic consideration for these people. These are the people who have been looted; and these are the people who have been cheated in many manners by the agents; these are the people who are given very bad treatment in the passport office. Mr. Chairman, you may know it very well that in many of the offices because these people are all illiterate or poor coolies or workers who go out to Saudi Arabian countries and many other gulf countries to work there and earn money,—they are given a very bad treatment. You must remember that these people are making remittances to this country when they are working abroad. If a person is getting Rs. 2000 per month as a Carpenter in Abu Dhabi or in a gulf country, he is sending practically Rs. 2000 to this country to make some saving and live for a better future later on. But these people are not given good treatment. Whereas

persons like doctors and others, when they go abroad, they buy cars and have big buildings and enjoy like anything. They are given a proper and better treatment. The Janata Government should not have such kind of partiality. So, you must see that these people are also given passports in a very easy fashion and they must get priority over others.

I do not want to name the agents or persons in our side. There is one person who sent 200 people abroad last time. I am told, this person is collecting Rs. 2000 from these people. That is what Mr. Ravi has also said. They sell away their property; they sell away everything; even their clothes they sell away and save Rs. 2000 and get into the clutches of these people and they are treated like slaves. But they come back with good money.

The other day, the Minister of Finance was speaking that our foreign exchanges remittances have gone up. By whom? So, it is not a one man's job; it is a coordinated thing. It is not only a question of foreign exchange but other things also. You try to help them in getting this passport in an easy fashion for which your office people can give you a better solution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to help the House by concluding as early as possible.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I do understand your position. But please allow me to make some contribution which will help the Ministry and the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not standing in your way. You are a member of the Business Advisory Committee that has allotted the time for this Bill. Therefore, I expect more cooperation from you than from others.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am trying my best. It is not a question of cooperation; it is a question of helping our people outside for which we are here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude as early as possible. Otherwise, I will have to call the next speaker.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I request the hon. Minister to consider what I have said.

Here, he has been dealing, throughout, with the question of money only. Of course, I welcome this measure because something is better than nothing. It is good he has come forward with this. But I hope that, during his tenure of office, he will come forward with a comprehensive Bill so that things will be better for the future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Yes, I am concluding. Mr. Kavar Lal Gupta was saying about the position of Passport officers....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have pulled him up already.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:.... in various places. But I do not say that. My submission is this. I hope the Minister will take note of it. I want to congratulate and praise those officers who are doing this job. It has become a very bad practice with us to condemn always the bureaucrats. By this what happens is that, ultimately, even the people who are doing good work get discouraged, get frustrated and do not do their job properly. Therefore, let us praise these officers. These officers are working very well. I want to bring to your notice that the offices are understaffed, and those places are very bad. You must find out good accommodation for them and also increase employment there. You are getting Rs. 5 crores. You should make a good plan. Let this income not be a *quid pro quo* as you have said in public finance. You are already maintaining the office. This extra amount of Rs. 5 crores must be utilised for employing more people. You can say that

the Janata Government is giving more employment. Therefore, employ more staff. Make a two tier system

MR CHAIRMAN: Please conclude: I will be calling the next speaker:

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I hope the Minister will take note of all the suggestions that I have made. I wanted to suggest some more points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can send them in writing.

Mr. Nirmal Chandra Jain.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) :
सभापति महोदया, पासपोर्ट की फीस 50 रुपये की जा रही है, मैं समझता हूँ—सदन इस को जरूर स्वीकार कर लेगा। लेकिन इस के लिये जो दो कारण दिये गये हैं—मैं विशेष रूप से उन का विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। इस में कहा गया है कि 50 रुपये इस लिये किये जा रहे हैं ताकि इस के कारण अच्छी सेवा मिल सकेगी। क्या इस के बिना अच्छी सेवा नहीं मिल सकती थी? दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि 50 रुपये मिलेंगे तो अधिक क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट आफिस खोले जायेंगे—ये क्या कारण है? हम को यह आश्वासन तो बहुत पहले दिया गया था कि अधिक पासपोर्ट कार्यालय खोले जाने वाले हैं, इस का फीस से क्या सम्बन्ध है।

मध्य प्रदेश बहुत पहले से यह मांग करता रहा है कि वहाँ भी पासपोर्ट आफिस खोला जाय। मेरा ख्याल है कि 6 महीने से ज्यादा हो चुके हैं, बल्कि साल भर होने को आ रहा है—जब से यह मांग चल रही है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि पाप पचास रुपये की राशि वसूल करने तक न ठहरे, बल्कि फौरन वहाँ पासपोर्ट आफिस खोलें। मैं यह सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ कि यह आफिस जबलपुर में खोला जाय, क्योंकि जबलपुर ऐसा स्थल है जो मध्य प्रदेश के भी केन्द्र में स्थित है और इस देश के भी केन्द्र में स्थित है।

(श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन)

दूसरी बात—इस विधेयक में "नामित प्रदेश" नेम्ड-स्ट्रीज का जिक्र किया गया है। ये नामित प्रदेश नियम के द्वारा तय होंगे, जिस में विवेक को बहुत स्थान मिल जाता है, भ्रष्टा-सफरी करने की गुंजाइश रह जाती है। "नामित प्रदेश" शब्द एकट में नहीं था, इस को अब जोड़ा जा रहा है, मैं चाहता हूँ इस शब्द को हटा दिया जाय।

तीसरी बात—मैं श्री बालाजिनोर जी की इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि कन्फर्मेशन के जो पत्र हमें भेजे जाते हैं, वे न भेजे जाय। मैं उन सारी बातों को दाहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन जब मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ, तो स्वाभाविक है कि उस का वजन बढ़ जाता है। कृपा कर आप ऐसा आदेश दें कि कन्फर्मेशन के पत्र हमारे पास न आयें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I may interrupt you, I think that confirmation is asked for because, very often, in the passport forms the signatures are forged.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: There is a seal also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even if there is a seal, such malpractices are there.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Then one thing can be done. Samples of our signatures may be kept there because, what is the guarantee that even in the confirmation letter they will be deemed to be genuine signatures? So, this may be considered by the Minister.

चौथी चीज जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह बहुत गम्भीर है और वह यह है कि गल्फ कन्ट्रीज में जो लोग जाते हैं, खाड़ी के देशों में जो लोग जाते हैं, उन के मामले में बहुत गड़बड़ी हो रही है। पहले तो मैंने इस के बारे में बताया है। मैं 4 जून के टाइम्स आफ इन्डिया (बम्बई) में जो एक समाचार निकला है, उस को पढ़ कर आप को सुनाना चाहता हूँ और उस के बाद अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूँगा।

"A simple Bombay woman working as a nanny in one of the Gulf countries got the better of the emigration officers who off-loaded her from a flight at Santa Cruze airport recently.

The woman was returning to the Gulf after a brief holiday here. She had the necessary papers to prove this. But officers from the office of the protector of emigrants would not allow her to resume her job, for reasons best known to them.

There has been several reports of a sinister racket at the airport involving these officers. Gulf-bound passengers have been prevented from leaving unless a "consideration" which varies from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,400/- is paid to them through certain people operating in the airport premises.

On some days, it is reported, the emigration authorities lie low and leave the field free for the benefit of the embarkation police. The latter it is alleged, refuse to stamp papers permitting passengers to board a plane until they are also paid a "consideration."

The wily emigration authorities tried the same game with the nanny. Little did they know that she was working for a high European embassy official. The woman simply went to a telephone and called her employer's wife to tell her why she was unable to resume work on time. The embassy official's wife telephoned her country's diplomatic office in Bombay and explained the situation.

The following day the emigration officers at the airport, who had off-loaded the nanny, were flabbergasted to see her arrive with an officer of the local consulate. There were mumbled apologies and the woman was cleared within minutes and whisked to the aircraft."

समाप्ति महोदया, यह विषय बहुत गम्भीर है और इस तरह की घटनाओं से हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा को बहुत धक्का लगता है और इस समाचर का खण्डन भी नहीं किया गया है। इस का मतलब यह है कि यह

घटना सम्बन्धी है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर भी कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Madam Chairman, this is a Bill mainly to seek enhancement of the fee for passport I agree with those Members who have said that it is necessary for us to think in terms of bringing forward a comprehensive Passport Bill. I agree with them and I do hope that the Minister will consider that.

About this enhancement of the fee for passport, I do not support this because I am not convinced by your argument that the money which you are receiving is just enough to give the passports. An argument was placed the passports. An argument of people seeking passports will increase, the revenue also will increase and you will not find it difficult to meet the situation with the money that you are receiving.

It is even more objectionable that even before adopting this Bill you start collecting money in anticipation that the Parliament would put the seal as you want.

Now, I come to another aspect of the problem. The Minister said that every citizen has a right to have a passport. But it should be remembered that even after getting a passport, there are so many legislations in our country which make travel almost impossible for common people. There is the P form, about which a decision has been taken to abolish it. There are immigration laws, about which a mention has been made by more than one speaker, and there is the Foreign Contributions Regulations Act. In view of this, I think you should have a fresh look into all these legislations to see to what extent these are in the interest of the people.

Then, when you charge more money, you should provide better facilities for the people at the passport offices.

Even in Delhi, there is hardly any place for people to sit there. There is hardly any place for people to conveniently wait for getting a passport. These are some of the things which you must consider.

I do not know whether you have received a deputation from Mahi about which a mention was made by the hon. Member from Pondicherry that it would be convenient for the people of Mahi to go to Calicut which is just across their border and to get a passport instead of going all the way to Madras, 700 kms. away and spending money for that. You may kindly consider this proposal.

Then, I am not against giving the facility for the people to get their applications for passports signed by Members of Parliament. I do not think, there is any big risk involved for the Members of Parliament in signing a passport application. I would like that the M.L.As. should also be given that authority. At least in Kerala, all the Members of Parliament are signing thousands of applications for passports and we do not care much about that risk whether financially he is sound or not. We take it that he is sound, that he is an honest man.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the people from Kerala are honest.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Most of the people are honest.

If you are prepared to consider this, I would suggest that the Panchayat Presidents are the best people for this verification because they know the people concerned.

Then, there are certain sections of people about whom you need not make a fresh enquiry for example Government servants. Everybody knows that police verification is done before his appointment is made. If the head of the department feels that this person is good enough and sound enough to go abroad, give him a passport and let him go outside the country.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

I hope that some of these observations will find favour with the Minister. With these words, I conclude.

श्री पद्माचरण सामन्तसिंहोरा (पुरी) :

इस बिल पर बोलते हुए मैं दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली तो यह है कि पासपोर्ट आफिस में जो घस लाख एप्लीकेशंस पड़ी हुई हैं, उनके निष्काश डिस्पोजल करने के लिए आपने क्या इंतजाम किया है। इस बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब बतायें। उन्होंने उनके जस्टी से डिस्पोजल के लिए क्या इंतजाम किया है? इसके लिए स्पेशल आफिसर मुकर्रर होने चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि पासपोर्ट रीजनल आफिस हरेक स्टेट में होने चाहिए। नहीं तो दूर दूर से लोगों को दिल्ली आना पड़ेगा, कलकत्ता जाना पड़ेगा। इससे मीडियटर लोग फायदा उठाते हैं। वे लोग कहते हैं कि हम 15 दिन में पासपोर्ट दिला देंगे आप हमें रुपया दीजिए। आप पचास रुपये फीस ले रहे हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है। लेकिन आपको इसकी व्यवस्था भी करनी चाहिये कि जो भी एप्लीकेशन पासपोर्ट के लिए दे उसका निपटारा पन्द्रह दिन में या एक महीने में अवश्य हो जाना चाहिये और उसको अवश्य ही पासपोर्ट मिल जाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो जो आफिसर इस डिपार्टमेंट या इस काम के लिए जिम्मेदार हो उसके खिलाफ आपको एक्शन लेना चाहिये। जब आप फीस बढ़ा रहे हैं तो आपको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि लोगों को सुविधा हो और उनको समय पर पासपोर्ट मिल जाए।

आप रीजनल आफिस खोल रहे हैं। वहाँ आने जाने में लोगों का बहुत खर्चा होता है। अब कोई अगर पुरी से कलकत्ता जाए तो आने जाने और खाने पीने में उसके दो सौ रुपये खर्च हो जाते हैं। इसके अलावा उनको बहुत असुविधा का सामना भी करना पड़ता है। इन बफरों को खोलने की आपको हर स्टेट में व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

अगर आप पक्के तौर पर कहीं पर बफर नहीं खोल सकते हैं तो कम से कम आप ऐसी व्यवस्था तो कर ही सकते हैं कि महीने में एक दो दिन वहाँ आप का स्टाफ जाए और लोगों से एप्लीकेशन ले कर उनका पासपोर्ट देने की व्यवस्था कर दें। इससे उसको दूर आने जाने की जो तकलीफ होती है उससे बे बच सकेंगे। उनको इस तरह से आसानी हो सकती है।

पासपोर्ट देने में कोई एकावट पेन न आए इसकी भी आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। जो लोग बाहर जाते हैं वे अपने लिए धन तो कमाते ही हैं आपको फोरेन एक्चेंज भी कमा कर देते हैं। इससे देश को बहुत फायदा हो रहा है। इस वास्ते बाहर जाने वालों के रास्ते में किसी प्रकार की रुकावट खड़ी नहीं की जानी चाहिये।

होम डिपार्टमेंट का जो परसीनल विभाग है उसको पासपोर्ट आफिस के साथ सम्बद्ध किया जाना चाहिये। इसको वहाँ रखना चाहिये। किस को भेजना है, क्या कानून वहाँ पर उन पर लागू होंगे यह सब बातें वह उनको बता सकता है। अब ये जो विभाग अलग अलग हैं हमसे बड़ी गड़बड़ी होती है। दोनों विभाग एक जगह पर रहेंगे तो जो लोग बाहर जाते हैं उनको बड़ी आसानी होगी।

जब पासपोर्ट देने में देरी लगाई जाती है तो उससे अप्टार बढ़ता है। अगर एक माल लग जाए तो इसका सीधा सा मतलब अप्टाचार को बढ़ावा देना है। इस वास्ते अप्टाचार को बन्द करने के लिए भी यह जरूरी है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक महीने में लोगों को पासपोर्ट देने की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए।

विदेश मंत्री ने कहा था कि तीस हजार से कम जहाँ पर एप्लीकेशन की तादाद होगी, वहाँ पर रीजनल पासपोर्ट आफिस नहीं खोला जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो लिमिट रखी गई है इसकी रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप वहाँ पर स्टाफ कम रख

सकते हैं जहाँ पर एलीकेसॉज की सहायक कम हो। यह एक सोशल सर्विस डिपार्टमेंट है। सर्व साधारण जनता को फायदा देने के लिए इसको काम करना चाहिये।

जो आदमी बाहर जाते हैं ऐसा भी देखा गया है कि उन के ऊपर बहुत श्रमचार्ज होते हैं। वहाँ पर उनको तनक्वाह नहीं मिलती है और खाने को नहीं मिलता है। जब उनको बाहर ले गया जाता है तो यह कह कर ले जाया जाता है कि उनको आने जाने का खर्चा दिया जाएगा, हर महीने तनक्वाह दी जाएगी। लेकिन उनको वहाँ पर तनक्वाह जब नहीं मिलती है तो उनके सामने एक बड़ी समस्या आ कर खड़ी हो जाती है। विदेश मंत्रालय का फर्ज है कि वह देखें कि उनके साथ कैसा व्यवहार हो रहा है, बताव हो रहा है।

जब एम पी के दस्तखत आप ले लेते हैं तो उसके बाद पुलिस रिपोर्ट मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं रहनी चाहिये। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि एम एल ए को भी दस्तखत करने का अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये। एम पी तो सात लाख की आबादी के पीछे एक होता है लेकिन एम एल ए के पीछे बहुत कम आदमी होते हैं और वह ज्यादा लोगों को जानता भी है। इस बाबत उसका भी यह अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Madam Chairman, the Bill seeks to increase the passport fee and the Statement of Objects and Reasons gives two reasons for the same. One is that the fee has remained constant for the past 17 1/2 years while the cost of providing passport services has gone up. The second reason given is to provide better services.

I would like to draw the attention of this House to this particular fact that during the past several years, a surplus, a huge surplus is being obtained from the Regional Passport Offices.

The revenue earned by the Regional Passport Office during 1975 amounted to Rs. 162 lakhs, while the expenditure was only Rs. 58 lakhs, giving a surplus of Rs. 104 lakhs. Then again in 1976, the revenue was Rs. 213 lakhs. The expenditure was Rs. 61 lakhs. The surplus was Rs. 152 lakhs.

I can understand that the number of passport applications have increased. But of this heap of surplus that is available, should the benefit not pass on to the people? I am afraid that this Government has the curse of Midas on it and the lust for money in order to provide a fundamental right of the poor citizen. With great fanfare the so-called policy of being liberal in the issue of passports was launched. But there are several restrictions that come, apart from the inordinate delays in the issue of the passports. In several offices there are piles and piles of applications. There is also inadequacy of staff in offices. I am happy that the hon. Minister is taking a keen and personal interest in this whole matter for which he deserves due credit. However, it is not merely being liberal in the issue of passports which is the only factor to be taken into account. There are several restrictions and to-day these restrictions are being observed most rigorously also. To point out the rigours of immigration laws may be a little irrelevant here, but because a claim is made of being liberal in the issue of the passport in order to implement the fundamental right or grant fundamental right of travelling, I have to point out these rigours of immigration laws. For example, the agreement paper containing the terms under which a person is employed, is required to be attested by the Indian Embassy abroad. No foreign employer wants to go through all this procedure. The result is that India is suffering and the foreign employer is turning to other countries because of all these rigours.

I need not repeat the harassment and the corruption that is there when

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

these people after having obtained the necessary passport and visas want to leave the country and go in search of job abroad. On the slightest pretext there is harassment. If the passport mentions one occupation and another occupation is mentioned in the visa, there is prevention of the person from proceeding abroad.

Similarly, there are several restrictions, harassment, corruption and there is a lot of loading of the people both at the airports and the docks. All these should receive due consideration at the hands of the Government.

Now I must also join in protest against Clause 7 of the Bill. It has introduced a very undemocratic innovation saying that the payment of the fee will start with the introduction of the Bill, in anticipation of the approval of the Bill by both the Houses. This is a very undemocratic innovation. I must raise strong protest against and take strong exception to it. I hope that such a clause, clause 7, will not be pressed by the Government.

Madam, I once again draw the attention of the Government to the great harassment of those emigrants who want to go in search of jobs. There is also a lot of corruption which is rampant. All these need immediate attention. Similarly, the Emigration Laws require thorough revision to be in conformity with modern requirements and in order to see that while our own people are not harassed, the foreign opportunities and avenues which are open to them do not dry up. With these words I conclude.

श्री ब्रजमूर्धन तिवारी (अमलीनाबाद) :
माननीया अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पासपोर्ट संशोधन विधेयक विस्तृत सिम्पल माध्याम-सा है और काफी सदस्यों ने इसका समर्थन किया है, मैं ऐसा विश्वास करना हूँ कि यह विधेयक सर्वसम्मति से पारित होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. This Bill was allotted 2

hours. We have already reached this limit. Is it the pleasure of the House that the time for this Bill be extended by half an hour?

AN HON. MEMBER: One hour. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to remind hon. Members that there is a very heavy agenda and other urgent matters also. I request Members to cooperate. We extend it by half-an-hour.

I think, we have had a fairly good debate. So, it will be extended by half an hour. I request Members to be brief and not to repeat the points already made. Now, Mr. Tiwary.

श्री ब्रजमूर्धन तिवारी : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा पासपोर्ट की फीस को बढ़ा दिया गया है और इस सरकार की तरफ से और माननीय विदेश मंत्री ने अपने मंत्रालय की प्राप्ति के समय उत्तर देते हुए यह कहा था कि हम पासपोर्ट देने के मामले में ज्यादा उदार होंगे, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि सरकार की तरफ से जो कदम उठाये गये हैं, जैसे कि पासपोर्ट फार्म अब पोस्ट ऑफिस में भी भेजा जा सकते हैं, पुलिस वेरिफिकेशन को भी काफी सरल बना दिया गया है और साथ ही साथ जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि पहले केवल कुछ गजेटेड अधिकारियों या हार्ड जूडिशियल आफिसर्स को ही फार्म पर वेरिफिकेशन करने का अधिकार था परन्तु अब इस सरकार के द्वारा संसद-सदस्यों को भी यह अधिकार दे दिया गया है जिसके कारण तमाम लोगों को बड़ी रियायत और मदद मिली है। उसी का नतीजा यह है कि जहाँ 1975 से 4.75 लाख व्यक्तियों ने पासपोर्ट के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिए, वहाँ आज यह संख्या बढ़ कर 9 लाख के करीब हो गई है और अनेक

दियों में 18 लाख के करीब तक बढ़ने वाली है। यह एक अच्छा कदम है, परन्तु जैसा कि सुझाव दिया गया है, विधायकों को भी बेरिफिकेशन करने का अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिए और पुलिस बेरिफिकेशन के प्रोसीजर को और भी सरल बनाना चाहिए। आप जानते हैं कि इस समय लोगों को कितनी परेशानी होती है, और 35 दिन का जो समय निर्धारित किया गया है, उसके अन्दर लोगों को किसी भी कीमत पर पासपोर्ट नहीं मिल पाता है।

पासपोर्ट प्राप्त करने से सम्बन्धित बहुत सी एजेंसियां बिल्कुल निर्मूल कर दी गई हैं। परन्तु आज भी बहुत से लोग सक्रिय हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point has already been covered by the other speakers.

श्री ब्रजमूषण तिवारी : इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को और सजग हो कर ठोस कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

मेरा सुझाव है कि एक हाई-पावर इमीग्रेशन बोर्ड का गठन किया जाना चाहिए और गृह मंत्रालय, विदेश मंत्रालय, इंडस्ट्री एजुकेशन, टूरिज्म और सोशल वेलफेयर आदि तमाम मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधि उसके सदस्य हों। विदेशों में हमारे लोगों को जो परेशानी होती है, उसको दूर करने के लिए यह बोर्ड सारी प्रक्रिया को इंस्टीट्यूशनलाइज करे, विदेशों में गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों के गठन को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये और इस प्रकार विदेशों में हमारे लोगों को जो परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है, उनका जो शोषण होता है, उनको भी तग किया जाता है उसको रोकने की व्यवस्था की जाये। बहुत से लोग अपने श्रम कार्यों और धंधों के द्वारा अपने देश की उन्नति और स्वाभिमान को ठेस पहुंचाते हैं। इसको भी रोकने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

अन्य नियमों में भी ढील होनी चाहिए ताकि हर एक आदमी को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में जो अधिकार प्राप्त है, उसके अनुसार हर एक आदमी को विदेश जाने, वहां रहने और घूमने का हक हासिल हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का तहे-दिल से समर्थन करता हूं।

*SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North): Madam Chairman, I rise to say a few words on the Passports Amendment Bill. In 1976 there were 5 lakh applications for Passports and in 1977 this galloped to 9 lakh applications. This is mainly due to the liberalisation of rules, regulations and procedures for obtaining Passports by the Janata Government. The moment that the Government of India declared that the M.P.s can sign the Passport application forms, the number of applicants swelled to double. This shows that the number of applicants for Passports would increase further if the facilities are expanded. It is the birth-right of a citizen to move wherever he likes. The Government must do everything enabling the citizens to enjoy this birth-right.

If you analyse why our people in greater numbers are seeking Passports, you will find that they are mainly motivated by the desire to get jobs outside, which they are unable to get within the country. In the country they are not getting enough to quench their hunger and thirst, do not have shelter and clothing to cover themselves from sun, showers and shame. They do not go for sight-seeing. If unnecessary hurdles are put in their way of getting Passport, it means that they are denied job opportunities abroad and they are not enabled to get jobs within the country. Previously only bureaucrats were eligible to sign the application forms for Passports. By empowering the M.P.s to

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. A. P. Asaithambi]

sign these application forms, the Government have opened up fresh avenues for the job-seekers. I want that the M.L.As and M.L.Cs also should be authorised to sign the Passport application forms. The people of a Lok Sabha constituency do not get a chance even once in a year to see their Member, as he spends half the year here in Delhi. I demand, along with my hon. friend Shri Chandrappan who also stressed the need for doing this...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want this right to be withdrawn or what? You come to the point and be brief.

SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI: I want that the M.L.As and M.L.Cs should be authorised to sign the Passport application forms. There are six Assembly constituencies in a Lok Sabha Constituency. The M.L.A. is more closely acquainted with his constituency than a Member of Lok Sabha because of the compactness of his constituency. If this facility is given to them, then, I am sure that the number of applicants for Passports will go up manifold. More and more unemployed youths will be able to seek their livelihood abroad.

The increase of application fee from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 does not redound to the credit of the Janata Government which swears by the name of the people of the country. As pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Baja Pajanor, the application fee can be increased for those who want to go for pleasure trips abroad, who go to foreign countries for getting technical know-how for their industries in the country and such other exigencies. But the fees for application forms of those seeking jobs outside, just because they do not get jobs in the country, should not be increased. In fact, such employment Passports should be separated for this purpose.

I demand that there should be more regional offices in the Southern States. I can substantiate my demand for

more regional Passport Offices in the Southern States by referring to the fact that 56 per cent of the total unemployed in the country live in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. In Kerala you have already two Offices. If there are more offices, naturally it will greatly facilitate quick disposal of applications and issuance of more Passports for the job-seekers. Mr. Chandrappan narrated the problems of people of Mahe coming to Madras to get Passports. Similarly, it is more expensive for the people of Kanyakumari to come to Madras for getting passports. I demand that a sub-office should be opened at Madurai in Tamil Nadu so that the hardships of people living in southern districts of Tamil Nadu are minimised if not eliminated. They would be able to get their Passports with minimum of time and money.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope that you are making your final point.

SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI: I am giving a new suggestion. You are aware of the fact that there are so many private agencies which are exploiting the situation. They swindle the gullible people of the country by promising a rosy future for them abroad. I have heard that they fleece to the extent of Rs. 5000 to Rs. 8000 per person. It is time that the Central Government steps in to prevent these rapacious people from cheating and deceiving the unfortunate job-seekers. The Central Government should issue directives to the State Governments that they should be ultimately responsible for sending the people outside the country for jobs. If Arab countries want Doctors or Engineers, they can go outside only through the Central Government. Why should not the industrial workers and labourers go through the State Governments? Why should they be left to the tender mercies of mercenaries? The Central Government should stress that the State Governments do this job of sending people outside for jobs. The

M.L.As and the M.L.Cs should be authorised to sign the application forms for the Passports. The hon. Member belonging to Muslim League pointed out that the Government of India does not suffer from paucity of resources even from the existing sum of Rs. 25 per application form. There is adequate revenue from the existing rate. There is no need to increase it to Rs. 50. This proposal should be dropped instantly. If that cannot be done, at least Employment Passports should be exempted from this increase. It should be bifurcated from the Passports for luxury trips abroad whose applicants can afford to pay more for getting their Passports.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री महीलाल (बिजनौर): सभापति महोदया, सबसे पहले तो मैं धन्यता चाहता हूँ—विशेष धन्यता चाहता हूँ—कि आप मुझे शासन को बधाई देने का मौका दें, क्योंकि आप रोक रही हैं...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No repetition. You should make only new points. The same points are being repeated. I think they have been covered already.

श्री महीलाल : सभापति महोदया, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से विशेष रूप से मजदूर लोग बाहर जा रहे हैं, ऐसे लोग जो मकान बनाने का काम करते हैं, राज-मजदूर हैं, बड़ई हैं—इस तरह के लोग बाहर जा रहे हैं।

इन लोगों के पासपोर्ट बनने में जो विषय उनको होती है, वह तो अपनी जगह है, लेकिन सब से बड़ी विषय है—वह यह कि कुछ इस तरह की एजेंसियां खुल गई हैं जो उन की जेबों को काटती हैं, उनको लूटती हैं। मैं सब से पहले मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करना कि इन मोले-माले, सीधे-सादे मेहनतकश लोगों को उनके कंधन से बचायें। ये लोग

एजेंसी के नाम पर अपने वस्त्र खोल कर बैठ जाते हैं, उन के पासपोर्ट छीन लेते हैं, उन से पांच-छः हजार रुपया छीन डेते हैं—ऐसे लोगों को सब से पहले रोक दिया जाना चाहिये। आप के पासपोर्ट आफिस के चारों तरफ इनके दलाल घूमते रहते हैं—मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपके अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की तरफ से ऐसी व्यवस्था रहनी चाहिये जिससे इन लोगों को लूटा न जा सके, उनके साथ ठीक व्यवहार किया जाये, उनको सही वाइजेंस दी जाय।

17 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU IN THE CHAIR]

माननीय मंत्री जी से एक शिकायत मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य का वह अभाग्य प्रान्त है, जो कहने के लिये तो प्रान्त है, लेकिन संसार के देशों में सबसे नम्बर पर आता है। यह प्रान्त आज तक सरकार के फिसलों के सिलसिले में सफर करता रहा है और उसी तरह से आज पासपोर्ट के मामले में भी सफर कर रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी लगभग 11 करोड़ है, इतनी बड़ी आबादी के लिये केवल एक पासपोर्ट आफिस लखनऊ में है। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो मजदूर बिजनौर, सहारनपुर, या देहरादून के रहने वाले हैं—जब उन के पासपोर्ट को डेढ़ या दो साल हो जाते हैं तो उनको भाग कर लखनऊ जाना पड़ता है। आप धनमान लगाइये—लखनऊ जाने में अपनी कितने दिनों की कमाई उसको खर्च करनी पड़ती है और वहां पर इन्तजार करना पड़ता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों में एक सब-आफिस उभार खोल दीजिये। यदि आप इस को न खोल सकें, तो कम से कम इतना कर दीजिये कि इन पश्चिमी जिलों को दिल्ली के साथ जोड़ दीजिये, जिससे लोगों की बरबादी और झूट खत्म हो जाए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पश्चिमी जिलों के लिये मेरठ में खोला जा सकता है।

श्री महीनालाल : यह बिल्कुल सही बात है । उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ भाज सौतेली सन्तान जैसा व्यवहार हो रहा है । जिस प्रदेश की आबादी 11 करोड़ है, जो देश की आबादी का 8ठा हिस्सा लिये बैठा है, जिसका एरिया बहुत बड़ा है—मैं मंत्री जी से आशा करता हूँ कि वे इस की कठिनाई की तरफ ध्यान देंगे और पश्चिमी जिलों के लिये अवश्य कुछ व्यवस्था करेंगे—चाहे मेरठ में करें, मुरादबाद में करें या रामपुर में करें—लेकिन पश्चिमी जिलों के लिये व्यवस्था पश्चिमी जिलों में ही होनी चाहिये ।

निर्वाण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : उत्तर प्रदेश को छोटा क्यों नहीं करवा देते ।

श्री महीनालाल : उसके लिये भी कहेंगे — अगर हमारी हाईकोर्ट की मांग को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे तब फिर इस के अलावा और कोई चारा हमारे पास नहीं रह जायगा । अगर उत्तर प्रदेश और वहाँ की सरकार के साथ ऐसा ही व्यवहार होता रहा, तो फिर शाहद सूबे के बटवारे की बात भी कही जायगी, वह भी नहीं ठकेगी । यदि आप सूबे के बटवारे को रोकना चाहते हैं तो आबादी के लिहाज से अनुदान दीजिये, आर्थिक मदद दीजिये, प्रशासनिक सुविधायें दीजिये, तब फिर हमारी यह मांग शान्त रहेगी, इसमें बजन नहीं रहेगा । लेकिन यदि आप का वर्तमान व्यवहार जारी रहा, तब फिर यह मांग जोर पकड़ेगी और इतनी शक्तिशाली होगी कि आप को मनना पड़ेगा ।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता कि गरीब मजदूरों के साथ भाज जो ठगी हो रही है, वपतारों में बैठ कर हो रही है, उस को उस ठगी से बचाने की व्यवस्था कीजिये । आपने जो 50 रुपये की फीस रखी है—मैं इसको ज्यादा नहीं मानता, उसको ज्यादाती भी नहीं कहता लेकिन ज्यादाती इसे मानता

हूँ कि डेढ़-डेढ़ साल हो जाते हैं, उन को पासपोर्ट नहीं मिलता उनकी जेबें काटी जाती हैं, ये एजेन्सियाँ उन के मकान, जेवर, गिरवी रखवाकर उन को लूट लेती हैं और उसके बाद भी वे सफल नहीं हो पाते हैं ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): At the outset I congratulate the hon. Minister for having made the work very easy and for giving the responsibility to Members of Parliament to in sign passport forms. By making Members of Parliament to sign the passport applications perhaps the hon. Minister wanted to make them popular in their constituencies. Wherever 25 persons in a village want that I should sign their passport, forms they invite me to the village and I go and sign their forms and complete other formalities like signing photographs. Like that I have covered many villages. That is how we can approach people directly. There is no hanky-panky in this. I congratulate the Minister for having made this work very easy. The Minister may be surprised. In Hyderabad, in Andhra Pradesh the passport office has issued passports in 15 days after the 15th day of my signature, the men came to me with their passports. So, I was surprised. The same is the case in Bombay, Maharashtra, where about 10-15 lakhs of Andhras live; there also it is easy to get the pass-port. In Delhi also the work is easy. There is a lot of change in the regional passport offices after the introduction of this system. Unnecessarily we should not go on condemning the officers in season and out of season. They are doing very good work. We should not talk of the past things now. Those days are gone. Because the Ministers are strict and earnest the officers are also doing a good job. I can tell you my own experience during the last Lok Sabha. I was an effective Member and I tried

for 100 passports; for six months I could not get them. In the end I wrote to the External Affairs Minister—Mr. Kundu can see the correspondence—if you do not issue those passports in eight days, I am going to withdraw my request. The passports were issued. Now every day I can sign 100 passport forms. It is very good improvement. The Government of India is earning a lot of foreign exchange and a day may come when the invisible amounts and external remittances that are coming from outside may be equal to the budget of this country. Then our country will be very prosperous. I congratulate Mr. Kundu, Mr. Vajpayee and this government for the excellent work that they have done.

SHRI G. S. REDDY (Miryalguda): Members have made several points and there is not much to be said. In the statement of objects and reasons it is said that at the rate of Rs. 5 per year they were collecting Rs. 15 for three years. Later on it was changed to Rs. 25 and they said that it will be for five years, at the rate of Rs. 5 per year. Now that you are going to charge Rs. 50, are you going to change the period also for the validity of the passport?

The second point is this. The reason for the introduction of Rs. 50 is that you want to legalise what is being done. What is being done is collection of Rs. 50. If what we have been collecting is illegal and if you are trying to legalise it, you must accept that what was collected was illegal. If it was illegal you should be able to remit the amount. Therefore, please let us know what is the legal position in this matter before we give our consent to this Bill. There is another reason. The number of applications have increased so much that it should be sufficient to reimburse the expenditure incurred by the department. As several hon. Members have made out, the number

of applications have been increasing by lakhs and lakhs. From five lakhs, it has come to 9 lakhs and it will go upto 18 lakhs. This should give sufficient revenue. There is also the question of foreign exchange that we are earning. The foreign exchange earning has been increasing and that is also the reason why we should not increase the rate from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.

There is another reason. There are so many States where the work has increased and as the work increases, you should be able to increase the number of offices, in order to achieve the object of liberalisation and to give passport to everybody. Now for example, our Kerala nationals are increasing in such a great way that there is a direct service from Gulf countries to Kerala. That means in Trivandrum also, you should open an office for issuing passport. They are making the greatest contribution by earning foreign exchange to our country. Therefore, more facilities should be given in Kerala as well as in other places wherever there is increase in the number of applications.

There are certain complaints of our nationals being ill-treated; they are being subjected to some immorality pollution also. Just as in Shri Lanka, we should be able to appoint a Committee to go over to those places and examine the situation and take some remedial steps so that there is no ill-treatment.

My next point is, in the granting of passport there should be no political colour. There was a news that Mrs. Gandhi was not given passport for sometime. But, later on, I heard that it is being given. If that is so, it should not be repeated in future and no political colour should be given unless there is a criminal case.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नाथक (बुजुराहो) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय विदेश मंत्री श्री कुन्दु साहब ने जो पासपोर्ट संशोधन विधेयक रखा है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और उसी संदर्भ में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में जो सुविधा प्रदान की गयी है कि संसद् सदस्य भी हस्ताक्षर कर सकते हैं, उससे सभी लोगों का राहत मिली है। जहाँ तक कनफर्मेशन की बात है, मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि कनफर्मेशन के लिए कागजात हमारे पास आने चाहिए। इससे भी लोगों को सहूलियत मिलेगी। नहीं तो कुछ लोग उसका गलत उपयोग कर सकते हैं। यह कहा गया है कि 33 दिन में पासपोर्ट प्रदान कर दिया जाएगा। मुझे इसमें कुछ शंका है। मैं आपको बता सकता हूँ कि मैंने तीन-चार महीने पहले—मार्च, अप्रैल और मई मासों में—जो दस्तखत किये थे, अभी तक वे कनफर्मेशन के लिए मेरे पास नहीं आये हैं। इसलिये उस आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि छन पर पासपोर्ट की कार्यवाही अभी तक नहीं हुई है जो कि अब तक हो जानी चाहिए थी। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि पासपोर्ट बनाने में जल्दी की जाए जिससे लोगों को दिक्कत न हो।

आपने पासपोर्ट फीस बढ़ायी है। मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है क्योंकि जो लोग बाहर जाना चाहते हैं उनमें एक वर्ग तो ऐसा है जो व्यापार के लिए बाहर जाता है। वह वर्ग तो पचास रुपये क्या, बई हजार रुपये की फीस दे सकता है। दूसरा वर्ग वह है जो यात्रा करने के लिए या सैर-सपाटे के लिए जाता है। वह वर्ग भी ज्यादा फीस दे सकता है। लेकिन एक वर्ग ऐसा भी है, जिसके लोग बेकार हैं और वे बाहर नौकरी करने के लिए जाना चाहते हैं। इस वर्ग के लिए 50 रुपये फीस ज्यादा है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इस बात को जरूर सोचें। आपको यह पासपोर्ट फीस इनकम टेक्स देने वालों और इनकम टेक्स न देने वालों के लिए अलग अलग रखनी चाहिए। आपको

गरीबों और धनी लोगों को बराबर की कटेगरी में नहीं रखना चाहिए। जो गरीब हैं, बेकार हैं, उनको इस सम्बन्ध में आपकी सहूलियत देनी चाहिए।

तीसरी बात मैं रीजनल आफिसिज खोलने के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। कुन्दु साहब ने कहा है कि सभी प्रांतों में पासपोर्ट के दफ्तर खोले जाएंगे। इस संदर्भ में उन्होंने उड़ीसा का नाम लिया लेकिन न जाने मध्य प्रदेश उनसे कैसे छूट गया।

मध्य प्रदेश अलफल में सब से बड़ा है। वहाँ की आबादी भी अधिक है। पाकिस्तान और दूसरे देशों से उसका सम्बन्ध भी है। हमेशा वहाँ के भादमी उन देशों में आते जाते रहते हैं। अभी मध्य प्रदेश के लिए सखनऊ में दफ्तर है। इससे बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। मैं कहूँगा कि सब से पहले मध्य प्रदेश के वास्ते भोपाल में दफ्तर खोला जाना चाहिये। वहाँ की इसके बारे में बहुत खबरदस्त मांग है। बातचीत में उनकी इस मांग को स्वीकार भी कर लिया गया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भोपाल में सबसे पहले इस दफ्तर को खोलने की घोषणा होनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीधर बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सब से पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया है।

बाहर जाने वाले लोगों में पंजाब के लोगों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है। आजादी की लड़ाई में कामाघाटामारू जहाज बहुत मशहूर है। उसने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई में अहम रोल भूटा किया था। उसमें बुआबे के लोगों, होशियारपुर, जालंधर, अमृतसर के लोगों ने जा कर हिन्दुस्तान की लड़ाई में सब से पहले हिस्सा लिया और बाहर के मुल्कों से हथियार ले कर हिन्दुस्तान को हथियारों के बल पर आजाद करवाने की कोशिश की।

आपने पासपोर्ट के मामले में जो सुलझियत देने की व्यवस्था की है उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। पहले लोगों को पांच सी, हजार रुपये एजेंटों को दे कर पासपोर्ट बनवाना पड़ता था। अब मैं जो सुझाव आपको देने जा रहा हूँ उन पर आप धमल करेंगे तो लोगों को अब भी जो तकलीफें हो रही हैं वे दूर हो जाएंगी। जब पासपोर्ट की धरियां धासी हैं उसी वक्त अगर देख लिया जाए कि वे मुकम्मिल हैं या नहीं और उसी वक्त उनको मुकम्मिल करवा लिया जाए तो बहुत आसानी हो जाएगी। शरारत क्या हो रही है। दो तीन महीने के बाढ़ पत्र लिख देते हैं कि आपकी फोटो नहीं है या इस कागज की कमी है। शरारत यह होती है कि तीन चार महीने के बाढ़ बिट्टी चली जाती है कि दुबारा दरखास्त दी जाए। जो बील बी हुई है उसकी वजह से गलत तरीके से पैसे लिए जाते हैं और काम रुक जाता है। अगर पासपोर्ट की धरियां धाते ही उसी वक्त उसको एंटेड करने वाला जो धादमी है उसी वक्त उसको बैंक करने और जो कमी है उसके बारे में उसी वक्त इनफार्म कर दे तो बहुत आसानी हो सकती है और वेरी जो लगती है वह भी न लगे। साथ ही झुटाचार को भी इससे बढ़ावा नहीं मिलेगा।

एक और शरारत की जाती है। वेरिफिकेशन के दुबारा कागज भेज दिए जाते हैं। वेरिफिकेशन हम भेज देते हैं लेकिन फिर भी दुबारा कागजात भेज दिए जाते हैं। मैं आपको अपनी बात बताता हूँ। मैं बंजीगढ़ गया। खुद वहां दे कर आया। जिन कागजात को दे कर आया उनके बारे में उन लोगों ने दुबारा मुझ से पूछा। दो चार बार मैंने रिजिनल पासपोर्ट आफिस का इस बारे में ध्यान भी धाकषित किया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत गलत तरीका है। जब हम वेरिफिकेशन भेज देते हैं तो फिर दुबारा क्यों मांगा जाता है।

एक और धोखा है। बाहर के मुल्कों से शेष आदि जो बीसा देने आते हैं पहले वे

बड़ी इमानदारी से काम करते थे। अब वे हमारे देश के कुछ एजेंटों से मिल कर नई शरारत कर रहे हैं। बीसा दो तीन महीने का वे देते हैं। यहां से जाने वाले चले जाते हैं। यह अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद उनको पता चलता है कि उनको वापिस जाना है। एक तो हमारे यहां के एजेंट और दूसरे शेष जो बीसा देते यहां आते हैं वे पैसा लेते हैं। उनकी यह कहा जाता है कि जो एम्प्लायर है वह उसके आने जाने का किराया देगा, जिस को भेजा जाना है उससे एक पैसा भी नहीं लिया जाएगा (अवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : सब से ज्यादा होशियारपुर जिले के लोग गए हैं। पंजाब के लोगों ने खून पसीना एक करके हिन्दुस्तान को फोरेन एक्सचेंज कमा कर दिया है और घरों दिया है। अब उन लोगों की जो तकलीफें हैं उनको मैं आपके नोटिस में ला रहा हूँ। मैं किसी चीज को रिपोर्ट नहीं कर रहा हूँ। जो तकलीफें हैं वहीं मैं बता रहा हूँ। अगर आप इनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो फायदा नहीं होगा।

जब यह बिल पेश हुआ है तब इसमें यह चन्द बातें न कर सकें जो मैं बता रहा हूँ तो कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। शेष लोग इस तरह से शरारत करते हैं कि 2, 3 महीने का बीसा देते हैं और बाहर जाने वाले को पता नहीं रहता कि उसको कहां ले जाया जा रहा है। एजेंट लोग उसको बम्बई ले जाते हैं और बम्बई से

सभापति महोदय : आप समाप्त कीजिये।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : बम्बई से काबुल भेज देते हैं, हालांकि उसे कहते हैं कि तुमको ईरान, कुवायत या अबू धाबी भेज रहे हैं। लेकिन जहाज में चढ़ा कर उसको काबुल भेज देते हैं

बीघरी बलबीर सिंह : इतने में तो मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर देता । वह बेचारा काबुल में जा कर कैद हो जाता है क्योंकि उसके पास बीजा वहां का नहीं होता है, इसलिये सत बेचारों को वापस आना पड़ता है । तो जो चन्द सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं इन पर आप प्रमत्त करें जिससे लोगों को आसानी हो और उनको ठग न जा सके । साथ ही पासपोर्ट आफिस आप जलंधर या लुधियाना में जल्दी से जल्दी खोलें । इसके अलावा पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को डिप्लोमैटिक पासपोर्ट दें ।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्छा (नागौर) : मान्य-वर, राजस्थान के लोगों को पासपोर्ट बनवाने के लिये दिल्ली आना पड़ता है । राजस्थान में खासतौर से मेरे जिले और आसपास के जिलों के हजारों गरीब लोग बाहर गये हैं और जाने की सोचते हैं । आपका जो यह दावा है कि 2, 3 महीने में पासपोर्ट बन जायेगा इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ । मेरे खुद के दस्तखत किये हुए मेरे इलाके के लोगों पासपो 9, 10 महीने तक नहीं आये हैं । मैं राजस्थान के 5, 6 जिलों की हालत जानता हूँ । जब से मैंबर पार्लियामेंट पासपोर्ट के लिये दस्तखत करने लगे हैं कुछ पासपोर्ट तो जल्दी आने लगे हैं, लेकिन कुछ आते ही नहीं, और जो भी आदमी अपना पासपोर्ट लेने के लिये दिल्ली आया वह मूंड कर जाता है । इसलिये यह जो भ्रष्टाचार है इसको आप रोकें । लोगों को यहां आने की जरूरत ही न पड़े और यहां पर रिश्वत न चले । आप 4 महीने का समय रख दीजिये हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है, पर कोई लिमिट जरूर होनी चाहिये जिसके अन्तर पासपोर्ट बन कर आदमी को मिल जाये ।

आपने फीस बढ़ाने का कारण दिया है कि और दफ्तर खोलेंगे । तो राजस्थान में भी खोल दें । अब तो जल्दी खोल दीजिये । हम 50 रुपये पर एतराज नहीं करते हैं

क्योंकि बेचारे गरीब बाहर जाते हैं तो उनका पैसा बचूब हो जाता है क्योंकि उनको काम मिल जाता है । लेकिन जिनको पासपोर्ट मिला जाने के बाद भी बाहर जाने का मौका नहीं मिलता, या पासपोर्ट ही समय से नहीं मिलता उनको तो 50 रुपये भी भारी पड़ते हैं । खास बात यह है कि जो लोग बाहर जाते हैं उनको रोजगार मिलता है और देश में फीरेन एक्सचेंज आता है । तो कम के कम ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दीजिये कि केवल रजिस्टर्ड एजेन्सीज ही लोगों को बाहर भेजने का काम करेंगी और उन्हीं एजेन्सीज को आप लाइसेंस दे दीजिये ताकि बीच में जो अन-प्रोपराइज्ड लोग लोगों को धोखा देते हैं, उनको लूट करते हैं यह बन्द हो जाय । आप रजिस्टर्ड एजेन्सीज बना दीजिये, लाइसेंस फी बांध दीजिए, जिससे आपको आय भी होगी और साथ ही आपको मालूम भी रहेगा कि कौन बाहर भेज रहे हैं । अगर ऐसा कर देंगे तो धोखेबाजी नहीं होगी । नहीं तो गरीब लोगों का हजारों रुपये बरबाद हो जाता है उनके घर, जमीनें विक्रि जाती हैं फिर भी उनको बाहर जाने का मौका नहीं मिलता है । तो इसको रेगुलराइज करने में क्या दिक्कत है ? वह एक बड़ी भारी प्रोबलम है जिसको आप आसानी से हल कर सकते हैं । रजिस्टर्ड एजेन्सीज को लाइसेंस दे करके प्रोपराइज्ड लोग ही लोगों को बाहर भेजने का काम करें ताकि कोई और आदमी बदमाशी करें तो वह पकड़ा जाये और आप उनको अच्छी तरह से डील कर सकें ।

डा० राजबी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, पासपोर्ट बिल जो हम लोगों के सामने उपस्थित है, इसके सम्बन्ध में यह बात तो निश्चित ही है कि अब विदेश जाने के लिये हम लोगों का बहुत उत्साह हो रहा है ।

1973-74 में जहां 41 हजार एप्सी-केशन पासपोर्ट के लिये आयी थीं तो 37 हजार

कोशों को दिये गये, 1974-75 में 71 हजार एप्लीकेशन धायी और 54 हजार को पासपोर्ट दिये गये, 1975-79 में 78 हजार एप्लीकेशन धायी और 81 हजार को पासपोर्ट दिये गये, क्योंकि बैकलाग साफ करना था और 1976-77 में 1 लाख 8 हजार एप्लीकेशन धायी और 87 हजार को पासपोर्ट दिये गये।

प्रश्नकारों में हमने देखा है कि पासपोर्ट विवभाउट टीप्रसं। जनता सरकार धाने से जिस प्रकार एक बार देश में फिर स्वतन्त्रता मिली है, उसी प्रकार से बाहर जाने के लिये भी है।

हमारे श्री रवि जी ने कहा था कि पासपोर्ट देना कोई मेहरबानी नहीं है, यह हमारा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है। सचमुच में यू० एन० धा० के यूनिवर्सल डिक्लेयरेशन आफ ह्यूमन राइट्स की 23वीं धारा के दूसरे खंड में भी बाहर जाने का और धूमने का मानव का अधिकार माना गया है। इंटरनेशनल कमीशन आफ जूरिस्ट ने भी कहा है कि पासपोर्ट का अधिकार मिलना चाहिये। इंडियन कॉस्टोट्यूशन की धारा में भी इसी तरह की बात है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी पासपोर्ट के अधिकार का समर्थन किया था जिसके बाद भी 1967 में पासपोर्ट एक्ट का संशोधन करना पड़ा, उसमें भी है। लेकिन यही नहीं, यह सब कहते हुए भी हमारे रवि जी काश। यह पहले कहते जब कि सैंड्रल लैजिस्लेटिव प्रसेम्बली भी। उस समय भी जब पासपोर्ट बिल 1920 में प्रस्तुत किया गया था तो वहां के अंग्रेज मि० डीबस ने कहा था—

"It was at first hoped that after the War, it would be possible to do away with the system."

तो यह तो पहले से ही बात थी कि पार-यत्न लेने का हमारा जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है, लेकिन हमारे रवि जी शायद यह भूल जाते हैं कि हमारे संविधान में भी रैस्ट्रिक्शन भी

गई है। ऐसा कोई देश नहीं है, जहां पर रैस्ट्रिक्शन न दी गई हों। यह ठीक है, कि हमारे उस समय के परराष्ट्र मन्त्री श्री छागला.....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am least bothered about our foreign masters. We are living in a free country. I am sorry that the Member from the Janata Party still wants to follow the footsteps of our earlier foreign masters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that time be extended by half-an-hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We agree.

डा० रामजी सिंह : हमारे रवि जी को अगर दुःख हुआ है तो मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूं; लेकिन यू०एन० में भी 212 धारा में

"No passport shall be granted or issued to or verified for any other persons than those owing allegiance whether citizens or not, to the United States."

और यह कहते हैं कि जनता सरकार में स्वतन्त्रता की बहुत कम बात है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट के कानून के मुताबिक भी पासपोर्ट के लिये इसी प्रकार की बात है।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ पासपोर्ट इम्पाउण्ड किये गये थे, तो एमर्जेंसी में केवल 2 हजार पासपोर्ट ही इम्पाउण्ड किये गये थे। मैं केवल रवि जी से ही नहीं कहना चाहता हूं, लेकिन सभी जो हमारे सामने पासपोर्ट विधेयक है, इसमें मैं केवल दो बातों पर कहना चाहता हूं।

एक बात तो यह है कि जहां फीस की बात उन्होंने कहीं, मैं चाहता हूं कि जो धाय-कर देते हैं, जिनके पास पैसा है, उनसे तो

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

100 रुपये फीस करदी जाये लेकिन जो धाय-कर नहीं देते हैं, उनकी फीस को कम किया जाये।

यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स आफ अमेरिका में 10 डालर फीस ली जाती है और रिन्यूअल के लिये 5 डालर लिये जाते हैं। मैंने देखा है कि हर प्रान्त के लोग चाहते हैं कि उनके यहां पासपोर्ट आफिस हो जाए, मैं नहीं कहता कि पटना में हो जाये, बिहार में हो जाये, मैं राज्य मन्त्री को सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि हर प्रदेश के मुख्यालय में पारपत्र दफ्तर होना ही चाहिये। इससे जनता का बहुत पैसा बचेगा। अगर इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जाये, तो क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के लिए जो प्रबन्ध होड़ हो रही है, वह शायद नहीं होगी।

पासपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ पाबन्दी लगाना आवश्यक है।

इस सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है : "एकार्डिंग टु बि प्रोसीजर एस्टाब्लिश बाई ला"। भानन्द नारायण मुल्ला ने अपनी बहस में कहा था कि पासपोर्ट इस्सू करना "शुड बि टेकन एज ए रूल, बट रिफ्यूजल शुड बि टेकन एज एन एक्सेप्शन।" अर्थात् पासपोर्ट देने से इन्कार करना अपवादस्वरूप होना चाहिए, पासपोर्ट देना नियमस्वरूप होना चाहिए। इस लिए जब भी पासपोर्ट रफ्यूज किया जाये, तो कारण बताना चाहिए। अगर हम कारण बता देते हैं और अदालत में जाने की स्वतन्त्रता दे देते हैं, तो अगर कुछ पाबन्दी भी लगाई जाती हैं, तो उस का भी आदर होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस पारपत्र विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Samarendra Kundu, who has piloted this Bill, is a sweet and amiable person, and I accept most of his point of view. I do not think this

Passport Amendment Bill contains any particular clause, which is either controversial or objectionable. All that it says is two things—first, increase the fee from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50, and secondly efficiency and expeditious disposal should be emphasized; I hope it will be implemented. This is what the Passport Bill says, and if that is so, it is to be welcomed.

Having said that, I would oppose strongly the whole idea of bringing this Bill with this kind of an anticipatory provision. The fee has been increased from Rs. 25 to 50 from the time of introduction of this Bill. Thousands or lakhs of citizens have already applied on the basis that the fee is Rs. 25 but have paid Rs. 50, since you have raised it to Rs. 50. Of course, you say that if the Parliament will not approve of it, you will not do it. But you know jolly well that Parliament will approve of it. Actually parliamentary democracy perhaps means that the Cabinet dictates and the Parliament registers or okays! That is the actual principle and practice. Now you are making it a more practical reality! You should at least be ashamed of it. You should not take our approval for granted. Next time, do not anticipate our approval. Even if the House will support you in this matter, anticipating the approval is not a proper thing. Suppose, for the sake of argument, we say "no", will you give a refund of Rs. 25 to all those people? How will you do it? What about the interest on the money that you have taken? All these questions come in. Apart from all that, it is basically anti-democratic and very wrong.

People who are wanting to go abroad do not mind an increase from Rs. 25 to 50, even though it is an increase of 100 per cent, provided there is a corresponding increase in efficiency. But in terms of efficiency the rise will not be more than 25 per cent.

So far as passport offices are concerned, what we want is that there should be scientific organisation and

streamlining of procedures. Help, assistance and guidance should be given, particularly to the poor and illiterate applicants, who are in need of guidance, who are largely exploited by spurious kind of travel agents. There are good and bad travel agents. Many of them are good, but many more are bad. Since a large number of poor and illiterate applicants flock the passport offices, they must make arrangements for guidance and assistance. The suggestion that there should be an increased number of passport offices and specially in all State capitals is good.

In passport offices there should be four things. Firstly, there should be adequate staff. Secondly, there should be adequate office accommodation. Thirdly, there should be necessary equipment and gadgets. Fourthly, there should be sufficient number of officers, particularly clerks, knowing the local language. It is equally important. It is no use appointing people who do not know the local language it will create difficulties.

Lastly, I come to corruption. My point is that corruption in every Government department is largely because of delays. In passport offices, because there is more delay, so there is more corruption. In some cases, there is deliberate delay and that gives scope for more corruption.

Now, Sir, I want to make this point in great seriousness. Here is the Government of India, the Janata Party Government, who from their policy of 15th August, 1977, of last year, asked us MPs to sign the forms, which we are doing. It has added to our work in a tremendous way. I do not mind, we will do it, but the point is they are asking us to know all people. How do we know all people? If I know a person for more than two years, and I know thousands, I sign. If I do not know, I still sign after verification, but I strike off the two-year line. I suggest for the consideration of the Government that when a Member of Parliament signs, they should remove

that clause of two-year acquaintance. If you do that, we will be able to sign correctly. Otherwise, the Government of India wants me to sign a false statement. No law in this country or in the world can make Members of Parliament, or at least me, to sign something which is false and totally wrong. Therefore, if you make this law, remove that line of two years since the M.P.'s signature is there.

About verification, I am sorry Mr. Bala Pajanor is perhaps not right. We must insist on verification reports signed by MPs. to be sent back to the passport office, because they should know that an M.P. has signed. I appreciate that, we will sign the verification, but please remove the two-year line, do not make me sign a false statement by your law. If you make, I will not sign, and if I do not sign, I cannot serve my people. That is why I say it is very important.

Moreover, if you make any rules or change any guidelines, please inform us. You will be surprised that the Government of India do not inform the M.Ps. whether they have to sign on two or three photographs. So many applicants come and argue with me that three photographs are required. I say Government of India wants only two. If you want us to sign three five ten or fifteen, tell us, we must be informed.

Finally, I can only say that getting a passport is not only a right, it is an obligation on the Government to give these passports to people because we have already come to a stage where holding the passport of a particular country, as of this country, the Indian Republic, is only a legal right, but we are already in a situation, in a time, where we are having a passport of a world order, international relations and international order, both in our hearts and heads. We are world citizens mentally, intellectually and ideologically. We are only citizens of a country nationally. Therefore, do not restrict people from going abroad. This is my request.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):
समापति महोदय, मैं सब प्रथम सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ मेरा एक सुझाव है। वह सुझाव हो सकता है कि तत्काल इस समय के लिए ठीक न हो लेकिन भविष्य में सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज विदेश में किस के जाने के ऊपर रोक लगी है? जो बड़े बड़े स्मगलर है, बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति है जिन पर सरकार चाहती है कि रोक लगे, उन के ऊपर रोक नहीं है। आज जितने भी ऐण्टी सोशल एलीमेंट्स है वे जब चाहते हैं विदेश चले जाते हैं। लेकिन रोक किस के ऊपर है?—रोक उस के ऊपर है जो अपने पेट के लिए रोखी कमाने के लिए विदेश जाना चाहता है। जो मजदूरी करने के लिए, अपने जीविकोपार्जन के लिए विदेश जाना चाहता है उस के ऊपर रोक है। हम से आप पूछें तो मैं कहता हूँ कि यदि सभी देश सहमत हो जायें तो पासपोर्ट के सिद्धान्त को ही खत्म कर देना चाहिए, इस की जरूरत ही नहीं होनी चाहिए। जब हम कहते हैं वमुघैव कुटुम्बकम्, समूचा संसार ही मेरा भाई है, मेरा परिवार है तो फिर भूमने पर क्यों रोक लगाते हैं और यदि रोक लगाते हैं तो रोक लगाइए स्मगलर्स के ऊपर, बड़े बड़े लोग जो जासूसी करते हैं विदेशों में उन के ऊपर। लेकिन जासूसी करने वाले के ऊपर रोक नहीं है, ऐण्टी सोशल एलीमेंट और ऐण्टी नेशनल ऐक्टिविटी करने वाले के ऊपर रोक नहीं है, तस्कर के ऊपर रोक नहीं है। हम रोज़ भ्रष्टाचारों में पड़ते हैं कि जिन के ऊपर यहां मुकदमा चलना है जिन के ऊपर एम्बेयरी हो रही है वह भाग कर विदेश चले जाते हैं, उन के ऊपर रोक नहीं है। रोक किस के ऊपर है और पैसा किससे वसूला जाता है? जो देहात से आते हैं मजदूरी करते हैं, जिन को आप रोखी नहीं दे सकते हैं, रोटी नहीं दे सकते हैं, जब वह विदेश जाना चाहते हैं कमाने के लिए, यहां मरने के बजाय विदेश जाना पसन्द

करते हैं तो आप उन से चक्कर लगाते हैं कि एम.एल.ए. के यहां आओ, एम०पी० के यहां आओ, पासपोर्ट आफिस में आओ, इस को बूस दो, उस को दो। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि सरकार को फिर से विचार करना चाहिए कि वर्तमान पासपोर्ट का नियम रहे या नहीं रहे, या बिना पासपोर्ट के भी घर का काम हो सके तो वह भी आप देखें। गरीब यहां जा कर के क्या जासूसी करेगा? एक तो मेरा सुझाव यह है।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि—जैसा रामजी बाबू ने कहा है—आप की नीति कुछ उदार होनी चाहिए, आप एक दर्शन बना लीजिये—जितने स्टेट्स हैं, सब के हैडक्वार्टर्स में पासपोर्ट आफिस खोल दीजिए। हमारे यहां बिहार में कोई पासपोर्ट आफिस नहीं है, आप पटना में पासपोर्ट आफिस खोलिये। बिहार के लोग घरीब नहीं हैं, बहुत गरीब हैं और काफी संख्या में विदेशों को जाते हैं—इस लिये आप बिहार की जनता के लिये पटना में एक पासपोर्ट आफिस शीघ्र खोलिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Sir, I want to make only one point, which I forgot to make because of Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan's interruptions.

Last time, I was going to Australia, Singapore and other places on a study tour. What happened was that I was detained in Singapore. There I asked the Embassy people to make an endorsement in my passport. I surrendered my passport to them. They detained me for 7 days and finally they told me that I had to go back to Delhi for getting this endorsement. I had to come back here and after getting that endorsement, I again went on tour. That is the treatment that was meted out to Member of Parliament. I came with a feeling that the treatment

of the Embassy people was not upto the mark.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I endorse these views. Proper treatment must be given to the Members of Parliament. This is a serious charge—a Member of Parliament had been insulted by the Embassy people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kundu will take note of it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): I must thank everybody here. I never imagined that this small Bill will arouse so much of discussion, so much of support and so much of sympathy..

Many of the Members who participated in this debate, gave very many valuable suggestions. Some of them gave me rose garlands and some also threw a few brick-bats but those brick-bats just touched me like flowers because only through criticism, constructive criticism, suggestions, exchange of views democratic form of Government would live and survive. That is the view we cherish so far as the parliamentary form of Governments are concerned.

Before I go into the details, I would again congratulate all of you for having participated in the debate and for giving valuable suggestions. The scope of the Bill is very limited. But most of the Members concentrated their thought to corruption, increase in the cost of fees amendment of the Passport Bill, MP's signatures and particularly the difficulties faced by the poor people. With a lot of affection and sincerity Mr. Vayalar Ravi and many others both on this side and that side, have said how these poor people are really troubled when they go for a passport for going to foreign countries for seeking some job. I am personally aware of it. I can assure this House that any news of corruption that comes to us, we deal it with a firm hand. In spite of our pre-occupation inside India and outside India, when-

ever we come back, whenever we are here, we go to the passport offices and make surprise checks. We go from counter to counter; I stay in the queue. I inform Members of Parliament and also start discussion in the presence of them and of officers, as to how we can improve the functioning of the office. Therefore, I can assure you that so far as corruption is concerned, we will be ruthless. We will not spare anybody on this score. At the same time, somebody said that this entire passport organisation is a den of corruption. This is also not fair. I have seen, there are many dedicated officers who work very hard. They resist allurements. They work with devotion and dedication. They work beyond the office hours also cheerfully just to help the people. To those officers and also to other employees, I convey my sincere thanks....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Our thanks also.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Because it is they who will implement our desires.

Coming to the question of an increase in fee, I do not want to repeat what I have already said. Mr. Banatwalla is not here. I do not know from where he got those figures. While I made my initial speech, I gave a rough break-up of all the expenditure. Mr. Banatwalla, perhaps, in order to have a dig against the Government, did not take those things into consideration. The question is, whether you want efficiency or whether you go on sticking with an increase in fee as it has to be done due to the rise in prices, rentals etc....

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): It is double.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: It was Rs. 5; it was raised to Rs. 15 and again to Rs. 25. It was increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25....

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: An increase from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 is not

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

justified. It is double. In 1971, considering all the expenditure, it was increased to Rs. 25. Now, within a short time, it is a hundred per cent increase. The people who apply for passport are much poorer now than those who were in 1971 because they are job seekers, unemployed people and all that.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: There has been an increase in expenditure on administration and staff. It is not for the first time that the passport fee has been increased. It was increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. Suddenly, within two years, the load on the Passport department has increased from 4.5 lakhs to 9 lakh passports. Last year, we issued about 9 lakh passport. Consequently, all sort of work has increased. If you want to cut down the delay in giving passports, if you want to make the machinery more efficient, certain amenities have to be provided. Had there been Mr. Banatwalla here, I would have told him one thing. He was there in the R.P. office in Bombay. Does he know what rent we are paying? We are now paying more than Rs. 1 lakh per month. I cannot give you now the detailed list of all the expenditure. We had calculated that the cost per passport will come to about Rs. 45/-. If we add Rs. 3.50 as registration charges, postal charges, it comes to Rs. 48.50. We are left with only Rs. 1.50. But by the time one year elapses, there will be further hike in prices and the prices will go up. We do not want to fleece the poor people. There is no way out. If you want to have some sort of efficiency, if you want to lend some efficiency to the whole machinery, if you want the machinery to work efficiently a certain amount of increase in fee has to be there. It is with a lot of hesitation that I have come up with this proposal. We know that this is the only rubbing point on which you will pull our legs. But I am sure, you will not succeed in that.

Coming to the other point about having a comprehensive Bill, I entirely agree with you. It is necessary and

I also feel that some portions of the Passport Act need to be amended. The suggestions given by Mr. Bala Pajanor and Mr. Vayalar Ravi are most welcome. We will look into them.

At the same time, a reference was made about the Emigration Act of 1922. As I said outside the House, it is almost outmoded....

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppy): Are you aware of the corruption prevailing in the Bombay office?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Corruption is everywhere. We have to tackle it with your cooperation.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: We have brought up the matter several times. It is still there.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: We are tackling it.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: This Bill is not intended for that.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Though this immigration matter is not connected with this, since some hon. Members have referred to it, I thought I should say something about it here.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppy): I request you to make on the spot study along with some Members of Parliament.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: My dear friend, within a month, I have gone twice there and I have made on the spot study. I also paid a surprise visit and I know some of the problems which I do not want to disclose herein the national interest. We are seized of the problems. We have taken some action against some people. Some people have already been punished and much more is coming.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We are fully aware that you are doing all your efforts and we are grateful to

you; because I am feeling that you are trying to curb the corruption. His only request is to do some thing more. But we want to know about the Act. What are you going to do about it?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Before the Minister continues, you have to extend the time of the House.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: He has extended it. About the immigration Act of 1929, that Act we are going to amend. We are going to bring about an amendment some time possibly during the year in the House; and already a draft amendment is ready. A committee of the officers are going into it. During the period that we have come over here, for the last 14 months or so, we have really liberalised it. We do not want that the genuine people who go abroad for getting jobs in West Asia should be, in any way, harassed. Therefore, we have introduced many liberal procedures. And even those people who do not have job vouchers, who do not have job permits, we allow them to go abroad if they can bring a 'No Objection Certificate' which will entitle them to remain with some of their relatives there.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Are you considering of giving this power to the Members of the Assemblies also to sign them?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: As you must have heard, Mr. Balbir Singh and many other MPs also had said that these people are being harassed by unscrupulous people, by touts and by some other agents; and they are in trouble. What we are going to do is that we have to adopt such a policy so that genuine job holders can go.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): That is why you have introduced this system for Members of Parliament.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him conclude.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Therefore, in short, we have to streamline the entire organisation so that the real people who have jobs, who go there, should not be harassed. Coming to the difficulties, as far as Members of Parliament are concerned, when they verify these applications we have still to find out how these difficulties would be less and less. There is a proposal already if we can authorise MLAs to verify this application and we are seriously considering all these things.

If sometimes somebody telephones you or some of our officers write to some MPs. saying whether the signatures are genuine or not, I hope you will kindly oblige them and I will see that they should not disturb you frequently by telephoning you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There is nothing wrong. People can forge the signatures of the Members of Parliament. They must be verified. There is nothing wrong. They are doing a right thing.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You make a note of it.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Mavalankar has also suggested very forcefully that we should not ask Members of Parliament to certify that they know somebody for two years.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why should you by law force us to tell a lie in this matter?

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: He has already made it clear.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: What I said was that you had made

[Shri Samarendra Kundu]

a suggestion and we will very sympathetically consider this suggestion. That is what I have told you.

(Interruptions)

Some Members have raised a point about Diplomatic Passports. They have said that Members of Parliament should be given Diplomatic Passports. Members of Parliament when they go out on official duty, are given Diplomatic Passports. (Interruptions) The whole list of Diplomatic Passports which was drawn up earlier is under review; we are re-thinking on it, we are re-thinking how to make this list uptodate. There have been various suggestions from various quarters. Keeping all these in view and the discussion in this House, we will try to draw up that list again and see how far we can accommodate the desire of the Members of Parliament.

I do not think that there is anything more to be said on this. I think, I have covered almost all the points..

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: How did you anticipate Parliamentary approval for the increase in fees?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Prof. Mavalankar made a point forcefully that we should not have anticipated Parliamentary approval. He knows this—he is an intelligent man—that we will never anticipate anything. The Bill says that the difference between the fee as approved in the legislation and the fee already paid is payable. So, they will pay only the difference after the Bill becomes law. If anybody does not want to pay the increased fee now, we can not compel him. He is free to pay only Rs. 25. But we will be collecting the difference when this Bill becomes law. (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Minister has not answered one question. During 1975-76, during the Emergency, some passports were impounded in foreign countries especially in Kuwait and some other areas. Be-

cause of the prejudice of some officers—I do not want to name those officers—especially in Kuwait, the passports of innocent people, the passports of many Keralites, were impounded without any valid reason. Their applications are pending in the Ministry. Will you consider them favourably and return the passports to them?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make a note of it.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान के हजारों भ्रातृभाई यहाँ आते हैं। आप मुझे बता दें कि जयपुर में दफ्तर कब आप खोलेंगे? (अवधान), अभी वहाँ नहीं खुला है। अगर आप कह दें कि दस दिन में खुल जाएगा। तो मुझे तसल्ली हो जाएगी।

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: You come from Rajasthan—I now feel that you really come from Rajasthan. Jaipur is in Rajasthan. We have already decided to open an office in Jaipur. (Interruptions)

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : देश के हजारों घर बरबाद हो रहे हैं, उनके घर लुट रहे हैं.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already made your points.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: I never stand in this House to disturb anybody. But I want an answer on one point. I want another answer. He is a Liberal Minister and a good Minister and I am therefore asking another question.

जिनको पासपोर्ट के लिये दूसरे लोग ठगते हैं, उनके घर बरबाद हो जाते हैं, 5-5, 10-10 हजार रुपए उनका सारा जाता है, इस को रोकने के लिये आप रजिस्टर्ड एजेंटों को अगर लाइसेंस कर दें तो यह ठगई बन्द

ही जायदी। इसके बारे में प्रत्यक्ष क्या
कहना है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, please
take your seat now.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:
As I have said, you know very well
that we have taken a decision to open
an office at Jaipur. Since you want
it, in August-September we will
open it.

So far as other States are concern-
ed, there also we are taking very
quick steps to open it. (Inter-
ruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your
seat: you have spoken in detail and
have made so many points. (Inter-
ruptions). Please don't interrupt. Mr.
Minister, please carry on. (Interrup-
tions). The Minister may carry on.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:
I have concluded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put
the motion for consideration to the
vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Pass-
ports Act, 1967, be taken into con-
sideration".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 5)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there are
several amendments. In regard to
amendments Nos. 1 and 2. Shri
Anant Dave is not here. Shri Banat-
walla is also absent. Then, Shri
Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I move:

Page 1, line 12,—

for "rupees fifty" substitute—

"rupees twenty-five" (7)

Page 2,—

after line 15, insert—

(c) after sub-section (3), the
following sub-section shall be inserted,
namely:—

"(4) Any application for the
issue of passport shall be dispos-
ed of within a period of six
weeks from the date of its
receipt". (8)

Sir, I want to make a few obser-
vations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will speak
afterwards. You have to move them
first. Now, Shri Eduardo Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I
move:

Page 2,—

after line 15, insert—

(c) after sub-section (3), the
following sub-section shall be
inserted, namely:—

"(4) Any application for the
issue of passport shall be disposed
of within a period of two months
from the date of its receipt". (10)

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: I move:

Page 1, line 12,—

for "rupees fifty" substitute—

"rupees fifteen" (13)

Page 2,—

after line 15, insert—

(c) after sub-section (3), the
following sub-section shall be inserted,
namely:—

"(4) Any application for the
issue of passport shall be dis-
posed of within a period of three
weeks from the date of its re-
ceipts". (14)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I move:

Page 1, line 12,—

for "rupees fifty" substitute
"rupees forty" (19)

Page 2,—

after line 15, insert—

"(c) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4) An application for a passport shall be disposed of within a period of forty days of its receipt". (20)

SHRI LAXMI NARAIN NAYAK: I move:

Page 1, line 12,—

for "rupees fifty" substitute—

"rupees thirty". (21)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vayalar Ravi, you wanted to speak on your amendments.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already made

my point. The number of passports issued by the department has gone up from 3.5 lakhs to one million. The income of the department has, therefore gone up and, thus, there is no point in increasing the passport fee.

Secondly, we may also fix a time limit for disposing of these applications....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, it may be taken up tomorrow.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that further discussion on this Bill may be continued tomorrow.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vayalar Ravi, you may continue tomorrow.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 28, 1978/Sharada 6, 1900 (Saka)