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Thursday, December 7, 1978  
Agrahayana 16, 1900 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session  
(Sixth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 7, 1978/Agra-  
haryana 16, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Number of Indian Nationals representing Foreign Governments in Diplomatic Corps

\*264. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of Indian nationals who are representing foreign Governments in the diplomatic Corps;

(b) the criterion for giving such permission; and

(c) the privileges and facilities enjoyed by these Indian nationals?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Indian nationals are representing foreign governments in the Consular Corps in the capacity of Honorary Councils General Honorary Consuls, Honorary Vice-Consuls and Honorary Consular Agents, and not in the diplomatic corps. At present the number of such Indian nationals is 44 as mentioned in the list placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The normal procedure for appointment of an Honorary Consular Officer is that the request must come from the Sending State. The Government of India, as the Receiving State, consider the proposal objectively and accord clearance when the particular nomination is found acceptable in all respects.

(c) No privileges and immunities are enjoyed by these Indian nationals. Facilities are, however, accorded for the performance of their duties on the basis of past practice and reciprocity.

#### List

S. No.	Name and designation of the Consular Officer	Name of the country represented and the place of representation
1.	Dr. B. P. Godrej, Honorary Consul General.	Austria at Bombay.
2.	M. H. C. Kothari, Honorary Consul.	Austria at Madras.
3.	Mr. S. K. Singh Roy, Honorary Consul General.	Belgium at Calcutta.
4.	Mr. Abdul Karim Ibrahim Makani, Honorary Consul General.	Republic of Costa Rica at Bombay.
5.	Mr. Aziz Ibrahim Makani, Honorary Consul.	Republic of Costa Rica at Pondicherry.

S. No.	Name and designation of the Consular Officer	Name of the country represented and the place of representation
6.	M. P. Mathusudan, Honorary Vice-Consul.	Republic of Costa Rica at Madras.
7.	Mrs. Ursula Mistry, Honorary Vice-Consul.	Denmark at Bombay.
8.	Mr. K. S. Narayanan, Honorary Consul.	Denmark at Madras.
9.	M. S. B. Prabhakar Rao, Honorary Vice-Consul.	Denmark at Madras.
10.	M. H. H. Ismail, Honorary Consul General.	Dominican Republic at Bombay.
11.	Mr. R. N. Roy, Honorary Consul.	Dominican Republic at Calcutta.
12.	Mr. Karanjaksha Banerjee, Honorary Consul.	El-Salvador at Calcutta.
13.	M. Sam Framroze Joshi, Honorary Consul General.	Republic of Finland at Bombay.
14.	Mr. S. K. Mehra, Honorary Consul.	Republic of Finland at Calcutta.
15.	M. D. C. Kothari, Honorary Consular Agent.	Republic of France at Madras.
16.	Mr. S. L. Dass, Honorary Consul General.	Republic of Greece at Calcutta.
17.	Mr. Himanshu Chakravarti, Honorary Vice-Consul.	Republic of Greece at Calcutta.
18.	Mr. Ranbir Singh, Honorary Consul.	Haiti at Bombay.
19.	Mr. Alek Kumar Banerjee, Honorary Consul.	Haiti at Calcutta.
20.	Mr. D. K. Hirekar, Honorary Consul.	Iceland at Bombay.
21.	Mr. Sashi Bhushan Saran, Honorary Consul General.	Iceland in Delhi.
22.	Mr. D. K. Nag, Honorary Consul.	Republic of Indonesia at Calcutta.
23.	Mr. G. K. Devarajulu, Honorary Consular Agent.	Republic of Italy at Cochin.
24.	Mr. C. T. M. Nagnath, Honorary Consular Agent.	Republic of Italy at Madras.
25.	Mr. F. K. Mistry, Honorary Consul.	The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at Bombay.
26.	Mr. G. R. Hada, Honorary Consul.	Republic of Lebanon at Calcutta.
27.	Mr. A. S. Kably, Honorary Consul General.	Mauritius at Bombay.
28.	Mr. A. F. Kably, Honorary Vice Consul.	Mauritius at Bombay.
29.	Mr. R. Chattaram, Honorary Consul General.	Manaco in Delhi.
30.	Mr. K. V. Shetty, Honorary Vice-Consul.	Netherlands at Madras.
31.	Mr. S. S. Koder, Honorary Consul.	Netherlands at Cochin.
32.	Mr. Shrikant J. Rege, Honorary Consul.	Republic of Nicaragua at Bombay.
33.	Mr. C. D. Gopinath, Honorary Consul.	Norway at Madras.

8. No.	Name and designation of the Consular Officer	Name of the country represented and the place of representation
31.	Mr. Ardeshir B. K. Dubash, Honorary Consul.	Republic of Peru at Bombay.
33.	Mr. A. V. Birla, Honorary Consul General.	Republic of the Philippines at Bombay.
35.	Mr. K. R. Patel, Honorary Consul General.	Republic of the Philippines at Calcutta.
37.	Mr. M. A. Chidambaram, Honorary Consul General.	Republic of the Philippines at Madras.
38.	Mr. Bhai Mohan Singh, Honorary Consul General.	San Marino in Delhi.
39.	Mr. T. C. Pagarani, Honorary Consul General.	Republic of Sierra Leone at Bombay.
40.	Mrs. Kulsum Nasreen Ardeshir Dubash, Honorary Vice-Consul.	Spain at Bombay.
41.	Mr. P. N. Roy Chowdhury, Honorary Vice-Consul.	Spain at Calcutta.
42.	Mr. George P. F. Lobo, Honorary Vice-Consul.	Spain at Madras.
43.	Mr. Akbar Hydari, Honorary Consul General.	Sweden at Bombay.
44.	Mr. Prem Kumar Banejee, Honorary Consul.	Republic of Upper Volta at Calcutta. (Also Honorary Consul General of the Republic of Liberia).

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Sir, I have gone through the statement very carefully. He has given only a theoretical answer, not on practical basis. You kindly see part (b) of my question—the criterion for giving such permission. Now you see part (b) of the reply—the normal procedure for appointment of an Honorary Consular Officer is that the request must come from the Sending State. The Government of India, as the Receiving State, consider the proposal objectively and accord clearance when the particular nomination is found acceptable in all respects. It is only a theoretical answer. I want to know from the hon. Minister, are there any principles or qualifications laid down which are adopted in giving such permission? If so, what are those principles? Is any Committee appointed to consider these principles for giving permission?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: These appointments are made under Consular Convention. I do not know why the hon. member says that it was a theoretical answer.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: It has been said—'consider the proposal objectively and accord clearance when the particular nomination is found acceptable in all respects'. What is—'in all respects'?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The requests are received from the Sending States. They are given consideration. When I say 'objectively' we do not allow subjective considerations to prevail.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: What are the subjective aspects??

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** There are no qualifications laid down. The proposals are considered on merit and this practice has been followed for long when I was not here and we have not made any change. There is continuity.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** What are the specific facilities given to these people? Are these people remitting any foreign exchange? If so, what is the amount?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Some facilities are given, such as the flying of the national flag of the Sending State, acquiring premises for housing the Consular, freedom of movement, freedom of communication, contacts with the nationals of the Sending States, communication with the authorities of the Receiving States, etc.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Since when has this practice of having the Indian nationals representing various foreign countries started? Although the hon. Minister has said that they do not have any diplomatic immunities and privileges, may I know what kind of specific facilities are given to the Indian nationals representing various countries—like Finland, Spain, etc., which are similar to the diplomatic facilities? Does the Government of India appoint any Indians or non-Indians to represent us in foreign countries on a similar basis?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** We have also appointed foreign nationals in our Consulates.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** How many?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** I do not have the exact number.

**MR. SPEAKER:** For that prior notice is required.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** This practice is being followed since the Vienna Convention and I think

since 1947 we have been allowing our nationals to work for foreign countries and foreign nationals as our representatives abroad. No diplomatic immunities are given to them.

#### Agitation of ESI Employees

\*265. **SHRI BHAGAT RAM:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the agitation leading to strike by the employees of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation;

(b) what are their demands and other grievances; and

(c) what steps have been taken or being taken to redress their grievances and for fulfilment of their demands to avert any further agitation or strike by the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b). There was a three days' strike on 26th, 27th and 28th September, 1978 by the employees of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation to press the following two demands:

(i) Formulation of independent wage structure for the ESIC employees based on the norms of 'need based minimum wage' as per recommendation of the 15th Indian Labour Conference and payment of Interim Relief till implementation of the revised pay scale as suggested in the Memorandum submitted to the Pay Committee.

(ii) Payment of Bonus/Ex-gratia to all the employees. The strike was observed at the call of the All India

**ESIC Employees' Federation,**  
Calcutta.

(c) Pay, allowances, leave and superannuation benefits of employees of the Employees State Insurance Corporation are similar to those admissible from time to time to corresponding categories of Central Government Servants.

2. The Corporation is an "institution" established "not to make profits". Bonus would not therefore, be admissible under the Payment of Bonus Act.

3. As the duties performed by the employees of the Corporation are not very different to those performed by corresponding categories of Central Government Servants and the structure of pay, allowances and other benefits has been in existence for many years, a Pay Committee has been set up to look into the demands and to make proposals to remove anomalies if any, and to suggest pay scales for categories which may not correspond to those in Central Government. The Standing Committee of the Corporation is considering whether the terms of reference of the Pay Committee need be enlarged.

**श्री जगत राम :** पार्ट सी का जो उत्तर दिया गया उसमें कहा गया है :

"The Corporation is an "institution" established "not to make profits". Bonus would not, therefore, be admissible under the payment of bonus Act".

अगर यह बात ठीक है तो ई० एस० आई० कारपोरेशन को जो प्राफिट होता है उसमें से कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिए जाने की जो मांग है वह बिल्कुल ठीक है और उनको बोनस मिलना चाहिये । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कारपोरेशन में कुल कितनी रकम जमा होती है और उस पर सालाना कितना ब्याज आता है और सालाना किसती आमदनी होती है और हर साल उसको चलाने के लिये कितना खर्च होता है ?

**श्री० राम कृष्ण सिंह :** जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न के उत्तर का सम्बन्ध है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि

the total anticipated revenue of ESI (Revised estimates) of 1977-78 is Rs 140 crores. Budget estimates are Rs. 145 crores.

हो सकता है कि जितना एमाउंट रिकवर होता हो उतना बराबर खर्च न होता हो । लेकिन ये जो नए-ए प्रस्ताव हैं कि जो कवर्ड हैं, जो इनक्यूड्ड हैं उनको और एक्सटेंडिड बेंनिफिट्स दिए जाएँ, और यदि ये लागू होंगे तो कोई जरूरी नहीं है, कि वह इनकम, इनकम ही रह जाए । वह इनकम नहीं है । इट इ ए सर्विस ऑर्गेनाइजेशन । जो एम्प्लोयीज बेंनिफिट एंड धरर बेंनिफिट्स देने के लिए । इसलिए इसमें कोई प्राफिट का प्रश्न नहीं है । यदि कोई इंटरेस्ट से पैसा आएगा तो हम तरह-तरह के बनिफिट्स एक्सटेंड करके जा रहे हैं और करते जाएंगे भविष्य में भी । इस वास्ते इसमें कोई प्राफिट का सवाल नहीं है ।

**श्री जगत राम :** मंत्रीजी के उत्तर से मालूम होता है कि इस में प्राफिट होता है । वह कहा जाता है ? अगर भारत सरकार को भी नहीं जाता है और इसमें जो काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं उनको भी नहीं मिलता है तो वह कहा जाता है । यह साफ बात है कि प्राफिट होता है और वह कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों को मिलना चाहिये ।

स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि एक पे कमेटी बनाई गई थी । वह जनवरी 78 में बनी थी । इस पे कमेटी की जो टर्म्स ऑफ रेफेंस हैं स्टेटमेंट से पता चलता है कि उनमें एम्प्लोयीज की जो डिमांड्स हैं वे शामिल नहीं होती हैं । इस वास्ते इस कारपोरेशन की जो कैड्रेशन है उसने 26, 27 और 28 सितम्बर को तीन तीन की हड़ताल की थी । लेकिन कैड्रेशन के साथ कोई नैगोशिएण्ड नहीं की गई । उसके बाद

उसने फिर नोटिस दिया कि अगर हमारी डिमांड्स को नहीं माना गया तो हम लोग फिर से हड़ताल करेंगे। इसके बारे में आपने इस स्टेटमेंट में कुछ नहीं कहा है कि कैसे आप उनकी मांगों को सैटल करने जा रहे हैं ?

स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की भी यहां पर बात कही गई है कि टर्म्स ऑफ रेफ्रेंस को एनलाजं करने पर वह विचार कर रही है। पता चला है कि इस स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने पहले ही दिन सिफारिश की थी कि एक्स ग्रेशिया पेमेंट उनको की जाए लेकिन वह मानी नहीं गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या स्टैंडिंग कमेटी पे स्ट्रक्चर और बोनस को टर्म्स ऑफ रेफ्रेंस में शामिल करने पर विचार कर रही है ? क्या इस दौरान कोई इंटरिम रिलीफ तथा एक्स ग्रेशिया पेमेंट करने का आप विचार कर रहे हैं ?

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : उसमें जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन्होंने दो प्रमुख मांगें रखी हैं। उनका कहना है कि इस कारपोरेशन का जो स्वरूप है वह बदले और उसको बेखर्चे हुए उसके पे स्ट्रक्चर इत्यादि जो हैं उनको बदला जाना चाहिये। अभी तक परिपाटी यह रही है कि केन्द्र सरकार के जो एम्प्लोयीज हैं उनको जो वेतन और भत्ते मिलते हैं उन पर जो स्केल लागू होते हैं वही इन पर भी लागू होते हैं। एम्प्लोयीज स्टेट इनस्योरेंस कारपोरेशन के वेतन भत्तों में भी जब कभी सैटल गवर्नमेंट के एम्प्लोयीज के वेतनमान और भत्तों आदि में वृद्धि होती है, लागू होती है और उनको कुछ अलग से भी दिया जाता है।

अब वह कहते हैं कि नहीं हमारा पे स्ट्रक्चर गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लोयीज की तरह न हो कर बिल्कुल मित्र होना चाहिये। तो यह एक सवाल है जिसको अभी सरकार जानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हुई है।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह कि ऐमेन्ट ब्राक बोनस और एक्स ग्रेशिया पेमेंट दिया जाय। तो जवाब में बता दिया गया कि यह कोई प्रोक्रिट-मेकिंग कंसेर्न नहीं है जो इसमें बोनस हो। यह एक सब्सिड आर्गेनाइजेशन है और जो मजदूर बीमार हो जाते हैं, डिसेबिलिटी हो जाते हैं उनको पैसा दिया जाता है जो कि एम्प्लोयीज का ही है। इसमें कोई चीज बेची या खरीदी नहीं जाती है, जो भी पैसा है वह मजदूरों का है।

जहां तक सवाल हड़ताल का है हमने कुछ बड़े वार उनसे बातचीत की है और उनका समझाया कि आप सरकार मांगें। और जो प्रश्न मांगें, स्ट्रक्चर ने स्टेटमेंट कमेटी का, तो उसमें हमने कहा कि यदि आपको लगता है कि कहीं पर एंजॉर्मेंस रह गई हैं सरकार के जो वेतनमान हैं उनके सामू करने में तो उसको भी देख लेंगे।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know who is responsible for this strike. I say, this Janata Government is responsible for this strike. They raised the hopes in everybody during the election time saying that they were going to give bonus and they have mentioned it in their election manifesto. I want to know what is the actual loss suffered on account of this strike as on date and whether this Government knows who is responsible.

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: I totally deny. I refute the allegation of the hon. Member that the Janata Government has roused the expectations of the people. Of course, we are not like the previous government to suppress the labour rights and Fundamental Rights and the bonus which the workers used to get.

जीवन्ती गुप्ता जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या वह बात सही है कि इस साल के बुद्धिगत में

एकमाईय मूक्तिपत्र के लिये मिलने आये थे। श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा से और उस वक़्त की बातचीत में यह कबूल किया गया था कि यह साल 25वां है ई० एस० आई० का इसलिये ऐक्स-प्रेमिया पेमेन्ट दिया जायगा। यह कबूल किया इसलिये उन्होंने अपना आन्वोलन वापस लिया। लेकिन 6 महीने के बाद भी इस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकी इसलिये स्ट्राइक करने के लिये वह लोग तुले हुए हैं। क्या यह बात सही है?

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : यह सही नहीं है कि सरकार ने कबूल किया कि ऐक्स-प्रेमिया पेमेन्ट दिया जायगा। विचार किया जायगा यह कहना भ्रम है और दिया जायगा यह कहना भ्रम है।

**अनधिकृत कारखानों द्वारा ऐनकें और धूप के चश्मे बनाया जाना**

\*268 श्री रामलाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनेक स्थानों पर अप्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति और अनधिकृत कारखाने नज़र की ऐनकें, धूप के चश्मे और अन्य चश्मे बनाने का काम कर रहे हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अनेक रोग फैल रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश में कितने व्यक्ति और कर्म अनधिकृत रूप से ऐनकें और धूप के चश्मे बनाते हैं और अप्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रति वर्ष कितने चश्मे बनाये जाते हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद बाबू) :**

(क) की हां।

(ख) भारतीय सनक संस्थान ने ऐनकें के शीशों तथा धूप के चश्मों के शीशों के लिए कुछ मानक (स्पेसिफिकेशन) निर्धारित किए हुए हैं। आंखों के लिए बनाई जाते वाली चीजों पर भारतीय मानक संस्थान की छाप लगी रहना अनिवार्य बनाने और नेत्रों के लिए बनने वाली चीजों के व्यवसाय और ऐसे व्यक्तियों की प्रैक्टिस को विनियमित करने के लिए कोई कानून बनाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ताकि ऐनकें सुरक्षित ढंग से बनें और यह देखा जा सके कि लोगों को सही ऐनकें मिल रही हैं।

(ग) सरकार को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस बात की तरफ सरकार का या स्वास्थ्य विभाग का ध्यान कब गया कि अप्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति और अनधिकृत कारखाने नज़र की ऐनकें और धूप के चश्मे बनाने का कार्य कर रहे हैं? जब से सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ गया है तब से अब तक क्या इसकी रोकथाम के कोई उपाय किये गये हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि कुछ कर्मों ने, जो कि नज़र और धूप के चश्मे व शीशे बनाने का कार्य करती हैं, 2, 4 साल पहले ऐसा कोई आवेदन दिया था कि अनधिकृत कारखाने और अप्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति जो इस काम को कर रहे हैं, उन पर कोई रोक लगाई जाये ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद बाबू : जहाँ तक आवेदन-पत्र की बात है, उसकी जानकारी मुझे नहीं मिली है, मैं उसे देख लूंगा।

जहाँ तक अप्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति और अयोग्य व्यक्ति गलत चश्मों शीट ग्लास से बनाते हैं, उसको रोकने के लिये सरकार के पास कोई कानून नहीं है, इसलिये हमने कहा है कि जो भी व्यक्ति बनाए, उचित



ग्लास से चरम बनाएँ, इसके लिये एक कानून बनाया है जो सा विभाग से चल कर अब योजना आयोग में है। हम निश्चित रूप से चाहते हैं कि कोई कानून हाथ में भावे जिससे इस गलत कार्य को रोक सकें और लोगों की आँखों को नुकसान होने से बचाया जा सके।

श्री रामलाल राहो : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि भारतीय मानक संस्थान ने ऐनों के शीशे तथा धूप के चश्मों के शीशे बनाने के लिये कुछ मानक निर्धारित किये हैं, क्या वह इनका पूरा ध्यान बतलायेंगे?

क्या मंत्री जी ऐसी व्यवस्था भी करेंगे कि जो अप्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति अनधिकृत कारखानों में शीशे बनाने का काम कर रहे हैं, उन्हें प्रशिक्षित किया जा सके और जहाँ खराब शीशे बनाये जाते हैं, उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाये ?

क्या मंत्री जी का नजर और धूप के शीशे बनाने की ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये कोई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है ? यदि हाँ, तो कहां पर और कब तक खोलने का विचार है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि धूप व नजर के चश्मों के शीशे बनाने के लिये क्या विशेष प्रकार के शीशों का इस्तेमाल होता है ? यदि हाँ, तो यह शीशे कहाँ-कहाँ और कौन-कौन से कारखाने बनाते हैं ? जहाँ कारखानों में ये शीशे बनाये जाते हैं, क्या वहाँ पर इनकी देखभाल की जाती है ?

श्री जनदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : जहाँ तक शीशों के उत्पादन का सवाल है, वह इंडस्ट्री का सवाल है, हमारे विभाग से संबंधित बात नहीं है। हम ऐसा कानून बना रहे हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत चश्मों के शीशे औपचलनिक ग्लास से ही बन और गीट ग्लास के शीशे बनने से जो लोगों की आँखें खराब हो रही हैं,

उसको रोक सकें। जब तक कानून नहीं होगा, इसको रोक नहीं सकेंगे। इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि कानून बन जाये। इसमें दो बातें होंगी एक त, रजिस्टर्ड और टेक्निकल प्राइमी ही आँखों के शीशे बनायें और दूसरे औपचलनिक ग्लास से ही शीशे बनें। जब तक यह कानून नहीं आता तब तक इसे रोकना नहीं जा सकता है। इस समय जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं, उनको रजिस्ट्रेशन के बगैर देख लेंगे कि कौन उपयुक्त पात्र है।

SHRI SHAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI: By the time the new legislation comes into force and so long as the present state of affairs continues how many people are expected to lose or damage their eyes sight?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a question which he can answer.

#### Pakistan's attempt to develop Asian Treaty Organisation

\*269. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the attempts of Pakistan to develop an Asian Treaty Organisation in co-operation with China, Bangladesh and other Gulf States; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: From the answer of the Hon. Minister it seems that his attention has not been drawn to certain attempts by powers who are not well-disposed towards us to develop a market of their own so as to isolate our economic interests by giving each other preference for

their own goods and having a preferential market. May I request the Hon. Minister of External Affairs to look into the matter and see if such a move is on or not?

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you pass on the information you have to him?

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I have passed it on. Will he look into the matter and see whether such a move is under way?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I promise that I will certainly look into the matter.

#### Minerals in Pakistan occupied Kashmir

\*270. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the process in building the Karakoram Highway the Chinese-geologists discovered considerable deposits of iron ore, molybdenum, mica, asbestos, radioactive minerals, gold and precious stones in Gilgit area under illegal occupation of Pakistan; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the Government of Peoples Republic of China are thinking of establishing industrial units in this region?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) A broadcast over Radio Pakistan on the 6th October, 1978 carried the following report regarding the discovery of some deposits of precious stones and minerals in the Hunza valley in northern part of Pakistan occupied Kashmir:

"Precious stone deposits, spread over an area of about 30 miles in length and 10,000 feet wide and thousands of feet deep have been discovered in the Hunza Valley of the northern areas. Our representative from Gilgit says, as a result

of three years' strenuous efforts, deposits of precious stones including rubies, emeralds, sapphires, moon stones and tiger eyes have been found. Large deposits of mica have also been discovered. The Director Exploration told our representative that a number of mines had been installed and work was proceeding apace to extract these precious stones. Job opportunities had been provided to a considerable number of people of the area. A Gem Stone Corporation has already been established in Peshawar to cut and polish these precious stones. Replying to questions, the Director of Exploration said about 700 maunds of mica had been mined."

Government have no authentic information to the effect that the above-mentioned geological finds were discovered by Chinese geologists.

(b) According to available reports, a Cotton textile mill, built at a cost of Rs. 5.07 crore at Mirpur (Pakistan occupied Kashmir) with the assistance of the Government of Peoples' Republic of China, recently went into trial production. Government have no information to confirm that the Chinese Government are thinking of establishing other industrial units in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am sorry to mention that an incomplete and unsatisfactory answer has been given to my question. It has been said that, on this important issue, Government has no information and Government is relying upon a Pakistani Radio broadcast of 6th October, 1968. As far as my question is concerned, I asked with reference to mineral deposits of iron-ore, molybdenum, mica, asbestos, radioactive minerals, gold and precious stones, out of which the answer is given only with reference to mica and precious stones...

MR. SPEAKER: He merely quoted a Pakistani Radio broadcast

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** That is why I said that it is strange that Government have no information. In an issue of Pakistan Times dated June 6, 1978, it is mentioned that, according to the date produced by a Pakistani expert Shri Sallem Qureshi, this region—especially Gilgit—is a paradise for geologists and that this region is as rich as the Congolese Shaba province and other places in South Africa.

Firstly, it is said that Government have no information about this. Further, the answer mentions that the Director of Exploration told our representative that a number of mines have been installed and work was proceeding apace to extract these precious stones, and that a Gem Stone Corporation has been set up at Peshawar. My question was with reference to minerals, but the External Affairs Minister has given an answer with reference to the setting up of a Cotton Mill. I would, therefore, like to put a question to the hon. Minister for External Affairs as to whether the other deposits mentioned in the question and not replied to, are available in this illegally occupied Kashmir area, especially the Gilgit region. (b) Who have installed these mines and who are doing the work of extraction of precious stones referred to in the reply? And when this territory is the integral part of our country, as was debated yesterday, whether any action has been taken by the Government to see that exploration has been made and if not, what action the Government proposes to take in this matter.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** The hon. Member in part (b) of this question wanted to know whether Government are aware that the People's Republic of China are thinking of establishing industrial units in this region. In my reply, I referred to the setting up of the Cotton Mill in this particular context. So far as

the question of deposits is concerned, I have quoted a broadcast over Radio Pakistan....

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have said that you have no information.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** I have said in my reply that we have no authentic information.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Government have no information to the effect that the above-mentioned geological finds were discovered by the Chinese geologists. I want to know whether these deposits are available in this area or not? These are very important deposits. The Government has to say about the availability of deposits.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Pakistan claims that there are deposits and I have shared that information with the House and I have no other information. .... Can I go there?

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Are the Government aware when Keng Piao, Vice-Premier of the People's Republic of China, was staying in China on June 20, 1978, the Chinese were begging hard for a permission to prospect for oil and gas in this region and Gilgit and an agreement has been entered into between China and Pakistan? (b) Whether the Chinese are seeking to make contacts with the tribal elites who live in this region and inciting separatist feelings among them?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Sir, I am not aware of any oil exploration being done there.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Sir, that is not my question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Your question is important, but it does not arise here.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** It refers to mineral deposits there. The Government say that they have

no information. Therefore, I have invited the attention of the hon. Minister to the specific question of mineral deposits.

MR. SPEAKER: For that also, he says that he has no information.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Let him say so.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said it already.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I have not followed what the hon. Minister has given in his reply on this point.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee, you have said that you have no information on this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Apart from the assertion made by the Pakistan Authority, we have no information on this particular point. We are trying to collect information. But the difficulties are obvious.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QUERESHI: Even the Minister for External Affairs has exhibited his ignorance about the geography of the area. Now that he has improved his relations with Pakistan and he is going to improve his relations with China, will he suggest to them—Pakistan and China—that instead of flying from Delhi to China, he will go via Karakoram Highway to China?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: The question is very important even from the commercial point of view. I am surprised to know that there is no information available. I would like to know whether he is collecting information from the Intelligence Department of this country or any other country.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I will collect information from all available sources provided it is available.

### Streamlining working of Employment Exchanges

\*271. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the efforts made to streamline the working of Employment Exchanges; and

(b) the time frame by which the Exchanges are expected to function as useful instruments for placement of the registered unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The Committee set up under the chairmanship of Shri P. C. Mathew for streamlining the working of Employment Exchanges has submitted its report a few days back. The report is under study.

SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government is aware of the fact that thousands of applicants who apply for jobs are put to innumerable difficulties. Have any interim steps been taken to remove difficulties?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This Committee was appointed because there were a number of complaints about the difficulties experienced by people who go to register themselves with employment exchanges. But the hon. Member is aware that the day-to-day administration of the employment exchanges is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, this Committee was asked to look into all the aspects of administration, the difficulties experienced both by staff and those who go to register themselves with employment exchanges; and the Committee has submitted a report which is now under consideration. The views of the State Governments will also be taken into account before finalising the Government's attitude on the recommendations.

**SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:** There are reports of calls being sent to certain favoured candidates who are registered with the employment exchanges in Delhi. Is the Government aware of this fact and what steps will be taken in this regard?

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** As far as the employment exchanges are concerned, they can only forward names from the live register. If there has been any irregularity where the employment exchanges have forwarded names which are not in the live register, the hon. Member may kindly bring it to our notice and we will take such action as is appropriate and necessary.

**श्री किरंगी प्रसाद :** मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि यह प्रदेश सरकारों का काम है कि वे इसकी व्यवस्था करें तो क्या मंत्री जी यह भी स्पष्ट करेंगे कि केन्द्र की तरफ से भी इस विषय में कुछ निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि इस तरह से काम किया जाये ? यदि हाँ, तो कब और किस रूप में दिए गए हैं ?

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** The Working Group of the National Employment Service includes representatives of State Governments. The Centre's responsibility in this regard is to lay down national policy, standards and procedure. These are formulated in consultation with the representatives of the States and whenever necessary, the Centre issues such directions or advice as is necessary to the States. In fact, one of the recommendations of the Mathew Committee is that the Centre should take a greater share of the responsibility for financing and running employment exchanges in an effective manner. This, therefore, is one of the recommendations that is under consideration.

**श्री राम बिलाल पासवान :** मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि जिन लोगों के नाम रोजगार दफ्तर में दर्ज होते हैं क्या उनको सरकार इस बात की गारंटी

दे सकती है वा देखी कि उनकी उम्र की सीमा खत्म होने से पहले उनको रोजगार मिल जायेगा ?

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** At the moment, the function of the employment exchanges is not one of guaranteeing employment but of ensuring that those who seek employment are registered with employment exchanges; and whenever vacancies are notified, the live register is drawn upon to ensure placement from the live register. The second part of his question is a suggestion which the Government is already considering.

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY:** This is a very important point which the hon. Minister has to consider. When candidates register themselves for particular jobs with the employment exchanges, they are within the age for getting jobs in Government service. By the time, they get calls, a number of them will be over-age. Will the hon. Minister consider the age point for the appointment of those candidates the age when they register with the employment exchanges, not the age at the time of interview? This is a very important point. Thousands and thousands of candidates have been thrown out of employment because of over-age.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** This is a suggestion for action.

#### Villages without Post Offices

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\*272. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**

**SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages are at present without post offices;

(b) how many letter boxes have been provided in the villages after the present Government came in power; and

(c) by what time every village will be provided a post office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) As on 30-9-1978, 462836 inhabited villages were without post offices.

(b) 116286 letter boxes have been installed from 1-4-1977 to 31-10-1978.

(c) Post Offices are opened according to prescribed norms under a phased programme; 25000 post offices are planned to be opened in the rural areas during the plan 1978-1983. At present there is no plan to provide a post office in every village.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: It is clear from the answer that in the country as on 30-9-1978, 462836 villages will have new post offices. In his answer to my question (c) he said—'Post offices are opened according to prescribed norms under a phased programme' and in the years 1978-83 only 25,000 post offices are planned to be opened. The Union Minister for Communications Shri Brijlal Verma while speaking to the newsmen in Allahabad on 8th November said and I quote from the Hindustan Times—

"Union Minister for Communications, Shri Brijlal Verma said here yesterday that by the end of Sixth Plan all the Gram Panchayats in the country will have a post office".

May I know whether his public utterance is true or the answer given here is true? On the basis of answer given, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, will more than 4 lakh villages have no post office till 1983? Has Government got any phased programme to see that each village will have a post office? By what time will it materialise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA): As regards the statement

quoted by him I may say, it is not correct.

The post offices are being opened in the country at a very fast pace. In the last Five Year Plan in more than 3,000 villages we opened post offices. Last year I have opened post offices in more than 3,000 villages. This was done in one year. This year I am going to open post offices in 5,000 villages. This year I have given to more than 70,000 villages mobile post offices and regular postal facilities every day. This is the progress that I am doing.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: He has not given me the phased programme. By what time each village will have a post office?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: It is not possible to give it.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: It is unfortunate, every time whenever the backward regions are discussed here, there are areas where industries have not come up on account of the infrastructure like post offices and communications, etc. Now he has given the answer that 25,000 post offices are planned to be opened in the rural areas during the plan 1978-1983. I am coming to Lakshadweep. May I seek an assurance from the hon. Minister.....

MR. SPEAKER: I am glad that you are trying to come back to Lakshadweep.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: In the Union territory of Lakshadweep, you will be surprised to know, only four post offices are functioning. That is why, when we ask for industry, they say infrastructure is not available there. Therefore, I ask the hon. Minister when these post offices will be opened within 5 years, will such backward areas be given preference?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: They will be given preference.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** The Minister has sounded complacent about the number of post offices. I would like to know what steps have been taken to keep up the supply of postcards, inland letters which have been in short supply for a long time? A number of complaints have been sent to him by me as well as by others. Three months ago, the only reply we got was that he would look into it. Is he looking into the post boxes or will he see that printing of inlands, envelopes, and postcards keeps pace with the number of post offices?

**SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA:** Though it does not arise from the present question, yet I will look into it.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** He is looking into it for the last six months.

**श्री बुधराज :** मैं संचार मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि देश में ऐसे भी क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ पर यातायात और संचार के कोई साधन नहीं हैं। लेकिन ऐसे बहुत से इलाकों में आबाद भी काफी है। दो-दो हजार से लेकर पांच पांच हजार तक आबादी है। क्या आपने कोई ऐसा मानदण्ड निर्धारित किया है कि जहाँ कोई सड़क नहीं है, कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है, ऐसे क्षेत्रों को इस मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ?

**श्री बुधराज वर्मा :** हम प्राथमिकता देंगे और इस सम्बन्ध में हजारों हमारे जो पुराने नियम हैं, उनको भी रोज़ कर देंगे। अगर हम को दस परसेंट तक फायदा भी होना चाहिए तो हम ये कोशिश करेंगे। पहले यह 25 परसेंट फायदे पर चले जाते थे, अब इसे इस सीमा की नीचे ले आये हैं।

### Growth of District Based Language Dailies

\*273. **SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry's attention has been drawn to the growth of District based language dailies in the country;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken up-to-date to meet the growing demand for teleprinter facilities for these Districts based dailies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it would be possible to render teleprinter service to Jalpaiguri, Malda, Purulia and Burdwan of West Bengal; and

(e) if not, 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) Teleprinter service exists at Jalpaiguri, Malda, Purulia and Burdwan of West Bengal.

(e) Does not arise.

**SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:** Is the Government aware of the existence of dailies in Tripura State namely, Jagaran, Japri, Dainik Tripura, Darpan and Tripura weekly? If so, what steps Government has taken for the development and growth of these papers?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA):** There are already lines. The only question is, if anybody demands it, we will supply it.

**SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:** Have they applied for the help?

**SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA:** If any specific case is brought to my notice, I will look into that.

### Shortage of Steel

\*274. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of steel;

(b) which items of steel are in short supply in the country at present; and

(c) measures being taken to increase their production?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):** (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b). There is a shortage in certain categories of steel like HR strips, plates and structurals.

(c) The production has been adversely affected mainly on account of continued problems in supplies of coal, both in terms of quantity and quality shortage and frequent restrictions/fluctuations in power supply; and unprecedented rains and floods in West Bengal in September, 1978 resulting in flooding of coalfields as well as Durgapur Steel Plant and affecting the rail movement. Close liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Energy, D.V.C., concerned Electricity Boards, coal supply agencies and the railways so as to secure maximum supplies of power and coal. Arrangements have also been made to import one million tonnes of low ash coking coal in the next 12 months in order to supplement indigenous supplies. An all out effort to overcome the technological problems in the Steel Melting Shop at Bokaro is being made with the assistance of some top Soviet experts who have recently arrived at the plant site. It is expected that with all these measures the production in the remaining 4 months of this financial year will register improvement.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Sir, with regard to this statement, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. He said that there is a shortage in certain categories of steel like HR strips, plates and structurals. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken in order to meet this shortage. Are you importing them or are you increasing production, because your increasing production is dependent on your coal, electricity etc.? Are you at the moment contemplating immediate import of such materials for which there is a shortage?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Sir, the hon. Member had raised similar questions in the last session of the House and she is only repeating the same thing.

### (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is: Is there any proposal to import?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Sir, the not only a proposal to import, but in the current year we are going to import a vast quantity amounting to more than 1.1 million tonnes from different countries.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Of what?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Steel—all these items for which there is a shortage.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Sir, I would like to know, in view of the shortage and the need that is there for the small-scale industries, whether out of this quantity that you are importing you are earmarking a certain quantity for the small-scale industries in order to help them. Also, the Minister said here that he is having a constant liaison with his colleagues who are dealing with Railway and Energy. I would like to know whether there is any target date by which the coal supplies will also be stepped up adequately.



**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** This is what we discussed very often that liaison is often between our close associates, which is misconstrued by the newspapers as being something else. As the hon. Member knows, one of the major problems recently has been the heavy floods in the coal-fields, and nearly 70 per cent of the water has already been pumped out. We are expecting that by the end of January the coal production, especially cooking coal production, and supply to the steel plants would reach adequate proportions. The power position has slightly improved and I expect that in another 2-3 months it should be steady. That is why I have said in my reply to the hon. Member that it is expected that with all the measures the production in the remaining four months of this financial year will register some improvement. But, to make up the shortfall we are importing very large quantities of those categories in which there is shortage and all the consumers, especially the small-scale industries, are being fed through the small-scale industries corporations of this country, not through dealers, more than two-and-a-half times of what they got last year.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** My question is whether something will be earmarked for them.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** I can assure the hon. Member that whatever the requirements of the small-scale industries are, they will have the highest priority.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO:** One of the reasons for the shortage of steel production is said to be the short supply of coal in quality and in quantity. From the mechanised coal mines, the estimated production per day is 30,000 tonnes, but it is producing only 3,000 tonnes. What steps are being taken to increase the production in the Sodhamugi and Mongdi coal mines? They are mines mechanised with Polish collaboration. Secondly, the

DVC has direct connection to Sodhamugi mines and the short supply of power does not affect that mine. What is the correct position?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** For a proper answer, I think, this question should be put to the Minister of Energy.

**श्री उद्योग :** मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को देखते हुए कि बाहर से रस्पात मंगाया जा रहा है क्या मंत्री जी के पास ऐसा कोई योजना है कि उन आइटम्स का, जिनकी कमी है, उनका उत्पादन यहाँ कराया जाय और क्रमशः जो हमारा रस्पोर्ट कोटा है वह कम कर दिया जाय ?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** This question is under the active consideration of the Government.

#### Telephone Dues at Patna

\*275. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are huge dues on the telephone subscribers at Patna and many of them are still using these telephones as their telephones have not been disconnected according to the Rules;

(b) if so, the reasons for so much dues and the names of the subscribers who owe huge dues; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to realise the dues?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI):** (a) No, Sir.

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

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** May I know from the hon. Minister, when there are dues from the telephone subscribers, what was the preference given to them, when the rules require that if there are dues, their telephones should be disconnected.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA):** There was no preference given.

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Why is it that those phones are still in use when there are dues?

**SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA:** There is no special preference given to anybody.

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** I am sorry to say that the reply is quite vague. I have put a very specific question. It has been reported very correctly that there are dues from a number of telephone subscribers in Patna and their telephones have not been disconnected though the rules demand that. What is the preference given to these phones? I want a specific answer from the Minister for this.

**SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA:** We do not have information about any such case. If there is any specific case brought to my notice, I will look into it.

**SHRI H. P. MANDAL:** The hon. Minister in reply to parts (b) and (c) of the question has said "Do not arise". I would like to know whether he is sure that when there are dues from the subscribers, their telephones are cut and that there is not a single subscriber in Patna from whom there are dues.

**SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA:** I have no information about it. If you give any specific case, I will look into it.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** The question is very specific. The allegation is that many telephones are still not disconnected though there are dues from the subscribers, due to some other reasons. Instead of one specific case, there is a general case about telephones in Patna city. I would

like to know as to what actions you are taking to collect all the dues.

**SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA:** In Patna city, 98 per cent is collected every month. No concession is given to the persons who have got dues and their telephones are cut.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Mini Steel Plant in Salem

\*266. **SHRI P. KANNAN:**

**SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:**

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

(a) the present policy of Government for opening more Mini Steel plants;

(b) the role assigned to Tamil Nadu in this scheme; and

(c) whether Government have considered the possibilities of encouraging setting up of such plants in Salem (Tamil Nadu)?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):** (a) The policy of the Government with regard to the Mini Steel Plants is that no new units should be licensed, the reason for this is that a large capacity (145 units having a total capacity of 33 lakh tonnes) which has already been licensed, is only partially being utilised. Consolidation and rationalisation of existing authorised units is being encouraged. In order to allow flexibility in production and to improve their economic viability, the existing Mini Steel Plants excluding those coming within the purview of MRTP Act and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are permitted freely to diversify to all grades of carbon and alloy steels (excluding stainless steel flat products, high speed steel, die steel and electrical steel sheets) within the overall existing licensed capacity of each unit.

Units coming within the purview of the above mentioned Acts are required to apply to the Government for such permission.

(b) No special role is assigned to any State including Tamil Nadu as there exists no such scheme. However, the State Government can help to improve the performance of the existing mini steel plants in their State by providing adequate power at reasonable rates.

(c) In view of (a), does not arise.

#### **Increase in Sexual Diseases**

\*267. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in the *Hindustan Times* dated 13-11-78 in regard to 'sexual diseases increasing';

(b) whether it is a fact that incidences of venereal diseases (VD) like Syphilis is on the increase in India;

(c) if so, the names of States which are mostly affected;

(d) the cause of the diseases; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for its remedy?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All the States of the country are affected but the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal are more affected.

(d) The two most important sexually transmitted diseases are Syphilis and Gonorrhoea. Syphilis is caused

by a germ called *Treponema pallidum*, whereas Gonorrhoea is caused by a germ called *Neisseria gonorrhoea*. Both these diseases are primarily transmitted from one individual to another by sexual contact.

(e) (i) Central Government have established 237 STD Clinics in different parts of the country for providing diagnostic and the therapeutic services. Services for treatment also exist in all the Medical Colleges Hospitals.

(ii) STS test is performed in the Medical Colleges Hospitals, District Hospitals, Maternity and Child Health Centres in order to detect Syphilis among pregnant women.

(iii) Drugs free of cost are supplied by the Centres to all the States for treatment of Syphilis.

(iv) Medical and para-medical staff are given Refresher Courses in the discipline of venereology at the Government General Hospital, Madras and at the STD Training and Demonstration Centre, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.

#### **Durgapur Steel Plant**

\*276. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state;

(a) whether his Ministry has rejected the plea of the West Bengal Government to increase installed capacities of the Durgapur Steel and Alloy Steel Plants; and

(b) If so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) This Government has not received any such suggestion. However, in the case of the Durgapur Steel Plant, as the best production so far has been only 73 per cent of the rated capacity, increasing the utilisation of the existing capacity has been set as the immediate objective; at the same time a

plan is also being drawn up for modernisation of the plant to increase its productivity. In the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, a scheme is now being implemented to increase the capacity from 100,000 tonnes to 150,000 tonnes ingots a year.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Direct Lines with Foreign Countries

\*277. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL Naidu: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which we are having direct lines;

(b) whether we are contemplating to have direct lines with other countries this year; and

(c) if so, the names of those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). During the year 1978, Direct Satellite Telephone Links have been established with the following countries: Iraq, Nigeria, Greece and the Peoples Republic of China.

#### Statement

India has direct telecommunication links with the following countries:—

	Telephone	Telex	Telegraph
(i) Satellite links	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Australia</li> <li>2. Bahrain</li> <li>3. Bangladesh</li> <li>4. Peoples Republic of China</li> <li>5. France</li> <li>6. Greece</li> <li>7. Hongkong</li> <li>8. Iran</li> <li>9. Iraq</li> <li>10. Italy</li> <li>11. Japan</li> <li>12. Kenya</li> <li>13. Kuwait</li> <li>14. Malaysia</li> <li>15. Nigeria</li> <li>16. Oman</li> <li>17. Pakistan</li> <li>18. Singapore</li> <li>19. Spain</li> <li>20. Sri Lanka</li> <li>21. Thailand</li> <li>22. UAE (Dubai)</li> <li>23. U.K.</li> <li>24. Zambia</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Australia</li> <li>2. Bahrain</li> <li>3. Peoples Republic of China</li> <li>4. Greece</li> <li>5. Hongkong</li> <li>6. Iran</li> <li>7. Iraq</li> <li>8. Italy</li> <li>9. Japan</li> <li>10. Kenya</li> <li>11. Kuwait</li> <li>12. Oman</li> <li>13. Pakistan</li> <li>14. Singapore</li> <li>15. Sri Lanka</li> <li>16. Thailand</li> <li>17. Dubai</li> <li>18. U.K.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Australia</li> <li>2. Bahrain</li> <li>3. Peoples Republic of China</li> <li>4. Iran</li> <li>5. Italy</li> <li>6. Japan</li> <li>7. Kenya</li> <li>8. Kuwait</li> <li>9. Pakistan</li> <li>10. Singapore</li> <li>11. Sri Lanka</li> <li>12. Dubai</li> <li>13. U.K.</li> </ol>
(ii) High frequency radio links	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25. Afghanistan</li> <li>26. Burma</li> <li>27. Ethiopia</li> <li>28. Indonesia</li> <li>29. Sri Lanka</li> <li>30. U.S.S.R.</li> <li>31. Yemen</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>19. Hongkong</li> <li>20. Nepal</li> <li>21. U.S.S.R.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. Afghanistan</li> <li>15. Burma</li> <li>16. Czechoslovakia</li> <li>17. Hongkong</li> <li>18. Indonesia</li> <li>19. Nepal</li> <li>20. Rumania</li> <li>21. Singapore</li> <li>22. Thailand</li> <li>23. U.K.</li> <li>24. U.S.S.R.</li> <li>25. Vietnam</li> <li>26. Yemen</li> <li>27. Yugoslavia</li> </ol>

**भवन निर्माण लोह सामग्री की बोक और खुदरा कीमतें**

\*278. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष पहली अप्रैल और पहली अक्टूबर को भवन निर्माण लोह सामग्री जैसे छड़ों, बीमों आदि की और संरचना-इस्पात जैसे चादरों, लोह एंगिलों, स्ट्रों आदि की बोक और खुदरा कीमतें क्या-क्या थीं; और

(ख) मुनाफाखोरी रोकने के लिए समय-समय पर क्या उपाय किये जाते रहे हैं ?

**इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनयायक) :** (क) सम्भवतः बोक तथा खुदरा मूल्यों से अभिप्राय क्रमशः संयुक्त

संयुक्त समिति के मूल्यों तथा स्टाकवाइड के मूल्यों से है। एक विवरण सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(ख) इस्पात के मूल्यों पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है। 4/5 जून, 1978 से इस्पात की मर्चों में स्टाकवाइड मूल्यों का लाभ बढ़ाकर 35 रुपये प्रति टन कर दिया गया है। लेकिन इस्पात की कुछ मर्चों की कमी होने के कारण खुले बाजार में इनके मूल्यों में कुछ तेजी आई है। जबकि देशीय उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के उपाय किए जा रहे हैं, कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आयात करने की भी योजना है। इस्पात की कुछ श्रेणियों के अन्तः उपयोग पर पुनः प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिए गए हैं; ताकि इसकी सच्चाई वास्तविक उपयोगताओं को ही की जाए और इनका दुरुपयोग रोका जा सके। इन प्रतिबन्धों का उल्लंघन करने वालों के विरुद्ध लोहा और इस्पात (नियंत्रण) आदेश तथा आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन दण्ड देने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।



### Threat of Strike by Newspaper Employees

\*279. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:  
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the newspaper em-  
ployees have decided to go on an in-  
definite strike to secure wage revision;  
and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR  
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and  
(b). Certain news reports to the ef-  
fect that the newspaper employees  
were planning to go on strike if the  
Government did not take steps before  
20th November, 1978, to end the cur-  
rent deadlock in the functioning of the  
Wage Boards for Working Journalists  
and for Non-journalist Newspaper  
Employees came to the notice of the  
Government. The strike has been  
averaged on the intervention of the  
Ministers of Labour and Information  
and Broadcasting. Ways and means,  
of overcoming the impasse in the  
functioning of the machinery for wage  
fixation, are being actively Considered.

### अन्नक उद्योग में संकट

\*280. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :  
श्री मन्तुर्नुज :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न  
कार्यों से अन्नक उद्योग के समस्त र्भवीर  
संकट भाने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप इस  
उद्योग में लाखों अधिक र्भवीरगार हों  
जायेंगे ।

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस उद्योग के समस्त  
भाने वाली कठिनाइयों का र्भवीर क्या है;  
और

(घ) इस उद्योग को होने वाले संकट  
से र्भवाने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या  
कार्यवाही करने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू-  
पटनायक) : (क) से (घ) देश में  
अन्नक खनन मूलतः निर्यात-अध्यान उद्योग  
रहा है । यद्यपि 'सालिड स्टेट सकिटो' के  
प्रविष्कार, बैकल्पिक वस्तुओं की उपलब्धि  
और पुनर्निर्मित अन्नक में प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण  
हाल ही के वर्षों में विदेशी बाजार में 'गोट  
माइका' की मांग में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है, लेकिन  
कुछ क्षेत्रों में इसके उपयोग का पूरी तरह  
समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता । तथापि  
निर्मित अन्नक, अन्नक ढाँचों और अन्नक उत्पादों  
के निर्यात में वृद्धि की पर्याप्त संभावनाएँ हैं ।  
अन्नक की परेलू खपत, जो इस समय कम है,  
में भी वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति दिखायी दे रही है ।  
अन्नक उद्योग में लगभग 8,000 व्यक्तियों  
को रोजगार मिला हुआ है ।

इस उद्योग को और मजबूत बनाने  
के लिए उपाय किए जा रहे हैं । वाणिज्य  
मंत्रालय ने अन्नक मूल्य के उत्पाद बनाने  
वाले उद्योगों के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम  
का सुझाव देने के लिये एक कमेटी बनाई है ।  
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत अन्नक व्यापार  
नियम की अन्नक व्यापार में बिबिधता लाने  
का प्रयास कर रहा है । इस दिग्गम ने  
अन्नक के नए उपयोगों की खोज के लिए एक  
अनुसंधान और विकास कक्ष गठित किया  
है ।

### **Simpler Technology for Female Sterilisation**

**\*281. SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:**

**SHRI SARAT KAR:**

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

(a) whether National Association of Voluntary Sterilization of India has evolved a simpler technology for female sterilisation;

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

(c) whether Union Government have accepted their professed policy; and

(d) if so, whether many female members of the Society have come forward for Sterilisation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) to (d). The simpler method of female sterilisation known as Miniaprotomy claimed to have been evolved by the National Association of Voluntary Sterilisation of India is not a new method. It is already being used in most of the hospitals in female sterilisation. The advantage of this method is that the technical requirement is minimum and can be done even by medical graduates after some training.

**Haj Committee Delegation sent to Saudi Arabia**

**\*282. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many members of the Haj Committee have gone on a visit to Saudi Arabia; and

(b) how much time will the delegation spend in that country and the purpose for which the delegation has been sent?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE):** (a) Four members of the Haj Committee have gone to Saudi Arabia this year.

(b) The four members of the Haj Committee have spent about a month in Saudi Arabia. The purpose of the visit is to look after the welfare of Indian Haj pilgrims, to observe conditions prevailing in the holy city and generally to maintain liaison between the pilgrims and the Moallims and to assist the staff of Embassy of India, Jeddah, in this respect. The Haj Committee being a statutory organization decides the composition of its delegation. It is learnt that the delegates have travelled against the complimentary tickets issued by Air India.

### **Arms help to African Countries**

**\*283. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to supply arms and equipment to the African countries fighting for national liberation; and

(b) if so, whether the decision is a reiteration of Government's long standing policy in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE):** (a) and (b). India has all along pledged its moral, material political and diplomatic support to the freedom struggle in Africa, and has coordinated its action with the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity. Government of India has continued to give material assistance to the liberation movements in Southern Africa, generally through the O.A.U. Liberation Committee. This position has been reiterated on many occasions. The nature and quantum of our material assistance to the liberation movements has naturally to be determined with reference to the requirements of



the evolving situation and what we consider as most suitable in the light of our policy of our overall support for the liberation movements.

**Agitation by B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy**

2584. SHRI A. MURUGESAN. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the entire staff members of the B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Madras-32 have launched agitation from 25-7-1978 to 29-7-1978 and if so what for;

(b) is it a fact, that the B.C.G. Employees Union and SC/ST Employees Welfare Association, Madras have reported to the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi on 25-7-78 regarding the illegal activities of the Director, B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Madras;

(c) if so, has it been examined and action taken against the Director;

(d) is it also a fact that the Director is solely responsible for the wage cut for the period from 25-7-78 to 29-7-78 of the employees; and

(e) if so, is there any proposal to recover the loss of pay and allowances of the employees from the Director?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) 79 members out of a total of 127 members of the staff of the B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Madras-32 went on strike from 25-7-78 to 29-7-78 demanding that the suspension of the Secretary of the Employees Union be revoked.

(b) Yes, the B.C.G. Employees Union and SC/ST Employees Welfare Association, Madras had reported on 25-7-1978 regarding the alleged illegal activities of the Director BCG Vaccine

Laboratory, Guindy, Madras. However the matter was amicably settled by the Director General of Health Services after discussion with the Employees' Union and no further action was deemed necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

**हिन्दीय उपखंड के श्रमिक दैनिक मजूरी पर**

2585. श्री मीठालाल बटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले [श्रमिकों के मीशन के दौरान हिन्दीय उप-खंड के श्रमिक विभिन्न रोजगार कार्यालयों से बस बस टट्टियों पर पारी छिड़कने के लिये दैनिक मजूरी पर कुछ लोग नियुक्त किये गये थे और यदि हाँ, तो कितने;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त अधिकतर नियुक्तियाँ जाली की और वेतनों की अदायगी के बारे में बहुत अधिक खोटाला है;

(ग) क्या सतर्कता बिमान द्वारा गंगापुर सिटी रोजगार कार्यालय में एक कर्मचारी की जाली नियुक्ति के बारे में जांच के दौरान जाली नियुक्तियों के बारे में साक्ष्य का पता चला है;

(घ) क्या उक्त सतर्कता अधिकारी ने अपनी जांच पूरी कर ली है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका सारांश क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या इस मामले में कोई कार्रवाई की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नर हरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) हाँ (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे समा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

### Implementation of Tribunal Awards by Bokaro Steel Plants

2586. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Tribunal Awards which went in favour of the workmen, have not yet been implemented, by the Bokaro Steel Ltd., and

(b) if so, the number of such non-implemented Awards and reasons for non-implementation, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Regularisation of Mazdoors

2587. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in addition to the other formalities for regular absorption/decasualisation of mazdoors, the Delhi Telephones have been following a practice of seniority by virtue of maximum number of days of working of Mazdoors;

(b) whether due to ban on posts of Peons the Mazdoors of Administrative Offices are to be considered for regularisation alongwith the mazdoors employed in exchanges who in turn will never compete with the exchange mazdoors due to the lesser number of days in a year on account of paid off disparity;

(c) the reasons why a paid weekly off should not be granted to DRMs of Administrative Offices (Head Office) treat them at par with the Mazdoors of T.E. and the words "element of weekly off" should not be abolished in the mazdoors interests; and

(d) by when they will be equally paid or a paid off will be granted to them?

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

(b) Yes Sir. However because of the weekly off (without payment) they are at a disadvantage as compared to casual mazdoors employed in Telephone Exchanges.

(c) No separate weekly off can be paid as per orders of Ministry of Labour, Government of India vide their letter No. S-320121(2)/74-WC(MW) dated 30-8-75. We follow the instruction of Ministry of Labour in this regard.

(d) Does not arise in view of the orders of Ministry of Labour quoted above.

### अन्य समस्या के कारण कम बिजली सहायता

2588. श्री जीवन प्रकाश त्वाची: क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 30 अक्टूबर, 1978 के समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित केन्द्रीय इस्पात और खान मंत्री के इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बहुत से देश इस तथ्य से कि भारत में श्रमिकों द्वारा हड़ताल की जा रही है, भारत को सहायता देने को तैयार नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश की औद्योगिक प्रगति के लिये श्रमिकों द्वारा हड़ताल की घटनाओं को कम करने की दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) केन्द्र तथा राज्य दोनों में औद्योगिक संबंध तंत्र औद्योगिक बीच-बचाव, संतापन, प्रतिनिधित्व या मध्यस्थता के माध्यम

से काम-बन्दी को कम करने के लिए प्रयास करते रहते हैं, जोकि वर्तमान सांख्यिक उप-बंधों और ऐच्छिक प्रबंधों के अस्तित्व आवश्यक होते हैं। नियोजकों और कर्मचारियों से भी निवेदन किया गया है कि वे सहयोग और परामर्श का मार्ग अपनाएं और विवाद का मार्ग न अपनाएं। इनका सामान्यतया स्वागत किया गया है।

सरकार ने लोक सभा के पिछले सत्र में व्यापक औद्योगिक संबंध विधेयक पेश किया जो औद्योगिक विवादों के शीघ्र और कारगर निपटान के लिए मशीनरी प्रदान करके औद्योगिक शांति और एकता को बढ़ावा देगा।

#### **Import of Tele-Line<sub>s</sub>**

2589, SHRI AMAR SINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tele-lines functioning in India;

(b) whether there is any proposal to import more tele-lines;

(c) if so, the number of such lines; and

(d) the names of the country from whom this import is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) 17.71 lakh direct exchange lines were working in India as on 30-9-1978.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 1,84,000 lines of telephone exchange equipment for which global tenders have been floated.

(d) This will depend on the results of evaluation of tenders after receipt in January, 1979.

Note: It is presumed tele-lines refers to telephone connections.

#### **C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Janakpuri**

2590, SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government employees of 'B' and 'C' Block in Janakpuri have to depend upon C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in 'A' and 'D' Block which are located very far away and entails undue delay in patients reaching the Dispensaries especially for emergency purposes; and

(b) whether Government will consider the opening of two more dispensaries in 'B' and 'C' Blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Central Government employees residing in Blocks 'B' and 'C' of Janakpuri are attached to the two existing dispensaries of the area in Blocks 'A' and 'D'.

Both these dispensaries are within a radius of 3 kilometres of the residence of the beneficiaries as per the approved norm, and as such no difficulty is normally faced by the beneficiaries. The emergency medical services are provided to these beneficiaries by the emergency services dispensaries at Janakpuri and at Delhi Cantt.

(b) At present there is no proposal for opening dispensaries exclusively for 'B' and 'C' Blocks of Janakpuri; according to the approved norm a dispensary is to be opened in an area which has a concentration of 2000-2500 beneficiaries within a radius of 3 kilometres.

### Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Rural Areas

2591. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed programme of the Union Government to set up electronic telephone exchange in rural areas during the year 1978-79; and

(b) the number of exchanges to be set up in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). A 10 line electronic exchange is proposed to be installed at Asafpur in U.P. for field trial purpose during 1978-79.

### कैंसर के कारण हुई मौतें

2592. श्री सुरेश झा मुजफ्फर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार, देश में कैंसर से कितने व्यक्तियों की मौत हुई ;

(ख) क्या इस बीमारी से मरने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है ;

(ग) देश में इस बीमारी पर काबू पाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं और किन-किन स्थानों पर ऐसे प्रयत्न किए गए हैं और किन-किन स्थानों पर इस रोग के उपचार के लिए सरकारी और प्राइवेट अस्पताल हैं ; और

(घ) इन अस्पतालों में कितने व्यक्तियों का इलाज किया गया और उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति इस बीमारी से ठीक हो गए ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहारी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) और (ख). कैंसर एक सुचिकित्सीय रोग नहीं है। इस रोग की घटनाओं और व्यापकता के बारे में कोई देशव्यापी सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, कैंसर के इलाज की सुविधाओं वाले विभिन्न अस्पतालों में दाखिल किए गए और मरने वाले कैंसर रोगियों की संख्या के बारे में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों से यह पता चलता है कि वर्ष 1975, 1976 और 1977 के दौरान कैंसर से क्रमशः 2839, 3340 और 2125 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई थी।

(ग) पंचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान भारत सरकार ने तीन क्षेत्रीय कैंसर अनुसंधान और उपचार केन्द्रों के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी है। ये केन्द्र हैं :— एक दक्षिणी केन्द्र के लिए कैंसर संस्थान, मद्रास, दूसरा पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए चित्तरंजन राष्ट्रीय कैंसर अनुसंधान केन्द्र, कलकत्ता और तीसरा उत्तरी क्षेत्र के लिए रीटरी कैंसर अस्पताल, अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली। कैंसर के रोगियों को विकिरण उपचार प्रदान करने हेतु कोबाल्ट थिरेपी यूनिटों की स्थापना करने के लिए अब तक 9 राज्य सरकारों आदि को सहायता दी गई है। कैंसर के इलाज ढूँढने के लिए स्वदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धति तथा होम्योपैथी को भी धन दिया जा रहा है।

कैंसर अनुसंधान तथा उपचार कार्यक्रम के लिए 1978-83 की योजनावधि में 595 लाख रुपये के प्रावधान का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। कुछ और संस्थाओं को क्षेत्रीय कैंसर अनुसंधान और उपचार केन्द्रों के रूप में उनका विकास करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है। देश में कैंसर के इलाज के लिए जिन अस्पतालों में सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं, उनकी एक सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [प्रस्ताव में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-2995/78]

(ब) वह सुचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

**Issue of Commemorative Stamp of Late Maulana Hasrat Mohani**

**2593. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several organisations have approached the Government to have a commemorative stamp in respect of late lamented Maulana Hasrat Mohani of Kanpur;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why the stamp has not been issued so far; and

(c) when the steps would be taken to issue the same?

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

(b) and (c). The proposal was placed before the meeting of the Philatelic Advisory Committee held on 14-4-1978, but was not recommended.

**Short supply of inland letters in Tamil Nadu**

**2594. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is short supply of inland letters in Tamil Nadu and consequently public is facing great hardships; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI):** (a) and (b). There have been few such complaints.

The principal reason for the shortage of inland letters is the increase in demand for this item of postal stationery which the India Security Press at Nasik is not being able to

meet in full. As a result of advance action taken a new machine for printing inland letter cards has already been ordered and is awaiting installation. With the commissioning of the new machine, which will take place shortly, the India Security Press will be able to meet the demand in full. The other remedial action taken includes pursuing with the concerned authorities the quick movement of wagons containing items of postal stationery from Nasik to various destinations in India. In order, however, to tide over the current shortage, the Postmaster-General, Tamil Nadu Circle has been permitted to print black inland letter forms locally and sell them to the public after affixing 20 paise postage stamps thereon.

**Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Dispensaries**

**2595. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:**

**SHRI MAHI LAL:**

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

(a) the total number of Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani (C.G.H.S. dispensaries) functioning in Delhi; and

(b) the number and other details of the new dispensaries proposed to be opened for the Central Government employees in 1978-79?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) There are 63 Allopathic, 5 Ayurvedic, 3 Homoeopathic and 1 Unani CGHS dispensaries functioning in Delhi. Besides these dispensaries there is one Ayurvedic and two Homoeopathic attached units under the C.G.H.S.

(b) Sanctions have been issued for the setting up of 7 Allopathic dispensaries, 2 Ayurvedic, 2 Homoeopathic and 1 Unani units during 1978-79, in the following areas:—

**Allopathic dispensaries**

At Delhi Cantt. (Palam), Kasturba Nagar, Kingsway Camp, Tilak Nagar, Sadiq Nagar, Tri Nagar and Laxmi Nagar (Trans-Jamuna Area).

**Homoeopathic Units**

At Kasturba Nagar and Laxmi Nagar (Trans-Jamuna Area).

**Ayurvedic Units**

At Shahdara (Trans-Jamuna Area) and Minto Road.

**Unani Unit**

At Daryaganj.

Besides, there is a proposal under consideration for opening 3 more Allopathic dispensaries during 1978-79, one each in Madangir, in Mehrauli Badarpur area and in the Trans-Jamuna area.

**स्टार पेपर मिल्स कलकत्ता की ओर बकाया  
भविष्य निधि**

2596. श्री तुकन चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टार पेपर मिल्स, 26 ब्रादम रोड, कलकत्ता ने गत दो वर्षों में भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा के अंशदान की कितनी धनराशि जमा की ;

(ख) क्या यह पेपर मिल गत तीन वर्षों से अम कल्याण कानूनों का उल्लंघन करती रही है, और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार को कितनी शिकायतें मिली ;

(ग) इस मिल ने कितने श्रमिकों को बिना नोटिस दिए छुट्टी की तथा कितने श्रमिकों को ठेके पर तथा दैनिक मजूरी पर काम पर लगाया ; और

(घ) क्या बड़ी संख्या में श्रमिकों को नियमानुसार मजूरी नहीं मिल रही है और क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच करेगी ?

अम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राज कृपाल सिंह) : (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स स्टार पेपर मिल्स कलकत्ता को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रवीण उपबंध अधिनियम 1952 की धारा 17(1) के अधीन छूट दी गई है। इसके द्वारा अपने न्यासी बोर्ड को स्थानान्तरित की गई धन-राशि के व्योरे संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाए गए हैं।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अंशदानों संबंधी स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

(ख) से (घ). यह मामला राज्य के लेखाधिकार में आता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

**विवरण**

क्रमांक	मास	देय धन-राशि	स्थानान्तरित की गयी धन-राशि	
			रुपये	रुपये
1	अक्टूबर 1976	.	23,169.00	23,169.00
2	नवम्बर 1976	.	24,008.00	24,008.00
3	दिसम्बर 1976	.	23,771.00	23,771.00

क्रमांक	मास	वेय घन-राशि	स्वानाम्जरित की गयी घन-राशि
		रुपए	रुपए
4	जनवरी 1977	24,442.00	24,442.00
5	फरवरी 1977	23,751.50	23,751.50
6	मार्च 1977	23,533.00	23,533.00
7	अप्रैल 1977	24,482.00	24,482.00
8	मई 1977	24,313.00	24,313.00
9	जून 1977	25,012.50	25,012.50
10	जुलाई 1977	27,187.00	27,187.00
11	अगस्त 1977	26,343.00	26,343.00
12	सितम्बर 1977	26,184.50	26,184.50
13	अक्तूबर 1977	26,201.00	26,201.00
14	नवम्बर 1977	26,458.50	26,458.50
15	दिसम्बर 1977	27,428.50	27,428.50
16	जनवरी 1978	26,937.50	26,937.50
17	फरवरी 1978	25,932.00	25,932.00
18	मार्च 1978	37,237.00	37,237.00
19	अप्रैल 1978	33,359.00	33,359.00
20	मई 1978	31,732.50	31,732.50
21	जून 1978	29,083.50	29,083.50
22	जुलाई 1978	28,501.00	28,501.00
23	अगस्त 1978	29,961.00	29,961.00
24	सितम्बर 1978	29,526.50	29,526.50

**Defining Industrial Employees getting  
Rs. 1000 pay as workmen**

2597. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:**  
Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are think-  
ing of bringing the industrial employ-  
ees getting a gross salary of upto  
Rs. 1000 per month under the defini-  
tion of "workmen"; and

(b) if not, is it not justified to in-  
crease the money limitation of Rs. 500  
per month as this limit was fixed  
many years ago when the cost of liv-  
ing was much lower what is today?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR**  
(**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA**): (a) and  
(b). In the Industrial Relations Bill  
1978, introduced in the Lok Sabha on  
30th August, 1978, the term "employee"

has been defined in such a manner that among others, a person, who being employed in a supervisory capacity and drawing wages not exceeding Rs. 1000/- per mensem would be an employee for the purposes of that Bill, vide sub-clause (9) of clause 2 of that Bill.

#### Complaints from Amravati Telephone Subscribers

2598. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a communication dated the 18th September, 1978 from the telephone subscribers of Amravati (Maharashtra) after the reply was given to Unstarred Question No. 3544 on the 10th August, 1978;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government and whether Government have enquired into the statements made in the communication; and

(c) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

#### Population Growth

2599. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts are being made to check the population growth through educational and motivational programmes so as to bring down the birth rate to about 30 per 1000 by 1982-83 as envisaged in the draft-Five-Year Plan;

(b) the broad outlines of the operational programme designed to achieve the goal; and

(c) the total capital outlay involved in this programme and the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). (i) All media of publicity at the disposal of the Central and State Governments, including the Media Units of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting are being utilised to promote the small family norm through the All India Radio alone about 40,000 programmes are being put across this year from all the stations and in different languages.

(ii) Orientation camps of opinion leaders are being organised at the block level to educate village leadership about the various aspects of the programme and to achieve its active participation in it. 10,000 such camps are planned for this year.

(iii) A special Family welfare Fortnight was organised in September-October to focus people's attention on the importance of the programme and to increase its acceptance. It is also proposed to hold a Special Family Welfare Month in January, 1979 to further the programme.

(iv) All Ministries of the Central Government have been requested to lend support to the motivational efforts being made by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(v) The community health workers under the Rural Health Scheme have been given training in family welfare and they are expected to promote the programme in their respective areas;

(vi) The programme will also be promoted through the National Adult Education Programme and all other grass root level organisations.



(vii) Systematic efforts are being made to involve voluntary organisations in the motivational area.

(c) Mass Media and motivational programmes are carried out through the large health and family welfare infrastructure in various states and Union Territories and through Central level set up. In addition to the staff salaries at the State/Union Territory levels and some Central level units, amounts are allocated annually for specific programmes/production of various materials, and some support to activities undertaken through the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The allocation for 1978-79 stands at Rs. 5.00 crores; of this a sum of Rs. 2.4 crores has been provided to the State Governments/Union Territories. By and large the States/Union Territories are satisfied with the allocation.

#### Telephone Exchanges in M.P.

2600. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme has been chalked out for setting up new Telephone Exchanges in Madhya Pradesh region during the year 1979-80 or the subsequent year;

(b) if so, whether he will consider the proposal for setting up a Exchange at Ambah city in District Morena of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) A programme is under preparation.

(b) and (c). A small automatic exchange of 35 lines capacity is already working at Ambah City in District Morena of Madhya Pradesh.

#### Creation of a post of Director, Postal Services, Ambala

2601. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were two posts of Director, Postal Services in the year 1975 in North West Circle Ambala;

(b) whether a third post of Director, Postal Services was sanctioned without any increase in number of units; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The third post of Director was sanctioned in accordance with the prescribed standards when the number of units reached 28.

(c) The question does not arise.

#### भारतीय राष्ट्रीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांफ़्रेंस द्वारा आन्दोलनात्मक दृष्टिकोण प्रपना

2602. डा० रामजी सिंह: क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार भारतीय राष्ट्रीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांफ़्रेंस द्वारा प्रस्तुत समस्याओं के संबंध में आन्दोलनात्मक दृष्टिकोण प्रपना हेतु पारित किये गये संकल्प के बारे में चिंतित है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने हैं;

(ग) क्या भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांफ़्रेंस ने लोकतांत्रिकी की घटनाओं से भी हिस्सा लेना प्रारम्भ किया है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा जन सेवा (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ब). जी हां, सरकार इंटक द्वारा पास किए गए प्रस्तावों से प्रभावित है।

(ग) इस प्रकार की कोई भी घटना इस मंत्रालय के ध्यान में नहीं लाई गई है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Agitation by P & T Employees in H.P.

2603. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P&T employees working in Himachal Pradesh are agitating for a long time for the grant of Himachal Pradesh compensatory allowance to them;

(b) if so, since when their demand is pending before Government;

(c) what decision Government have taken on their demand; and

(d) if no decision has been taken, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) For quite sometime.

(c) Government (Ministry of Finance) have issued revised orders under their O.M. No. 20014/3/75-E. IV (B) dated 10-11-1978 including more areas of the State for eligibility of this allowance.

(d) In view of (c) above the question does not arise.

#### Bifurcation of North Eastern Postal and Telecommunication Circle

2604. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to bifurcate the existing North Eastern Postal & Telecommunication Circle into two separate circles one for Assam with headquarters at Gauhati and the other for Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur and Arunachal with headquarters at Shillong;

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken in that direction; and

(c) whether some vested interests are trying to delay the bifurcation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, such a proposal has been made.

(c) The matter is under examination. No such vested interests have come to notice.

#### Commission paid by Steel Plants

2605. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of selling agency commission paid during 1976-77 and 1977-78 by different steel plants on the sales/exports of their products; and

(b) the names of the parties to whom such commission has been paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Contracts given by Hindustan Steel Ltd.**

2606. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of parties to whom contracts of more than Rs. 1 crore were given by Hindustan Steel Ltd. since 1975-76;

(b) the number out of them which have been completed;

(c) total payment made to each party against these contracts; and

(d) whether work is likely to be completed according to schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Admission to M.B.B.S. Course**

2607. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three applicants for admission to MBBS course, under the Central Government Reserved Quota, for the 1978 session, were nominated to the Medical Colleges at Cuttack and Agra, although they did not fall under any of the categories prescribed for the purpose and that they had secured less than 50 per cent marks, the minimum eligibility percentage;

(b) whether there were several eligible persons among the applicants; and

(c) whether two of these three nominees are close relations of an official in the Personal staff of the Union Health Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes. Five such nominations were made for the 1977-78 academic session, of whom three had less than 50 per cent marks.

(c) Yes.

**U.N. Conference of Technical Cooperation among Developing countries**

2608. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the U.N. Conference on Technical Cooperation among developing countries held in the Buenos Aires recently; and

(b) if so, the specific proposals and plan of action finalised in the Conference?

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

(b) The U.N. Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries adopted a Plan of Action for promoting and implementing such cooperation. The plan of action recognises that the promotion and strengthening of collective self-reliance among developing countries through exchanges of experience, the pooling, sharing and utilisation of their technical resources and the development of their complimentary capacities as one of the basic objectives of such cooperation. Recommendations were made at the national, regional and global levels. These recommendations include the strengthening of national information systems, the promotion of national research and training centres, the promotion of complimentary industrial

and agricultural projects at the sub-regional and regional levels and the creation of a inter-governmental review mechanism at the global level. A copy of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action is available in a printed publication (UN document No. A/CONF.79/13/Rev.I) which has been placed in the Parliament Library.

#### Protest to Pakistan about Infiltrators in Kashmir

2609. SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protest has been lodged with the Pakistan Government about Pakistani infiltrators in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and what has been the response of Pakistan towards this protest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). While certain individual intruders have been apprehended, there has been no evidence of any infiltration from Pakistan in Jammu & Kashmir. The need for a protest, therefore, did not arise.

#### Appointment of Liaison Officer

2611. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many Liaison Officers are appointed in each of the departments in the Ministry of Labour relating to representation in services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per Government Brochures, Chapter 15, and since when each of them appointed and the status of each of them;

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison Officers under Para 15.4 of the said Brochure during the last three years submitted to the

Secretary/Additional Secretary etc. and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House copies of the said reports, directions and the action taken as per (b) above and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) One Liaison Officer has been appointed for the Ministry of Labour (Main Sectt.) and one each in all attached and subordinate offices under the Ministry of Labour. Information in respect of the Ministry of Labour (Main Sectt.) and Controller of Accounts is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2996/78].

(b) and (c). The Liaison Officer of the Ministry of Labour (Main Sectt.) conducted two inspections each during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 and a statement indicating the action taken wherever necessary on the defects/points raised therein is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2996/78]. Besides this, the Liaison Officer of the office of the Controller of Accounts conducted one inspection in 1978 but no defects were pointed out.

Similar information in respect of attached and subordinate offices is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Cottage Hospitals in Wardha and Amraoti

2612. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Is Government going to establish Cottage Hospitals in Wardha and Amraoti Districts of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the criteria for establishing Cottage Hospitals; and

(c) which are the places selected for the Cottage Hospitals in the above two districts.

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

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

#### Visit of high Dignitaries to India

2613. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details of heads of Governments and States and Foreign Ministers of foreign countries who visited India during 1978 and the purpose of their visits;

(b) similar Indian dignitaries who visited foreign countries during 1978 and purpose of their visits; and

(c) the number of such dignitaries who visited at Government's invitation and the invitation still pending for such visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). Statements 'A' and 'B' giving details of such visits in answer to (a) and (b) of the question respectively are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2987/78] The purpose of such visits is generally to exchange views on important bilateral and global issues, to strengthen friendship and cooperation and to promote international understanding. Specific purpose of some of the important visits of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister are also indicated in list 'B'. Visit of important dignitaries from foreign countries to India is also intended to achieve the same high purpose of forging closer bonds of understanding and cooperation.

So far as 1978 is concerned the Prime Minister of Singapore is due to visit from the 12th of December for five days.

#### Medical College at Salem

2614. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the crying need for a medical college at Salem in Tamil Nadu to cater to the need of students in the surrounding areas;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to set up such college; and

(c) the time frame envisaged for finalising implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). There is no proposal before the Government of India for starting an additional Medical College in Tamil Nadu. This is a matter for the State Government to consider in the first instance.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Opening of a Post Office in Madan Park, New Delhi

2615. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for opening a Post Office in Madan Park, New Delhi-110028 has been finalised;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to open the said post office in Madan Park or in the Centrally located buildings; and

(c) the time by which the said post office will be opened?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI):** (a) Yes, Sir. The sanction for opening of a Post Office at Madan Park, New Delhi has been issued on 26-7-1978.

(b) and (c). Tenders for taking on rent suitable accommodation for housing the said office were invited, but no tender was received. Efforts are however, being made to rent suitable accommodation by contacting the residents of that area. The office will be opened as soon as suitable accommodation is available.

#### **Posting of Husband and Wife at one Station**

2616. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instruction contained in the circular issued by Department of Social Welfare regarding posting of husband-wife team in the same station is being followed in the Postal Accounts Organization;

(b) if so, the number of requests for posting at one station received from employees having working spouses since 1st April, 1976; and

(c) the number of requests rejected/not granted indicating name of employees, date of request and reasons for rejection?

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

(b) 28.

(c) Information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2996/78].

#### **Visit by Steel Minister to Foreign Countries**

2618. **SHRI RAM SEWAK HAZARI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Asia, Romania, West Germany and Austria recently;

(b) if so, the purpose of this visit; and

(c) the results thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):** (a) The Minister of Steel and Mines, Shri Biju Patnaik visited the USSR, Romania, Hungary and Federal Republic of Germany between the 10th and 21st October, 1973. He did not visit Austria.

(b) and (c). The purpose of his visit was to discuss matters of mutual interest in order to strengthen our economic and industrial cooperation with these countries. Some of the important subjects discussed included—

(i) Soviet assistance for technological and productivity improvements in the existing Soviet aided steel plants in the country, expansion of the capacity of the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants, establishment of a new shore-based plant at Vishakhapatnam. Detailed Project Report for the proposed Alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh based on East Coast Bauxite deposits and Joint Indo-Soviet Cooperation in third country metallurgical projects; and closer collaboration in respect of development of non-ferrous minerals in India.

(ii) export of iron ore from India to Romania and the possibility of Romanian assistance for a new shore-based integrated steel plant;

(iii) early submission by Hungary of the pre-investment feasibility study

for the Gujarat Alumina Project, equipment correction for the existing Korba Aluminium Plant, set up with Hungarian assistance and collaboration between Hungary and India in the field of manufacture of fluorescent tubes and Bus bodies and also in third country projects.

(iv) Possibilities of technical and financial cooperation from the Federal Republic of Germany in setting up a new shore-based integrated steel plant in India.

(v) The dialogue with USSR, Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany as well as U.K. [which Minister (Steel and Mines) could not visit] regarding the setting up of shore-based steel plants is continuing.

#### **Hospitals and Dispensaries for Shalimar Bagh and Pitampura**

2619. SHRI SHIV SAMPAJI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the programme Government to provide hospitals and dispensaries in (i) Shalimar Bagh and (ii) Pitampura Residential Scheme of D.D.A.; and

(b) the progress so far made in providing these facilities there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). In view of the available medical facilities through allopathic dispensaries in the nearby colonies namely Mangolpuri, Shakurpur and Wazirpur, and a 40 bedded Ayurvedic Hospital in the nearby Halderpur village; there is at present no proposal to open any dispensary in Shalimar Bagh or Pitampura residential Scheme, of the Delhi Development Authority. The Delhi Administration, however, have plans to establish a hundred bedded hospital in Mangolpuri, which is a nearby colony.

#### **Carrying Mail by Private and Government Buses**

2620. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for carrying mail by private as well as Government run buses in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, when it will be possible for Government to take a decision in this regard and the names of the States where this system would be introduced in the first instance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). The P&T Department is already utilising both private and Government run bus services for mail conveyance to rural areas all over the country. As such the question of considering any separate proposal in this regard in respect of any State does not arise.

#### **C.G.H.S. Strike in Allahabad**

2621. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various categories of staff in CGHS Allahabad went on strike during 1978 and if so, the details thereof and what was the period of strike involved; and

(b) how the period of strike was treated and in case the strikers were paid for that period, under what authority was the payment made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. 46 Group 'C' and 33 Group 'D' employees of the CGHS in Allahabad remained on strike for 1st to 22nd July, 1978. Their demand was for the transfer of the Chief Medical Officer, CGHS, Allahabad.

(b) The period of strike was treated as leave of the kind due and admissible and leave salary was paid on the aforesaid basis under the orders of the Government.

(b) if so, the number of unlicensed set of each category detected State-wise and the amount of fine realised on that account?

**Detection of Unlicensed Radio and T.V. Set**

2622. SHRI SARAT KAR:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have detected any unlicensed radio, transistor and T.V. sets during the year 1977-78; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRAŠAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The statistics are, however, collected for every calendar year.

(b) A statement showing the number of sets detected and the surcharge realized in each Postal Circle is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Year ending 31-12-77	
		Detections made of unlicensed radio & transistor sets.	Detections made of unlicensed T.V. sets.
1	Andhra . . . . .	24,799	..
2	Bihar . . . . .	28,012	..
3	Delhi . . . . .	6,175	598
4	Gujarat . . . . .	27,001	32
5	J. & K. . . . .	2,740	12
6	Kerala . . . . .	7,780	..
7	Karnataka . . . . .	27,305	..
8	Maharashtra . . . . .	35,480	582
9	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	16,248	..
10	North Eastern . . . . .	4,588	..
11	North Western . . . . .	35,740	..
12	Orissa . . . . .	3,365	..
13	Rajasthan . . . . .	21,681	36
14	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	39,551	10
15	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	50,906	89
16	West Bengal . . . . .	36,010	30
TOTAL :		3,61,381	1,393



### Indian Proposal for Liberation of Namibia

2623. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has submitted or proposes to submit any concrete proposals for consideration by the current 33rd Session of U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council, for the Liberation of Namibia (South West Africa) from South Africa's racist imperialism and for ending the Smith minority regime in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). With regard to the settlement of the problems of Namibia and Zimbabwe, our policy has always been to support any initiative aimed at bringing about a peaceful transition to genuine independence based on majority rule, which is acceptable to the parties directly involved namely the liberation movement and the colonial power concerned. Our action in this matter is coordinated with the Liberation movements namely SWAPO of Namibia and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and also the frontline States of Southern Africa. India has consistently supported the relevant UN Resolutions aimed at securing genuine decolonization in Zambia and Zimbabwe. India co-sponsored and introduced the latest UN Security Council Resolution on Namibia No. 439 (1978) which *inter alia* demands that South Africa cooperate with the Security Council and the UN Secretary General in the implementation of its Resolutions on Namibia and warns South Africa that its failure to do so would compel the Security Council to initiate action regarding sanctions; on Zimbabwe India supported the Security Council Resolution No. 422 (1978)

which *inter alia* calls upon the U.K. to bring to an end the illegal minority regime in Rhodesia and to effect genuine decolonization of the territory in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions.

### निरोध कारखाना

2624. श्री सुभाष झाड़ा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बेतूल जिले में रबड़ का सामान और निरोध बनाने के लिए केन्द्रिय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति प्राप्त कारखाने की स्थापना संबंधी निर्माण कार्य कब से शरारत हो जाएगा ; और

(ख) कारखाना पूरा होने पर इससे कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

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

(क) इस नये संयंत्र के लिए किस प्रकार की टेक्नालाजी इस्तेमाल की जाए, इसका अध्ययन करने और इसके बारे में निश्चय करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों का एक पैनल बनाया गया था। इस पैनल ने अपना कार्य पूरा कर लिया है और इसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। प्रागे कारंबाई करने का प्रश्न टेक्नालाजी की किस्म और उसे प्राप्त करने से जुड़ा हुआ है।

(ख) इस नए संयंत्र के लिए किस किस्म की टेक्नालाजी इस्तेमाल की जाती है, यह प्रश्न इस पर निर्भर करेगा।

### Malariaologist

2625. CHAUDHARY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are only a few Malariaologist in India at present;

(b) if so, the reasons thereby and the number of such Malariologist exists at present in India;

(c) the action taken to increase the number keeping in view of spread of malaria in the various States in the country;

(d) whether it is also a fact that research work on Malaria has been given up since 1958, if so, the reasons thereby;

(e) whether Government has received complaints and seen news papers reports from time to time that DDT is ineffective in killing Malaria; and

(f) if so, the steps taken or to be taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV). (a) Yes, there is a shortage of experienced and trained malariologists in the country.

(b) Due to spectacular success in the Malaria Eradication Programme during early sixties, when the total incidence came down to only about one lakh cases, the training of Malariologists became a low priority. The previously trained and experienced malariologists have since retired or been transferred to other health programmes. The exact number of malariologists available in the country is not readily available as such officers are drawn from the general health cadres of the States and the Centre.

(c) The National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi, has increased the number of training courses in malariology. Training is also given in advance entomology/malaria entomology for increasing the manpower to meet the requirement of the district and higher level officers for the National Malaria Eradication Programme. In addition, ad-hoc training

courses for the Medical Officers of Hospitals and of officers needed for containment of *P. Falciparum malaria* are also conducted.

(d) Due to success of the Malaria Eradication Programme in early sixties, research on malaria also received low priority at that time. However, with the resurgence of malaria in the country, schemes for research in Malaria have been taken up. 14 such schemes were sanctioned in 1977 to Indian Council of Medical Research and research is conducted at the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi; Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh; School of Tropical Medicines, Calcutta; by the National Malaria Eradication Programme and other Organisations.

(e) Yes, Malaria carrying mosquitoes have developed resistance of different degrees to DDT in some areas of the country. However, this insecticide continues to be effective in controlling the disease in major parts of India.

(f) Wherever the vector is resistant to DDT, alternative insecticides, like BHC/Malathion, are supplied.

भारतीय सूतावास्तों द्वारा हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2626. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को विदेश स्थित भारतीय सूतावास्तों से हिन्दी में पत्र प्राप्त हो रहे हैं ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उनसे हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों की प्रतिशतता कितनी है ;

(ग) भारत के उन राजदूतों प्रभवा उच्चायुक्तों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें हिन्दी का ज्ञान नहीं है ; और

(घ) क्या साम्यवादी देशों और जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी में कार्य किये जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ प्रयास किये गये हैं।

विदेश मंत्रालय न राज्य मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मण कुण्डू): (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ। लेकिन ऐसे पत्रादि की संख्या अधिक नहीं है।

(ग) हमारे सभी राजदूतों/हार्ड कमिश्नरों को न्यूनाधिक मात्रा में हिन्दी का ज्ञान है।

(घ) हमने विदेश स्थित अपने सभी मिशन/कां.हिन्दी का सहायक साहित्य उपलब्ध करा दिया है जिससे कि उनके काम में सुविधा-पूर्वक हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जा सके; हमने अपने बहुत से मिशनों को, जिनमें जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य और दूसरे पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों में स्थित मिशन भी शामिल हैं, हिन्दी टाइपराइटर भी भेजे हैं।

#### वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

2627. श्री टी० एस० नेगी: क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) श्रम मंत्रालय तथा उससे सम्बद्ध और उसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों ने वर्ष 1977 के दौरान कितने वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तैयार किये;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जा रहा है और कितनों का अनुवाद किया जा चुका है;

(ग) शेष प्रतिवेदनों को हिन्दी में अनुवित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और उसके लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है; और

(घ) क्या प्रतिवेदनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद न करने पर राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा गृह

मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों का उल्लंघन नहीं होता?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) (क): 18

(ख) हिन्दी में अनुवाद हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जा रहा है कि ज अ रहा है

16

2

(ग) शेष दो रिपोर्ट/के अनुवाद के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Medical Facilities to Flood Affected Population

2628. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what effective steps have been taken by the Government of India to extend immediate medical facilities to the flood affected population of West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have supplied any increase quota of vaccines for cholera, typhoid and other communicable diseases; to check the spread of epidemics in flood affected West Bengal; and

(c) whether any medical team from the Centre has visited the State to study on the spot, the essential medical requirements or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The supply, on credit payment basis, of essential medicines, disinfectants, insecticides and vaccines to the Government of West Bengal was arranged.

for providing immediate health and medical relief to the flood affected population.

(b) The value of medicines, disinfectants and vaccines supplied so far is as under:—

(i) Essential medicines, disinfectants and medical equipment			Rs. 29,35,000/-
(ii) Vaccines :			
(a) Anti-cholera	70,58,750 ML	}	Rs. 7,65,559/-
(b) Tab.	7,02,000 ML		
TOTAL :			Rs. 37,00,559/-

All the vaccines manufacturing resources have been harnessed for meeting the increased demands of 13 million ML and 7 million ML in respect of anti-cholera, anti-typhoid vaccines respectively, by stepping up their production.

(c) Minister of State for Health, Director General of Health Services and Additional Secretary (Health) visited the flood affected areas of West Bengal and discussed the various problems with the Health Minister, Chief Secretary, Health Secretary and the Director of Health Services, West Bengal. Director, Civil Defence (Medical) of Directorate General of Health Services has also visited the flood affected areas of West Bengal and rendered suitable advice and assistance for undertaking necessary health and medical relief measures. The Assistant Director General (Cholera) of the Directorate General of Health Services visited West Bengal twice as the medical member of the Central Study Teams for conducting on-the-spot assessment of the health and medical relief measures undertaken by the State Government and to recommend Advance Plan Assistance.

#### STD from Delhi to Visakhapatnam

2629. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have STD facility from Delhi to Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This facility will be available after Delhi and Vijayawada Trunk Automatic Exchanges are inter-linked. This is likely to be completed in next 2-3 years. Night STD from Vishakhapatnam to Delhi is, however, proposed to be introduced during 1979.

#### Discussions held with Foreign Minister of Indonesia

2630. SHRI D. AMAT:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of discussions held with the Foreign Minister of Indonesia who visited in November 78; and

(b) what is the outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The Foreign Minister of Indonesia Prof. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja visited Delhi from November 14 to 16, 1978 as leader of his country's delegation for the 3th round of bilateral talks between India and Indonesia to review the international situation and to discuss problems of bilateral interest. The discus-

sions underlined the general similarity of views of India and Indonesia on various international problems and provided an opportunity to further strengthen the existing friendship and understanding as well as help promote further cooperation in various fields.

**Printing of Passport Forms in Regional Language**

2631. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to print passport application forms in all the Indian languages; and

(b) if not, whether this question is under consideration and when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration and a decision in this regard is expected to be taken soon.

**Hunger Strike by Telephone Operators in Araria, Bihar**

2632. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone operators of Araria in Bihar were on hunger strike;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have taken any step thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

**Requirement of Steel in Madhya Pradesh**

2633. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the requirement of iron and steel in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government of India allotted Steel and Iron as per demand of Madhya Pradesh State; and

(c) if not, why and what measures have been adopted by Government to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). State-wise figures of requirement or demand for iron and steel are not available. As there is no statutory control on distribution of iron and steel at present, the question of any "allotment" does not arise.

(c) Supplies of steel to small scale units are routed through the Small Scale Industries Corporations. The steel requirements of such units in Madhya Pradesh are to be met mainly by the M.P. Laghu Udyog Nigam Limited. Supplies to the Nigam have considerably been stepped up. Despatches to the Nigam during the first six months of the current financial year are more than the total supplies made during the full year of 1977-78. Steps are under way to further increase the supplies during the second-half of the current year.

**Recommendations of the Committee of Development Cess**

2634. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:  
SHRI SHANKER SINHJI  
VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether a Development Cess is imperative for promoting the develop-

ment of minerals and mineral bearing areas;

(b) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Committee of Development Cess; and

(c) when Government propose to give effect to the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Government have considered the recommendations of the Committee on Development Cess, but have not come to any conclusion regarding the levying of such a cess.

(c) Since a decision to levy a Development Cess is related to the amendment of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, it is not possible to lay down a specific time limit.

#### मलेरिया का उन्मूलन

2635. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने के कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में मलेरिया का उन्मूलन करने की सरकार की योजना की असफलता का कारण वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान पृथक्-पृथक् रूप से मलेरिया पर निर्बल्य करने के लिए कितनी-कितनी राशि खर्च की है और वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान कितनी-कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है ;

(ग) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-8 के दौरान मलेरिया उन्मूलन के लिए बी

सई राशि को किन-किन राज्यों में किया और इसके क्या कारण हैं , इ

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 78 के दौरान 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से 30 1978 तक मलेरिया के उन्मूलन विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से कितनी वि ग्रन्थ सहायता प्राप्त हुई और इस प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी-कित गई ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्नी प्रसाद शर्मा) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). राष्ट्रीय उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम एक केन्द्र प्रायों है । प्रश्नगत अवधि में इस योजना खर्च किया गया, वह इस प्रकार

1976-77	4555.92
1977-78	5848.37
1978-79	7402.00
(आवंटन)	

वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान किए गए राज्यवार आवंटन और खर्च : विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [सं लय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल 2999/78] । सामान्यतया प्रचालन सं खर्च राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता सामग्री तथा उपकरण की व्यवस्था अ केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा की जाती है ।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया कार्यक्रम के लिए विश्व स्वास्थ्य बैंक, गोष्ठियां आयोजित करने, कि

रण खरीदने छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान  
अत्याधिक परामर्शदाता उपलब्ध  
लए सहायता मिलती है। वर्ष 1976  
और 1978 के दौरान जो सहायता  
ह इस प्रकार है :—

6—149,700 डालर

7—545,795 डालर

978—250,000 डालर

अनुरोध किया गया है)

स सहायता के स्वरूप को देखते हुए

—रकम का राज्यवार ब्यौरा देना  
है।

के मूल्याँ के बारे में नीति

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या

जान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

1) इस्पात के मूल्य निर्धारित करने  
ई जाने वाली नीति क्या है; और

क्या इस्पात उत्पादन क्षेत्रों के  
को अत्याधिक पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र  
मन्ना जाता है उक्त नीति के कारण सम्बन्धित  
में में संचित रहते हैं ?

इस्पात और खाद्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

किंवा मुन्डा) : (क) इस्पात के

वत करते समय अन्य बातों के

अम्लिखित बातों को ध्यान में

है :—

रादन लागत ;

2. उत्पादकों को उचित लाभ ।

3. इस्पात उद्योग के प्राधुनिकीकरण  
पुनः स्थापन तथा विकास के लिए पर्याप्त  
संसाधन जुटाना जिससे कि बजट पर इस  
उद्योग को निभरता को कम किया जा सके ;  
और

4. पूरे देश में एक जसे मूल्य पर इस्पात  
की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करना ।

(ख) जी. नहीं ।

Telephone Connections in West  
Bengal

2637. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SAR-  
KAR: Will the Minister of COMMU-  
NICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons enjoying  
telephone facilities at present in West  
Bengal, District-wise;

(b) the number of applications for  
the telephone facilities pending up-to-  
date, District-wise in the State;

(c) the action taken up-to-date to  
meet the demand; and

(d) the action taken to modernise  
the communication system in the  
State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-  
TIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD  
SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). Infor-  
mation is being collected and will be  
placed on the Table of the House.

Mentally Ill Persons

2638. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRI-  
GUES: Will the Minister of HEALTH  
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to  
state:

(a) how many mentally ill persons  
are currently detained in Tihar Jail  
and the periods for which they have  
been so detained;

(b) whether the medical attention of these mentally ill persons receive in Tihar Jail is considered adequate by Government; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to restrict the time period for detention in the jail of those mentally ill persons who are not convicts or prisoners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) As on 30th November, 1978, forty mentally ill persons are detained in Tihar Jail. Their names and date of admission have been indicated in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3000/78]

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The Mental Health Bill, 1978 as reported by the Joint Committee of Parliament contains provisions for periodical inspection of mentally ill persons, and their discharge under certain conditions like recommendations of Medical Officer, on request, on the undertaking of relatives and friends etc.

#### Chromite Mining in Orissa

2639. SHRI GANANATH PRAHDAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of chromite ore extracted from the mines in Orissa during 1976-78;

(b) the manner in which the ore was utilised;

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for setting up an industrial unit in Public Sector so as to make best use of the locally available chromite ore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The relevant figures are given below:—

Year	Production (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1976 . . .	3,89,229	1936
1977 . . .	3,18,533	1665
1978 (January—September)	1,76,552	943

(b) The chromite ore extracted from the mines in Orissa was utilised for meeting export demand and internal requirements of ferro-chrome, refractory and chemical industries.

(c) and (d). A proposal for setting up a ferro chrome/charge chrome plant for utilisation of the ore fines is at present under consideration.

#### Meetings of Consultative Committees

2640. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Consultative Committee meetings attached to various Ministries held during the preceding inter-session period of Parliament; and

(b) the venue and dates of these meetings?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) 23 meetings of the Consultative Committees attached to Ministries were held during the inter-session period September-November, 1978.

(b) Statement is enclosed.



## STATEMENT

*Dates and venue of the Meetings of different Consultative Committees held during the Inter-Session Period September—November, 1978*

S. No.	Name of Ministry/Deptt.	Date of meeting	Venue
1	Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation.	7-10-78	New Delhi
2	Home Affairs . . . . .	7-10-78	New Delhi
3	Agriculture and Irrigation . . . . .	16-10-78	New Delhi
4	Education, Social Welfare and Culture . . . . .	{ 18-10-78 19-10-78	New Delhi
5	External Affairs . . . . .	19-10-78	New Delhi
6	Planning . . . . .	21-10-78	New Delhi
7	Shipping and Transport . . . . .	*22-10-78	Goa
8	Information and Broadcasting . . . . .	25-10-78	New Delhi
9	Defence . . . . .	*25-10-78	Shillong
10	Railways . . . . .	*26-10-78	Shillong
11	Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers . . . . .	{ 26-10-78 27-10-78	New Delhi
12	Steel and Mines . . . . .	27-10-78	New Delhi
13	Communications . . . . .	{ 27-10-78 28-10-78	New Delhi
14	Works and Housing & Supply and Rehabilitation . . . . .	3-11-78	New Delhi
15	Energy . . . . .	3-11-78	New Delhi
16	Tourism and Civil Aviation . . . . .	*4-11-78	Goa
17	Health and Family Welfare . . . . .	*7-11-78	Madras
18	Finance . . . . .	8-11-78	New Delhi
19	Law, Justice and Company Affairs . . . . .	8-11-78	New Delhi
20	Labour . . . . .	9-11-78	New Delhi
21	Industry . . . . .	17-11-78	New Delhi
22	Home Affairs . . . . .	17-11-78	New Delhi
23	Atomic Energy, Space and Electronics and Science and Technology . . . . .	18-11-78	New Delhi

\*Excluding days devoted for official visits.

**Short Supply of Zinc Oxide**

**2641. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Adequate supply of Zinc urged' published in the *Economic Times* (New Delhi Edition) dated the 10th November, 1978; and

(b) what action has been taken to ensure adequate supply of zinc oxide to manufacturers to meet the growing need of this item?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Zinc is not under distribution control. The actual users are partly drawing their requirement directly from indigenous producers, namely, M/s. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking, and M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd., in the Private Sector, and partly from imported zinc supplied directly by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. A few months ago there was some difficulty faced by MMTC on account of congestion at some of the Indian ports when vessels carrying zinc could not get berthing facilities in time. Adequate stock of zinc is, however, available to meet the requirements of oxide manufacturers.

**Purchase of Low Grade Manganese Ore to Bhilai Steel Plant**

**2642. SHRI KACHARU LAL HEM-RAJ JAIN:**

**SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2232 on the 9th March, 1978 and state:

(a) the names of mine owners from whom the 25 per cent low grade manganese ore is purchased for use in

Bhilai Steel Plant along with their addresses and the quality of manganese ore purchased from each such mine owner;

(b) whether Government have ascertained that all the suppliers of this low grade manganese ore are actual mine owners or some persons are fake manganese ore mine owners; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to verify these facts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Bhilai Steel Plant purchase low grade manganese ore from the following private parties:

(i) M/s. J. A. Trivedi Brothers, Balaghat (M.P.).

(ii) M/s. Pacific Minerals Pvt. Ltd., 11, Suddar Street, Calcutta-16.

(iii) M/s. Khandelwal Ferro-Alloys Ltd., Khandelwal Nagar, Dist. Nagpur.

(iv) M/s. Vijaya Minerals Co., Giripeth, Nagpur.

(v) M/s. D. P. Rai, 210, East High Court Road, Nagpur-10.

The specifications of the ore obtained are as follows:

Manganese 30 per cent minimum and Phosphorus 0.25 per cent.

(b) and (c) The precise position in this regard is being ascertained from the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

**दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में औषधियों की कमी**

**2642. श्री हरमोचन्द वर्मा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के सभी अस्पतालों में औषधियों की कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और पर्याप्त सप्ताह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रबन्ध कब किये जायेंगे; और

(ग) इससे कितने लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयहन्वी प्रसाद यादव) :  
(क) से (ग). थोड़े-थोड़े समय के लिये ऐसी दवाइयों की जो बाजार में कम मिल रही हैं, यदा-कदा कमों के मातावा दिल्ली के सरकारी अस्पतालों में औषधियों की कोई कमियाँ नहीं हैं।

#### Report of Committee set up to Examine Overseas Recruitment

2644. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up a Committee for giving suggestions regarding means and resources for providing facilities to the Indian nationals desirous of employment in the North African and West Asian countries; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The Government had set up in February, 1978 an official Committee to examine various matters related to the question of Overseas employment (deployment) of Indian workers. The Committee has submitted its report recently. The report is under consideration of the Government.

#### Pakistan's Reaction to Jaguar Purchase

2645. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH: SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent statement of Pakistan President General Zia that India's decision to acquire Jaguar planes to replace the ageing hunters and canberras of the Indian Air Force would lead to an arms race in the sub-continent; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Government have come across statements by Pakistani Spokesmen to the effect that India's decision to acquire Jaguar planes would lead to an arms race in the sub-continent.

(b) It has been made clear to Pakistani leaders that these aircrafts are being acquired by India only to replace the obsolete fleet of Canberras and Hunters of the Indian Air Force and that there is no change in Government's policy to promote a normal and cooperative relationship with all our neighbouring countries.

#### लघु उद्योगों को इस्पात उत्पादों की रफ़्तार

2646. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु उद्योगों को उसके प्रयोग के लिये तुलनात्मक रूप से मूल्य पर विभिन्न इस्पात उत्पाद सप्लाई करने के बारे में निर्णय लिया गया है ;

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

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि इस भविष्य का दुरुपयोग न हो, क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कटिया मुन्हा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) लघु उद्योगों को इस्पात की सप्लाई राज्य लघु उद्योग निगमों की मार्फत स्टॉकवाट के मूल्यों से 40 रुपये प्रति टन कम मूल्य पर की जाती है।

(ग) लघु उद्योग निगमों से कहा गया है कि दुरुपयोग के जो मामले उनके ध्यान में आए उन पर स्वयं उचित कार्रवाई करने के अलावा उनकी सूचना लेखीय लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रकों को भी दें ताकि वे लोहा और इस्पात (नियंत्रण) आदेश के अधीन उचित कार्रवाई कर सकें। लघु उद्योगों को इस्पात की सप्लाई राज्य लघु उद्योग निगमों की मार्फत करना भी इस भविष्य के दुरुपयोग को रोकने की दिशा में एक कदम है। इस्पात की कुछ दुर्लभ श्रेणियों के बारे में दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए लोहा और इस्पात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1956 की धारा 7 को फिर से लागू किया गया है।

#### Repatriation of Bangladesh Nationals

2647. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India asked the Government of Bangladesh for taking sympathetic measures for repatriation of Bangladesh citizens who migrated to India after killing of Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout and the reaction of the Bangladesh Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The Government of India have taken

up repatriation of Bangladesh citizens a number of times, and at various levels. However, we would like these Bangladesh citizens to return voluntarily to Bangladesh.

(b) The Bangladesh Government has denied ill-treatment of any of their nationals who have returned from India. They have, however, stated that those of them who may have committed any crimes, would have to face trial before a court.

जिन व्यक्तियों पर धायकर लागू नहीं होता है उन्हें मुक्त दवाइयाँ देना

2648. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद भाबुर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिन व्यक्तियों पर धायकर लागू नहीं होता है उन्हें सभी प्रकार की दवाइयाँ मुक्त देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) उक्त कार्यक्रम पर अनुमानतः कितनी लागत धायेगी ?

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

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Labour Courts for Agricultural Labour in rural areas

2649. SHRI LAXMINARAIN NAYAK: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural labour as well as other rural labour are not getting justice as is available to industrial labour;

(b) whether Government propose to set up labour courts in rural areas

on the line of courts set up for industrial workers in order to protect the interest of rural labour and to ensure them justice; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to organise this labour to improve their lot and protect their rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) According to the latest judgment of the Supreme Court, where there is systematic activity organised by cooperation between the employer and the employees for the production and/or distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes, there would be an element of industry in that enterprise. Accordingly, wherever agricultural and rural workers satisfy the above test, they would be entitled to the benefits under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in the same manner as other industrial workers.

(b) and (c). Arising out of Special Conference on Rural Unorganised Labour, a Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour has been set up to advise Government, among others, on various administrative and legislative measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of the rural unorganised workers. India has ratified the ILO Convention No. 141 concerning organisation of rural workers which requires a ratifying country to facilitate the establishment and growth, on a voluntary basis, of strong and independent organisations of rural workers. The national Labour Institute has been organising camps in a number of States to develop leadership skills and to apprise agricultural workers about various programmes of rural development, the existing legal and other measures adopted for their benefits, etc. The Central Board of Workers' Education has also drawn up a project to help rural workers in strengthening and developing their organisations. The Industrial

Relations Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 30th August, 1978 enables the employees in agricultural operations to form trade unions and have them registered.

#### Survey of Working Conditions of Domestic servants in Delhi

2650. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted or proposed to conduct any survey about the number of domestic servants and their working conditions in Delhi;

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

(c) whether Government propose to regulate the working conditions of these persons in the near future; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). Labour Bureau, Simla proposes to conduct a survey on the working conditions of domestic servants in Delhi, and is collecting the necessary preliminary information required in connection with the proposed survey.

(c) and (d). The question of suitable legislation applicable to this category of workers was considered some time ago in consultation with the State Governments, but the proposed legislation did not find favour mainly on the ground that it might lead to large scale retrenchment of domestic servants and shrinkage of employment opportunities for them. Further it was felt that implementation of the proposed legislation would be extremely difficult.

**Orthopaedics Deptt. of Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital]**

2651. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are only two units in R. M. Lohia Hospital Orthopaedics Department while compared to the 8 units in other specialities like Medicine and Surgery and the patients for cold surgery have to wait for more than 4 to 6 months before they get their turn;

(b) whether it is a fact that implants like Nails and essential instruments required for normal operations are not available in the Orthopaedics Department of the said Hospital, New Delhi and many patients have been required to purchase these from the market at their own cost and many operations had to be cancelled due to non-availability of Nails of proper sizes and also required instruments; and

(c) if so, reasons for this and steps contemplated to set the things right in this important Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There are only two units in the Orthopaedics Department of the Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital as compared to the 8 units in the departments of Medicine and Surgery of the hospital. Owing to the heavy emergency load and the fact that the availability of beds is not commensurate with the rush for cold surgery, the patients have to wait for their turn.

(b) In the normal course equipment is purchased, on receipt of demand, through the Joint Purchase Committee of the Hospital, as per prescribed procedure. In case of urgent demand, the Hospital authorities make on the spot purchases against cash payment. No

operation is postponed for want of implants.

(c) In order to identify areas of inadequacy and make recommendations regarding the short-term and long-term measures required for effecting improvements in the existing facilities in the Central Government Hospitals; a Hospital Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. M. S. Siddhu, Member of Parliament has already been set up. The report of this Committee is expected shortly.

**श्रीज्योतिष प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, साहूदरा में लिए गए प्रशिक्षणार्थी**

2652. श्री जगदीश : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न विषयों व्यवसायों के लिए श्रीज्योतिष प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, साहूदरा में इस वर्ष लिए गए. व्यवसायवार, प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने प्रत्याशियों ने प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रवेश पाते हेतु आवेदन किया उन्होंने किस किस व्यवसाय के लिए आवेदन किया तथा किस किस व्यवसाय में कितने कितने प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को प्रवेश दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या प्रवेश के मामले में इन्हें कोई छूट दी गई थीर यदि हां, तो क्या ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कुछ प्रत्याशियों को उन व्यवसायों में प्रवेश नहीं दिया गया है जिनके लिए उन्होंने आवेदन किया था ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे प्रत्याशियों की संख्या कितनी है और इस अनियमितता के क्या कारण हैं और इस अनियमितता के लिए प्रशिक्षण के विषय क्या कार्यवाही की गई प्रस्ताव करने का विचार है ?

संस्थायी कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा): (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन से एकल की गई प्रेषित सूचना विवरण I और II में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [अन्वय सभा में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एस० टी०-3001/78]

(घ) अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के जिन पात्र उम्मीदवारों ने निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार आवेदन किया था तथा जिनके नाम योग्यता सूची में आए थे, उनको योग्यता क्रम सूची में मिले स्थान के अनुसार, सीटों का पेशकश की गई थी। यह पेशकश केवल उतनी ही सीटों के लिए की गई जो संस्थान में तत्संबंधी व्यवसायों के लिए आरक्षण की गई थी। ऐसे उम्मीदवारों को प्रवेश देने से इनकार करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### मलेरिया का उन्मूलन

5653. श्री गंगा लक्ष्म सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मलेरिया का उन्मूलन करने लिये सरकार ने मलेरिया के रोगियों की जांच करने और उन्हें इस कार्य के लिए पर्याप्त दवाइयां देने के लिये प्रतिरिक्त मलेरिया केन्द्र खोलने हेतु कोई व्यवस्था की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ये सुविधाएं सभी केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा केन्द्रों में उपलब्ध है; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद बाबू):

(क) जी हां, मलेरिया पर काबू पाने की

संशोधित कार्य योजना के अंतर्गत देश भर के उन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनेक उच्च उपचार डिपॉजिट खोल दिए गये हैं जहां मलेरिया से पीड़ित रोगियों की रक्त स्नाइडें ली जाती हैं और मलेरिया रोधी दवाइयां वितरित की जाती हैं। इनके प्रतिरिक्त मलेरिया से पीड़ित रोगियों का मलेरिया रोधी दवाइयां मुफ्त प्रदान करने के लिए इन क्षेत्रों में इतनी ही संख्या में औपचरिक वितरण केन्द्र भी खोले गये हैं।

शहरी क्षेत्रों में मलेरिया के रोगियों का इलाज करने के लिए अनेक प्रतिरिक्त क्लिनिक खोल दिए गये हैं। ये क्लिनिक इस कार्य को कर रहे जनरल प्रस्पतालों/औपचालयों के अलावा खोले गये हैं।

(ख) ये सुविधाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के सभी औपचालयों प्रस्पतालों में उपलब्ध हैं।

### Telephone Facilities provided in Maharashtra

2654. SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages with a population of more than three thousand, in Maharashtra and particularly in the 5 Districts of Marathwada where telephone facilities were provided during the last two years; and

(b) Government's policy for providing telephone facilities in the remaining villages?

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

	Whole offices Maharashtra	Marathwada Districts
1976-77	41	10
1977-78	53	2

(b) As per current policy, places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas and 2500 or more in backward areas are to be provided with Telephone facility irrespective of loss. It is expected that all such villages will be provided with Telephone facility during the current Plan period.

#### Supply of Iron and Steel and Raw Material

2655. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of Iron and Steel raw material supplied

by Tata Iron and Steel Co. and Indian Iron and Steel Co. to (i) Large Scale Industries (ii) Small Scale Industries during 1977 and during 1978 (Upto Sept.);

(b) what is the quantity of Iron and Steel raw material supplied by Steel Authority of India to (i) Large Scale Industries (ii) Small Scale Industries Development of the States and (iii) Small Scale Industries directly; and

(c) whether complaints have been received from small scale industries regarding delayed, insufficient supply of raw material (iron and steel) and cumbersome procedure for allotment to small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES  
(SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Production of Pig Iron by TISCO AND IISCO is normally consumed by their own works. Supplies of steel made by them during 1977-78 and April-September, 1978 were as follows:—

Industries	('000 tonnes)			
	TISCO 1977-78 April-Sept. 1978 (Provisional)		IISCO 1977-78 April-Sept. 1978 (Provisional)	
(i) Large scale private industries	521	300	145.70*	71.00*
(ii) Small scale industries including SSI Corporations	132	75	93.00	46.00

\*Include supplies to public undertakings also.

(b) Supplies of pig iron and steel by SAIL during 1977-78 and April-September, 1978 were as follows:

Industries	('000 tonnes)			
	Pig Iron 1977-78 April-Sept. 1978		Steel 1977-78 April-Sept. 1978	
(i) Large scale industries including Public sector undertakings	224.0	145.0	1759.1	860.0
(ii) State Small Industries Corporations	212.9	141.7	155.0	98.2
(iii) Small Scale Industries	260.5	185.0	694.7	350.0



(c) Yes, Sir. Supplies of iron and steel to the small scale units are routed through the Small Industries Corporations of the States concerned. Supplies to these Corporations have been considerably stepped up as compared to the previous years. In spite of this, some Corporations are finding it difficult to meet the requirements of their units, particularly in the case of those items which are in short supply. The units can also get materials directly from the producers stockyards after fulfilling certain criteria. The procedures have been evolved after careful thought and they are not cumbersome.

**Steps taken to extend Telephone Facilities to Rural Areas.**

2656. **SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Central Government during the last one year for extension of telephone facilities in rural areas of the country particularly in Eastern Zone; and

(b) the number of new telephones provided in villages of West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, and Tripura. State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDIO SAD):** (a) and (b). During the year 1977-78, 2374 long distance Public Telephones were opened in the rural areas in the country. The position with respect to the eastern States mentioned in part (b) of the question is as follows:—

Name of State	No. of long distance Public Telephone opened
1. West Bengal . . . . .	99
2. Assam . . . . .	34
3. Orissa . . . . .	46
4. Bihar . . . . .	260
5. Tripura . . . . .	5

**T. V. Film on Rajnesh Ashram**

2657. **SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West German T.V. Organisation recently prepared a film on the Rajnesh Ashram and dispatched it to the West Germany with the permission of the Government of India;

(b) if so, whether some objectionable scenes have been depicted in the film; and

(c) if so, why and how the film was prepared and sent out of the country without the permission of the Government of India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):** (a) A spot coverage for a news story was done by the German T.V. network's Indian cameraman recently. It was not a documentary film and it appeared in a news background programme for seven minutes on the T.V. company's network.

(b) The coverage did not feature any adverse visual scenes and the commentary too did not contain anything objectionable.

(c) Since there is no bar on spot coverage for news purposes, no permission was required for it or for sending it out of India.

**Casual/Temporary Employees in Class III and IV posts in Maharashtra**

2658. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual/temporary employees in Class IV and Class III posts in various departments/projects/offices under the Communications Ministry in Maharashtra State as on 1-4-78 and how does it compare with the number of such persons during the corresponding period in 1976-77;

(b) whether Government have taken steps for regularisation and promotion

of eligible candidates to the next grade and the number of persons benefited as a result of this during 1977-78; and

(c) the policy of Government in regard to providing better service conditions, pay-scales etc. to the class IV employees engaged on casual basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Member of U.N. Organs

2659. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a member of Executive of one or more UN Organs

and U.N. specialised agencies and allied international institutions during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether India was a candidate at one or more of elections to such posts during the above 3 year-period and fought but lost; and

(d) if so, full details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details are contained in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. India was a candidate at elections to some of the posts referred to in the statement in 1977 and 1978. India did not lose any election for which she contested.

#### Statement

*India's membership of the Executive of Specialised Agencies of the United Nations and allied international organisations*

Sl. No.	Name of Executive Body	Whether a Member in		
		1977	1978	1979
1	ILO Governing Body	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	WHO Executive Board	No	Yes	Yes
3	UNESCO Executive Board	Yes	Yes	Yes
3(a)	Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (Executive Committee)	Yes	Yes	Yes
3(b)	International Hydrographic Bureau (Directing Committee)	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	ICAO Council	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	FAO Executive Council	Yes	Yes	Yes
5(a)	IFAD Executive Board	Did not exist	Yes	Yes
5(b)	Committee for Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Council	Yes	Yes	Yes
5(c)	World Food Council	No	No	Nominated by ECOSOC
6	IMCO Council	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	ITU Administrative Council	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	IAEA Board of Governors	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Industrial Development Board of UNIDO	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Governing Council of UNDP	Yes	Yes	No
11	Governing Council of UNEP	Yes	No	Nominated by Asian Group.
12	Commission on Human Settlements	Did not exist	Yes	Yes
13	UNICEF Executive Board	Yes	Yes	Yes

**औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत  
समाप्ती**

2660. श्री कल्याण जैन : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भवन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976, 1977 और 30 जून 1978 तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के अन्तर्गत कितने औद्योगिक विवाद निपटान के लिए आये ;

(ख) कितने औद्योगिक विवादों में निपटारा नहीं हो सका ; और

(ग) कितने औद्योगिक विवादों को मध्यस्थ निर्णय के लिये भेजा गया ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भवन मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) से (ग) जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के सरकारी उपक्रमों का संबंध है, अधिनियम सूचना इस प्रकार है :-

	1976	1977	1978 (जनवरी से जून तक)
(1) उन औद्योगिक विवादों की संख्या जिनमें सम-झोता कार्यवाही की गई।	1350	1382	670
(2) उन औद्योगिक विवादों की संख्या जिनमें सम-झोता कार्यवाही विफल रही।	843	861	444
(3) उन औद्योगिक विवादों की संख्या जिनमें संबंधित पक्ष पंच फैसले के लिए सहमत हो गए।	19	13	7
(4) उन औद्योगिक विवादों की संख्या जो न्याय-निर्णय के लिए भेजे गए।	171	210	147

**Recommendations of I. L. O. Team**

2661. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR:

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

(a) whether an ILO team has recently visited various mines in India and has made a study of the working conditions there; and

(b) if so, what are their recommendations to improve working of the

mines and what is the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). At the request of Government of India a multi-disciplinary team under the International Programme for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment sponsored by the International Labour Organisation, is at present in India to study, discuss and make suitable recommendations in the field of Mines Safety. The I.L.O. team has not yet submitted its recommendations to the Government.

**Polio Drops**

2662. SHRI BHUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of 'Polio Drops' is controlled by Government;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that a very large number of private doctors/medical practitioners have been administering liquid glucose to infants and children in the name of 'Polio Drops'; and

(c) whether Government have made any enquiry into the episode or propose to get the matter investigated through its agency and bring the culprits to book, who are playing with the lives of people and the future of the nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) It is not so.

(b) No such reports have been received by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

No. of Applications received by R.P.O. Bombay for Immigration

2663. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for N.O.C. from intending emigrants for jobs were received by the Regional Passport and Emigration Office in Bombay during the past six months ending 31st October, 1978;

(b) how many applications were (i) accepted, (ii) refused and (iii) are still pending; and

(c) what arrangements, if any have been made for the expeditious disposal of applications for N.O.C.?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

(SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) During the past six months ending 31st October 1978, Regional Passport and Emigration Office, Bombay, had received 27,385 applications from intending emigrants desirous of proceeding abroad for employment.

(b) During this period, that office

(i) accepted 19013 applications; and (ii) did not accept 8297 applications as the applicants were emigrating in violation of the Emigration Act, 1922; and the prescribed procedure of recruitment. 75 applications are still pending, as these have been referred to State authorities for verification.

(c) The applications for NOC are processed expeditiously and an effort is made to issue the required certificates within 72 hours. However, in urgent cases, NOCs are issued within 24 hours.

**Communications from M.P.s' not acknowledged**

2664. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of communications received from Members of Parliament and still lying undisposed of for over six months;

(b) how many of the communications have not been acknowledged and in how many cases interim replies have been sent; and

(c) whether any special watch is kept to ensuring a quick disposal of such references, if so, the reasons for so much pendency?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

(SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

प्रविध्य निधि कार्यालय के लिए बाराखम्बा सेन पर प्लाट दिया जाना

2665. श्री शिव नारायण सरसुनिया : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में प्रविध्य निधि कार्यालय के भवन निर्माण हेतु बाराखम्बा सेन पर उस प्लाट को देकर भ्राना आश्वासन दूरा करेगी जिन पर पिछरी सरकार ने कांश्चत दल को इसे देने के लिये कब्जा कर लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे अभी तक भवन के लिये न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्लाट के बचसे कोई अन्य प्लाट देने का है और यदि हां, तो कहां और इसमें कितना समय लगेगा ?

अन्य तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राज कुमाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). कर्मचारी प्रविध्य निधि संगठन की बाराखम्बा रोड क्षेत्र में किए गए प्रार्थन को रद्द कर दिया गया था, क्योंकि नई दिल्ली पुनर्विकास सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, इस क्षेत्र का संवर्धित तरीके से विकास करना था। सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र का विकास के लिये दिल्ली नगर पालिका को प्रार्थित करने का निर्णय लिया गया था।

(ख) उपर्युक्त प्लाट के प्रार्थन के संबंध में निर्माक और आवास मंत्रालय के साथ विचार किया जा रहा है।

आल इंडिया एम्पलाईज प्रोवीडेंट फंड स्टाफ सेलरेशन की मांग

2666. श्री जगदीशराल : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया एम्पलाईज प्रोवीडेंट फंड स्टाफ एसोसिएशन ने सरकार को कोई मांग पत्र दिया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उनकी मांगों की उचित समझती है और ये मांगें सी० बी० टी० तथा मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री द्वारा बार-बार मान ली गयी हैं परन्तु किसी ने किसी बहाने से उन्हें कार्यरूप नहीं दिया जाता है जिससे कर्मचारियों को आन्दोलन का सहारा लेना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनकी मांगों को स्वीकार कर किमानित करके एक उदाहरण पेश करेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अन्य तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राज कुमाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). इन मांगों को मोटे तौर पर निम्नलिखित शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है :-

(1) वेतन-आनी, नुहवाई, मसा कार्गुजा और अन्य अनुबंधी शानों, कुछ स्थानों में नकान किराया भर्तों की दर में वृद्धि करने के लिए मजदूरी समिति की स्थापना।

केन्द्रीय ग्यासी बोर्ड कर्मचारी प्रविध्य निधि ने बोर्ड के अवकाश को प्राविष्ठ किया है कि वह एक उप समिति नियुक्त करें, जो संगठन के बांधे और कर्मचारियों के रोडगार की शर्तों का अध्ययन करेगी और रिपोर्ट देगी। जैसे ही ग्यासियों के नए केन्द्रीय बोर्ड का गठन होगा, जैसे ही उप-समिति बनाई जायेगी।

### (2) केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड और क्षेत्रीय समितियों में कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व

केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड भविष्य निधि के प्रशासन से संबंधित है, जिसमें विभिन्न उद्योगों के नियोजकों और कर्मचारियों का संश्लेषण शामिल है। ऐसे नियोजक और कर्मचारी प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। इस संगठन के कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करके बोर्ड/समितियों के त्रिपक्षीय स्वरूप में परिवर्तन करना अनिवार्य या उचित नहीं समझा गया है।

### (3) बोनस की प्रदायगी

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के कर्मचारियों के वेतन, भत्ते, रियायतें, छुट्टियां और निवर्तन लाभ कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (कर्मचारी कृषि और सेवा की शर्तें) विनियमन द्वारा विनियमित किए जाते हैं, जिनके अनुसार संगठन के कर्मचारी ऐसे भत्तों और रियायतों के हकदार हैं जो समय समय पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के तदनुसूची वर्गों को प्रदत्त होंगे। इस के अतिरिक्त बोनस सन्दाय अधिनियम, 1965 किसी भी "लाभ न कमाने के उद्देश्यों से स्थापित संस्था" पर लागू नहीं होता है तदनुसार, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के कर्मचारी "बोनस" के हकदार नहीं हैं।

### (4) उप-क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को खोलना

केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसार, उप-क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को खोला जाता है। उप-क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में नियुक्त कर्मचारियों के कष्टों के विशेष मामलों की जांच की जा सकती है।

### (5) सेवा विभाग में कार्यकार

कार्य अध्ययन करने का विचार है।

(4) अधिविद्युत कर्मियों के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबन्ध, सीधी शर्तों को कम करना, रोजगार कार्यालयों की व्यवस्था करते हुए कर्मचारियों के निकट सम्बन्धियों की नियुक्ति,

सार्वजनिक सेवाओं में नियुक्ति करने में मान्यता प्राप्त प्रक्रियाओं और रिवाजों तथा कार्यकुशलता की आवश्यकता पर उचित विचार करते हुए इन मामलों पर निर्णय लिए जाने हैं।

### सीमेंट कर्मचारियों के वेतन में वृद्धि

2667. श्री युवराज : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रामानुजन तथा श्री नेवेलिया मजदूरी बोर्ड ने अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सीमेंट उद्योग के कर्मचारियों को कितनी वेतन-वृद्धि मिली है;

(ग) क्या सीमेंट उद्योग के लाखों कर्मचारियों की धन्य मांगें भी स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं; और

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

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) से (घ). सीमेंट मैनु-फैक्चरर्स एसोशियेशन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व इण्डियन नेशनल सीमेंट एण्ड एलाइड वर्कर्स फेडरेशन करती है, औद्योगिक विवाद के सम्बन्ध में श्री जी० रामानुजम और श्री धार० पी० नेवेलिया, विवादकों का पंचाट भारत के 21 अक्टूबर, 1978 के राजपत्र के भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (2) में पृष्ठ 2871 से 29-29 पर प्रकाशित हुआ था। उक्त राजपत्र की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

### हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमीनियम कारपोरेशन का राष्ट्रीयकरण

2668. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमीनियम कारपोरेशन (हिडालको) को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचार-धीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्हा) : (क) सरकार द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमीनियम कारपोरेशन लि० को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने संबंधी किसी प्रस्ताव पर इस समय विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

### Default in payment of provident fund Money by Employers to Employees

2669. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of large scale defaults in payment of Provident Fund money by employers to their employees;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision of link bank credit to regular payment of Provident Fund; and

(c) the amount of Provident Fund already due for payment which is still outstanding and the measures proposed to be taken and those already taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): (a) In terms of paragraph 38 of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 an employer is required to pay into the Fund his own contribution as well as the employees' contribution. A sum of Rs. 20.20 crores was outstanding against un-exempted establishments as on 30th June, 1978. Another sum of Rs. 11.03 crores was due to be transferred by the exempted establishments to their boards of trustees.

(b) At the instance of the Central Government, the Reserve Bank of India has advised the scheduled banks to ask for proof of payment of provident fund dues from establishments seeking financial assistance.

(c) The amount of arrears of provident fund due from employers is indicated in reply to part (a) of the Question. Action is/has been taken by the Provident Fund Authorities against the defaulting employers under section 8 (recovery of dues as arrears of land revenue) and Sections 14, 14A, 14AA (prosecution) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Additionally, prosecutions under section 406/409 Indian Penal Code (breach of trust and criminal misappropriation) are instituted by them in certain chronic cases of default where the employers deduct employees' share of provident fund contribution from their wages but do not remit the same to the provident fund authorities. The Courts are moved under section 110 of Cr. P.C. for binding the defaulting employers for good behaviour.

### हिंदोल सब-डिवीजन के लिए खत-खस की दफ्तियों की खरीद

2670. श्री भीमलाल बटल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिंदोल सब-डिवीजन (नरत-पुर, राजस्थान) के दफ्तरीय विभिन्न एकत्रियों

के लिए मत प्रोपोज कास में बस-बस की टट्टियां खरीदी गई थी और यदि हां, तो कितनी;

(ख) क्या उक्त बस-बस की टट्टियां पुरानी थीं तथा उनको नई बताते हुए जाती बिल पेश किये गये थे;

(ग) उन स्थानों और पाटियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें ये टट्टियां खरीदी गई तथा क्या इसके लिये टेंडर मांगे गये थे; और

(घ) पाटियां को कुल कितना मूल्य दिया गया और विभिन्न एक्सचेंजों को ये टट्टियां भेजने पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) से (घ)। यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे यथानियम सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

#### Central Drug Administration

2671. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Pharmacy Graduate Association has urged Government to create independent drug central administration; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No Sir, but it is seen from the inaugural issue of October, 1978 (Vol. I, No. 1) of the Journal 'Graduates Pharmaceutical' which is the official publication of Indian Pharmacy Graduates Association, that it contains an editorial under the

caption 'Graduate Pharmacist Today'. In this Editorial the need for establishing separate Drugs Control Organisations has been stressed. The relevant extract from the Editorial is reproduced below:—

'Yet another dangerous trend is observed in the appointment of Drug Controllers of certain States from the administrative cadre rather than from the technical personnel. Some States are till today without a separate Drug Control Organisation. It will be scientific and rational to have independent drug control organisations manned by technically competent pharmacy personnel. This will encourage and establish the pharmaceutical industry on sound principles'.

(b) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules thereunder, control over the manufacture and sale of drugs is exercised by the State Governments and they have established organisations for this purpose. It would be for the State Governments to take a view in the matter.

भरतपुर दलीग्राम डिवीजन के अधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए दोरे

2672. श्री मोटालाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान सर्किल के भरतपुर दलीग्राम डिवीजन के विभिन्न अधिकारियों (डी०डी०टी०/एस० डी० प्रो० टी०/जे० डी० टी०) न प्रगस्त, सितम्बर और दिसम्बर 1978 को प्रवधि के दौरान माहवार कितने दोरे किए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी डी० ग्रा है और जनहित की दृष्टि से इन दोरों का प्रयोजन क्या था ?



संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख). भरतपुर टेलीग्राफ डिब्बोजन के विभिन्न अधिकारियों (मंडल इंजीनियर तार/उपमंडल अधिकारी तार/जूनियर इंजीनियर तार) द्वारा 300 दौरे किए गए थे। उनके व्यौरे इस प्रकार है :

	अगस्त	सितम्बर	अक्तूबर
मंडल इंजीनियर तार	4	5	6
उपमंडल अधिकारी तार	24	25	23
जूनियर इंजीनियर तार	72	70	71

ये दौरे अधिकारियों द्वारा निरीक्षण/संस्थान/साज-सामान प्राप्त करने/समय बेटकों आदि के संबंध में किए गए थे और ये सावजनिक हित में थे।

सवाई माधोपुर जिले को एक ही डिब्बोजन के अन्तर्गत रखना

2673. श्री मीठालाल पटेल : क्या

संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूर संचार विभाग के दृष्टिकोण से सवाई माधोपुर जिले (राजस्थान) को तीन डिब्बोजनों में बांटा गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस जिले के तीन डिब्बोजनों में बंटे होने के कारण किसी भी डिब्बोजन द्वारा इसकी उचित देखभाल नहीं की जाती है और न ही इस पर नियंत्रण किया जाता है जिसके फलस्वरूप जिले में दूर संचार व्यवस्था में बाधा पड़ी रहती है और विभिन्न स्थानों पर दैनिक तथा अन्य विकास कार्यों में कोई समन्वय नहीं रहता ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उक्त जिले को एक ही डिब्बोजन में रखेगी अथवा इसका एक पृथक स्वतंत्र डिब्बोजन बनायगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हां। लेकिन सवाई माधोपुर जिले की दूरसंचार परिसम्पत्तियों का बड़ा भाग भरतपुर और कोटा नामक दो तार इंजीनियरी डिब्बोजनों के सीमा क्षेत्र में आता है। केवल एक छोटा एक्सचेंज अर्थात् बौनली का 25 लाइनों का छोटा आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज जयपुर तार इंजीनियरी डिब्बोजन के अधीन है।

(ख) जी नहीं। मौजूदा व्यवस्था में कोई कठिनाई महसूस नहीं की जाती।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

लालसोट और बौनली को सवाई माधोपुर के साथ जोड़ना

2674. श्री मीठालाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सवाई माधोपुर (कोटा-राजस्थान) से लालसोट (जयपुर) तक एस० टी० डी० सेवा और बौनली (जयपुर) और

सवाई माधोपुर के बीच एस० ए० एक्स० संपर्क की काफी समय पहले मजूरी दी गई थी लेकिन इस पर अभी तक कार्य शुरू नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यह कार्य कब तक शुरू हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साह): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । तथापि, तालतोड़ और सवाई माधोपुर के बीच एक सीधे ट्रंक सर्किट की व्यवस्था का काम चल रहा है ।

#### C.G.H.S. Specialists Wing in Safdar-jang Hospital

2675. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a C.G.H.S. specialists wing is available at the Safdarjang Hospital;

(b) whether similar facility is not available at the R.M.L. Hospital except for the Medical Wing; and

(c) if not, will Government consider extending the same facility as available in Safdarjang Hospital to RML Hospital also?

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

(b) and (c). In R. M. Lohia Hospital there is no separate C.G.H.S. wing due to shortage of accommodation but specialists have been provided separate rooms for consultation.

#### Visits by Specialists in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

2676. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS specialists are visiting dispensaries in various localities for the convenience of Government servants;

(b) if so, whether this facility is available at the CGHS dispensary at Janakpuri; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider extending this facility in view of the long distance of the colony from the R.M.L. Hospital?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) C.G.H.S. beneficiaries registered with the Janakpuri dispensary avail of the facility of specialist consultation services available at the Tilak Nagar dispensary.

#### Agitation by National Federation of Post and Telegraph Employees

2677. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Employees has started countrywide agitation on certain demands;

(b) if so, the nature of their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to have a negotiated settlement with the Federations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). The National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Employees Union held a demonstration at some places on 18-11-1978 against

the Government's decision to recognise the Bhartiya Posts and Telegraphs Employees Federation and its affiliated union.

(c) No need was felt for any such negotiation.

**'Work to Rule' Agitation of RMS Employees in Tamil Nadu**

2678. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'work to rule' agitation of RMS employees during November, 1978 had resulted in huge accumulation of letters and parcels in major post offices in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the demands of the employees and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There was hold up of mails for three days from 7-11-78 to 9-11-78 in Tamil Nadu due to work to rule agitation of RMS employees. However, all accumulated mails were cleared within 24 hours of restoration of normalcy.

(b) The demands of the employees *inter-alia* included transfer of Sr. Supdt. RMS T-Division Tiruchirappally and cancellation of dies-non orders of staff of T-Division Tiruchirappally who went on strike in October, 1978. These are being looked into by the Postmaster-General, Tamil Nadu.

**मैमिस्तको स बाती**

2279. श्री हवाराय शास्त्र: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 15 सितम्बर, 1978 को मैमिस्तको के स्वास्थ्य प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों से किन-किन शिबिरों पर विचार विमर्श किया था ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद बोस) : मैमिस्तको के उप स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने अपने राज्य के स्वास्थ्य योजना ध्वज सचिव के साथ सितम्बर, 1978 में भारत का दौरा किया था ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ हुई अपनी बातचीत में उन्होंने प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य परियोजनाओं और परिवार कल्याण संबंधी कार्यक्रमों में दिलचस्पी दिखाई थी । और, आंतराज्य संबंधी रोगों और क्षयरोग नियंत्रण संबंधी समस्याओं पर भी बातचीत की गई थी ।

मैमिस्त किरण पेपर मिल्स, गाजियाबाद की ओर अविध्य निधि की वकालत राशि

2680. श्री हुकम चन्द कडबाय: क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैमिस्त किरण पेपर मिल्स (प्राईवेट) लिमिटेड, गाजियाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश ने अत दो वर्षों में अविध्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की कितनी धनराशि जमा की;

(ख) क्या उक्त कामज मिल अमिक कल्याण कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार को इस बारे में कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ग) कितने अमिकों को नोटिस दिया बिना छुट्टी की गई और इस मिल द्वारा कितने अमिकों को ठेके और दैनिक मजूरी के आधार पर नियुक्त किया ; और

(घ) क्या बड़ी संख्या में अमिकों को नियमानुसार मजूरी नहीं मिल रही है और क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच करेगी ;

अथ तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकरण और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि इन नाम का कोई भी प्रतिष्ठान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है।

(ख) ने (घ). यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

वैस्टर्न इंडिया मंच कम्पनी, बम्बई को और बकाया भविष्य निधि

2681. श्री हुकम चण्ड कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अथ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैस्टर्न इंडिया मंच कम्पनी लि० इण्डियन मरकन्टाइल बैंम्बई, निरोला रोड, बल्लार्ड गस्टेट, बम्बई ने भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना में अंशदान के रूप में गत दो वर्षों में कितनी धनराशि जमा की;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त कम्पनी ने गत तीन वर्षों में अम कल्याण कानूनों का उल्लंघन किया है

और यदि हां, तो सरकार को अब तक ऐसी कितनी शिकायतें मिलीं तथा श्रेणी चार, श्रेणी तीन और श्रेणी दो के कितने अधिकारों की अकारण छूटनी की गई तथा इस समय कितने अस्थायी और अस्थायी अधिकार कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा कितने अधिकार ठेके पर और वैयक्तिक मजदूरी पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बड़ी संख्या में अधिकारों को नियमानुसार मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती तथा क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच करेगी।

अथ तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 17 के अधीन मैसर्स वैस्टर्न इंडिया मंच कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता छूट प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठान है। प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा ग्यासी बो के पास भविष्य निधि के अंशदानों के रूप में जमा की गयी राशि संलग्न विवरण में दर्शायी गयी है। इस विवरण में राज्य बीमा की बकाया राशि के रूप में जमा राशि भी दर्शायी गयी है।

(ख) और (ग). यह मामला राज्य क्षेत्र में आता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

#### विवरण

#### 1. भविष्य निधि बकाया राशि

मास	बकाया राशि (रुपयों में)	ग्यासी बोर्ड को हस्ता- ंतरित राशि (रुपयों में)
अप्रैल 1976	5,72,068. 90	5,72,068. 90
मई 1976	5,94,063. 76	5,94,063. 733
जून 1976	5,77,092. 50	5,77,092. 50
जुलै 1977	6,03,371. 27	6,03,371. 27

1	2	3
फरवरी 1977	5,98,565.60	5,98,565.60
मार्च 1977	5,63,394.42	5,63,394.42
अप्रैल 1977	5,96,592.02	5,96,592.02
मई 1977	5,72,425.31	5,72,425.31
जून 1977	5,80,780.24	5,80,780.24
जुलाई 1977	5,94,320.60	5,94,320.60
अगस्त 1977	5,99,242.90	5,99,242.90
सितम्बर 1977	6,21,656.24	6,21,656.24
अक्तूबर 1977	6,00,168.22	6,00,168.22
नवम्बर 1977	6,46,090.00	6,46,090.00
दिसम्बर 1977	5,87,646.28	5,87,646.28
जनवरी 1978	6,19,065.24	6,19,065.24
फरवरी 1978	6,51,201.44	6,51,201.44
मार्च 1978	6,13,481.66	6,13,481.66
अप्रैल 1978	6,31,981.86	6,31,981.86
मई 1978	5,87,756.86	5,87,756.86
जून 1978	6,22,041.78	6,22,041.78
जुलाई 1978	5,86,179.28	5,86,179.28
अगस्त 1978	6,76,617.74	6,76,617.74
सितम्बर 1978	6,38,092.40	6,38,092.40

## 2 कर्गचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत हेय राशि

पिछल दो वर्षों के दौरान प्रतिष्ठान ने अपनी कैन्टरी के संबंध में राज्य बीमा बकाया राशि के रूप में 13,43,217.65 रुपये की राशि जमा करवाई।

बंगाल पेपर मिल्स, कलकत्ता की ओर  
बंकाया भविष्य निधि

2682. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा धर्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंगाल पेपर मिल्स कम्पनी, प्राइवेट लि०, 14 नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता द्वारा गत दो वर्ष में भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा के भ्रंशदान की कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई गई:

(ख) क्या यह पेपर मिल गत तीन वर्षों से धर्म कल्याण कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर रही है, और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार को कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ग) कितने श्रमिकों को बिना नोटिस दिये छंटनी कर दी गई तथा इस मिल ने ठेके पर तथा दैनिक मजूरी पर कितने श्रमिक काम पर लगाये; और

(घ) क्या बड़ी संख्या में श्रमिकों को नियमानुसार मजूरी नहीं मिल रही है तथा क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच करेगी?

धर्म तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) :  
(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान मैसर्स बंगाल पेपर मिल्स, कलकत्ता द्वारा जमा कराए गए भविष्य निधि भ्रंशदानों के व्योरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि यह मिल आसनसोल में स्थित है, जहां कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के उपबन्धों को अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ). यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

#### विवरण

मैसर्स बंगाल पेपर मिल्स द्वारा अक्टूबर, 1976 से सितंबर, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान भविष्य निधि में जमा करायी गयी धन-राशि के व्योरे

मास	भुगतान
	रुपये
अक्टूबर, 1976	77,100.00
नवम्बर, 1976	77,049.00
दिसम्बर, 1976	70,613.50
जनवरी, 1977	1,19,244.00
फरवरी, 1977	1,91,060.00
मार्च, 1977	1,59,472.00
अप्रैल, 1977	85,646.00
मई, 1977	1,80,736.00
जून, 1977	2,07,891.00
जुलाई, 1977	8,10,366.50

मास	भुगतान रुपए
अगस्त, 1977 . . . . .	2,25,721.50
सितम्बर, 1977 . . . . .	2,17,504.00
अक्तूबर, 1977 . . . . .	2,24,612.00
नवम्बर, 1977 . . . . .	3,87,428.50
दिसम्बर, 1977 . . . . .	2,37,956.50
जनवरी, 1978 . . . . .	2,37,956.50
फरवरी, 1978 . . . . .	2,41,417.00
मार्च, 1978 . . . . .	2,37,358.00
अप्रैल, 1978 . . . . .	4,63,215.50
मई, 1978 . . . . .	2,27,811.00
जून, 1978 . . . . .	2,12,564.00
जुलाई, 1978 . . . . .	2,24,483.50

नोट :—भविष्य निधि निरीक्षक ने सूचित किया है कि अगस्त, 1978 और सितम्बर, 1978 के मासों की भविष्य निधि देय धन राशियों का भुगतान क्रमशः 15-9-78 और 18-10-78 को कर दिया गया है। देय राशियों और भुगतान संबंधी व्योरे तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

#### S.T.D. from Bareilly to other Important Cities

2683. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state when STD service will be provided at Bareilly with important cities like Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Meerut, Calcutta; Bombay etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): It is hoped to provide there progressively during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

#### Bareilly Telephone Exchange

2684. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is total number of telephone connections from the new

telephone exchange of Bareilly and what are the proposals for its expansion in view of increasing need of the industry and people; and

(b) how much time Government will take to air-condition the telephone exchange of Bareilly to enable it to give efficient service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) 3621 connections were working as on 30-9-78. The equipment for expansion of Bareilly telephone exchange from 3900 to 4200 lines has been allotted in 1979-80 production and supply programme of I.T.I.

(b) Air-conditioning plant has been physically installed. It is hoped that after necessary tests the plant will be brought into commission during the next summer season.

**Grievances of Professional Letter Writers, Bombay**

2685. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the professional letter-writers attached to post offices in greater Bombay regarding their grievances;

(b) the nature of demands; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. An unsigned representation from the "Professional Letter Writers of Bombay" has been received.

(b) The demands mainly relate to changing the system of granting licences to them and revision of rates charged by them from the public.

(c) The matter is being examined.

**Aid to Patients of Maharashtra**

2686. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4313 on 21-7-77 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India received an application through the Government of Maharashtra from the "Patients Relief Association, Sholapur (Maharashtra)" in regard to grant-in-aid for short-wave Diathermy unit;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the Government of India have taken any action on the

said application if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons of delay and when the action shall be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). An application from the "Patients Relief Association, Maharashtra" in regard to grant-in-aid for short-wave Diathermy unit was received through the Government of Maharashtra on the 15th May, 1978.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to sanction a suitable amount of grant to the institution shortly.

**Issue of Commemorative Stamp of Vedacharya Govindbhatta Bhikambhatta Phatak Guruji**

2687 SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Poona and the Poona Municipal Corporation have urged upon Government to issue postal stamp of Vedacharya Govindbhatta Bhikambhatta Phatak Guruji to commemorate his birth Centenary celebrations; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in regard to representations of these two representative bodies?

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

(b) The proposal which was not recommended last time would be again placed before the next meeting of the Philatelic Advisory Committee for its reconsideration.



**Demands of Central Staff Association of D.G.E.&T**

2688. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a written representation or memorandum from the Central Staff Association of D.G.E.&T. (non-secretariat) in the month of August, 1978 when the office-bearers of the Association met him in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what were the demands made in the memorandum and what

action Government have taken in respect of each of them; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons of delay and when action shall be completed in regard to all of them?

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

(b) and (c). The demands and action taken thereon are given in the statement attached.

*Statement*

Sl. No.	Demands in detail	Action taken
1.	Selection Grade to categories C & D employees under D.G.E.&T., New Delhi.	It has been agreed to grant selection grad. to Group 'C' employees w.e.f. 5-9-1971. This issue has also been discussed with the representatives of Staff Association on 21-11-1978. With regard to Group 'D' employees the matter has been examined and it has been found that none of these employees fulfils the conditions for the grant of selection grade. The case was however further discussed with the representatives of Staff Association on 21-11-1978 when it was agreed that further action might be taken on receipt of fresh proposals from the Staff Association.
2.	Confirmation	Instructions have been issued to the Head of Institutes to do the needful in respect of posts which are under their administrative control. In respect of certain other posts, the recruitment rules are being revised in the light of the discussion held with the representatives of Staff Association on 23-8-1978 and necessary action will be taken for confirmation of staff thereafter.
3.	Construction of additional staff quarters at Institutes.	Due to paucity of funds it could not be taken up in Fifth Five Year Plan. Efforts are being made to allocate funds for construction of staff quarters during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

## Demands in detail

## Action taken

4. Regularisation of Ad-hoc-promotions. The ad-hoc appointments made earlier could not be regularised as the Recruitment rules were being amended. The representatives of the Staff Association had requested on 23-8-1978 that regular promotion to the posts in the cadre of Assistant Training Officers may be made only after the promotion quota has been increased to 75%. The amendment of Recruitment rules in this regard is under process.
5. Lifting of ban and filling up all vacant posts (Class B, C & D only). Efforts are being made to get relaxation from the ban so that the vacant posts may be filled up.
6. Discrepancies in pay scales of senior and junior instructors. This point is under consideration of the Government.
7. Change and amendment in Recruitment rules of Assistant Training Officers, Workshop Attendants & Stenographers etc. The amendment in the Recruitment rules is in the process of finalization.
8. Revision of pay scales of Book Binder, Librarians, Office Superintendent, Projectionist, Machine Operators etc. This issue has been examined in detail and keeping in view their duties, responsibilities and recruitment qualifications no upward revision of their pay scale is possible.
9. Relaxation in age for Departmental candidates. Based on a decision taken in the National Council of J.C.M., only those departmental candidates who fulfil the age and recruitment qualifications as prescribed for direct recruitment can be considered along with candidates nominated by the Employment Exchanges.
10. Leave for Security and other group 'D' Staff. The quantum of casual leave has been increased to 15 days and they have been allowed 9 holidays in a year (including 3 national holidays).
11. Mass representation against Principal, Central Training Institute for Instructors, Calcutta and issued article criticising political and association leaders. In consultation with the representatives of the Staff Association, a member of the Staff Association was co-opted on the Quarter Allotment Committees in the Institutes. The matter was further discussed with the representatives of the Staff Association and they were requested to be polite with the Heads of the Institutes who were also directed to be more considerate and sympathetic in their dealings with the members of the staff.

### Salem Magnesite Factory

2689. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the reasons for not permitting the Salem Magnesite Factory to run at Salem and allowing the factory to run at Calcutta only from the very beginning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Appointment of Non-career Diplomats

2690. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy followed by Government since it assumed office to appoint non-career diplomats;

(b) the norms that are taken into consideration in selecting them;

(c) the details of super-annuated officers of various services who have been appointed to diplomatic posts after their retirement during 1977 and 1978 and how their suitability for such assignments was determined;

(d) countries of their posting, their pay and allowances and tenure of office; and

(e) whether no suitable serving officers in the Indian Foreign Service or other Services were available to man these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The policy of Government and the norms followed in cases where non-career diplomats are appointed to Missions abroad is to select persons who, by virtue of their qualifications, experience and eminence in public life, would be most suitable for a particular assignment keeping in view the need for effectively projecting India and

forging closer bonds of co-operation and understanding with the country to which they are being accredited.

(c) and (d). General T. N. Raina, former Chief of Army Staff, has been appointed as High Commissioner of India to Canada in Grade-I of the Indian Foreign Service. There is no fixed tenure of his office.

(e) The question of sending appropriate persons from within the IFS or others to represent the country has to be decided not only in the context of availability of suitable officers from within the IFS but also keeping in mind overall interests of the country.

### Upgradation of Branch Post Offices into Sub-Post Offices in Morena District

2691. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of upgradation of Branch Post Offices into Sub-Post Offices in Morena District of Madhya Pradesh for next two years; and

(b) whether the upgradation of Sumawali Branch Post Office will be taken up in the near future and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) It is proposed to upgrade 6 Branch Post Offices into Departmental Sub-Offices or extra-departmental Sub-Offices during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80. The number of Extra-departmental Branch Offices to be upgraded into Departmental Sub-Offices or extra-departmental Sub-Offices in 1980-81 has not been worked out so far.

(b) Proposal for the upgradation of Sumawali Branch Post Office has already been taken up and the same is being examined.

**Economic Cooperation with A SEAN**

2698. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have dialogue with Association of South East Asian Nations on the exchange of developmental experience and economic cooperation in the near future;

(b) if so, whether he had some talks in this regard with the concerned countries; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The subject was discussed with the Foreign Ministers of Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Singapore during their visits to India this year. It was also discussed with all the Governments concerned by our Ambassadors. ASEAN has responded positively to our proposal. The Secretary-General of the ASEAN Secretariat recently visited India for exploratory talks on the modalities of a relationship of co-operation between ASEAN and India.

**Engagement of extra staff to deal with special mails in North Western Circle, Ambala**

2694. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether extra staff is to be engaged to deal with special mails like Raksha Bandhan, Diwali, Guru Tegh Bahadur's Martyrdom Day, X-mas and New Year;

(b) if so, whether adequate staff was provided to deal with Raksha Bandhan mails in R.M.S. "D2" in North-Western Circle, Ambala; and

(c) if so, why unsorted mails were transferred to other offices by section of this division and lakhs of Raksha Bandhan articles were not delivered on the due date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) to (c). In pursuance of general policy of P&T Department to engage extra staff for dealing with festival mails Postmaster-General, North Western Circle arranged additional staff for handling Raksha Bandhan mails in R.M.S. D-2 Section. However, in spite of engaging extra staff to work with D-2 Section on 14-8-78 and 16-8-78, a number of articles were transferred unsorted to Delhi R.M.S. because of heavy receipt from the offices enroute and sudden sickness of a sorter on duty in the Section.

However, Delhi R.M.S. sorted the said mail expeditiously and delivery to addressees was effected as quickly as possible.

**Use of non-standardised forms in R.M.S., North Western Circle, Ambala**

2695. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it correct that standardised forms are prescribed for working in P&T Department;

(b) is it also correct that these are essential forms and non provision of these forms obstruct smooth working;

(c) if so, whether these forms are regularly supplied in R.M.S. "D2" under North Western Circle, Ambala; and

(d) if so, why unscheduled forms are being used and also standardised forms are misused for other works and thus causing Government exchequer in the shape of printing charges?

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

(b) There are two types of forms 'Essential' and 'Non-Essential'. Essential forms are those which are printed at Govt. of India presses and are supplied through Regional Postal Stores Depots, while non-essential forms are printed by the Heads of Circles according to their requirements. The Heads of Circles are also empowered to print and supply essential forms in the event of non-supply of forms from the Regional Postal Stores Depots. Hence, this procedure ensures availability of forms with the supply sources at all times.

(c) Proper forms are being supplied regularly to R.M.S. D-2 Division Delhi against its indents.

(d) In view of the position explained at (b) & (c) the question does not arise.

#### Equal pay to Mazdoors

2696. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Daily-rated Mazdoors of Delhi Telephones in the District Headquarter have represented to the General Manager Telephones, New Delhi and DGP&T, New Delhi that they must be equally paid with the Mazdoors of Telephone Exchanges as they are losing seniority owing to lesser number of working days in a year; and

(b) if so, what action Government have so far taken to redress their grievances and to treat them at par with the exchange mazdoors in view of the ban on Peons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected

and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

#### Engagement of Consultants in P&T Department

2697. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P&T Department have engaged some consultants for availing their services and suggestions;

(b) if so, since when, the number of such consultants and the monthly salary and/or other benefits accrued to them;

(c) what useful purpose they serve to Government through the P&T Department; and

(d) why retired P&T experts are not constituted in a committee for the purpose instead of engaging consultants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Demand of C.C.A. by Overseas Communications Service Staff Union

2698. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received an appeal dated the 17th August, 1978 from the Overseas Communications Service Staff Union, Poona Branch (Maharashtra) regarding the restoration of grant of compensatory (city) allowance to the staff working at wireless station Dighi (Poona); and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter in the near future?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI):** (a) and (b). Payment of Compensatory (City) Allowance to the Overseas Communications Service employees at Dighi (Poona) was discontinued with effect from 1st August, 1978 as it was considered that it was not strictly in conformity with the Government's instructions on the subject. However, in the light of representations received from OCS staff, the position is being reviewed and in the meantime, payment of Compensatory (City) Allowance to OCS employees at Dighi has been restored with effect from 1st August, 1978.

#### Small Pox vaccine

**2699. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Health Organisation has asked Government to destroy the stock of vaccination materials pertaining to Small Pox;

(b) if so, the details and action proposed to be taken thereon; and

(c) which are the places in the country presently maintaining stock of these items?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) No. However, the World Health Organisation had requested other member countries to destroy the stock of Small Pox virus.

(b) The stock of Small Pox virus in India was destroyed in 1977 after the eradication of the disease from the country.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Contracts given by Bokaro Steel Plant

**2700. SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the name of parties to whom contracts of more than Rs. 1 crore were given by Bokaro Steel Plant since 1975-76;

(b) the number out of them which have been completed;

(c) total payment made to each party against these contracts; and

(d) whether work is likely to be completed according to schedule?

#### THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

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

#### Contracts given by Steel Authority of India

**2701. SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) name of the parties to whom the contracts of more than Rs. 1 crore were given by Steel Authority of India since 1975-76;

(b) number out of them have been completed;

(c) total payment made to each party against these contracts; and

(d) whether work is likely to be completed according to schedule?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Loan from World Bank for Telecommunication Plan**

2702. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought a loan of \$ 100 million from World Bank for the telecommunication plan; and

(b) if so, the response from the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). An agreement for a loan of \$ 120 Million known as the 7th Telecommunications Loan for the development of telecommunications was signed on 10-6-1978 and has come into effect from 30th October, 1978.

The Government have not posed any further Telecommunication Project for assistance from the World Bank Group since then.

**Pakistan's capability to produce Atom Bomb**

2708. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item of October 13, 1978 stating that Pakistan's Federal Minister for Science and Technology has said that Pakistan has achieved the capability of producing Atom Bomb;

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

(c) is it a fact that Pakistan has ordered lot of electronic equipment needed for the production of Atom Bomb under a false pretence of the need of this electronic equipment for Atomic cotton factory, from Britain; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The Government have seen an agency report to this effect. The Government of India have constantly stood for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and is opposed to its use for making nuclear weapons.

(c) and (d). The Government have come across this report. Necessary enquiries have been made in the matter. The equipment in question appears to be "variable frequency inverters" which are used both in synthetic fibre manufacture as well as in gas centrifuges for uranium enrichment. A consignment of this was purchased by "TEAM", a German Company, from the British manufacturers, Emerson Electrical Industrial Controls of Swindon for supply to Pakistan earlier this year. It appears that at that time such equipment was not subject to the export of Goods Control Order 1970 of United Kingdom and could, therefore, be exported without hindrance. However, after the matter was raised in the House of Commons in July this year, the British Government passed an amendment to the above mentioned Order on October 19, 1978, as a result of which the equipment in question has been brought under strict export control. Even though a second consignment valued at about £ 1.25 million is reported to be ready for shipment, it is understood that the equipment is not likely to be exported to Pakistan.

**Representation of SC/ST in Service**

2704. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many Liaison Officers are appointed in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs, relating to representation in services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

as per Government Brochure, Chapter 15, and since when each of them appointed and the status of each of them;

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison Officers under Para 15.4 of the said Brochure during the last three years, submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary etc. and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result; and

(c) will Government lay on the Table of the House copies of the said reports, directions and the action taken as per (b) above; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) One Officer has been functioning as Liaison Officer in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs ever since the orders for the appointment of such an officer were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Officer is of the status of a Deputy Secretary excepting for the period between 27th March, 1976 and 22nd March, 1978 when Under Secretary (Administration) was directed to hold this Office, as he was working directly under the Secretary.

(b) No case of negligence or lapse in the matter of following the reservation and other orders relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Department during the last three years has been pointed out by the Liaison Officer in their reports to the Head of the Department.

(c) Since no case of negligence or lapse was reported, the question of laying such reports does not arise.

#### **Representation of SC/ST in Services**

2705. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many Liaison Officers are appointed in each of the departments in your Ministry relating to representation in services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per Government Brochure, Chapter 15, and since when each of them appointed and the status of each of them;

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison officers under Para 15.4 of the said Brochure during the last three years, submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary etc. and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result; and

(c) will Government lay on the Table of the House copies of the said reports, directions and the action taken as per (b) above if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (a) As required under paragraphs 51 and 54 of Chapter XV of the Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services, there are two Liaison Officers in the Department of Steel and three in the Department of Mines, as per details furnished below:

Department/Offices	Status of the Officer	Date of present appointment
<i>Department of Steel</i>		
1. Department of Steel . . . . .	Deputy Secretary	7-4-1977
2. Office of the Iron and Steel Controller . . . . .	Joint Iron and Steel Controller	18-3-1978
<i>Department of Mines</i>		
1. Department of Mines . . . . .	Deputy Secretary	8-3-1977
2. Office of the Geological Survey of India . . . . .	Administrative or	13-8-1975
3. Office of the Indian Bureau of Mines . . . . .	Regional Controller of Mines	1-6-1974



(b) and (c). Periodical inspections have been undertaken by the Liaison Officers and their reports, while indicating the progress made in the matter, have brought to notice a number of defects relating to maintenance of rosters such as separate rosters not having been maintained for all the categories prescribed, grouping of posts for reservation not having been done correctly, incorrect manner of carry-forward of vacancies, entries not having been attested at appropriate levels, filling up of reserved vacancies by unreserved category without proper dereservation procedure having been followed, etc. Instructions have been issued from time to time to remedy the defects brought to notice in these reports and further remedial action is in progress.

#### Telecommunication Arrangements with Foreign Countries

2707. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has direct telecommunication arrangements with foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details are given below:

	Number of countries with which India has direct telecommunication links		
	Telephone	Telex	Telegraph
(i) Satellite links	24	18	13
(ii) High Frequency Radio links	7	3	14
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>27</b>

2. With through-put and switched links through the International Telecommunication system, telegraph services are being provided to almost all countries of the world and telephone and telex services to nearly 200 countries.

#### Demands of CSIO Employees' Union

2708. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chandigarh was asked to look into the various demands and other problems of the employees of the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh, in July, 1977 as put forth by the CSIO Employees Union;

(b) whether the Assistant Labour Commissioner held inquiries and conciliation proceedings and submitted reports to Government in August, 1977 and August, 1978 in this regard;

(c) if so, what were the main demands and problems of the employees and what were the findings of the Assistant Labour Commissioner with regard to each of the demand;

(d) whether the CSIO Employees Union have many a times represented to the Labour Ministry alleging the non-fulfilment of the demands and victimisation; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken by the Ministry in this regard so far to maintain labour peace and relations?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). Yes Sir; the main demands of the CSIO Employees' Union pertain to election to the Employees' Club through secret ballot, confirmation and promotion of staff, functioning of Grievance Committee, periodical

meetings between the representatives of employees and the CSIO Administration, withdrawal of transfer of some office bearers of the Union, reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and canteen facilities. The Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chandigarh has expressed his views on various demands.

(e) The Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh, is a constituent Unit of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research which is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It was, therefore, considered that the Central Government is not the 'appropriate government' in relation to this establishment. Hence, no action was taken on the Report of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) and the parties were informed accordingly on 3-10-1978. The CSIO Employees' Union has since filed a Writ Petition before the Punjab and Haryana High Court challenging the above decision. The matter is, therefore, sub-judice.

#### Opening of R.M.S. Section in 7 Up-8 Dn Trains

2709. SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under their consideration a proposal for opening a new railway mail sorting Section in 7 Up-8 Dn train in Rajasthan Division with a view to deliver dak to the people in Jodhpur City in first dak delivery;

(b) if so, whether it will not be adequate that J-10 mail Sorting Section which is at present operating in 9 Up-10 Dn train from Phulera to Merta Road is attached to 7 Up-8 Dn train upto Jodhpur for only 3 hours so as to enable the people in Jodhpur to get dak in first dak delivery and check an innumerable expenditure to the tune of lakhs of rupees;

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(c) whether according to the policy of the Department if a Sorting Section is working on a route another Section on the same route cannot be opened; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government for opening a new Section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The Department has approved conversion of an existing transit section (ST-31) working between Jodhpur and Jaipur by 7 Up/8 Dn trains (Northern Railway) into a sorting section for improving delivery of dak at Jodhpur.

(b) The attachment of J-10 Section to 7 Up/8 Dn trains and extending its beat from Merta Road to Jodhpur will also entail creation of an additional Section between Phulera-Jaipur for carrying mails for Jaipur by the same trains involving additional expenditure. It will also result in unnecessary transfer of staff.

(c) and (d). The policy of the Department is to open new additional sorting section in a route depending upon volume of traffic and availability of requisite facilities. The proposed conversion of ST-31 transit section into a sorting section as ST-11 (Jodhpur-Jaipur) is the most economical and feasible arrangement.

#### Direct Control of Steel Plants Over the Supply of Coking Coal

2710. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL Chairman has suggested that the steel plants should have direct control over the supply of coking coal and washeries; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):**

(a) Chairman (SAIL) in his address to the National Seminar on Modernisation of Existing Steel Plants in India, held at Bhilai on 28th October, 1978 had suggested that in order to improve the productivity of blast furnaces, the steel plants should have direct control on the supply of coking coal and its washing.

(b) This matter is separately under the consideration of Government.

**Restoration of incentives for Family Planning**

2711. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to restore many of the incentives for family planning; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) and (b). The Government of India has introduced a number of schemes for promoting the small family norm:—

- (i) The Central assistance to States/Union Territories Governments and other agencies for sterilisation is Rs. 100.00 per case of vasectomy and Rs. 120.00 per case of Tubectomy. These amounts include the payment of cash compensation to the acceptor and expenditure for the provision of diet, drugs, dressings, transport and the amount for meeting miscellaneous expenses. The break-up of the compensation money is shown in Annexure I.

- (ii) National awards have been instituted on 19-9-78 for the year 1978-79 as per details given in Annexure II. These include awards in the nature of community incentives for Districts, Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats.

The question of further incentives is under consideration.

**Statement I**

*Break-up of compensation money for acceptors of sterilisation (both male and female) effective from 1st July, 1977.*

Item of Expenditure	Vasectomy	Tubectomy
1. Cash compensation to acceptor . . .	70.00	70.00
2. Drugs and dressings . . .	10.00	15.00
3. Diet* . . . . .	5.00	20.00
4. Transport* . . . . .	5.00	5.00
5. Miscellaneous purposes fund (State Share)@ . . . . .	10.00	10.00
TOTAL . . . . .	100.00	120.00

\*If free transport, free diet is not provided the corresponding amount should be paid to the acceptor in addition to the cash compensation of Rs. 70/-.

@The amount available in the Misc. Purposes Fund/*Ex-Gratia* Fund should be utilised for the following purposes:—

- (i) Expenditure on *Ex-Gratia* relief and treatment of post-operation complications;
- (ii) Expenditure on providing facilities for recanalisation to acceptors;
- (iii) Expenditure on community awards/group incentives;
- (iv) Organizational expenditure on camps and special campaigns;
- (v) Expenditure on purchase of surgical equipment; and
- (vi) Expenditure on payment of incentives to motivator/doctor.

## Statement II

## Awards for 1978-79

## Part A

	Manpatra	Trophy	Shield	Cash
1. Awards for State for best performance in voluntary sterilisation.				
First Prize	*	*		
Second Prize	*		*	
2. Award for State for best performance in IUD.				
First Prize	*	*		
Second Prize	*		*	
3. Award for States for best performance in oral pills.				
First Prize	*	*		
Second Prize	*		*	
4. Award for States for best performance in MCH.				
First Prize	*	*		
Second Prize	*		*	
5. Awards for U.Ts for best performance in sterilisation.	*		*	
6. Award for U.Ts for best performance in IUD.	*		*	
7. Award for U.Ts for best performance in oral pills.	*		*	
8. Award for U.Ts for performance in MCH.	*		*	
9. Best performance in distribution of Nirodh by a Company under Nirodh Commercial Scheme.	*			
10. Best overall performance by a Railway Zone.	*		*	
11. Best overall performance by a Defence Command/Wing.	*		*	
12. Best overall performance of a centre run by voluntary organisations.				
(a) centres attached to hospitals.	*			5,000/-
(b) centres not attached to hospitals.	*			5,000/-
13. Best family welfare centre of a private or public sector industrial undertaking (including mines & plantations).	*			5,000/-

## B—Group Incentives Awards

1. Best cumulative performance by a district in each of the four regions of the country. of prizes—Four.	1,50,000
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NOTE : States for purposes of these awards may be taken to include the bigger states only, excluding the smaller States viz., Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya & Nagaland, which may be grouped (No. together with the Union Territories)

## Part A

Manpatra Trophy Shield Cash

- |                                                                                                                                                 |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 2. Best cumulative performance by a Corporation/ Municipality in each of the four zones of the country                                          |            |
| (a) Population exceeding 5 lakhs<br>(No. of prizes—Four)                                                                                        | 1,00,000/- |
| (b) Population exceeding 1 lakh but less than 5 lakhs.<br>(No. of prizes—Four).                                                                 | 25,000/-   |
| (c) Population covering less than one lakh.<br>(No. of prizes—Four).                                                                            | 10,000/-   |
| 3. Best cumulative performance by a Panchayat in each district. The award may be chosen by the State Govts.<br>(No. of prizes—No. of districts) | 5,000/-    |

NOTE : Region I consists of Gujarat, Delhi, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Haryana, D&N Haveli J&K, Punjab, H.P., Chaudigarh and Goa, Daman & Diu.

Region II consists of Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh.

Region III consists of Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland & Sikkim.

Region IV consists of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep & Pondicherry.

N.B. : Any district/corporation/municipality/panchayat receiving an incentive award once will not be eligible for consideration again for another five years.

### Steel Plants for producing Steel for Utensils

2712. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider to install a steel plant in public sector to produce stainless steel sheets for preparing utensils and other articles to save foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Stage I of Salem Steel Project with facilities to produce 32,000 tonnes of cold rolled stainless steel sheets and strips annually is already under implementation. This is expected to be commissioned during

1981-82. The stainless steel sheets to be produced at the plant are expected to cater to the needs of the utensil manufacturers and for other similar articles.

### American Base at Martin Islands

2713. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item saying that the Bangladesh Government have permitted the Martin Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, sprawling right below Noakhali, to be built as a base by the Americans; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The Government of India has so far no confirmation of this news report. On this matter, as the House is aware, our policy is well known.

#### Report of Technical Experts on Steel Plant for Abu Dhabi

2714. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPALLI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether India has sent a team of technical experts to Abu Dhabi to prepare a detailed project report on the proposed steel plant there;

(b) if so, whether the report has been submitted to both the Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. A team of Technical experts from India has visited Abu Dhabi for discussion with United Arab Emirate Authorities and for the collection of necessary information required to prepare a techno-economic study for the proposed sponge iron plant, it is not the intention to prepare a Detailed Project Report at this stage.

(b) Not yet.

(c) The details will be known on receipt of the above study report.

#### Communication Facilities in North Eastern Region States

2715. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN AL-HAJ:

SHRI K. B. D. BURMAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the location of post offices, public call offices and telegraph facilities in the North Eastern Region States, State-wise and District-wise;

(b) whether most of the days the teleprinter communication is out of order and a number of complaints had been received in this region;

(c) if so, the details of the complaints received during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise;

(d) the action taken on these complaints; and

(e) the action taken for the betterment of the communication facilities in these region, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The information will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Damage to Post offices in West Bengal

2716. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage to the post offices in West Bengal due to the recent floods;

(b) the details of the action taken in each case to repair the damage; and

(c) the details of the action taken for the proper and effective functioning of the communication facilities in the State in the days and after days of the floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Only 2 departmental sub post offices were damaged; besides, 361 extra Branch Post Offices were washed away. The total loss of Government property is estimated at Rs. 69,000.

(b) So far as Departmental sub post offices are concerned, the buildings are being repaired. Regarding extra Departmental Branch Post Offices, the State Government have been moved for granting relief to the Branch Postmasters for reconstruction of Post Office Buildings. In the meantime, Post Offices are functioning in alternative accommodation wherever necessary.

(c) Since the areas affected by floods were wide spread and rail/road communications were disrupted, alternative arrangements for mail communications were adopted where possible. Normal working was restored as soon as rail/road communications were restarted.

#### Press Telegrams

2717. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the press telegrams from New Delhi to Calcutta, Gauhati, Agartala and Shillong had reached the destination after ten years;

(b) if so, the reason therefor and if not, the time of the booking of press telegrams in New Delhi and the delivery time of the telegrams to these places;

(c) the details of the action taken for the speedy delivery of the press telegrams of these places from New Delhi;

(d) whether press-room facility at Eastern Court has been closed down; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No such case of late delivery of press telegrams has come to the notice of the Department.

(b) Does not arise. Press telegrams are booked at New Delhi round-the-clock and are also delivered round-the-clock at Calcutta, Gauhati, Agartala and Shillong.

(c) The press telegrams are transmitted and delivered on top priority basis.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Rural Communication Programme

2718. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

SHRI D. AMAT:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

SHRI S. R. REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have formulated any massive rural communication programme;

(b) if so, the details of the programme with the implementation up to date in the North Eastern Region States, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the action taken for speedy implementation of the said programme in these States in comparison to the rest of the country?

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

(b) Details are given in statement I.

(c) The North Eastern Region consists mostly of hilly, tribal and backward areas. For opening of Long Distance P.C.Os, Combined Offices and Post Offices, in these areas, the norms have been liberalised. The details of the norms are given in statement II.

# Statement I

## (a) Telecommunications Facilities :

The programme for opening of Public Call Offices/Combined Offices for the year 1978-79 in rural areas of different States of N.E. Region along with implementation upto 15-11-78 is as follows:—

Sl. No	Name of State	No. of PCO/CO programmed for 1978-79	Number opened so far	
			PCO	CO
1	Assam . . . . .	17	2	10
2	Tripura . . . . .	5	..	..
3	Meghalaya . . . . .	5	1	..
4	Manipur . . . . .	14	2	2
5	Mizoram . . . . .	3	..	..
6	Nagaland . . . . .	24	4	..
7	Arunachal . . . . .	3	2	..

## (b) Postal facilities :

The programme of providing postal facilities in N.E. Region covered by North Eastern Postal Circle during 1978-79 and the progress of implementation is as follows:—

### (i) Targets for 1978-79 for North Eastern Circle.—

Opening of Post Offices.	450
Planting of Letter Boxes	3000
Opening of Mobile Post Offices	840
Appointment of EDAs	500

### (ii) Achievements so far :—

Name of State	Post Offices	Letter Boxes	Mobile P.Os.	Appointment of EDAs
1. Assam . . . . .	144	2307	28	35
2. Arunachal . . . . .	1	112	..	..
3. Manipur . . . . .	25	158	25	..
4. Meghalaya . . . . .	1	211	..	..
5. Mizoram . . . . .	3	17	..	..
6. Nagaland . . . . .	13	20	..	..
7. Tripura . . . . .	36	1200	..	6
	223	4025	53	41



## POLICY FOR PROVISION OF PCOs AND COs. ON LOSS.

*Categories of Stations.*

- (1) District Headquarters.
- (2) Sub Divisional Headquarters.
- (3) Tehsil Headquarters.
- (4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters.
- (5) Block Headquarters.
- (6) Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas (2,500 or more in backward or hilly areas).

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

- (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub-Inspector or above.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (8) Out of the way places.

Condition for provision of public Call Offices.

- (a) Should be beyond 40 K. Ms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.
- (b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

Condition for Provision of Combined Offices.

- (a) Should be beyond 20 K.Ms. (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph Office.
- (b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
- (c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5,000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

(g) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships.

#### Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

- (a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of are backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

#### Condition for provision of Combined Offices

- (a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
- (b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5,000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

#### (10) All other Stations

#### Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

On the basis of financial viability.

#### Condition for provision of Combined Offices.

On the basis of financial viability.

NOTE : (1) For considering the population figures, the population of the town of village al one should taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in tribal areas where a group of villages within a radial distance of 10 K.Mss. can be considered.

(2) No telegraph office should be opened on loss if another talegraph office is already working within 8 kms. of the proposed office.

#### NEW NORMS FOR OPENING OF POST OFFICES IN RURAL AREAS

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have now been classified into two main categories:—

(1) Post Offices in normal rural areas; and

(2) Post Offices in hilly, tribal and backward areas.

(1) Post Offices in normal rural areas:

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;

(b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office; and

(c) The post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(2) Post Offices in hilly, tribal and backward areas:

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:

(a) The village should have a population of 1,000 or more;

(b) There should not be another post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

3. Notwithstanding the above, the Postmasters General are hereby empowered to relax (in consultation with the Internal Financial Adviser) any of the above cited norms in 10 per cent of the cases in opening of post offices every year.

4. The minimum guaranteed revenue/income will continue to be calculated according to the existing formula.

5. These new norms are operative from the date of issue i.e. August, 1978.

#### **Smeltering Plant, Burnpur**

2719. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under considerations to set

up a Smeltering Plant at Burnpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the proposal for setting up a Sintering Plant at the Burnpur steel plant of IISCO. A feasibility report has been prepared in this regard which is at present under consideration of IISCO and SAIL.

#### **Politicians & Retired Officials posted to Diplomatic Service**

2720. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many politicians and retired officials are now in diplomatic service and have been posted to foreign countries; and

(b) names and particulars of posts held by each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). A statement giving names and particulars of posts held by eminent persons from public life and retired officials who have been posted to foreign countries, is placed on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

#### *Politicians & Retired Officials posted to Diplomatic Service*

#### **STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN ANSWER TO THE ABOVE PARLIAMENT QUESTION**

Category	Name of the official	Brief particulars of the post held
Eminent persons from public life	1. Shri A. K. Hafizka	Ambassador of India to Saudi Arabia.
	2. Shri I. K. Gujral	Ambassador of India to U.S.S.R.
	3. Shri N. A. Palkhivala	Ambassador of India to U.S.A.
	4. Shri N. G. Goray	High Commissioner of India to U.K.
	5. Shri G. G. Swell	Ambassador of India to Norway.

Category	Name of the official	Brief particulars of the post held
	6. Shri Amiya Nath Bose	Ambassador of India to Burma.
	7. Shri Abdul Ghani Goni.	Ambassador of India to Jordan.
	8. Shri I. M. Kanga.	Ambassador of India to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.
	9. Shri Gaj Singh Jodhpur	High Commissioner of India to Trinidad and Tobago
	10. Shri Kailash Chandra.	High Commissioner of India to Mauritius.
Retired officials:	1. Shri R. Jaipal	Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations in New York.
	2. General T. N. Raina.	High Commissioner-designate to Ceylon. He is expected to take charge of his post shortly.

#### P.F. exceeding Rs. One Lakh outstanding against Employers

2721. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise, names and particulars of employers who are refusing to pay their share to the Provident Fund Authority under the provision of Provident Fund Act and whose arrears exceed Rs. 1 lakh;

(b) how many employers have been punished, State-wise during the last three years, for non-payment of their P. F.; and

(c) the nature of such punishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): (a) Statement I is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3002/78].

(b) Statement II is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3002/78].

(c) The punishment consists of fine and imprisonment.

#### Use of Sputnik

2722. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to utilise sputniks for the purpose of communication; and

(b) if so, from when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) At present, there is no proposal under consideration to utilise sputniks for the purpose of communication by India.

(b) Not applicable.

#### Sanctioning of P.C.O.s in Andhra Pradesh

2723. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the P.C.O.s sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh this year; and

(b) whether material was supplied to establish them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) 303.

(b) Materials have been allotted and are being supplied progressively.

#### Fall in production of Steel Plants

2724. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

SHRI A. BALAPAJNOR:

SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD  
VERMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in major steel plants has been hit very badly due to shortage of Coking Coal; and

(b) if so, what is the estimated loss suffered and the steps being taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The aggregate production of saleable steel from the integrated steel plants during the period, April-November, 1978, was 4.286 million tonnes. This was lower than the production during the corresponding period in the previous year by 5.7 per cent.

The production has been adversely affected by several factors such as shortage and frequent restrictions/interruptions in the supply of power, certain problems relating to supplies of coking coal to the steel plants, both in terms of quantity and quality, and indifferent industrial relations in some of the plants and unprecedented rains and floods in West Bengal in September, 1978, resulting in flooding of coal fields as well as Durgapur Steel Plant and affecting the rail movement. It is not possible, however, to quantify the extent of loss in production attributable to each one of these factors.

Close and constant liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Energy, coal producers and the Railways so as to secure maximum supplies of good quality coking coal. The

matter has also been taken up and reviewed at the Ministerial level. In order to supplement indigenous supplies, orders have also been placed for the import of one million tonnes of low ash coking coal and the supplies are expected to commence by January, 1979.

#### जोधपुर-जयपुर साटिन स्टेसन बनाया जाय

2725. श्री राज कंधार बेरवा क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जोधपुर शहर में डाक के वितरण के लिए एक नया जोधपुर डाटिंग सेक्शन बनाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कितना व्यय होगा;

(ख) क्या कुनेरा धार. एम. एस. कार्यालय के अधीन जे.आई.ओ. साटिन सेक्शन पहले 7 अप-8 डाउन रेनगाड़ी के साथ संबंध था और यदि हाँ, तो अब उसके 9 अप-10 डाउन के साथ संबंध के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या जे.आई.ओ. साटिन सेक्शन को पुनः 7 अप-8 डाउन के साथ लगाना और कीरावा रोड से जोधपुर तक उसकी तीन बंटे की गत (बीट) बढ़ाना सम्भव है जिससे डाक के बीज वितरण का सरकार का जोखिम घूरा हो जायेगा और अब की किडनबर्ग की नहीं होगी; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या तक निर्णय कर लेगी?

संचार संचालक में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्याण कल्याण कल्याण): (क) विभाग ने जोधपुर और जयपुर के बीच 7 अप/8 डाउन ट्रेनों (उत्तर रेवने) पर काम कर रहे हैं। डाटिंग सेक्शन (एन.डी. 31) को एक डाटिंग सेक्शन में बदलने की

संश्लिष्ट है की है। इस में कोई अतिरिक्त खर्च नहीं आयेगा।

(ख) जे-10 सेक्शन पहले 9 अप/8 डाउन ट्रेनों पर काम कर रहा था, 7 अप/8 डाउन ट्रेनों पर नहीं। रेलवे की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए बाद में इसे 9 अप/8 डाउन से 9 अप/10 डाउन में अन्तर्हित कर दिया गया था।

(ग) और (घ) - जे 10 सेक्शन (फुलेरा-मड़ता रोड) को 9 अप/10 डाउन ट्रेनों के बदले में जैसा कि इस समय है, 7 अप/8 डाउन ट्रेनों के साथ जोड़ने और इसकी गश्त का मड़ता रोड से जोधपुर तक विस्तार करने से जोधपुर की डाक से जाने के लिए फुलेरा-जोधपुर के बीच एक नया थारु-एम० एस० सेक्शन खोलना पड़ेगा और इस पर अतिरिक्त खर्च आएगा। इससे कर्मचारियों को एक डिबीजन में स्थानान्तरित करना पड़ेगा जिसके फलस्वरूप कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

### आयुर्वेद रत्न चिकित्सा

2726. श्री बाजीबा बैसाई : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, प्रयाग की आयुर्वेद रत्न डिग्री की आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के अन्तर्गत अध्ययन करने के लिए पंजीकरण कराने के प्रयोजन हेतु किन-किन राज्यों में मान्यता दी गई है;

(ख) किन-किन राज्यों ने यह मान्यता समाप्त कर दी है और कब से; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है कि उक्त डिग्री को सभी राज्यों में मान्यता दी जाये?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कान्हाजी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) और (ख) - बावरा और नगर हवेली के संघ शासित प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है

कि वहाँ पर कोई मेडिकल कालेज कबका परिषद् नहीं है। जब राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन की 1931 तथा 1967 के बीच दी गई "आयुर्वेद रत्न" की ग्रंथता भारतीय चिकित्सा की केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1970 के अन्तर्गत मान्य ग्रंथताओं की दूसरी अनुसूची में पहले के ही शामिल है। सन् 1967 के बाद प्रदान की गई ग्रंथता को भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। यदि यह संस्था भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् द्वारा निर्धारित पाठ्य चर्चा के अनुसार नियमित रूप से शिक्षा देगी तो उस संस्था द्वारा दी जाने वाली इस ग्रंथता को इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मान्यता दी जाएगी।

### New Policy for opening of Post Offices

2727. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formed any new policy or plan to open new post offices;

(b) if so, the details of the new policy; and

(c) how many villages would get benefit by the new scheme?

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

(b) As detailed in the statement.

(c) As the opening of a post office depends on several factors, including anticipated income, population of the village, as well as distance of the village from the existing post offices and as these factors vary from time to time, the exact number of villages likely to get the benefit of the new policy can not be ascertained. The

new Policy is however, more favourable to backward, hilly and Tribal areas.

### NEW NORMS FOR OPENING OF POST OFFICES IN RURAL AREAS

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have now been classified into two main categories:—

(1) Post Offices in normal rural areas; and

(2) Post Offices in hilly, tribal and backward areas.

(1) *Post Offices in normal rural areas:*

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;

(b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office; and

(c) The post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(2) *Post Offices in hilly, tribal and backward areas:*

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the ex-

tent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following condition—

(a) The village should have a population of 1,000 or more;

(b) There should not be another post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

3. Notwithstanding the above, the Postmasters General are hereby empowered to relax (in consultation with the Internal Financial Adviser) any of the above cited norms in 10 per cent of the cases in opening of post offices every year.

4. The minimum guaranteed revenue/income will continue to be calculated according to the existing formula.

5. These new norms are operative from the date of issue i.e. August, 1978.

### Community Health Workers

2728. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:

SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

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

(a) what is the objective of the community Health Workers Scheme;

(b) in how many Primary Health Centres, the Community Health Workers Scheme was launched on Gandhi Jayanti Day;

(c) whether Government have extended this scheme in more centres from this year; and

(d) If so, the number of centres and places where scheme has been started?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) The objective of the Community Health Workers Scheme is to provide adequate preventive and promotive health care and a modicum of curative services for common illnesses to the rural masses and to educate the people in the matter of preventive and promotive health through community participation.

(b) The Community Health Workers Scheme was launched on Gandhi Jayanti Day i.e. the 2nd October, 1977 in 741 Primary Health Centres in the country in the first phase;

(c) Yes.

(d) The number of Primary Health Centres where the scheme has been extended in the second phase from the 2nd October, 1978 is 961. As the State of Karnataka will also now be implementing the scheme in 101 Primary Health Centres, the total number of such centres comes to 1062. A statement showing the State-wise number of these Centres is placed at statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3003/78]. A detailed statement showing the names of the Primary Health Centres received from the States so far is placed at Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3003/78].

**Closure of Industrial Units in Shahdara due to coal shortage and workers becoming jobless**

2729. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the Hindus-

tan Times' dated 8-11-78 that hundred of workers have become jobless following the closure of 85 industrial units in Shahdara because of coal shortage and other problems over the past one year; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the other difficulties that were faced in this regard and the reaction of Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a) and (b). Government have seen the Press report in question. According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration, only 13 units employing approximately 420 workers had closed down in Shahdara during the last one year. The reported reasons for the closures were shrinkage in export orders, financial difficulties, differences among partners and alleged "labour trouble". According to Delhi Administration, none of these units had closed down due to coal shortage. In cases where the intervention of the Delhi Administration was sought, parties were called by the Administration for discussion, and settlements brought about by the Industrial Relations Machinery of the Delhi Administration relating to payment of workers' legal dues.

**बिभागेतर कर्मचारियों को सहंगाई मत्ता**

2730. **बी राजकेश्वर सिंह:** क्या संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतलियम समिति जैसी उच्च स्तरीय समितियों को नियुक्त करने का प्रोचित क्या है जबकि विभागीय समितियों को उनकी सिकाशियों को स्वीकार करने अवकाश देने की शक्ति प्राप्त है ; और

(ख) देश के सुदूर क्षेत्रों में दुस्तह परिस्थितियों में काम करने वाले बिभागेतर कर्मचारियों को समय-समय पर होने वाली



मूल्य वृद्धि के लिए प्रतिवृत्ति करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा महंगाई भत्ते के स्थान पर अन्य किस विकल्प पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद लुखरेय साह) : (क) विभागीय समितियों को उच्च स्तर की समिति, जैसे कि, वेतन प्राय चीर मूल्यों पर भूतलियम अध्यक्षन दल, की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करने या अस्वीकार करने सम्बन्धी स्वेच्छा से निर्णय करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है ।

(ख) डाक तार विभाग के विभागेतर कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता मंजूर करने के बारे में भूतलियम अध्यक्षन दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं । उन्हें महंगाई भत्ते के बदले में कोई दूसरे प्रकार की सहायनी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

#### Ban on Gheraos

2731. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gheraos, State-wise, and the number of working days lost from the period of 1st April, 1978 to 30th September, 1978;

(b) the number of persons dead or injured, State-wise with the number of industries closed or crippled due to gheraos;

(c) whether Government propose to amend the Labour Laws suitably to ban gheraos and make it an illegal activity under the labour laws; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) According to the returns received in the Labour Bureau, Simla upto 28-11-78, complete information in respect of only Bihar is available, where 9 gheraos took place causing a time loss of 2479 mandays during April to Sept. 1978. Similar information in respect of all other States/Union Territories is being collected.

(b) The information is not readily available. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been addressed in the matter. On receipt of their replies, the information would be placed before the House.

(c) and (d). Government's proposals to prevent such situations and to identify and prescribe penalties for unfair practices are contained in the Industrial Relations Bill which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 30th August, 1978.

#### Industrial Injuries

2732. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many fatal, disabled and non-disabled injuries took place in the year 1977 and 1978;

(b) what concrete steps Government are proposing to take to reduce the number of industrial injuries in the country; and

(c) whether Government are thinking of bringing some legislation to curb the increasing trend of industrial injuries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) According to the information received from the Director General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Bombay, the provisional figures of

**fatal and non-fatal industrial injuries are as under:**

	1977	1978 (for the period upto 30-9-78)
<b>Fatal</b>	571	356
<b>Non-Fatal</b>	2,83,978	1,87,464

(b) and (c). It does not appear from the available figures that there is an increasing trend in fatal and non-fatal industrial injuries in the country. In fact the rate of injuries per 1000 workers has come down from 75.67 in 1971 to 48.24 in 1976 (Provisional). The Factories Act, 1948 (which is administered by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations) regulates the safety, health and welfare of factory workers. The Act was recently amended to strengthen safety provisions. The Act now provides for appointment of Safety Officers in every factory wherein one thousand or more workers are ordinarily employed and wherein, in the opinion of the State Government, any manufacturing process or operation is carried on, which process or operation involves any risk of bodily injury, poisoning or disease, or any other hazard to health, to the persons employed in the factory. As major percentage of accident in factories is attributed to human factors, the Director General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Bombay, Central Labour Institute and Regional Labour Institutes conduct training courses for all levels of management and workers.

**Committee to review Programme in Training Institutes**

2733. **SHRI SARAT KAR:** Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was appointed by Government to review the programme in Training Institutes and Industrial Establishments;

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(b) if so, whether Government have received its report; and

(c) the main recommendations which have been accepted by Government?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee have been circulated to the State Governments and other Central Organisations concerned with Vocational Training for their comments. Final decision will be taken by the Government of India after receiving their comments and examining them.

**Recommendations of Technical Evaluation Committee of Central Research Institute for Yoga and Visvayatan Yogasharam**

2734. **SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to refer to his reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2469 on 17-8-1978 Re. Recommendations of Technical Evaluation Committee of Central Research Institute for Yoga and Visvayatan Yogasharam and state:

(a) the nature of findings and conclusions reached by the Technical Evaluation Committee;

(b) whether any specific and concrete recommendations have been made by the Committee in respect of the working of the Central Research Institute for Yoga and Visvayatan Yogasharam with their branches at Delhi and Katra Vaishnodevi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to accept and implement the said recommendations; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRAEAD YADAV):** (a) to (c). Technical Evaluation Committee of the Central Research Institute for Yoga and Visvayatan Yogasharam was given specific terms of reference, but it has not come to any definite conclusion or made any concrete suggestion for improvement. From the Report of the Committee it would appear that even though there is a vast scope of improving the functions of these institutions, very little has been done in this direction.

(d) and (e). Most of the suggestions made by the Committee, in its Report are acceptable. The Report of the Committee along with the suggestions thereon of this Ministry are being forwarded to the Administrator of the Central Research Institute for Yoga and Visvayatan Yogasharam, for taking necessary action to implement them.

#### **Legislation for Hospital and University Employees and Domestic Workers**

**2735. CHOWDHARY BALBIR SINGH:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to bring forward a bill in Parliament in the near future for the protection rights and privileges of Hospital, University, school and domestic workers and employees;

(b) if so, when and how;

(c) whether Government have received letters, memorandum and resolutions from the unions, associations federations etc. of these class of employees since April, 1977 for their demands and protection and to bring forward such a bill;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereto; and

(e) whether it has also been mentioned in the Janata Party manifesto of 1977 for the protection of these classes of employees and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a) to (e). Taking into account the various representations from unions and associations of the employees of hospitals and educational institutions and the views expressed at the 30-Member Tripartite Committee on Comprehensive Industrial Relations Law and Composition of the Indian Labour Conference, Government introduced the Hospitals and Educational Institutions (Conditions of Service of Employees and Settlement of Employment Disputes) Bill, 1978 in the Lok Sabha on the 30th August, 1978. The Bill provides protection to the employees of hospitals and educational institutions. Domestic workers are not covered by this or the other two bills introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 30th August, 1978.

#### **Crisis in Small Steel Tubes in Northern Region**

**2736. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Small Steel tubes units employing more than 10,000 workers in Northern Region are in a crisis due to non-availability of hot rolled coils/skelp from SAIL;

(b) if so, what are the details and reasons for shortage; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure the supply?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) It is a fact that there is some shortage in the availability of H. R. Coils/skelp at present to all consumers, including tube makers.

(b) Because of a temporary shortfall in indigenous availability of hot rolled

coils and ships, the available quantity is distributed to the tube makers and other consumers on the basis of their export commitment, past off-take and capacity. This ensures equitable distribution among the various users.

(c) It is expected that the production of H.R. Coils/skelp will increase in the coming months and bigger quantities will be offered to the tube industry. Arrangements have been made for import of these coils to supplement domestic production.

### स्टेनोपाकरों की स्थायी बनाना

2738. श्री टी० एल० नेगी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भ्रम मंत्रालय तथा इसके अधीनस्थ एवं सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में स्टेनोपाकरों के स्थायी पद कितने हैं ;

(ख) स्टेनोपाकर के प्रत्येक ग्रेड में उनकी वर्तमान संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन स्टेनोपाकरों के मौलिक पदों पर स्थायी रूप से नियुक्त करने के लिए तत्काल कार्यवाही करेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). भ्रम मंत्रालय के सचिवालय और उसके संलग्न कार्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में प्रेषित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उचित समय में सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

### विवरण

(क) प्राधिकृत स्थायी संख्या पर प्राधारित स्टेनोपाकरों के स्थायी पदों की संख्या

कार्यालय	ग्रेड "क"	ग्रेड "ख"	ग्रेड "ग"	ग्रेड "घ"
मुख्य सचिवालय	6	3	18	32 (इसमें प्राधिकृत स्थायी संख्या को निर्धारित करने के लिये छुट्टी और प्रतिनिधित्व रिजर्व भी शामिल है) ।
रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महा-निदेशालय	-	1	10	14
मुख्य धनयुक्त (केंद्रीय)	-	-	4	7
निदेशक, भ्रम व्यूरो, बंडीगढ़/सिमला	-	-	2	9
महानिदेशक कारखाना सलह सेवा और भ्रम विकास केंद्र, बम्बई	-	-	4	2
<b>जोड़</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>64</b>

(ख) स्टेनोग्राफर के प्रत्येक ग्रेड में वर्तमान संख्या (स्थायी और अस्थायी दोनों पदों के लिए)

कार्यालय	ग्रेड "क"	ग्रेड "ख"	ग्रेड "ग"	ग्रेड "घ"
मुख्य सचिवालय	8	1*	21	19 (स्वीकृत पदों में छुट्टी रिजर्व और प्रतिनियुक्ति रिजर्व शामिल नहीं है।)
हमानिदेशक, रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण	—	1	15	25
मुख्य श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय)	—	2	4	7
निदेशक, श्रम व्यूरो/बंडी-गड़, शिमला	—	—	2	8
महानिदेशक, कारखाना सलाह सेवा और श्रम विज्ञान केन्द्र, बम्बई	—	1	3	1
जोड़	8	5	45	70

\* ग्रेड "ख" के दो पदों का केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आगुलिपिक सेवा के ग्रेड "क" में ग्रेड बढ़ा दिया गया है।

(ग) प्रत्येक ग्रेड में स्थायीकरण के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति निम्न है :

**ग्रेड "क"**—वर्तमान प्राधिकृत स्थायी पदों पर तीन व्यक्ति इस ग्रेड में पहले से ही मौलिक रूप से नियुक्त हैं। जुलाई, 1978 में वर्तमान संख्या 4 से बढ़ा कर 6 कर दी गई और स्थायी पदधारी के सेवा से निवृत्ति के परिणामस्वरूप 1-12-1978 को एक स्थायी रिक्ति हुई। पात्र अधिकारियों को स्थायी करने के लिए कार्यवाही शुरू की जा रही है।

**ग्रेड "ख"**—इस ग्रेड में वर्तमान चार पदों पर तीन व्यक्ति मौलिक पद धारण किए हुए हैं, ग्रेड "ख" में शेष रिक्ति के लिए एक मात्र अधिकारी को स्थायी करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

**ग्रेड "ग"**—इस ग्रेड में वर्तमान प्राधिकृत स्थायी पदों पर 34 व्यक्ति मौलिक पद धारण किए हुए हैं। इस ग्रेड में पात्र अधिकारियों को स्थायी करने के लिये कार्यवाही पहले से ही शुरू की जा चुकी है।

वेड "ब"—जुलाई, 1978 में इस वेड में प्राधित स्वायी पदों की संख्या 58 से बढ़ाकर 64 कर दी गई। इस वेड में 28 व्यक्ति बोलिक पद-धारण किए हुए हैं। वेड में पात्र 20 अधिकारियों को स्वायी करने के लिए कार्यवाही अन्तिम चरण में है। प्राधित स्वायी पदों के बाकी 16 पदों के लिए पात्र अधिकारियों को स्वायी करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जानी है क्योंकि वर्ष, 1978 के लिए उनकी गोपनीय रिपोर्टों की प्रस्ताव की जा रही है।

#### Enquiry against C.P.F.C.

2739. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actions of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner have come in for serious Notice and enquiry; and

(b) if so, the nature of the alleged improprieties and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). Departmental proceedings have been initiated for alleged interference with the quasi-judicial powers of certain Regional Provident Fund Commissioners.

#### Number of Passport Applications Received at R.P.O., Ahmedabad

2740. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport applications received by the Regional Pass-

port Office at Ahmedabad between 1st July and 31st October, 1978;

(b) of these applications, how many of them were issued passport;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the applications are for Middle East countries; and

(d) is there any normal time-limit prescribed for disposal of these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) A total number of 20,271 applications for passports had been received by the Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad, between 1st July and 31st Oct., 1978;

(b) of these, passports had been issued on 19,869 applications.

(c) It is not possible to ascertain this information from the particulars available in the Passport applications. With effect from 15th August, 1977, the Government, in implementation of a policy of liberalisation in passport matters, are granting endorsements on passports for "All countries except South Africa and Colony of Rhodesia". Most of the applicants do not, therefore, mention in their applications the country of their destination.

(d) If the applications are in order, a normal time-limit of 5 to 6 weeks for issuance of passports has been prescribed in respect of applications verified by Members of Parliament or by others so authorised. This also normally applies to those applications supported by a prescribed affidavit. On both these categories of applications the Passport Officers have been authorised to issue passports without prior police verification.

In respect of applications which are not verified by the prescribed authorities or, which are not supported by the Sworn Affidavit, a normal time-limit of 3 to 4 months applies for the issuance of passports.

**Post Offices and F.O.s. to be Opened in Tribal Areas of Gujarat**

2741. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Post Offices are proposed to be opened in the tribal and hilly areas of Gujarat during the current financial year; and

(b) how many Public Call Offices on concessional basis are proposed to be opened in the tribal and backward areas of Gujarat during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There is no hilly area in Gujarat. 40 Post Offices are proposed to be opened in the tribal areas of the Gujarat during the year 1978-79.

(b) 70.

**Telephone Connections to Baroda**

2742. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state how many new telephone connections are proposed to be given in Baroda city during the current financial year as against the waiting list in ordinary and OYT category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): Waiting List as on 30-11-1978:

OYT	235
Special	231
General	1454

Total: 1920

Against this, it is hoped to provide about 1300 new connections during the current financial year, out of which

333 have already been provided upto end of November.

**Family Planning Operations**

2743. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family planning operations done during the period from June to September 1978 against the target given to each State;

(b) whether these figures indicate the shortfall in performance of this National programme; and

(c) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to boost the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Targets (expectations) are fixed on financial year basis. The expectations of sterilisations for the year 1978-79 and the performance during the period April-September 1978 are given in the statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to revitalise the Programme and also to achieve the levels of performance set for various family planning methods, the Government of India have taken various steps. One of the important measures relates to the issuing of instructions to the State Governments/Union Territories and other implementing agencies to assign targets to the Medical Officers and other field workers entrusted with the implementation of the Programme. The Prime Minister has made an appeal to the State Governments/Union Territories and also to the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and voluntary organisations to accept this programme as a national programme requiring vigorous efforts from all sections of society to check population growth. The States/Union Territories have also been asked to

gear up the Programme, by utilising all media at their disposal. More orientation training camps for village opinion leaders are also being arranged throughout the country. Another step taken to boost up the programme is the organisation of periodical Family Welfare Fortnights throughout the country. It is proposed to celebrate January 1979 as a Family Welfare Month in the country. Besides, the States/Union Territories have been asked to consider holding of small sterilisation camps during the Family Welfare Fortnights for which additional amount of Rs. 5/- per case of sterilisa-

tion has been sanctioned. The Programme was recently reviewed by the Joint Conference of Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare for more effective implementation.

The National Awards have been re-introduced in 1978-79 with a view to giving incentives to the States/Union Territories and other implementing agencies for good performance in respect of various services under family planning and maternal and child health. The emphasis is on group incentives.

#### Statement

*Expectations and Performance of Voluntary Sterilisations during 1978-79*

S. No.	State/U.T.	Expectations 1978-79	Performance 1978-79 (April- Sep. 78)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	302,000	71,725
2	Assam . . . . .	88,100	8,245
3	Bihar . . . . .	413,100	9,652
4	Gujarat . . . . .	192,500	60,613
5	Haryana . . . . .	50,600	3,500
6	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	21,700	906
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	37,500	1,757
8	Karnataka . . . . .	231,100	41,203
9	Kerala . . . . .	161,800	37,156
10	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	281,100	17,854
11	Maharashtra . . . . .	345,100	56,002
12	Manipur . . . . .	7,700	418
13	Meghalaya . . . . .	25,300	760
14	Nagaland . . . . .	—	69
15	Orissa . . . . .	135,800	25,614
16	Punjab . . . . .	97,000	7,005

† Figure provisional

\* Figures upto August, 1978.



1	2	3	4
17 Rajasthan		207,100	17,865
18 Sikkim		—	25*
19 Tamil Nadu		276,200	44,508
20 Tripura		131,600	328
21 Uttar Pradesh		686,400	6,969
22 West Bengal		327,500	16,859
23 A&N Islands		700	251
24 Arunachal Pradesh		1,000	24*
25 Chandigarh		1,800	381
26 D. N. Haveli		600	111
27 Delhi		25,500	3,095
28 Goa, Daman & Diu		7,500	1,010
29 Lakshadweep		300	13
30 Mizoram		1,600	499
31 Pondicherry		3,300	1,654
32 M/o Defence		20,000	7,034
33 M/o Railways		35,000	2,943
ALL INDIA :		3,965,000	450,130

#### Family Welfare Schemes

2744. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expense made during the year 1977-78 for family welfare schemes in Bihar in particular and each State in general by the Union Government; and

(b) the total expenses to be allocated during 1979-80 for the scheme thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A statement indicating the assistance provided to States for Family Welfare Programme during 1977-78 is enclosed.

(b) The allocation for 1979-80 have not yet been finalised.

## Statement

Details of Assistance sanctioned to State Government for Family Welfare Programme during 1977-78

	Assistance* In cash	Value of Assistance in kind
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1 Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	757.83	34.90
2 Assam . . . . .	108.16	9.25
3 Bihar . . . . .	472.58	6.48
4 Gujarat . . . . .	505.92	41.05
5 Haryana . . . . .	151.05	27.31
6 Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	70.24	2.76
7 Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	50.03	4.08
8 Karnataka . . . . .	584.39	24.84
9 Kerala . . . . .	354.04	16.58
10 Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	586.81	24.07
11 Maharashtra . . . . .	559.14	45.50
12 Manipur . . . . .	8.39	1.25
13 Meghalaya . . . . .	11.92	1.12
14 Orissa . . . . .	437.24	20.76
15 Punjab . . . . .	191.60	26.02
16 Rajasthan . . . . .	304.60	16.10
17 Tamil Nadu . . . . .	554.36	31.28
18 Tripura . . . . .	12.75	0.59
19 Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	1185.13	46.73
20 West Bengal . . . . .	383.68	32.31
21 Nagaland . . . . .	0.70	0.97
22 Sikkim . . . . .	4.67	1.21
TOTAL . . . . .	7295.23	415.16

\*(a) Provisional Payment sanctioned subject to adjustment on audit Certificate.

(b) Excludes arrears relating to previous years.

मध्य प्रदेश में प्रमुख सहरों की बिलाया

2745. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण शर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश संचार की दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या वहां कुछ प्रमुख स्थान हैं, जिन्हें तहसील प्रधान कार्यालय अथवा जिला प्रधान कार्यालय के साथ बिलाया गया होता लेकिन वहां टेलीफोन केन्द्र अथवा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र नहीं हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन संचार सुविधाओं की कमी को दूर करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री

मरहौर प्रताप सुखदेव साहू) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश में दूर संचार सुविधाओं के विकास की स्थिति लगभग वही है जैसी कि समूचे भारत में है ।

डाक-तार विभाग ने यह फैसला किया है कि विभिन्न श्रेणियों के नगरों और गांवों में लम्बी दूरी के कम-से-कम एक पी०सी०ओ० सहित टेलीफोन सुविधाएं दे दी जायें । मध्य प्रदेश और समूचे देश में प्रत्येक श्रेणी में स्थानों की कुल संख्या और टेलीफोन सुविधा वाले स्थानों की संख्या तथा टेलीफोन सुविधा वाले स्थानों का प्रतिशत इस प्रकार है :—

श्रेणी	सम्पूर्ण भारत			मध्य प्रदेश		
	कुल सं०	टेलीफोन सुविधा वाले स्थानों की संख्या	टेलीफोन सुविधा वाले स्थानों का प्रतिशत	कुल संख्या	टेलीफोन सुविधा-वाले स्थानों की संख्या	टेलीफोन सुविधा-वाले स्थानों का प्रतिशत
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1—जिला मुख्यालय	394	391	98.3	45	45	100
2—उपमंडल मुख्यालय	635	592	93.2	51	51	100
3—तहसील मुख्यालय	1280	1246	97.3	98	98	100
4—उप-तहसील मुख्यालय	236	175	74.1	52	44	84.6
5—ग्राम मुख्यालय	3163	2848	90	259	211	81.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6-5000 या इससे अधिक की भावादी वाले स्थान	4472	3420	76.7	237	232	97.89
7-महादी और निछड़े इलाकों में 2,500 या इससे अधिक की भावादी वाले स्थान	2733	9454	45.6	530	318	60

शालू योजना अवधि के दौरान शय कटेगरी स्टेशनों पर दूरसंचार सुविधाएं देने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

#### रक्त जांच प्रयोगशालाएं

2746. श्री कमल राज कुमलवाल :  
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान  
पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और  
पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में रक्त जांच प्रयोग-  
शालाओं की भारी कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 31 अक्टूबर, 1976,  
31 अक्टूबर, 1977 और 31 अक्टूबर, 1978  
को उपरोक्त राज्यों के भिन्न-भिन्न जिलों में  
मलेरिया के मामलों में रक्त जांच के लिए  
कितनी प्रयोगशालाएँ थीं;

(ग) वर्ष 1978 में कुल कितनी रक्त  
जांच प्रयोगशालाएँ खोलने का प्रस्ताव है;  
और

(घ) उपरोक्त राज्यों में प्रत्येक जिले  
में एक हजार व्यक्तियों के समूह के लिये इस  
समय कितनी प्रयोगशालाएँ चल रही हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में  
राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलजी प्रसाद शर्मा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सामान्य रक्त जांच की सुविधाएं  
जिनमें मलेरिया से पीड़ित जेयियों के रक्त  
की जांच भी शामिल है, प्रत्येक प्राथमिक  
स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में उपलब्ध हैं।

31 मार्च, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार  
देश के 5258 ब्लॉकों में 5400 प्राथमिक  
स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं। इन में से  
भाग (क) में उल्लिखित राज्यों से संबंधित  
स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

राज्य का नाम	जिलों की प्राथमिक संख्या	
	स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की संख्या	
उत्तर प्रदेश	56	875
बिहार	31	575
राजस्थान	26	232
पंजाब	12	128
हरियाणा	11	89
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12	77
पश्चिम बंगाल	16	316

(घ) और (घ). 115 ब्लॉकों में  
प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र अभी खोले जा रहे हैं।  
1987-88 तक प्रत्येक 50,000 जनसंख्या

के लिए एक-एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में सामान्य रक्त परीक्षण की सुविधाएँ होंगी।

### मलेरिया

2747. श्री जगन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि मलेरिया का खतरा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में निरन्तर बढ़ रहा है और इसका उन्मूलन करने में सरकारें पूर्णतया सफल है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जनवरी, 1978 से नवम्बर, 1978 के दौरान 1976 और 1977 की इसी अवधि की तुलना में मलेरिया से कितने व्यक्ति मरे ;

(ग) जनवरी, से नवम्बर, 1978 की अवधि में कितने व्यक्ति खून की जाँच के बाद मलेरिया से पीड़ित पाये गये ; और

(घ) जनवरी, से नवम्बर, 1978 की अवधि में मलेरिया के विरुद्ध पूर्वोपाय के रूप में सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये ?

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

(क) 19 नवम्बर, 1978 तक मिनरी रिपोर्टों के आधार पर देश में कुल मिलाकर मलेरिया के रोगियों की संख्या में 1977 की इसी अवधि की संख्या की तुलना में 11.4 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है। यहाँ तक कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान और पंजाब में भी रोगियों की संख्या में कमी आई है। तथापि हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्यों तथा दिल्ली संघ शासित क्षेत्र में मलेरिया के रोगियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान मलेरिया के रोगियों में हो रही वृद्धि को देखते हुए भारत सरकार ने इस रोग पर प्रभावकारी नियंत्रण पाने के लिए एक संघीय कार्य योजना स्वीकृत कर दी है। तथापि इस संघीय योजना का अंतिम लक्ष्य तो इस रोग का उन्मूलन करना ही रहा है तथापि फलहाल इस रोग के प्रकोप को रोकने का विचार है जिसके लिए निर्मासित मुख्य मुख्य उद्देश्य रहे गये हैं :—

- (1) मलेरिया से होने वाली मौतों को रोकना।
- (2) बुखार की अवधि को कम करना।
- (3) जब तक प्राप्ति उपलब्धियों को संकलित करना।

(ख) मलेरिया के कारण जितनी मौतें होने की पुष्टि हुई है उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

जनवरी से नवम्बर, 78 तक	23
1977 की यही अवधि	49
1976 की यही अवधि	51

(ग) 18 नवम्बर, 1978 तक मिनरी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर मलेरिया के आधिकारिक रोगियों की संख्या 29,92,547 है।

(घ) देश में मलेरिया पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिये जो उपाय किये गये हैं, उनका एक विवरण संलग्न है।

### विवरण

देश में मलेरिया पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए किए गये उपाय :

1. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम की वर्तमान यूनिट का जिले की मौजुदा सीमा के अनुसृत पुनर्गठन किया

जबर है। मलेरिया 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 बताया गया है।

2. राज्यों को विभिन्न कीटनाशी दवाइयों जैसे डी०डी०टी०, बी०एच०सी० मलेरियन की अधिक मात्रा सप्लाई की गई है, की जा रही है। जहाँ रोग बाहुकों पर डी०डी०टी०, बी०एच०सी० का कोई असर नहीं होता, उन यूनिटों/जिलों को बैकल्पिक 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। शोधियाँ आसानी से उपलब्ध करने के लिए लगभग 1.92 लाख प्रोषत्रि वितरण केन्द्रों/ज्वर उपचार केन्द्रों की स्थापना कर दी गई है। जिन क्षेत्रों में परजीवियों पर क्लोरोक्विन का कोई असर नहीं हुआ वहाँ पर कुनीन जैसी बैकल्पिक मलेरिया-रोधी दवाई सप्लाई की गई है।

5. नगरीय मलेरिया कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लावा-रोधी कार्यों को तेज कर दिया गया है। 1978 में इस योजना को वर्तमान 66 शहरों के अलावा 33 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 उठाए गए हैं। भारतीय प्रायुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद के तत्वावधान में 14 अनुसंधान योजनाएँ प्रयत्न 8 प्रापरेशन

अनुसंधान के लिए और 6 मलेरिया के प्रयोग-शाला अनुसंधान के लिए प्रारम्भ की गई है।

8. ब्लड स्मीयरों का तरकास परीक्षण तथा सक्रीय रोगियों पर तरकास इलाज करने के लिए प्रयोगशाला सेवाओं को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्तर तक विकेंद्रीकृत कर दिया गया।

9. प्लासमीडियम फल्टीफेरम के संक्रमण को, जिसके कारण मासिक मलेरिया हो जाने से मीत हों जाती है, फैलने से रोकने के लिये विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की सह्यता से देश के उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के 18 जिलों में प्रचतूबर, 1977 से सचन कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया था। यह कार्यक्रम 37 और जिलों में चालू किया जा रहा है।

10. राय के बारे में स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा देने के लिए और मलेरिया पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

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

(ii) दूर-बराज वाले पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में दवाइयों के बिपुओं को खोल दिया गया है। कुछ राज्यों में यह का जनजाति कल्याण विभाग के सहित से किया गया है।

(iii) 'दि थ्रेट' नामक एक फिल्म जो हाल ही में तैयार की गई थी उसे 14 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में सारे देश में दिखाया जा रहा है।

(iv) इस आशय के पोस्टर "बुझार-मलेरिया हो सकता है—क्लोरोक्विन गोतियाँ लीजिए" पंचायतों-स्कूलों

ग्राइन्डरी हेल्ड सैंटरों और सथ सैंटरों में प्रदर्शित करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को सप्ताई किये गये हैं।

- (v) क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में मलेरिया में क्या-क्या करना चाहिए नामक एक पैम्पलेट भी तैयार किया गया है, जिसमें मलेरिया के लक्षणों, मलेरियोसिस का माता, आदि का उल्लेख है और उस पंचायतों, स्कूलों, ग्रामपंचों और ग्रन्थ स्वेच्छक एजेंसियों में वितरित करने के लिये राज्यों को सप्ताई किया गया है।

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

- (vii) चिकित्सा व्यवसायियों के क्या-क्या कार्य होने चाहिए, इसके बारे में फोल्डर तैयार करके राज्यों को सप्ताई किए गए हैं ताकि वे उन्हें चिकित्सा व्यवसायियों में बांट दें। इसी प्रकार एक और पैम्पलेट "मलेरिया फिर क्यों" भी तैयार किया गया है उसे उपायुक्तों मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारियों और सब विकास अधिकारियों में बांटने के लिए राज्यों को सप्ताई कर दिया गया है। ताकि उपर्युक्त अधिकारियों को मलेरिया मन्वन्ध्रा मोक्षदा समस्याओं और प्रभावित कार्यवाही के बारे में जानकारी दिवलाई जा सके।

- (viii) मलेरिया रोगी संदेश का प्रचार करने के लिए डाक

और तार विनिमय द्वारा विनिमय पोस्टर स्टेशनरी रिलीज की गई है।

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

#### TISCO wants change

2748. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item titled 'TISCO wants change in priorities to aid face-lift' published in the *Financial Express* (Bombay Edition) of 7th November, 1978;

(b) whether he has received any plan for modernisation including expansion of finished steel rolling capacity of the plant submitted by the Tata Iron Steel Company; and

(c) if so, what decision has Government taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir. A proposal essentially for the modernisation of TISCO at a capital cost of Rs. 118 crores has recently been received; if it is finally implemented it may lead to a marginal increase in capacity of ingot steel from 2 million tonnes to 2.16 million tonnes, a year and saleable steel from 1.5 million tonnes to 1.735 tonnes a year.

(c) The proposal is still under examination.

**Bauxite deposits in Madhya Pradesh**  
2749. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large areas bearing limestone and bauxite have been reserved by the Central

Government to be exploited in the public sector in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government for exploiting these deposits in near future; and

(c) if not, why these areas should not be released for working in the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Certain areas bearing limestone and bauxite have been reserved in different States, including Madhya Pradesh, keeping in view the current and future requirements of the public sector steel and aluminium plants respectively. Such reservations of areas are, however, reviewed periodically.

(c) Does not arise.

**Profit earned by Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.**

2750. SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. has earned profit this year and if so, the amount thereof; and

(b) whether the previous loss has been made good by this and if not,

the time by which it is likely to be made good?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). According to the accounts of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited for the year 1977-78, the Company has earned a profit of Rs. 102.44 lakhs. As a result the past accumulated losses in the accounts have been wiped out.

**Telephone Advisory Committee for Orissa**

2751. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Advisory Committee for the Orissa Telecommunication Zone has been constituted by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, when and what is the composition of the Committee?

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

(b) The Committee was constituted on 4-7-78. Details are given in the statement.

**Statement**

*Names and addresses of the Members of the Telecom. Advisory Committee for Orissa*

Date of Constitution	Interest Represented	No. of representatives to be nominated	Names and Addresses
1	2	3	4
4-8-78	1 State Administration	1	The Secretary in the Govt. of Orissa, Commerce and Transport Department.
	2 State Legislature	2	(i) Shri Bed Prakash, Agarwalla, M.L.A. P.O. Kendrapara Dist. Cuttack. (ii) Shri Surech Kumar Routra M.L.A. P. O. Kusumati, Dist., Puri



1

2

3

4

3	Members of Parliament	2	Proposals are under consideration.
4	Press . . . .	1	Shri Narayan Rath, Staff Representative of "Samaj", Bhubaneswar.
5	Medical Profession .	1	Dr. C. P. Acharya, Chief Medical Officer, Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar,
6	Trade Commerce and Industry	2	(i) Shri N. Patnaik, Resident Representative, Tisco, 1, Udyan Marga, Bhubaneswar.  (ii) Shri G. N. Chhota Rai Jaibind Ice Factory, Chakratirth Road, Puri.
7	Public Workers .	3	Will be nominated later on.

**Special type of Telephone Connection  
and Operational System at Bombay**

2752. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a special type of telephone connection and operational system at Bombay; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout and the reason for not adopting the same system for other Metropolitan cities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Import of Metric tonnes of Refractories  
by Rourkela Steel Plant**

2753. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many metric tonnes of Refractories were imported for trials

in L. D. convertors at Rourkela in 1974.

(b) what were the performances of these refractories—information may please be given corresponding to names and foreign firms; and

(c) is the plant again contemplating to take trials using imported refractories in L. D. convertors. If so, names of the firms and tonnes to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Rourkela Steel Plant had imported 556 tonnes (4 sets) of Tar Impregnated/Tar Bonded Basic Bricks for trials during 1974.

(b) The lining life obtained from these imported bricks firm-wise are as follows:—

M/s. Osterreichisch, Austria	277 Blows.
M/s. Harbinson Walker, USA	243 Blows.
M/s. Veitche, Austria	175 Blows.

The 4th set received from M/s. DIDIER WERKE, West Germany, has not been used, and kept in reserve for emergency use.

(c) Yes, Sir. The intention is to go in for zoned lining in LD converters with a view to improve the lining life of converters economically. For this, it is proposed to import about 900 tonnes of refractory bricks for which the offers are under examination.

About 309 tonnes (3 sets) of Tar Bonded Tempered Dolomite bricks for L.D. converters have also been ordered on M/s. Dolomite Works, West Germany, to conduct trials with these bricks.

#### **Granulated Slag Produced at Rourkela**

2754. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many lakh tonnes of Granulated slag is produced at Rourkela per year and its rated capacity;

(b) does this product conforms to Indian Standard specification for manufacture of cement and in which way it varies from the product proposed to be made out of the slag at Bokaro;

(c) what use is being made of this granulated slag that is produced; and

(d) whether Government is considering to put up a cement plant using granulated slag, if so, facts in details and if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The annual capacity of this unit is 6 lakh tonnes. During 1977-78 Rourkela Steel Plant produced 1.86 lakh tonnes of granulated slag.

(b) This slag conforms to Indian Standard specification IS:455(1967), 3493 IS-8.

amended in January, 1969. However, the slag produced at Rourkela varies somewhat from that of Bokaro in much as its Magnesium Oxide (Mgo) and Manganese Oxide (MnO) contents are higher.

(c) The granulated slag produced at Rourkela is being used as feed stock by the cement manufacturers.

(d) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to put up a cement plant based on the granulated slag produced at Rourkela. This plant will utilise 3 lakh tonnes of granulated slag for an annual production of 7.35 lakh tonnes of Portland Blast Furnace Slag (PBFS) cement.

#### **Tender for Rolled Grained Oriented called by Rourkela**

2755. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign firms who submitted tender for cold rolled grained oriented plant being set up at Rourkela;

(b) reasons for awarding the tender to a U.S. firm despite their withdrawal of the offer early after submitting the proposal;

(c) why did that US firm withdraw its first offer and the actions taken on that;

(d) whether a Japanese firm was also paid for submitting a feasible report for setting up of cold rolled grain oriented plant at Rourkela, if so, facts in details; and

(e) the criteria for choosing U.S. firm against the Japanese firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Presumably the reference is to the agreement for commissioning ARMCO for preparation of Master Plan for CRGO/CRNO project at Rourkela in 1975 and Technical Assistance Agreement signed with them in 1977. These

contracts were finalised on a negotiated basis.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The ARMCO proposal had the following definite advantages over that of Kawasaki of Japan:—

(i) Total capital cost estimated by Armco was lower.

(ii) Operational cost estimate was lower.

(iii) Total know-how fee chargeable was lower.

(iv) The cumulative payment for know-how and royalty over the period of agreement was estimated to be lower by Rs. 4.25 crores in the case of Armco.

#### Ineffective STD Service between Delhi and Sonapat

2756. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that S.T.D. service between Sonapat and Delhi is almost ineffective causing great hardship for the consumers; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to tune up the working of S.T.D. Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). No Sir. The STD service between Sonapat and Delhi is by and large satisfactory. However, there is a problem in getting certain outlying exchanges of Delhi during the busy hours. At present a large number of stations are working on STD with Delhi and the STD network is overloaded. Steps are being taken to instal additional quantity of equipment to reduce the overload. Improvement is expected in about 6 months time.

#### C.G.H.S. Jaipur

2757. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Health Scheme had been started in Jaipur and Pune and that no Homoeopathic Doctor has so far been posted to any of these two places; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The necessary requisition for filling up the posts has been sent to the U.P.S.C. It is hoped that the posts will be filled up shortly.

#### डाक और तार महानिदेशालय द्वारा उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना

2758. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976 से अब तक भारतीय डाक और तार महानिदेशालय तथा संचार विभाग द्वारा उम्मीदवारों के कितने बैच प्रशिक्षित किये गये ; और

(ख) क्या इन बैचों में प्रथम श्रेणी में पास होने वाले उम्मीदवार नियुक्त किये गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1976 से 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार विभाग से राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) वर्ष 1976 से डाक शाखा के उम्मीदवारों के 184 बैच प्रशिक्षित किये गये थे। दूर संचार शाखा के प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों के बैचों की कुल संख्या इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है और

इस एकत्र किया जा रहा है । तथापि, दूरसंचार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों द्वारा 1976 से विभिन्न काइरों में प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या वर्ष 1976-77 में 11100 और 1977-78 में 11039 थी ।

(ख) डाक शाखा में सिर्फ उन उम्मीदवारों को बैचों में प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा जाता है, भर्ती के लिए जिनका चयन नियमित रिक्त स्थानों के लिए किया जाता है । चूंकि उनके मंतोषजनक प्रशिक्षण के बाद उन्हें नियुक्त कर दिया जाता है, इसलिए, किसी उम्मीदवार के प्रथम श्रेणी में पास होने पर उसे तुरंत ही देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दूरसंचार शाखा में प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में प्रारम्भिक प्रशिक्षण के पूरा होने के बाद, उम्मीदवारों के पास हो जाने पर उनके बैचों के काइर के अनुसार गुणवत्ता के आधार पर सिर्फ एक बरिष्ठता सूची तैयार की जाती है । प्रथम, द्वितीय डिबीजन के आधार पर कोई वर्गीकरण नहीं किया जाता । इसके अनुसार किसी उम्मीदवार के प्रथम श्रेणी में पास होने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता । उपलब्ध रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिए, नियुक्तियां बरिष्ठता सूची के अनुसार गुणवत्ता के आधार पर की जाती हैं ।

**प्रीयोगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, पूसा से दाखिल प्रशिक्षणार्थी**

2759. श्री महीश्वर : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष के दौरान पूसा कैम्पस में स्थित प्रीयोगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान में दाखिल नियत/ट्रेडवार प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित ट्रेडवार प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने दाखिले के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिए थे और उन में से कितने प्रशिक्षणार्थी दाखिल किये गये थे और क्या उनके मामले में दाखिले के लिए कोई रियायतें थी गई थीं; यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित कुछ प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को उन "ट्रेड्स" में दाखिला नहीं दिया गया था जिनके लिए उन्होंने आवेदन पत्र भेजा था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है और इन अनियमितताओं के कारण क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा धन मंत्री (श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा) :** (क) और (ख) : दिल्ली प्रशासन से एकत्र की गई अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण I और II में दी गई है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल टी—3004/78]

(ग) निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार आवेदन पत्र भेजने वाले और मेरिट सूची में आने वाले अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को संस्थान में तत्सम्बन्धी व्यवसायों के लिए आवेक्षित स्थानों के उपलब्ध होने पर, मेरिट सूची में आए उनके स्थान के अनुसार, स्थान दिए गए । ऐसे उम्मीदवारों को प्रवेश मनो करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### ईरान से भारतीय

2760. श्री बंरा जलत सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि सभी देश तेहरान में रहने वाले अपने नागरिकों को तेहरान छोड़ने की सलाह दे रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने वहाँ रहने वाले भारतीयों को कोई सलाह दी है ;

(ख) तेहरान में कितने भारतीय रहते हैं क्या वहाँ किसी भारतीय की जान या मान का हानि का समाचार मिला है और उसका मुद्दा के लिए सरकार क्या कार्य-वाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने तेहरान में रहने वाले भारतीय लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए ईरान सरकार से बातचीत की है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सत्येन्द्र कुश्रू) : (क) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार तेहरान में रहने वाले विदेशी नागरिकों का उनकी अपनी-अपनी सरकारों से तेहरान छोड़ने की कोई सलाह नहीं दी गई है और भारत सरकार की सरकार से वा वहाँ रहने वाले भारतीयों को ऐसी कोई सलाह नहीं दी गई है ।

(ख) और (ग) तेहरान में रहने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की कुल संख्या लगभग 5000 है । सितम्बर, 1978 में यानी इसी वर्ष एक भारतीय राष्ट्रिक मारा गया था क्योंकि भद्र कपूर के दौरान बाहर सड़क पर था और नवम्बर, 1978 में एक अन्य भारतीय राष्ट्रिक की सम्पत्ति को हानि पहुँची थी लेकिन इसकी वजह यह थी कि कि उक्त सम्पत्ति क पड़ोस की एक दुकान पर हमला किया गया था जिसके कारण इसे भी क्षति पहुँची ।

ईरान स्थित हमारे राजदूतावास के अनुसार ईरान की सरकार तेहरान में रहने वाले सभी लोगों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने की हर मुमकिन कोशिश कर रही है जिसमें भारतीय राष्ट्रिक भी शामिल हैं । हमारे राजदूत ने भारतीय समुदाय के सदस्यों को यह परामर्श भी दिया है कि वह बड़बड़ी वाले लोगों से दूर रहें और सैनिक कानून के सभी विनियमों का पालन करें । उन्होंने विशेष रूप से भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की सुरक्षा और कल्याण के प्रश्न पर ईरानी प्राधिकारियों से मेट भी की है ।

### उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकघर

2761. श्री बंरा जलत सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि देश में हजारों गांव ऐसे हैं जहाँ अब तक डाक सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप वहाँ रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को भारी कठिनाईयाँ होती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 31 मार्च, 1978, को उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी जिलों के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में अल्प-अल्प कितने डाकघर कार्य कर रहे हैं और वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान जिलावार कितने पसिविक्त डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार में डाकघर खोलने के लिए जनसंख्या सीमा निर्धारित की है और यदि हाँ, तो डाकघर खोलने के लिए अन्य शर्तें क्या हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रताप कुशनेय साहू) : (क) हाँ ।

(ख) यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) डाकघर खोलने के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों की एक प्रति संलग्न है ।

### विबरण

वेहासी इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिये मानदण्ड

ग्रामीण इलाकों में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों को ग्राम वी मुख्य कर्गों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है,

(1) सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर; और

(2) पहाड़ी, अविवासी या पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर ।

(1) सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर

(i) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं ।

(क) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो; और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत की प्राय होने की सम्भावना हो ।

(ii) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम-पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) उस गांव की आबादी 2000 या उससे अधिक होनी चाहिये;

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत तक की प्राय होने की प्राप्ति हो ।

(2) पहाड़ी अविवासी और पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर

(1) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(i) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो; और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की प्राय होने की प्राप्ति हो ।

(ii) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम-पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :

(क) उस गांव की आबादी 1000 या इससे अधिक होनी चाहिये ।

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में कोई दूसरा डाकघर नहीं होना चाहिये; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की प्राय होने की प्राप्ति हो ।

3. उपर्युक्त के बावजूद बी पोस्टमास्टर जनरलों को उक्त मानदण्डों में से किसी में भी

हर वर्ष डाकघर खोलने के 10 प्रतिशत मामलों में छूट देने का अधिकार (आंशिक वित्त मलाहकार के परामर्श से) एतद्द्वारा दिया जाता है।

4. मौजूदा फार्मूला के अनुसार कम से कम नारंटो/राजस्व/घाय की गणना की जानी रहेगी।

5. ये नये मानदण्ड इनके जारी होने की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

#### अरबी भाषा के दुभाषियों की कमी

2762. डा० राजबी सिंह: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम एशिया के देशों में राजनयिक तथा व्यवसायिक कार्यों के लिए प्रायः किम भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या हमारे देश में खाड़ी के देशों के लिए अरबी भाषा के दुभाषियों की बहुत कमी है और इस कारण हम वाणिज्यिक ठेके नहीं कर सके;

(ग) क्या अरबी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की अपेक्षा अंग्रेजी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति करने से हमारे देश के हित की हानि नहीं होती; और

(घ) राजनयिक क्षेत्र में कब तक और किम नीमा तक सरकार अंग्रेजी भाषा के बिना कार्य कर पायेगी ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लमरेण्ड कुम्हू) : (क) भरबी।

(ख) जी नहीं। पश्चिम एशियाई देशों में स्थित अपने मिशन में पर्याप्त संख्या में भरबी दुभाषिण और भरबी जानने वाले अधिकारी तैनात हैं। इस प्रकार के दुभाषियों और अधिकारियों की सूची सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है। जिन मिशन में दुभाषिण नहीं हैं उनमें भी दुभाषिण नियुक्त करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) मंत्रालय यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है कि पश्चिम एशिया में अरबी जानने वाले अधिकारी अवकाश मिलने की संख्या संतोषजनक हो। हमारी यह भी नीति है कि अपने राजदूतावासों के सभी भारत-आस्थानी सदस्यों को स्थानीय भाषा सीखने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाये।

(घ) फ्रेंच, स्पेनिश, अरबी आदि की तरह अंग्रेजी भी एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा है, और इसीलिए राजनयिक कार्यों में इसका व्यापक रूप से प्रयोग होता है। अन्य भाषाओं के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप के विकास पर यह निर्भर करेगा कि उपयुक्त अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं का राजनयिक कार्यों में हो सके प्रयोग को किस सीमा तक किस समय तक कम किया जा सकता है।

**विबरण (अद्यतन सूचना के अनुसार)**

मिशन का नाम	भारत-अस्थायी दुभाषिण	स्थानीय रूप से भर्ती दुभाषिण अनुवादक	अन्य अधिकारी
1. बहरीन	—	—	1
2. अम्मान	—	1	—
3. बेरुत	—	2	—
4. कुवैत	1	—	2
5. मस्कत	1	—	1
6. जेदा	1	1	4
7. दोहा	—	1	1
8. डेमास्कस	—	1	1
9. अबुधाबी	—	—	1
10. दुबई	—	—	1
11. सात्रा	—	1	1
12. अदन	—	1	1
13. बगदाद	1	1	2

**स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की सहायता**

2763. श्री हुकम जन्म कछबाय :  
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री  
स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की सहायता अनुदान के  
बारे में 20 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारंकित प्रश्न  
सं० 801 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान  
स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को 1,52,50,969.00 रु०  
की सहायता अनुदान दिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन किन दरों पर  
इन राशि को खर्च किया जाएगा और प्रत्येक  
भेद पर किलोमी घनराशि खर्च की जाएगी

और किन स्थानों पर यह राशि खर्च की  
जाएगी और इससे किस प्रकार का लाभ  
और सहायता प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

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

(ख) अनुदान पाने वाले संगठनों में  
स्वैच्छिक नाम तथा वे कहां कहां स्थित हैं और  
उन में से प्रत्येक को कितनी कितनी रकम  
स्वीकृत की गई तथा उन्हें ये अनुदान किस  
किस प्रयोजन के लिए दिए गए इनका ब्योरा  
संलग्न छाठ विवरणों में दिया गया है, जो सभा  
पटल पर रखा गया है । [अध्यास में रखा  
गया । देखिए संख्या एल०डी०-3005/78]



पाकिस्तान को भ्रमरीकी सख्तों की सप्ताई

2764. श्री केसवराव धोंडने : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान को सख्तों की सप्ताई के बारे में भारत सरकार ने भ्रमरीकी सरकार को अपनी प्रतिक्रिया से अवगत करा दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन बारे में भ्रमरीकी सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतनेत्र कुण्डू): (क) और (ख) हथियारों की बिक्री की खतरे की ओर हमने भ्रमर पहले भी और हाल में भी संयुक्त राज्य भ्रमरीकी की सरकार का ध्यान आकषिप्त किया है और इस पर अपनी चिन्ता प्रकट की है तथा उन्हें यह बताया है कि इसकी वजह से भारत और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्धों में मामान्यीकरण को धक्का लग सकता है और इस के साथ ही माध्व उपमहाद्वीप के देशों के बीच पारस्परिक विश्वास की भावना और लाभप्रद सम्बन्ध विकसित करने की दिशा में हमारे प्रयत्नों को आघात पहुंच सकता है ।

#### **Demands of Junior Engineers of Bombay**

2765. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Junior Engineers of Bombay Telephones have presented a memorandum to Government for redressal of their grievances; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and what action have Government taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD

SUKHDEO SAI); (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the House.

#### **Leprosy**

2766. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current trend in leprosy shows increasing number of cases throughout the country;

(b) what is the total number of (i) leprosy patients in the country (ii) new leprosy cases detected during the year 1977 and 1978 (September end);

(c) whether Government has evolved a composite scheme to involve social and charitable organisations to participate in the Government scheme in leprosy control and treatment; and

(d) whether it is a fact that an indigenous Indian here called MANDAKAPARNA has proved effective for the treatment of leprosy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No. but due to gradual increase in the surveillance activities under the Leprosy Control Programme, more leprosy cases are being detected.

(b) (i) The estimated number of leprosy patients in the country is 3.2 million

(ii) The number of new cases detected during 1977-78 and 1978-79 is as follows:—

1977-78	4,13,705
1978-79	1,28,785
(upto September, 1978)	

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes, two doctors of Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine have conducted trials with "MANDAKAPARNA" for the treatment of Leprosy.

From the initial observations it appears that with this drug there is both clinical and bacteriological improvement comparable with or better than that of DDS. Before the drug can be used for treatment of Leprosy cases, further trials are necessary for confirmation and standardisation of the dose. Studies on the toxicity of the drug, its active ingredients, analysis etc. are also in progress.

**National Council of Indian Federation of Working Journalists**

2767. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to the meeting of the National Council of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists held on 1st October, 1978;

(b) what resolutions have been passed in that conference and what is the action or reaction of Government on each of them;

(c) whether they have made a charge that the Wage Boards for journalists and non-journalists have been sabotaged by proprietors of the IENS (Indian & Eastern Newspapers Society) and the ILNA (Indian Languages Newspaper Association);

(d) what demands have been made regarding their treatment by the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir and the Bihar; and

(e) whether Government have held talks with IFWJ for the various matters and difficulties they are facing?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The resolution regarding Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-journalist Newspaper Employees

adopted at the meeting of the National Council of Indian Federation of Working Journalists held on the 29th and the 30th September, 1978 has been received by the Government. This speaks, amongst other things, of the deadlock in the working of the Wage Boards and attitude of the employers' organisation to the problem of wage revision for the newspaper employees. Government are making all efforts to end the present stalemate in the working of the Wage Boards for Working Journalists and for Non-journalist Newspaper Employees.

(d) The resolution received by the Government does not refer to any particular State Government.

(e) Yes, Sir.

**Demands of Insurance Medical Practitioners' Associations**

2768. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is growing confrontations of the Insurance Medical Practitioners' Associations under the E.S.I. Corporation since the last 18 months;

(b) the demands presented by the Insurance Medical Practitioners' Associations; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to desolve the confrontations and redress the grievances of the Medical Practitioners serving under E.S.I.S?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The Insurance Medical Practitioners of Maharashtra have been agitating to press their demands which include upward revision of capitation fees, the payment of the same on monthly basis instead of quarterly etc.

(c) The ESI Corporation at its last meeting held on 25-11-1978 decided that a sub-committee of the Corporation, which is to study in depth the performance of IMPs in panel areas, may also look into the various demands of I.M.Ps. and report to the Corporation.

### सज्जदों पर लाठी चार्ज और गोली चलाना

2769. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको पता है कि वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के दौरान भ्रमिक संगठनों तथा भ्रमिकों पर कई भ्रमिकों पर लाठी चार्ज किया गया, ग्रास गैस छोड़ी गई तथा गोली चलाई गई और उनमें बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रमन्ताप व्याप्त है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है भ्रमवा करने का विचार है कि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएँ पुनः न हों ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). यह मामला वस्तुतः राज्य के श्रेष्ठ अधिकार में आता है ।

### Activities of Mahatma Gandhi Leprosy Foundation

2770 SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is Government aware of the activities of Mahatma Gandhi Leprosy Foundation at Wardha in Maharashtra;

(b) is it a fact that the Research Wing of this Institute is handicapped due to paucity of funds; and

(c) whether the Government of India propose to issue additional grants to the above Institute?

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

(b) Government have no information. The Institute has not applied for any assistance from the Central Government for undertaking research.

(c) Does not arise.

### Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees in Class III & IV Posts of various Divisions of U.P.

2771. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Class III/IV sanctioned posts in various divisions of Posts, RMS and Telephones of UP Circle as on 1-4-78;

(b) total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other communities;

(c) when Government intend to fill-up the present reserved vacancies of Scheduled Tribes and also backlog; and

(d) whether Government will consider to fill-up these posts by giving wide publicity in the national news-papers, employment exchanges of Tribal Concentration, and with the help of Members of Parliament belonging to Scheduled Tribes and voluntary organisations working for Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) Total number of employees in various divisions of postal RMS and Telephones in U.P. Circles as on 1-4-78 is 39715 and 8815 in respect of Class III and Class IV.

(b) Information in this connection is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Action is taken by the local divisional heads for filling the quota of reserved vacancies for Scheduled Tribes and also back log in accordance with the instructions on the subject.

(d) The Department is already taking steps to fill up these vacant posts by giving wide publicity by notification in newspapers through Directorate of Audio-Visual Publicity, respective Employment Exchanges and Editor Employment Copies of advertisements are also endorsed to M.Ps. and MLAs. of reserved constituencies in U.P. and to all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Associations, Commissioner of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, the Director, Harijan Samaj Kalyan, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow and the Director All India Radio, Lucknow with the request that the information regarding reserved quota of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes vacancies may be included in the All India Radio News programmes.

#### Rural Health Scheme

2772. PROP. P. G. MAVALANKAR:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Health Scheme is in operation throughout the country;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) whether the personnel employed and/or engaged in the said scheme are well qualified and competent, and if so, facts thereto;

(d) whether the All India Medical Council has reacted to the said scheme unfavourable, and if so, on what grounds; and

(e) Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, the Rural Health Scheme, which is known as Community Health Workers Scheme, is in operation in the country except in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. While Jammu & Kashmir and Tamil Nadu are already implementing alternative schemes, Kerala is considering to implement one. In the first phase of the Community Health Workers Scheme it is being implemented in 741 Primary Health Centres with effect from the 2nd October, 1977. In the second phase beginning from the 2nd October 1978 it has been extended to another 961 Primary Health Centres. It will also be implemented in 101 Primary Health Centres in Karnataka who have now accepted the scheme. The scheme will thus be operating in 1803 Primary Health Centres in the country.

Under this scheme every village or community with a population of 1000 selects one representative who is willing to serve the community and enjoys its confidence. He/She is then given training in simple and basic health services. In the 3 months training course the volunteer trainees are taught the fundamentals of health science, measures for maintaining health, hygiene, treatment of common infectious diseases, immunisation, maternity and child care, treatment of common ailments, first-aid etc. They are paid stipend at the rate of Rs. 200 per month during training period. After completion of the training, they return to the villages after being provided with a kit containing simple remedies for common ailments. After training they are paid honorarium at the rate of Rs. 50 per month. They are also given Rs. 50 worth of medicines per month.

(c) The Community Health Workers who have formal education of at least sixth standard are selected by the

Community. As stated above, they are given necessary training to discharge their functions properly. They are only part-time community workers and not salaried full-time workers.

(d) and (e). The Medical Council of India have not opposed the scheme. At the initial stage, the Indian Medical Association had some reservations about the scheme. Subsequent dialogues with them have, however, created better understanding and appreciation of the objectives of the scheme.

#### New India Envoy to United Nations

2773. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names, qualifications and experience etc. of all the permanent

Indian delegates at the U.N. since its inception to date;

(b) whether a new appointment to the said post is recently made or is being made shortly;

(c) if so, facts thereof; and

(d) the broad details of the subjects and negotiations being or about to be handled by the said new Indian Envoy to U.N.O.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) A statement giving details concerning the Permanent Representatives of India to the U.N. from the time of its inception is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). The question of appointing a successor to the present Permanent Representative of India to the U.N. is under consideration.

#### Statement

*Details concerning the Permanent Representatives of India to the United Nations from the time of its inception*

S. No.	Period	Name of the Officer	Previous experience and qualifications in brief
1	2	3	4
1	From 1947 to 1949	Dr. P. P. Pillai	Member Economic and Finance Section of League of Nations Geneva; Minister Plenipotentiary and Charge d'Affairs of India in France.
2	From 1949 to 1952	Shri B. N. Rau	Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir; Chairman, Indian Delegation to Fourth, fifth and sixth Session of General Assembly; Representative of India on Security Council, A.E.C.; Member International Law Commission of the U. N.
3	From 1952 to 1954	Shri R. Dayal	Counsellor/Minister/Charge d'Affairs, Moscow; Alternate Representative of India to the Security Council with the rank of Minister.

1	2	3	4
4	From 1954 to 1959	Shri A. S. Lall	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry: Indian Trade Commissioner, London; Consul General of India, New York; Member Indian Delegation to U. N. General Assembly/ Indian Delegation to 15th, 17th and 19th Sessions of economic and Social Council/ Indian Delegations to 15th and 20th Sessions of Trusteeship Council
5	From 1959 to 1962	Shri C. S. Jha	Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs: Charge'd Affairs, Embassy of India, Ankara; Ambassador of India to Turkey and Japan.
6	From 1962 to 1965	Shri B. N. Chakravarty	Secretary, Commonwealth Relations: Ambassador of India to Netherlands: High Commissioner of India to Ceylon and Canada.
7	From 1965 to 1968	Shri G. Parthasarathi	Chairman of International Commission for Supervision and Control and Leader of the Indian Delegation in Cambodian Commission for Supervision and Control and Leader of the Indian Delegation in Vietnam Leader of the Indian Delegation and Chairman I.C.S.C., Saigon. Ambassador of India to Indonesia, China and Mongolia: High Commissioner of India to Pakistan.
8	From 1968 to 1974	Shri S. Sen	Consul General in Switzerland and Representative to the international Organisation in Geneva: Chairman, International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos: Ambassador of India to Algeria, Lebanon, Jordan and Kuwait, High Commissioner of India to Pakistan; Cyprus, Australia and New Zealand.
9	From 1974 to date	Shri R. Jaipal	First Secretary, Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations in New York; Counsellor Embassy of India, Moscow with the local rank of Minister: Ambassador of India to Yugoslavia and Austria.

**Cross-Bar Telephone System**

2774. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cross-Bar system is in vogue at various telephone exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether the said system is found workable and satisfactory; and

(d) if no remedial steps taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) Penta-conta type crossbar exchanges imported from M/s. Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company, Belgium were introduced in the country in 1966-69. Knowhow was also obtained for manufacture of this type of equipment by M/s. Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore and exchanges of Indian manufacture were also introduced in the network. Subsequently, crossbar exchanges of Ericsson (Swedish make) and Hitachi and Nippon Electric Corporation (Japanese make) have been imported for use in the network. An improved Indianised version of crossbar exchanges designed by P&T and Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore has also been commissioned in Delhi.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. However, the earlier Pentaconta crossbar system required modification and upgradation, and this work has been completed in most of the local exchanges. Upgradation work has also been taken up in the Trunk Automatic exchanges,

**Criteria for Selection of Indian Delegates for U.N. General Assembly Session**

2775. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is participating in the current annual Session of the U. N. General Assembly at New York;

(b) if so, the names, qualifications and experience of all the delegates who comprise the Indian team this year for the said purpose;

(c) criteria for selection of the said personnel and who selects them and who approves them; and

(d) the actual expenses being incurred for the whole delegation collectively and individually by Government and details thereof?

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

(b) A statement showing the composition of the Indian delegation to the 33rd annual Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Members of the delegation are selected by Government. Selection of the non-official component is made taking, *inter alia*, into account past background, interest in foreign affairs and need for effectively projecting the country's point of view in international forums. The official component is selected on the basis of technical expertise in relation to the issues that are expected to come up for discussion at the General Assembly Session.

(d) The total expenditure on the Indian delegation to the U.N. General Assembly is estimated at Rs. 13.5 lacs. Other details are given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

1. *Composition of the Indian delegation to the 33rd Session of the U.N. General Assembly.*

1. Shri A. V. Vajpayee, Foreign Minister, (Leader of the Delegation)\*\*\*

2. Shri Samarendra Kundu, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.

3. Shri J. S. Mehta, Foreign Secretary.

4. Shri R. Jaipal, Permanent Representative of India to the U.N., New York.

5. Shri M. A. Vellodi, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

6. Shri Baldev Prakash, Member of Parliament.

7. Shri K. S. Chavda, Member of Parliament.

8. Shri Syed Nizam-ud-din, Member of Parliament.

9. Shri G. S. Rai, Member of Parliament.

10. Shri V. B. Raju, Member of Parliament.

11. Shrimati Nayantara Sehgal, Political Journalist, Novelist and free-lance writer.

12. Professor Shanti Kothari, President, Academy of Applied Politics and Administration, New Delhi.

13. Shri M. Dubey, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

14. Dr. S. P. Jagota, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

15. Shri C. R. Gharekhan, Permanent Representative of India, to the United Nations, Geneva.

16. Shri Salman Haldar, Deputy Permanent Representative of India to the U.N. New York.

17. Shri A. Mubayi, Special Assistant to Foreign Minister.

18. Shri Gauri Shanker, Counsellor, P.M.I., New York.

19. Shri Sushil Dubbey, Counsellor, P.M.I., New York.

20. Shri G. S. Iyer, First Secretary, P.M.I., New York.

21. Shri Shashank, First Secretary, P.M.I., New York.

22. Shri P. J. Rao, First Secretary, P.M.I., New York.

23. G. S. Raju, First Secretary, P.M.I., New York.

24. Shrimati Veena Sikri, First Secretary, P.M.I., New York.

25. Shrimati Nina Sibal, Second Secretary P.M.I., New York.

26. Shri S. N. Ray, Research Officer, P.M.I., New York.

27. Shri Karan Chadha, Attache and Private Secretary, P.M.I., New York.

28. Shri M. L. Jaiswar, Attache, P.M.I., New York.

29. Shri D. C. Sarkar, Attache, P.M.I., New York.

30. Shri K. N. Srivastava, Attache, P.M.I., New York.

31. Shri B. L. Sharma, Attache P.M.I., New York.

11. Estimated expenditure on individual non-official members of the Indian delegation to the 33rd Session of the UN General Assembly.

Shri K. S. Chavda, M.P.—Rs. 1,11,266

Shri Gauri Shankar, M.P.—Rs. 1,11,280

Shri Baldev Prakash, M.P.—Rs. 1,11,280

Shri V. B. Raju, M.P.—Rs. 1,11,280

Shri Syed Nizam-ud-din, M.P.—Rs. 1,11,280.

Shrimati Nayantara Sahgal, Political Journalist, novelist and free-lance writer—Rs. 1,11,280.

Prof. Shanti Kothari, President, Academy of Applied Politics and Administration, New Delhi—Rs. 1,09,280

\*\*\*During his visit to New York, Shri S. Kundu, Minister of State for External Affairs acted as Leader of the Indian Delegation from 7th to 17th November, 1978.



### Irregularity in Bharat Refractories Ltd.

2776. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received recently on a large scale irregular appointment of casuals in Bharat Refractories Ltd., Bhandaridah, Giridih (Bihar); and

(b) if so, details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The Hon. Member is presumably referring to the complaint made by Shri Indradev Mahato and forwarded by him with his letter dated 8-11-1978 to Minister (Steel and Mines). The complaint is being looked into.

### विद्यारिण पत्र

2777. श्री कल्याण जैन: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक दरों को जून, 1978 में एक अधिसूचना द्वारा पुनरीक्षित किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या पुनरीक्षित दरों का विधिवत् प्रचार किया गया था; और

(ग) अक्टूबर, 1978 तक कितने पत्र विद्यारिण पाये गये थे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) इस प्रकार की सूचना एकत्र करना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि जिन पत्रों पर पूरे डाक-भार के टिकट नहीं लगे होते और जिन पर

देय डाक शुल्क नहीं होता, उन पत्रों की संख्या का कोई रिकार्ड डाकघरों में नहीं रखा जाता।

### Pending Communications of Members of Parliament

2778. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of communications received from Members of Parliament and still lying undisposed of for over six months;

(b) how many of the communications have not been acknowledged and in how many cases interim replies have been sent; and

(c) whether any special watch is kept for ensuring a quick disposal of such references, and if so, the reasons for so much pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

### Pending Communications from MPs.

2779. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of communications received from Members of Parliament and still lying undisposed of for over six months;

(b) how many of the communications have not been acknowledged and in how many cases interim replies have been sent; and

(c) whether any special watch is kept ensuring a quick disposal of such references, if so, the reasons for so much pendency?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) 123.

(b) Interim replies to all the communications have been sent.

(c) A special watch is being kept to ensure quick disposal of such references. Information is awaited from State Governments in respect of 128 communications. A majority of them relates to complaints regarding the sterilisation operations performed during 'emergency'. The other pending communications relate to matters requiring consultations with Unions/Associations which are time-consuming, or detailed examination in consultation with other Ministries.

#### Temporary CGHS Employees

2780. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of para medical employees working in C.G.H.S. are temporary even after rendering 10 to 15 years continuous service;

(b) if so, the number and names category-wise of such employees;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of them are on the verge of retirement and even then they are temporary; and

(d) if so, the reasons for keeping them temporary for such a long time and when they are going to be made permanent?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) and (b). In CGHS Delhi only 6 para medical staff as indicated hereunder are temporary—

3493 L.S.—6

#### Pharmacists

1. Shri G. S. Bhardwaj
  2. Shri Karan Singh
  3. Shri Ram Saran Das Verma
  4. Shri Tej Singh Madnawat
  5. Shri Om Prakash Dahiya
- Medical Social Worker

1. Smt. Shakuntala Sareen.

(c) In CGHS Delhi there is no such employee except Shrimati Shakuntala Sareen, Medical Social Worker.

(d) The aforementioned staff have not been confirmed either due to their not fulfilling the minimum requirements prescribed under the Recruitment Rules for the respective posts or on account of certain vigilance cases pending against them.

**भविष्य निधि के कार्यालयों के निर्माण के लिए प्लाट का आवंटन**

2781. श्री शिव नारायण सरसुनिया : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में भविष्य निधि के दो कार्यालयों के लिए किराये के रूप में प्रति वर्ष 12 लाख रुपये की राशि धरा की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या गरीब श्रमिकों की राशि बचाने के लिए इन दो कार्यालयों के लिए कार्यालय इमारतों के निर्माण हेतु कुछ प्लाट आवंटित किए जाएंगे ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

**अन्न तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृष्ण लाल):** (क) दिल्ली में अपनी केंद्रीय और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के लिए कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संवर्धन द्वारा किराए पर लिए गए जगहों का प्रति वर्ष

11.63 लाख रुपया किराया दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). विभिन्न प्रकार के आवास मंत्रालय से एक उपयुक्त प्लॉट का आवंटन प्राप्त करने के मामले की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

**Financial Assistance to Trivandrum Medical College to Develop Regional Cancer Centre**

2782. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has approached the Central Government for financial assistance to develop the Regional Cancer Centre at Trivandrum Medical College Hospital;

(b) if so, how much financial assistance has been asked for;

(c) the request made by the Government of Kerala; and

(d) the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes. A proposal for Central assistance for development of a Regional Cancer Institute at Trivandrum was received in March, 1976.

(b) Central Assistance of Rs. 60.00 lakhs was asked for.

(c) Request of the State Government for financial assistance was to meet capital expenditure for the development of Cancer Wing of the Trivandrum Medical College Hospital into a Regional Cancer Centre.

(d) Due to inadequate financial resources for 'Cancer Research and Treatment Programme' the request

of the State Government could not be accommodated during the Fifth Five Year Plan and they were informed accordingly. A proposal to give limited financial assistance to the State Government for this purpose during the Plan period 1979-83 is under consideration.

**कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के कर्मचारियों**

**को बोनस**

2783. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्नाटक उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन को एक उदात्त वाकित किए जाने और उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा इस निर्णय के विरुद्ध सरकार की अपील अस्वीकार किये जाने के बाद सरकार का विचार इस संगठन के कर्मचारियों को बोनस तथा अन्य आर्थिक लाभ देने का नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अन्य तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृष्ण सिंह): (क) और (ख). कर्नाटक उच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय इस विशेष विवाद के सम्बन्ध में था कि क्या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के कर्मचारियों को कोई संस्था व्यवस्थापन संघ प्रशिक्षण, 1926 के अधीन पंजीकरण के योग्य है। उच्चतम न्यायालय के सामने इस मामले में विशेष अनुमति आवेदनपत्र के माध्यम से रिजिस्ट्रार, मजदूर संघ, मैसूर और मैसूर राज्य भविष्य निधि कर्मचारी यूनियन के महासचिव थे। न तो केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि प्रायुक्त पंजीकार या और न ही केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजीकार थी।

२. कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के कर्मचारियों के वेतन, भत्ते, रियायतें, छुट्टियां और निविंद लाभ कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि सेवा कां शर्तें) विनियमन द्वारा विनियमित किए जाते हैं, जिनके अनुसार संगठन के कर्मचारी ऐसे भत्तों और रियायतों का हकदार हैं जो समय समय पर केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के तदनुसार वी को प्राप्त होते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, बीनस संग्रह प्राधनियम, १९६५ किवी भी "लाभ न कमाने के लिए स्थापित संस्था" पर लागू नहीं होता है। तदनुसार किसी अधिकार के होने की भी, जा एक विशेष धनियनन व्यवसाय न्य अधिनियम के अधीन अपने पंजीकरण का बहाल करने के लिये प्राप्त किया हो, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के कर्मचारी "बीनस" के हकदार नहीं हैं।

12 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER BEEDI WORKERS FUND ACT AND IRON ORE MINES AND MANGANESE ORE MINES LABOUR WELFARE CESS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1232 in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1978 under sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Beedi Workers Fund Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2987/78.]

(2) A copy of the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1044 in Gazette

of India dated the 19th August, 1978, under sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2988/78.]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTERS LTD., MADRAS FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1977-78.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2989/78.]

12.02 hrs.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 6th December, 1978, agreed without any amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1978 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th November, 1978."

12.03 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE****TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to present the Twenty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE****NINETY-EIGHTH REPORT**

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): I beg to present the Ninety-eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-third Report on Dues and Equipment relating to the Ministry of Communications.

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES****TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT**

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Agriculture)—Allotment of land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(d) L  
resources in  
Treatment P.

12.05 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (FORTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL**

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Bill.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): With your permission, Sir, I wish to raise a point of order under proviso to sub-rule (2) of Rule 376, read with Rule 316 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Proviso to sub-rule (2) relates to the arrangement of business before the House. The House will see, my hon. colleagues will see, that today's list of business has listed at item (2) the Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Bill. Kindly have a close look at Rule 316. It reads:

"A motion that the report of the Committee...."

Here, it means the Committee of Privileges, because this chapter relates to the Committee of Privileges.

"...be taken into consideration shall be accorded the priority assigned to a matter of privilege under sub-rule (1) of Rule 225, unless there has been undue delay in bringing it forward"

Here, there has been no undue delay in bringing the motion. We have already tabled the motion. Proviso to this rule says:

"Provided that when a date has already been fixed for the consideration of the report...."

The date was fixed yesterday as also today.

".....it shall....."

Mark the word 'shall'; 'shall' is mandatory.

".... it shall be given priority as a matter of privilege on the day so appointed."

I, therefore, submit that the Report of the Privileges Committee should be given priority over the Constitution Amendment Bill and be taken up before that.

MR. SPEAKER: The House is supreme and it has the right to adjust its own work.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Yesterday it decided that it will be taken up today, but the order was not decided.

MR. SPEAKER: The House has taken a decision yesterday that the Constitution Amendment Bill will be taken up after Question Hour today. Therefore, the objection does not arise.

#### New Clause 7A

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we go back to Constitution Amendment Bill I shall put to the vote of the House Amendment No. 1. Let the lobbies be cleared.

Lobbies have been cleared. I would like to inform the Members if they so agree, we can put all the amendments together.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: Even if one Member disagrees, I cannot do that, because the rule says:

"...if a member requests that any clause or schedule, or any clause or scheme as amended, as the case may be, be put separately, the Speaker shall put that clause or schedule, or clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, separately."

Does any Member want any particular clause to be put separately?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Each clause separately.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

That at page 5 after line 4, the following new clause be inserted, namely:—

7A. 'Amendment of article 31C. In article 31C of the Constitution, for the words and figures "article 14, article 19 or article 31", the words and figures "article 14 or article 19" shall be substituted.' (1)

Now division.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 3]

[12.10 hrs.

AYES

Abdul Lateef, Shri  
Ahmed, Shri Halimuddin  
Ahmed Hussain, Shri  
Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan  
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose  
Amin, Prof. R. K.  
Ananthan, Shri Kumari  
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti  
Arif Beg, Shri  
Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.  
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram  
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.  
Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala  
Bairagi, Shri Jena  
Bal, Shri Pradvumna  
Balak Ram, Shri  
Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi  
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
Berwa, Shri Ram Kumar  
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh  
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath

Bharat Bhushan, Shri  
 Bhuvarahan, Shri G.  
 Birendra Prasad, Shri  
 Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao  
 Bonde, Shri Nyyasahib  
 Borole, Shri Ashwant  
 Brahm Perkash, Chaudhury  
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip  
 Chand Ram, Shri  
 Chandan Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri  
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.  
 Chandravati, Shrimati  
 Charan Singh, Shri  
 Chaturbhuj, Shri  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath  
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.  
 Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar  
 Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen  
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh  
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao  
 Chettri, Shri K. B.  
 Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur  
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
 Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chndra  
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai  
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari  
 Das, Shri S. S.  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.  
 Dave, Shri Anant  
 Dawan, Shri Raj Krishna  
 Desai, Shri Dajiba  
 Desai, Shri Hitendra  
 Desai, Shri Morarji  
 Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji  
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad  
 Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar  
 Dharla, Shri Mohan

Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh  
 Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal  
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri  
 II Durga Chand, Shri  
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna  
 Engti, Shri Biren  
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo  
 Fazlur Rahman, Shri  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira Nehru  
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri  
 Ganga Singh, Shri  
 Gattani, Shri R. D.  
 Ghosal, Shri Sudhir  
 Gode, Shri Santoshrao  
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Gopal, Shri K.  
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal  
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb  
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesh  
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Guha, Prof. Samar  
 Hande, Shri V. G.  
 Haren Bhumi, Shri  
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak  
 Heera Bhai, Shri  
 Hukam Ram, Shri  
 Inder Singh, Shri  
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
 Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj  
 Jain, Shri Kalyan  
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra  
 Jaarotia, Shri Baldev Singh  
 Jethmalani, Shri Ram  
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.  
 Joshi, Dr. Murali Mahohar  
 Kachwal, Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kadam, Shri B. P.  
 Kaiho, Shri

Kailash Prakash, Shri  
 Kaldate, Dr. Bapu  
 Kamakshalaiah, Shri D.  
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
 Kamble, Shri B. C.  
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.  
 Kar, Shri Sarat  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kasar, Shri Amrut  
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam  
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali  
 Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan  
 Khrame, Shri Rinching Khandu  
 Kishore Lal, Shri  
 Kodiyan, Shri P. K.  
 Kolur, Shri Rajshekar  
 Kosalam, Shri K. T.  
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.  
 Krishan Kant, Shri  
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi  
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.  
 Kundu, Shri Samarendra  
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad  
 Kureel, Shri R. L.  
 Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresb  
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.  
 Lal, Shri S. S.  
 Lalu Prasad, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri Nihar  
 Limaye, Shri Madhu  
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh  
 Mahale, Shri Hari Shankar  
 Mahi Lal, Shri  
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh  
 Mallanna, Shri K.  
 Mallikarjun, Shri  
 Mandal, Shri B. P.  
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal  
 Mangal Deo, Shri  
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao  
 Manohar Lal, Shri  
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad  
 Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.

Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai  
 Mhaig, Shri R. K.  
 Miri, Shri Govind Ram  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar  
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.  
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy  
 Mritunjay Prasad, Shri  
 Multan Singh, Chaudhary  
 Munda, Shri Govinda  
 Munda, Shri Karia  
 Murahari, Shri Godey  
 Murmu, Father Anthony  
 Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna  
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara  
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal  
 Naik, Shri V. P.  
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan  
 Narendra Singh, Shri  
 Nathu Singh, Shri  
 Nathuni Ram, Shri  
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila  
 Negi, Shri T. S.  
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar  
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
 Pawan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M.  
 Patel, Shri H. M.  
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N.  
 Patidar, Shri Rameshwar  
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant  
 Patil, Shri D. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. D.  
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N.  
 Patnaik, Shri Biju  
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri  
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal  
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath



Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi  
 Rachaiah, Shri B.  
 Raghavji, Shri  
 Raghuramiah, Shri K.  
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal  
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram  
 Raj Keshar Singh, Shri  
 Raj Narain, Shri  
 Rajan, Shri K. A.  
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.  
 Ram, Shri R. D.  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury  
 Ram Kinkar, Shri  
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai  
 Ramamuthy, Shri K.  
 Ramapati Singh, Shri  
 Ramdas Singh, Shri  
 Ramji Singh, Dr.  
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri  
 Ranjit Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Jagannath  
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan  
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha  
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama  
 Rasheed Masood, Shri  
 Rath, Shri Ramachandra  
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh V.  
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass  
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
 Reddi, Shri G. S.  
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda  
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul  
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph  
 Roy, Shri Saugata  
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthu  
 Sai, Shri Larang  
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo

Saini, Shri Manohar Lal  
 Sangma, Shri P. A.  
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram  
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.  
 Sarda, Shri S. K.  
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.  
 Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain  
 Satapathy, Shri Devendra,  
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri  
 Satyanarayana, Shri Dronam Raju  
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Sen, Shri Prafulla Chandra  
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.  
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur  
 Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.  
 Shanti Devi, Shrimati  
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath  
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt  
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar  
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari  
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.  
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Sher Singh, Prof.  
 Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.  
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.  
 Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri  
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H. (Rajkot)  
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal  
 Sikander Bakht, Shri  
 Singha, Shri Sachindralal  
 Sinha, Shri M. P.  
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan  
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal  
 Somani, Shri S. S.  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Subramaniam, Shri C.  
 Sudheeran, Shri V. M.  
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Suman, Shri Surendra Jha  
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.  
 Suraj Bhan, Shri  
 Surendra Bikram, Shri

Surya Narain Singh, Shri  
Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam  
Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad  
Tan Singh, Shri  
Tej Pratap Singh, Shri  
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb  
Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan  
Tiworthy, Shri D. N.  
Tiworthy, Shri Ramanand  
Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad  
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash  
Ugrasen, Shri  
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
Varma, Shri Ravindra  
Vasisht, Shri Dharam Vir  
Venkatareddy, Shri P.  
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
Verma, Shri Brijlal  
Verma, Shri Hargovind  
Verma, Shri R. L. P.  
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh  
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad  
Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain  
Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad  
Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal  
Yadav, Shri Sharad  
Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad  
Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh  
Yadvendra Dutt, Shri  
Yuvraj, Shri  
Zulfikarullah, Shri

# NOES

Arunachalam alias Arudi Aruna, Shri  
V.

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
Basu, Shri Chitta  
Bhagat Ram, Shri

Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna  
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
\*\*Brij Raj Singh, Shri  
Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa  
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao  
Elanchezhian, Shri V. S.  
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh  
Jagannathan, Shri S.  
Kisku, Shri Jadunath  
Lahanu Shidava Kom, Shri  
\*\*Mahala, Shri K. L.  
Mahata, Shri C. R.  
Mandal, Shri Mukunda  
Mohanarangam, Shri Ragavalu  
Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
\*\*Onkar Singh, Shri  
\*\*Parmal Lal, Shri  
Patnaik, Shri Sivaji  
Periasamy, Dr. P. V.  
Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy  
\*\*Ram Murti, Shri  
Ramalingam, Shri P. S.  
Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.  
Roy, Dr. Saradish

\*\*Saeed Murtaza, Shri  
Saha, Shri A. K.  
Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
Sen, Shri Robin  
\*\*Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar  
Vakil, Shri Abdul Ahad  
Visvanathan, Shri C. N.

\*\*Wrongly voted for 'Noes'

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result of the division is: Ayes 311; Noes 37.

The 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*New Clause 7A was added to the Bill.*

††Clause 8

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up for voting Rajya Sabha amendment No. 2. The question is:

"That at page 3, clause 8, be deleted" (2)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No. 4]

12.12 hrs.

AYES

Abdul Lateef, Shri  
Ahmed, Shri Ha'imuddin  
Ahmed Hussain, Shri

Ashan, Jafri, Shri  
Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan  
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose  
Amin, Prof R. K.  
Ananthan, Shri Kumari  
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti  
Arif Beg, Shri  
Asokaraj, Shri A.  
Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.  
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram  
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.  
Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala  
Bairagi, Shri Jena  
Bal, Shri Pradyumna  
Balak Ram, Shri  
Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi  
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar  
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh  
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath  
Bharat Bhushan, Shri  
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.  
Birendra Prasad, Shri  
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao  
Bonde, Shri Nanasahib

The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri Dhanna Singh Gulshan, Shri Natwarlal B. Parmar, Shri Shankersinhji Vaghela, Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha, Kumari Maniben Valabhbhai Patel, Shri Ram Deo Singh, Shri Sambhajirao Vakade, Shri Ghulam Mohammad Khan, Shri Kazim Ali Meerza, Shri U. S. Patil, Shri D. Amat, Shri M. N. Govindan Nair, Shri Ashan Jafri, Shri Nageswara Rao Meduri, Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, Shri L. K. Doley, Shri Ajitsinh Dabhi, Shri Mohan Singh Tur, Shri K. L. Mahala, Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma, Shri Onkar Singh, Shri Brij Raj Singh, Shri Ram Marti, Shri Parmal Lal and Shri Saeed Murtaza;

NOES: Shri Bijoy Modak.

††In view of Amendment Nos. 1 and 2 made by Rajya Sabha inserting New Clause 7A and deleting Clause 8, respectively, having been adopted, the new Clause 7A was renumbered as Clause 8, as patent error, under direction of the Speaker.

Borole, Shri Yashwant  
 Brahm Perakash, Chaudhury  
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri  
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip  
 Chand Ram, Shri  
 Chandan Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri  
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.  
 Chandravati, Shrimati  
 Charan Singh, Shri  
 Chaturbhuj, Shri  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath  
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.  
 Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar  
 Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen  
 Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram  
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh  
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao  
 Chettri, Shri K. B.  
 Chhetri, Shri Chhatta Bahadur  
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
 Chander, Dr. Pratap Chandra  
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh  
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari  
 Das, Shri S. S.  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.  
 Dave, Shri Anant  
 Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna  
 Desai, Shri Dajiba  
 Desai, Shri Hitendra  
 Desai, Shri Morarji  
 Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji  
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad  
 Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar  
 Dharia, Shri Mohan  
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh  
 Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal  
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri  
 Durga Chand, Shri

Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna  
 Elanchezhian, Shri V. S.  
 Engti, Shri Biren  
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo  
 Fazlur Rahman, Shri  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira Nehru  
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri  
 Ganga Singh, Shri  
 Gattani, Shri R. D.  
 Ghosal, Shri Sudhir  
 Gode, Shri Santoshrao  
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Gopal, Shri K.  
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal  
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb  
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha  
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Guha, Prof. Samar  
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh  
 Hande, Shri V. G.  
 Haren Bhumij, Shri  
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak  
 Heera Bhai, Shri  
 Inder Singh, Shri  
 Jagannathan, Shri S.  
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
 Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj  
 Jain, Shri Kalyan  
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra  
 Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh  
 Jethmalani, Shri Ram  
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kadam, Shri B. P.  
 Kaiho, Shri  
 Kailash Prakash, Shri  
 Kaldate, Dr. Bapu  
 Kamakashaish, Shri D.

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.  
 Kar, Shri Sarat  
 Karan, Singh, Dr.  
 Kasar, Shri Amrut  
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam  
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad  
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali  
 Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan  
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
 Khrime, Shri Rinching Khandu  
 Kishore Lal, Shri  
 Kodiyan, Shri P. K.  
 Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar  
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.  
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.  
 Krishan Kant, Shri  
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi  
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.  
 Kundu, Shri Samarendra  
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad  
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.  
 Lal, Shri S. S.  
 Lalu Prasad, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri Nihar  
 Mechhand, Shri Raghubir Singh  
 Mahala, Shri K. L.  
 Mahale, Shri Hari Shankar  
 Mahi Lal, Shri  
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh  
 Mallanna, Shri K.  
 Malikarjun, Shri  
 Mandal, Shri B. P.  
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal  
 Mangal Deo, Shri  
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao  
 Manohar Lal, Shri  
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad  
 Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.  
 Meduri, Shri Nageshwara Rao  
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali  
 Mehta, Shri Prasannabhai  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Miri, Shri Govind Ram

Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar  
 Mohanarangam, Shri Ragavala  
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.  
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy  
 Mritunjay Prasad, Shri  
 Multan Singh, Chaudhary  
 Munda, Shri Govinda  
 Munda, Shri Karia  
 Murahari, Shri Godey  
 Murmu, Father Anthony  
 Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna  
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhar  
 Nair, Shri B. K.  
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan  
 Narendra Singh, Shri  
 Nathu Singh, Shri  
 Nathuni Ram, Shri  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila  
 Negi, Shri T. S.  
 Onkar Singh, Shri  
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar  
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.  
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M.  
 Patel, Shri H. M.  
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N.  
 Patidar, Shri Rameshwar  
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant  
 Patil, Shri D. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. D.  
 Patil, Shri U. S.  
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N.  
 Patnaik, Shri Biju  
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri  
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal  
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath  
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi

Acharya, Shri B.  
 Aghavji, Shri  
 Aglu Ramalaah, Shri K.  
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal  
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram  
 Raj Keshar Singh, Shri  
 Raj Narain, Shri  
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.  
 Ram, Shri R. D.  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury  
 Ram Kinkar, Shri  
 Ram Murti, Shri  
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai  
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.  
 Ramapati Singh, Shri  
 Ramdas Singh, Shri  
 Ramji Singh, Dr.  
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri  
 Ranjit Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Jagannath  
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan  
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha  
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama  
 Rasheed Masood, Shri  
 Rath, Shri Ramachandra  
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass  
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
 Reddi, Shri G. S.  
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda  
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul  
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph  
 Roy, Shri Saugata  
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri  
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthu  
 Sai, Shri Larang  
 Sal, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo  
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal  
 Sangma, Shri P. A.  
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram

Sarangi, Shri R. P.  
Sarda, Shri S. K.  
Sarkar, Shri S. K.  
Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain  
Satpathy, Shri Devendra  
Satya Deo Singh, Shri  
Satyanarayana, Shri Dronam Raju.  
Sayeed. Shri P. M.  
Sen, Shri Prafulla Chandra  
Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.  
Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur  
Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.  
Shanti Devi, Shrimati  
Sharma, Shri Jagannath  
Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar  
Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt  
Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar  
Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari  
Shastri, Shri Y. P.  
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.  
Sheo Narain, Shri  
Sher Singh, Prof.  
Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.  
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.  
Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri  
Shrikrishna Singh, Shri  
Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H. (Rajkot).  
Shukla, Shri Madan Lal  
Sikander Bakht, Shri  
Singha, Shri Sachindralal  
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
Somani, Shri Roop Lal  
Somani, Shri S. S.  
Stephen, Shri C. M.  
Subramaniam, Shri C.  
Sudheeran, Shri V. M.  
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal  
Suman, Shri Surendra Jha  
Sunna Sahib, Shri A.  
Suraj Bhan, Shri  
Surendra Bikram, Shri  
Surya Narain Singh, Shri  
Suryanarayana, Shri K

Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam  
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad  
 Tan Singh, Shri  
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Tiwary, Shri Ramanand  
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad  
 Ugrasen, Shri  
 Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir  
 Venkatarreddy, Shri P.  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Verma, Shri Brijlal  
 Verma, Shri Hargovind  
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.  
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh  
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain  
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad  
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh  
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri  
 Yuvraj, Shri  
 Zulfikarullah, Shri

## NOES

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
 Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasann.  
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
 Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao  
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh  
 Kamble, Shri B. C.  
 Kisku, Shri Jadunath  
 Lahanu Shidava Kom, Shri  
 Mahata, Shri C. R.  
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda  
 Modak, Shri Bijoy  
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
 Patnaik, Shri Sivaji  
 Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy  
 Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.  
 Roy, Dr. Saradish  
 Saha, Shri A. K.  
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
 Sen, Shri Robin

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is;

Ayes 319; Noes 23.

The 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

\*THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS ALSO RECORDED THEIR VOTES:

AYES: Shri Purnanarayan Sinha, Kumari Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel, Shri Om Prakash Tyagi, Shri Narendra P. Nathwani, Shri Ram Deo Singh, Shri Ram Naresh Kushwaha, Shri Sambhajirao Kakade, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri M. P. Sinha, Shri Hukam Ram, Shri Parmai Lal, Shri R. L. Kureel, Shri Abdul Ahad Vakil, Shri K. A. Rajan, Shri D. Amat, Shri M. N. Govindan Nair, Shri C. N. Vishwanathan, Shri V. Arunachalam alias 'Aladi Aruna', Shri Dwarikadas Patel, Dr. P. V. Periasamy, Shri Bhausaheb Thorat, Shri L. K. Doley, Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu, Shri Amarsinh Rathawa, Shri Somjibhai Damor, Shri Mohan Singh Tur and Shri P. S. Ramalingam;

NOES: Shri Bhagat Ram.

## † Clause 35

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up for voting Rajya Sabha amendment No. 3. The question is:

"That at page 8, clause 35, be deleted." (3)

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The Lobbies are cleared.

The question is:

"That at page 8, clause 35, be deleted." (3)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 5]

[12.18 hrs.

## AYES

Abdul Lateef, Shri  
Ahmed, Shri Halimuddin  
Ahmed Hussain, Shri  
Ahsan Jafri, Shri  
Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan  
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose  
Amat, Shri D.  
Amin, Prof. R. K.  
Ananthan, Shri Kumari  
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti  
Arit Beg, Shri  
Arunachalam alias 'Aladi Aruna', Shri V.  
Asokaraj, Shri A.  
Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.  
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram  
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.  
Bairagi, Shri Jena

Bal, Shri Pradyumna  
Balak Ram, Shri  
Balakrishniah, Shri T.  
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar  
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh  
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath  
Bharat Bhushan, Shri  
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.  
Birendra Prasad, Shri  
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao  
Bonde, Shri Nanasahib  
Brahm Perakash, Chaudhury  
Brij Raj Singh, Shri  
Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip  
Chand Ram, Shri  
Chandan Singh, Shri  
Chandra Shekhar, Shri  
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
Chandra Pal Singh, Shri  
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.  
Chandravati, Shrimati  
Charan Narzary, Shri  
Charan Singh, Shri  
Chaturbhuj, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath  
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.  
Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar  
Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen  
Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram  
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh  
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao  
Chettri, Shri K. B.  
Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur  
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra  
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

† In view of Amendment No. 3, made by Rajya Sabha deleting Clause 35, having been adopted, the existing Clauses 36 to 43 were re-numbered as Clauses 35 to 42 respectively, as patent errors, under direction of the Speaker.



Damor, Shri Somjibhai  
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari  
 Das, Shri S. S.  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.  
 Dave, Shri Anant  
 Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna  
 Desai, Shri Dajiba  
 Desai, Shri Hitendra  
 Desai, Shri Morarji  
 Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji  
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad  
 Dhandayuthapani, Shri V.  
 Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar  
 Dharia, Shri Mohan  
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh  
 Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal  
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri  
 Doley, Shri L. K.  
 Durga Chand, Shri  
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna  
 Elanchezhian, Shri V. S.  
 Engti, Shri Biren  
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo  
 Fazlur Rahman, Shri  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira Nehru  
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri  
 Ganga Singh, Shri  
 Ghosal, Shri Sudhir  
 Gode, Shri Santoshrao  
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Gopal, Shri K.  
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal  
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb  
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha  
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Guha, Prof. Samar  
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh  
 Hande, Shri V. G.

Haren Bhumi, Shri  
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak  
 Heera Bhai, Shri  
 Hukam Ram, Shri  
 Inder Singh, Shri  
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.  
 Jagannathan, Shri S.  
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
 Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj  
 Jain, Shri Kalyan  
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra  
 Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh  
 Jethmalani, Shri Ram  
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kadam, Shri B. P.  
 Kaiho, Shri  
 Kailash Prakash, Shri  
 Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao  
 Kaldate, Dr. Babu  
 Kamakshiah, Shri D.  
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.  
 Kar, Shri Sarat  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kasar, Shri Amrut  
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam  
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad  
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali  
 Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan  
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
 Khrime, Shri Rinching Khendu  
 Kishore Lal, Shri  
 Kodiyan, Shri P. K.  
 Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar  
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.  
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.  
 Krishan Kant, Shri  
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi  
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.  
 Kundu, Shri Samarendra  
 Kunhambu, Shri K.

Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad  
 Kureel, Shri R. L.  
 Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh  
 Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 Lokshminarayanan, Shri M. R.  
 Lal, Shri S. S.  
 Lalu Prasad, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri Nihar  
 Limaye, Shri Madhu  
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh  
 Mahala, Shri K. L.  
 Mahale, Shri Hari Shankar  
 Mahi Lal, Shri  
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh  
 Mallanna, Shri K.  
 Mallikarjun, Shri  
 Mandal, Shri B. P.  
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal  
 Mangal Deo, Shri  
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao  
 Manohar Lal, Shri  
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad  
 Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.  
 Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao  
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali  
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Miri, Shri Govind Ram  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar  
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan  
 Mohanarangam, Shri Ragavalu  
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.  
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy  
 Mritunjay Prasad, Shri  
 Multan Singh, Chaudhary  
 Munda, Shri Govinda  
 Munda, Shri Karla  
 Murahari, Shri Godey  
 Murmu, Father Anthony  
 Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna  
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara  
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal

Naik, Shri V. P.  
 Nair, Shri B. K.  
 Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan  
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan  
 Narendra Singh, Shri  
 Nathu Singh, Shri  
 Nathuni Ram, Shri  
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.  
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila  
 Negi, Shri T. S.  
 Onkar Singh, Shri  
 Pajanor, Shri A. Bala  
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar  
 Parmai Lal, Shri  
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.  
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M.  
 Patel, Shri Dwarikadas  
 Patel, Shri H. M.  
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbbhai  
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N.  
 Patidar, Shri Rameshwar  
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant  
 Patil, Shri D. D.  
 Patil, Shri S. D.  
 Patil, Shri U. S.  
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N.  
 Patnaik, Shri Biju  
 Periasamy, Dr. P. V.  
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri  
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal  
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath  
 Pradhan, Shri Pebitra Mohan  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaf  
 Rachaiah, Shri B.  
 Raghavji, Shri  
 Raghu Ramalah, Shri K.  
 Rahl, Shri Ram Lal

Rai, Shri Shiv Ram  
 Raj Keshar Singh, Shri  
 Raj Narain, Shri  
 Rajan, Shri K. A.  
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh  
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.  
 Ram, Shri R. D.  
 Ram Deo Singh, Shri  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chadhury  
 Ram Kinkar, Shri  
 Ram Murti, Shri  
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai  
 Ramalingam, Shri P. S.  
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.  
 Ramapati Singh, Shri  
 Ramdas Singh, Shri  
 Ramji Singh, Dr.  
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri  
 Ranjit Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Jagannath  
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan  
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha  
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama  
 Rasheed Masood, Shri  
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh V.  
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Das  
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
 Reddi, Shri G. S.  
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda  
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul  
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph  
 Roy, Shri Saugata  
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri  
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthu  
 Sai, Shri Larang  
 Sai, Shri Naxhari Prasad Sukhdeo  
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal  
 Sangma, Shri P. A.  
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram  
 Serangi, Shri R. P.  
 Sarda, Shri S. K.

Sarkar, Shri S. K.  
 Sarsonia, Shri Shriv Narain  
 Satapathy, Shri Devendra  
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri  
 Satyanarayana, Shri Dronam Raju  
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.  
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur  
 Shaiza. Shrimati Rano M.  
 Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh  
 Shanti Devi, Shrimati  
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath  
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar  
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt  
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar  
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari  
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.  
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Sher Singh, Prof.  
 Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.  
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.  
 Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri  
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.  
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal  
 Sikandar Bakht, Shri  
 Singha, Shri Sachindralal  
 Sinha, Shri H. L. P.  
 Sinha, Shri M. P.  
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal  
 Somani, Shri S. S.  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Subramaniam, Shri C.  
 Sudheeran, Shri V. M.  
 Suman, Shri Surendra Jha  
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.  
 Suraj Bhan, Shri  
 Surendra Bikram, Shri  
 Surya Narain Singh, Shri  
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam

Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad

Tan Singh, Shri

Tej Pratap Singh, Shri

Thorat, Shri Bhausahab

Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan

Tiwari, Shri D. N.

Tiwari, Shri Ramanand

Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad

Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash

Ugrasen, Shri

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Vakil, Shri Abdul Ahad

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir

Venkatareddy, Shri P.

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Verma, Shri Brijlal

Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad

Verma, Shri Hargovind

Verma, Shri R. L. P.

Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh

Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

Visvanathan, Shri C. N.

Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain

Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad

Yadav, Shri Narsingh

Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad

Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh

Yadvendra Dutt, Shri

Yuvraj, Shri

Zulfiqarullah, Shri

NOES

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhagat Ram, Shri

Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen

Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa

Das, Shri R. P.

Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao

Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh

Joarder, Shri Dinesh

Kisku, Shri Jadunath

Lahanu Shidava Kom, Shri

Mahata, Shri C. R.

Mandal, Shri Mukunda

Modak, Shri Bijoy

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy

Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri A. K.

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Sen, Shri Robin

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the Division is Ayes 352; Noes 23. The 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

**\*THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS ALSO RECORDED THEIR VOTES:**

AYES: Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki, Shrimati Kamala Bahuguna, Shri Ramji Lal Suman, Shri Yashwant Borole, Shri Profulla Chandra Sen, Shri R. D. Gattapi, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri A. V. P. Asaithambi, Shri B. C. Kamble, Shri Dhirendranath Basu, Shri Mohan Singh Tur, Shri S. B. Patil and Shri Ramachandra Rath.

NOES: Shri Samanth Chatterjee.

## Clause 44

MR. SPEAKER: We come to amendment No. 4. Let the lobbies be cleared.

The lobbies are cleared.

The question is:

"That at page 13, clause 44, be deleted." (4)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 6]

[12.20 hrs.

## AYES

Abdul Lateef, Shri  
Ahmed Hussain, Shri  
Ahsan Jafri, Shri  
Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan  
Alluri, Shri Sudhash Chandra Bose  
Amat, Shri D.  
Amin, Prof. R. K.  
Ananthan, Shri Kumari  
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti  
Arif Beg, Shri  
Arunachalam, *alias* Alladi Aruna Shri V.  
Asokaraj, Shri A.  
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.  
Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala  
Bairagi, Shri Jena  
Sal, Shri Pradyumna  
Balak Rao, Shri  
Balakrishnaiah, Shri T.  
Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi  
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
Basu, Shri Chitta  
Basu, Shri Dhirendranath  
Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar  
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh  
Bhagat Ram, Shri  
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath  
Bharat Bhushan, Shri

Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna  
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.  
Birendra Prasad, Shri  
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao  
Bonde, Shri Nanasahib  
Borole, Shri Yashwant  
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
Brahm Perkash, Chaudhury  
Brij Raj Singh, Shri  
Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa  
Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip  
Chand Ram, Shri  
Chandan Singh, Shri  
Chandra Shekhar, Shri  
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
Chandra Pal Singh, Shri  
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.  
Chandravati, Shrimati  
Charan Narzary, Shri  
Charan Singh, Shri  
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
Chaturbhuj, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath  
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.  
Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar  
Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen  
Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram  
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh  
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao  
Chettri, Shri K. B.  
Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur  
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra  
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh  
Damor, Shri Somjibhai  
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari  
Das, Shri S. S.  
Das, Shri R. P.  
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
Dasgupta, Shri K. N.  
Dave, Shri Anant  
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna

Desai, Shri Dajiba  
 Desai, Shri Hittendra  
 Desai, Shri Morarji  
 Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji  
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad  
 Dhandayuthapani, Shri V.  
 Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar  
 Dharia, Shri Mohan  
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh  
 Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao  
 Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal  
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri  
 Doley, Shri L. K.  
 Durga Chand, Shri  
 Dutt, Shri Ashoke Krishna  
 Elenchezian, Shri V. S.  
 Engti, Shri Biren  
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo  
 Fazlur Rahman, Shri  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira Nehru  
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri  
 Ganga Singh, Shri  
 Gattani, Shri R. D.  
 Ghosal, Shri Sudhir  
 Gode, Shri Santoshrao  
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Gopal, Shri K.  
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal  
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh  
 Kotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb  
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjasha  
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Guha, Prof. Samar  
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh  
 Hande, Shri V. G.  
 Haren, Bhumi, Shri  
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak  
 Heera Bhai, Shri  
 Hukam Ram, Shri  
 Inder Singh, Shri

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.  
 Jagannathan, Shri S.  
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
 Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj  
 Jain, Shri Kalyan  
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra  
 Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh  
 Jethmalani, Shri Ram  
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.  
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kadam, Shri B. P.  
 Kaiho, Shri  
 Kailash Prakash, Shri  
 Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao  
 Kaldate, Dr. Babu  
 Kamakshiah, Shri D.  
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
 Kamble, Shri B. C.  
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.  
 Kar, Shri Sarat  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kasar, Shri Amrut  
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam  
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad  
 Khan, Shri Kanwar Mahmud Ali  
 Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan  
 Khrame, Shri Rinchang Khandu  
 Kishore Lal, Shri  
 Kisku, Shri Jadunath  
 Kodiyan, Shri P. K.  
 Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar  
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.  
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.  
 Krishan Kant, Shri  
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi  
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.  
 Kundu, Shri Samarendra  
 Kunhambu, Shri K.  
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad  
 Kureel, Shri R. L.  
 Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh  
 Lahanu Shidava Kom, Shri

Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.  
 Lal, Shri S. S.  
 Lalu Prasad, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri Nihar  
 Limaye, Shri Madhu  
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh  
 Mahala, Shri K. L.  
 Mahale, Shri Hari Shankar  
 Mahata, Shri C. R.  
 Mahi Lal, Shri  
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh  
 Mallanna, Shri K.  
 Mallikarjun, Shri  
 Mandal, Shri B. P.  
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal  
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda  
 Mangal Deo, Shri  
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao  
 Manohar Lal, Shri  
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad  
 Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.  
 Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao  
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Miri, Shri Govind Ram  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar  
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan  
 Modak, Shri Bijoy  
 Mohanarangam, Shri Ragavalu  
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.  
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy  
 Mritunjay Prasad, Shri  
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
 Multan Singh, Chaudhary  
 Munda, Shri Govinda  
 Munda, Shri Karia  
 Murahari, Shri Godey  
 Murmu, Father Anthony  
 Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna  
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara  
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal  
 Naik, Shri V. P.

Nair, Shri B. K.  
 Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan  
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan  
 Narendra Singh, Shri  
 Nathu Singh, Shri  
 Nathuni Ram, Shri  
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.  
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila  
 Negi, Shri T. S.  
 Onkar Singh, Shri  
 Pajanor, Shri A. Bala  
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar  
 Parmai Lal, Shri  
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.  
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M.  
 Patel, Shri Dwarikadas  
 Patel, Shri H. M.  
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbbhai  
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N.  
 Patidar, Shri Rameshwar  
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant  
 Patil, Shri D. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. D.  
 Patil, Shri U. S.  
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N.  
 Patnaik, Shri Biju  
 Patnaik, Shri Sivaji  
 Periasamy, Dr. F. V.  
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri  
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal  
 Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy  
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath  
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi  
 Rachaiah, Shri B.  
 Raghavji, Shri  
 Raghu Ramalah, Shri K.

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal  
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram  
 Raj Keshar Singh, Shri  
 Raj Narain, Shri  
 Rajan, Shri K. A.  
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.  
 Ram, Shri R. D.  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury  
 Ram Kinkar, Shri  
 Ram Murti, Shri  
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai  
 Ramalingam, Shri P. S.  
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.  
 Ramapati Singh, Shri  
 Ramdas Singh, Shri  
 Ramji Singh, Dr.  
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri  
 Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.  
 Ranjit Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Jagannath  
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan  
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha  
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama  
 Rasheed Masood, Shri  
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh V.  
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Das  
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
 Reddi, Shri G. S.  
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda  
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul  
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph  
 Roy, Dr. Saradish  
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri  
 Saha, Shri A. K.  
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
 Sahoo, Shri Alnthu  
 Sai, Shri Laram  
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo

Saini, Shri Manohar Lal  
 Sangma, Shri P. A.  
 Saran, Shri Daulat Rana  
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.  
 Sarda, Shri S. K.  
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.  
 Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain  
 Satapathy, Shri Devendra  
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri  
 Satyanarayana, Shri Dronam Raju  
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Sen, Shri Prafulla Chandra  
 Sen, Shri Robin  
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.  
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur  
 Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.  
 Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh  
 Shanti Devi, Shrimati  
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath  
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar  
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt  
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar  
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari  
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.  
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Sher Singh, Prof.  
 Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.  
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.  
 Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri  
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal  
 Sikandar Bakht, Shri  
 Singha, Shri Schindralal  
 Sinha, Shri H. L. P.  
 Sinha, Shri M. P.  
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal  
 Somani, Shri S. S.  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Subramaniam, Shri C.



Suman, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Saman, Shri Surendra Jha  
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.  
 Suraj Bhan, Shri  
 Surendra Bikram, Shri  
 Surya Narain Singh, Shri  
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam  
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad  
 Tan Singh, Shri  
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb  
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan  
 Tiwari, Shri D. N.  
 Tiwari, Shri Ramanand  
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad  
 Tur, Shri Mohan Singh  
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash  
 Ugrasen, Shri  
 Veghela, Shri Shankersinhji  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Vakil, Shri Abdul Ahad  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir  
 Venkatarreddy, Shri P.  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Verma, Shri Brijlal  
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad  
 Verma, Shri Hargovind  
 Verma Shri R. L. P.  
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh  
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad  
 Visvanathan, Shri C. N.  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain  
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh  
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad  
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh

Yadvendra Dutt, Shri  
 Yuvraj, Shri  
 Zulfikarullah, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is: Ayes 376; Noes nil.

The 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted*

Clause 45

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendment no. 5 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That at pages 13 and 14, clause 45, be deleted." (5)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No. 7]

[12.22 hrs.

AYES

Abdul Lateef, Shri  
 Ahmed, Shri Halimuddin  
 Ahmed Hussain, Shri  
 Ahsan Jafri, Shri  
 Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan  
 Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose  
 Amat, Shri D.  
 Amin, Prof. R. K.  
 Ananthan, Shri Kumari  
 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti

\*The following Members also recorded  
 nbhai Mehta, Shri Ram Deo Singh, Shri  
 dheeran, Shri A. R. Badri Narayan,  
 Ramachandra Rath.

their votes for AYES: Shri Prasan-  
 Halimuddin Ahmed, Shri V. M. Su-  
 Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, and Shri

Arif Beg, Shri

Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.  
 Bagri, Shri Mani Ram  
 Bahuguna, Shri H. N.  
 Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala  
 Bairagi, Shri Jena  
 Bai, Shri Pradyumna  
 Balak Ram, Shri  
 Balakrishniah, Shri T.  
 Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi  
 Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh  
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
 Dasu, Shri Dhirendranath  
 Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar  
 Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh  
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath  
 Bharat Bhushan, Shri  
 Bhuvarahan, Shri G.  
 Birendra Prasad, Shri  
 Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao  
 Bonde, Shri Nanasahib  
 Borole, Shri Yashwant  
 Brahm Perkash, Chaudhury  
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri  
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip  
 Chand Ram, Shri  
 Chandan Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri  
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Chandravati, Shrimati  
 Charan Narzary, Shri  
 Charan Singh, Shri  
 Chaturbhuj, Shri  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath  
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.  
 Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar  
 Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen  
 Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram  
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh  
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao  
 Chettri, Shri K. B.

Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur  
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
 Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra  
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh  
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai  
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari  
 Das, Shri S. S.  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.  
 Dave, Shri Anant  
 Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna  
 Desai, Shri Dajiba  
 Desai, Shri Hitendra  
 Desai, Shri Morarji  
 Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji  
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad  
 Dhandayuthapani, Shri V.  
 Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar  
 Dharia, Shri Mohan  
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh  
 Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal  
 Digvijoy Narain Singh Shri  
 Doley, Shri L. K.  
 Durga Chand, Shri  
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna  
 Engti, Shri Biren  
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo  
 Fazlur Rahman, Shri  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai  
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira Nehru  
 Ganga Singh, Shri  
 Gattani, Shri R. D.  
 Ghosal, Shri Sudhir  
 Gode, Shri Santoshrao  
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Gopal, Shri K.  
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal  
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb  
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjasha

Kureel, Shri R. L.  
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Guha, Prof. Samar  
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh  
 Hande, Shri V. G.  
 Haren Bhumij, Shri  
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak  
 Heera Bhai, Shri  
 Hukam Ram, Shri  
 Inder Singh, Shri  
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.  
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
 Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj  
 Jain, Shri Kalyan  
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra  
 Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh  
 Jethmalani, Shri Ram  
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kadam, Shri B. P.  
 Kaiho, Shri  
 Kailash Prakash, Shri  
 Kakade, Shri Sambhaji Rao  
 Kaldate, Dr. Bapu  
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.  
 Damath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
 Kamble, Shri B. C.  
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.  
 Kar, Shri Sarat  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kasar, Shri Amrut  
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam  
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad  
 Khan, Shri Kanwar Mahmud Ali  
 Khan Shri Mahmood Hasan  
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
 Khrame, Shri Rinching Khandu  
 Kishore Lal, Shri  
 Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar  
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.  
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.  
 Krishan Kant, Shri

Krishnappe, Shri M. V.  
 Kundu, Shri Samarendra  
 Kunhambu, Shri K.  
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad  
 Kureel, Shri R. L.  
 Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh  
 Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 Lakshminaraynan, Shri M. R.  
 Lal, Shri S. S.  
 Lalu Prasad, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri Nihar  
 Limaye, Shri Madhu  
 Machhand, Shri Raghurib Singh  
 Mahala, Shri K. L.  
 Mahale, Shri Hari Shankar  
 Mahi Lal, Shri  
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh  
 Mallanna, Shri K.  
 Mallikarjun, Shri  
 Mandal, Shri B. P.  
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal  
 Mangal Deo, Shri  
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao  
 Manohar Lal, Shri  
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad  
 Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.  
 Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao  
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali  
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhaj  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Miri, Shri Govind Ram  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar  
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan  
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.  
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy  
 Mritunjay Prasad, Shri  
 Multan Singh, Chaudhary  
 Munda, Shri Govinda  
 Munda, Shri Karia  
 Murahari, Shri Godey  
 Murmu, Father Anthony  
 Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna

Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara  
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal  
 Naik, Shri V. P.  
 Nair, Shri B. K.  
 Narendra Singh, Shri  
 Nathu Singh, Shri  
 Nathuni Ram, Shri  
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.  
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila  
 Negi, Shri T. S.  
 Onkar Singh, Shri  
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxmingrayan  
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar  
 Parmai Lal, Shri  
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.  
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M.  
 Patel, Shri Dwarikadas  
 Patel, Shri H. M.  
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhabhai  
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N.  
 Patidar, Shri Rameshwar  
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant  
 Patil, Shri D. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. D.  
 Patil, Shri U. S.  
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N.  
 Patnaik, Shri Biju  
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri  
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal  
 Pradhan, Shri Genanath  
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi  
 Rachaiiah, Shri B.  
 Raghavji, Shri  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.  
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal  
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram

Raj Keshar Singh, Shri  
 Raj Narain, Shri  
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.  
 Ram, Shri R. D.  
 Ram Deo Singh, Shri  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury.  
 Ram Kinkar, Shri  
 Ram Murti, Shri  
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai.  
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.  
 Ramapati Singh, Shri  
 Ramdas Singh, Shri  
 Ramji Singh, Dr.  
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri  
 Ranjit Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Jagannath  
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan.  
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha  
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama  
 Rasheed Masood, Shri  
 Rath, Shri Ramachandra  
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh V.  
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass  
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
 Reddi, Shri G. S.  
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda  
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul  
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara.  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph  
 Roy, Shri Saugata  
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri  
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthu  
 Sai, Shri Lerang  
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo.  
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal  
 Sangma, Shri P. A.  
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram  
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.  
 Sarda, Shri S. K.  
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.

Satapathy, Shri Devendra  
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri  
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Sen, Shri Prafulla Chandra  
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.  
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur  
 Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.  
 Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh  
 Shanti Devi, Shrimati  
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath  
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar  
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt  
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar  
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari  
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.  
 Shefwalkar, Shri N. K.  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Sher Singh, Prof.  
 Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.  
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.  
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H. (Rajkot)  
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal  
 Sikandar Bakht, Shri  
 Singha, Shri Sachindralal  
 Sinha, Shri H. L. P.  
 Sinha, Shri M. P.  
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Naryan  
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal  
 Somani, Shri S. S.  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Subramaniam, Shri C.  
 Sudheeran, Shri V. M.  
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Saman, Shri Surendra Jha  
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.  
 Suraj Bhan, Shri  
 Surendra Bikram, Shri  
 Surya Narain Singh, Shri  
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam  
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad  
 Tan Singh, Shri

Tej Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab  
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan  
 Tiwari, Shri D. N.  
 Tiwari, Shri Ramanand  
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad  
 Tur, Shri Mohan Singh  
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash  
 Ugrasen, Shri  
 Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir  
 Venkatareddy, Shri P.  
 Venkatasubbalah, Shri P.  
 Verma, Shri Brijlal  
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad  
 Verma, Shri Hargovind  
 Verma Shri R. L. P.  
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh  
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain  
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh  
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad  
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri  
 Yuvraj, Shri  
 Zulfiqarullah, Shri

## NOES

Arunachalam alias Aladi Aruna,  
 Shri V.  
 Asokaraj, Shri A.  
 Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
 Basu, Shri Chitta  
 Bhagat Ram, Shri  
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna  
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
 Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa  
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Das, Shri R. P.  
 Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao  
 Elanchezhian, Shri V. S.  
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh  
 Jagannathan, Shri S.  
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh  
 Kisku, Shri Jadunath  
 Kodiyan, Shri P. K.  
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi  
 Lahanu Shidava Kom, Shri  
 Mahata, Shri C. R.  
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda  
 Modak, Shri Bijoy  
 Mohanarayan, Shri Ragavelu  
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
 Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan  
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan  
 Pajanor, Shri A. Bala  
 Patnaik, Shri Sivaji  
 Periasamy, Dr. P. V.  
 Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy  
 Rajan, Shri K. A.  
 Ramalingam, Shri P. S.  
 Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.  
 Roy, Dr. Saradish  
 Saha, Shri A. K.  
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
 Sen, Shri Robin  
 Wakil, Shri Abdul Ahad  
 Visvanathan, Shri C. N.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is: Ayes 342; Noes 41. The 'Ayes' have it; the Ayes' have it.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted*

**\*\*Clause 47**

MR. SPEAKER: The Lobbies have been cleared. Now I shall put Amendment No. 6 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That at page 14, clause 47, be deleted" (6)

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

Division No. 8] [12.29 hrs.

**AYES**

Abdul Lateef, Shri  
 Ahmed, Shri Halimuddin  
 Ahmed Hussain, Shri  
 Ahsan Jafri, Shri  
 Ahuja, Shri Subhash  
 Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan  
 Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose  
 Amat, Shri D.  
 Amin, Prof. R. K.  
 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti  
 Arif Beg, Shri  
 Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.  
 Bagri, Shri Mani Ram  
 Bahuguna, Shri H. N.  
 Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala

\*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES: Shri Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri Dronam Raju Satyanarayana, Shri Shiv Narain Sarsonia and Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadava.

\*\*In view of Amendments Nos. 4, 5 and 6 made by Rajya Sabha deleting Clauses 44, 45 and 47, respectively having been adopted, the existing Clauses 46, 48 and 49 were re-numbered as Clauses 43, 44 and 45 respectively, as patent errors, under direction of the Speaker.

Bairagi, Shri Jena  
 Bal, Shri Pradyumna  
 Balak Ram, Shri  
 Belakrishniah, Shri T.  
 Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh  
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
 Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar  
 Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh  
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath  
 Bhuvarahan, Shri G.  
 Birendra Prasad, Shri  
 Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao  
 Bonde, Shri Nanasaheb  
 Borole, Shri Yashwant  
 Brahm Perakash, Chaudhury  
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri  
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip  
 Chand Rana, Shri  
 Chandan Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Chandravati, Shrimati  
 Charan Narzary, Shri  
 Charan Singh, Shri  
 Chaturbhuj, Shri  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath  
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.  
 Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar  
 Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen  
 Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram  
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh  
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao  
 Chettri, Shri K. B.  
 Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur  
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
 Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra  
 Dabhi, Shri Ajit Singh  
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai  
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Danwe, Shri Fundalik Hari  
 Das, Shri S. S.  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.

Dave, Shri Anant  
 Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna  
 Desai, Shri Dajiba  
 Desai, Shri Hjtendra  
 Desai, Shri Morarji  
 Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji  
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad  
 Dhandayuthapani, Shri V.  
 Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar  
 Dharia, Shri Mohan  
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh  
 Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal  
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri  
 Doley, Shri L. K.  
 Durga Chand, Shri  
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna  
 Engti, Shri Biren  
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo  
 Fazlur Rahman, Shri  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira Nehru  
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri  
 Ganga Singh, Shri  
 Gattani, Shri R. D.  
 Gawai, Shri D. G.  
 George, Shri A. C.  
 Gode, Shri Santoshrao  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Gopal, Shri K.  
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal  
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb  
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha  
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Guba, Prof. Samar  
 Gulshan, Shri Dheene Singh  
 Hande, Shri V. G.  
 Haren Bhumi, Shri  
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak  
 Heera Bhai, Shri  
 Hukam Ram, Shri  
 Inder Singh, Shri  
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.

Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
 Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj  
 Jain, Shri Kalyan  
 Jain, Shri Nirmai Chandra  
 Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh  
 Jethmalani, Shri Ram  
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
 Kachwai, Shri Hukem Chand  
 Kadam, Shri B. P.  
 Kaiho, Shri  
 Kailash Prakash, Shri  
 Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao  
 Kaldate, Dr. Bapu  
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.  
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.  
 Kar, Shri Sarat  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kasar, Shri Amrut  
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam  
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad  
 Khan, Shri Kanwar Mahmud Ali  
 Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan  
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
 Khirime, Shri Rinchang Khandu  
 Kishore Lal, Shri  
 Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar  
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.  
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.  
 Krishan Kant, Shri  
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.  
 Kundu, Shri Samarendra  
 Kunhambu, Shri K.  
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad  
 Kureel, Shri R. L.  
 Kushwaha, Shri Ram Nareish  
 Lakappa, Shri K.  
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.  
 Lal, Shri S. S.  
 Lalu Prasad, Shri

Laskar, Shri Nihar  
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh  
 Mahala, Shri K. L.  
 Mahale, Shri Hari Shankar  
 \*\*Mahata, Shri C. R.  
 Mahi Lal, Shri  
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh  
 Mallanna, Shri K.  
 Mallikarjun, Shri  
 Mandal, Shri B. P.  
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal  
 Mangal Deo, Shri  
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao  
 Manohar Lal, Shri  
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad  
 Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.  
 Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao  
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali  
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Miri, Shri Govind Ram  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar  
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan  
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.  
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy  
 Mritunjay Prasad, Shri  
 Multan Singh, Chaudhary  
 Munda, Shri Govinda  
 Munda, Shri Karia  
 Murahari, Shri Godey  
 Murmu, Father Anthony  
 Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna  
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara  
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal  
 Naik, Shri V. P.  
 Nair, Shri B. K.  
 Narendra Singh, Shri  
 Nathu Singh, Shri  
 Nathuni Ram, Shri  
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.

\*\*Wrongly voted for 'AYES'



Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila  
 Negi, Shri T. S.  
 Onkar Singh, Shri  
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar  
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.  
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
 Parvati Devi, Shrimati  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M.  
 Patel, Shri Dwarikadas  
 Patel, Shri H. M.  
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbai  
 Patel, Shri Meetha Lal  
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N.  
 Patidar, Shri Rameshwar  
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant  
 Patil, Shri S. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. D.  
 Patil, Shri U. S.  
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N.  
 Patnaik, Shri Biju  
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri  
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal  
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath  
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaf  
 Rachaiah, Shri B.  
 Raghavji, Shri  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.  
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal  
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram  
 Raj Keshar Singh, Shri  
 Raj Narain, Shri  
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.  
 Ram, Shri R. D.  
 Ram Deo Singh, Shri  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury  
 Ram Kinkar, Shri

Ram Murti, Shri  
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai  
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.  
 Ramapati Singh, Shri  
 Ramdas Singh, Shri  
 Ramji Singh, Dr.  
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri  
 Ranjit Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Jagannath  
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan  
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha  
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama  
 Rasheed Masood, Shri  
 Rath, Shri Ramachandra  
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh V.  
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Das  
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
 Reddi, Shri G. S.  
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda  
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph  
 Roy, Shri Saugata  
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri  
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthu  
 Sai, Shri Lerang  
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo  
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal  
 Sangma, Shri P. A.  
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram  
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.  
 Sarda, Shri S. K.  
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.  
 Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain  
 Satapathy, Shri Devendra  
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri  
 Satyanarayana, Shri Dronam Raju  
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Sen, Shri Prafulla Chandra  
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.  
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur  
 Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.  
 Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh

Shanti Devi, Shrimati  
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath  
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar  
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt  
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar  
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari  
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.  
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Sher Singh, Prof.  
 Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.  
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.  
 Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri  
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.  
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal  
 Sikandar Bakht, Shri  
 Singha, Shri Schindralal  
 Sinha, Shri H. L. P.  
 Sinha, Shri M. P.  
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal  
 Somani, Shri S. S.  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Subramaniam, Shri C.  
 Sudheeran, Shri V. M.  
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Suman, Shri Surendra Jha  
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.  
 Suraj Bhan, Shri  
 Surendra Bikram, Shri  
 Surya Narain Singh, Shri  
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.  
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam  
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad  
 Tan Singh, Shri  
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb  
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan  
 Tiwari, Shri D. N.  
 Tiwari, Shri Ramnand

Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad  
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash  
 Ugrasen, Shri  
 Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Vajra, Shri Ravindra  
 Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir  
 Venkatarreddy, Shri P.  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Verma, Shri Brijlal  
 Verma, Shri Chandardeo Prasad  
 Verma, Shri Hargovind  
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.  
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh  
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain  
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Narasingh  
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad  
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh  
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri  
 Yuvraj, Shri  
 Zulfikarullah, Shri

#### NOES

Ananthan, Shri Kumari  
 Arunachalam alias Aladi Aruna. Shri  
 V.  
 Asaithambi, Shri A. V. P.  
 Asokaraj, Shri A.  
 Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
 Basu, Shri Chitta  
 Bhagat Ram, Shri  
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna  
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
 Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa  
 Chandrapan, Shri C. K.  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Das, Shri R. P.  
 Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao

Elanchezhian, Shri V. S.  
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh  
Jagannathan, Shri S.  
Joarder, Shri Dinesh  
Kamble, Shri B. C.  
Kisku, Shri Jadunath  
Kodiyar, Shri P. K.  
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi  
Lahanu Shidava Kom, Shri  
Mandal, Shri Mukunda  
Modak, Shri Bijoy  
Mohananaragam, Shri Ragavelu  
Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan  
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan  
Pajanor, Shri A. Bala  
Patil, Shri D. B.  
Patnaik, Shri Sivaji  
Periasamy, Dr. P. V.  
Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy  
Rajan, Shri K. A.  
Ramalingam, Shri P. S.  
Roy, Dr. Saradish  
Saha, Shri A. K.  
Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
Sen, Shri Robin  
Visvanathan, Shri C. N.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is Ayes 341; Noes 42. The Ayes have it; the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. Amendment No. 6 is adopted.

*The motion was adopted*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE  
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-  
DER): I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended by the amendments agreed to, be passed."

I do not think any speech is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill as amended by the amendments agreed to, be passed."

*The Lok Sabha Divided:*

Division No. 9]

[12.35 hrs.

AYES

Abdul Lateef, Shri  
Ahmed, Shri Halimuddin  
Ahmed Hussain, Shri  
Ahsan Jafri, Shri  
Ahuja, Shri Subhash  
Alagesan, Shri O. V.  
Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan  
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose  
Amat, Shri D.  
Amin, Prof. R. K.  
Arif Beg, Shri  
Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.  
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram  
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.  
Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala  
Bairagi, Shri Jena  
Bal, Shri Pradyumna  
Balak Ram, Shri  
Balakrishnaiah, Shri T.  
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh

\*The following members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri Parnal Lal, Shri Harnat Bhushan, Shri Shibban Lal, Shri Shri Dharendra Nath Bora, Shri Tarun Gogoi, Shri Mohan Singh, Shri and Shri Ghosal;

NOES : Shrimati Ashima, B. Rangnekar and Shri C. E. Mahanta.

Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
 Basu, Shri Dhirendranath  
 Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar  
 Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh  
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath  
 Bharat Bhushan, Shri  
 Bhuvarahan, Shri G.  
 Birendra Prasad, Shri  
 Boddepalli, Shri Rajgopala Rao  
 Bonde, Shri Nanasaheb  
 Borole, Shri Yashwant  
 Brahm Perkash, Chaudhury,  
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri  
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip  
 Chand Ram, Shri  
 Chandan Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri  
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.  
 Chandravati, Shrimati  
 Charan Singh, Shri  
 Chaturbhuj, Shri  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath  
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.  
 Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar  
 Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen  
 Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram  
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh  
 Chetri, Shri K. B.  
 Chettri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur  
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
 Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra  
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitkish  
 Damor, Shri Bomilbhai  
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari  
 Das, Shri S. B.  
 Dasappa, Shri Tuladga  
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.  
 Dave, Shri Anant  
 Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna

Desai, Shri Dajiba  
 Desai, Shri Hitendra  
 Desai, Shri Morarji  
 Deshmukh, Shri Nanaji  
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad  
 Dhandayuthapani, Shri V.  
 Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar  
 Dharis, Shri Mohan  
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh  
 Dhurve, Shri Shyamal  
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri  
 Doley, Shri L. K.  
 Durga Chand, Shri  
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna  
 Engti, Shri Biren  
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo  
 Fazulur Rahman, Shri  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gamit, Shri Chittubhai  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira Nehru  
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri  
 Ganga Singh, Shri  
 Gattani, Shri R. D.  
 Gawai, Shri D. G.  
 George, Shri A. C.  
 Ghosal, Shri Sudhir  
 Gode, Shri Santoshrao  
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Gopal, Shri K.  
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal  
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb  
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjappa  
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Guha, Prof. Samar  
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh  
 Hande, Shri V. G.  
 Haren Bhumi, Shri  
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak  
 Heera Bhai, Shri  
 Hukam Ram, Shri  
 Inder Singh, Shri

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.  
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
 Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj  
 Jain, Shri Kalyan  
 Jai, Shri Nirmal Chandra  
 Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram  
 Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh  
 Jethmalani, Shri Ram  
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kadam, Shri B. P.  
 Kaiho, Shri  
 Kailash Prakash, Shri  
 Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao  
 Kaldate, Dr. Bapu  
 Kamakshiah, Shri D.  
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.  
 Kar, Shri Sarat  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kasar, Shri Amrut  
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam  
 Khan, Shri Gulam Mohammad  
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali  
 Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan  
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
 Khrime, Shri Rinchang Khandu  
 Kishore Lal, Shri  
 Kodiyan, Shri P. K.  
 Kosaram, Shri K. T.  
 Kotashetti, Shri A. K.  
 Krishan Kant, Shri  
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.  
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi  
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.  
 Kundu, Shri Samarendra  
 Kunhambu, Shri K.  
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad  
 Kureel, Shri R. L.  
 Kushwaha, Shri Ram Nareish  
 Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.  
 Lal, Shri S. S.

Lalu Prasad, Shri  
 Laskari, Shri Nihar  
 Limaye, Shri Madhu  
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh  
 Mahala, Shri K. L.  
 Mahale, Shri Hari Shankar  
 Mahi Lal, Shri  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh  
 Mallanna, Shri K.  
 Mallikarjun, Shri  
 Mandal, Shri B. P.  
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal  
 Mangal Deo, Shri  
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao  
 Manohar Lal, Shri  
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad  
 Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.  
 Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao  
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali  
 Mehta, Shri Ajit Kumar  
 Mehta, Shri Prasannabhai  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Miri, Shri Govind Ram  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar  
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan  
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.  
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy  
 Mritunjay Prasad, Shri  
 Multan Singh, Chaudhary  
 Munda, Shri Govinda  
 Munda, Shri Karia  
 Murahari, Shri Godey  
 Murmu, Father Anthony  
 Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna  
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara  
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal  
 Naik, Shri V. P.  
 Nair, Shri, B. K.  
 Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan  
 Narendra Singh, Shri  
 Nathu Singh, Shri  
 Nathuni Ram, Shri

Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.  
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila  
 Negi, Shri T. S.  
 Onkar Singh, Shri  
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar  
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
 Parmai Lal, Shri  
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.  
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
 Parvati Devi, Shrimati  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M.  
 Patel, Shri Dwarikadas  
 Patel, Shri H. M.  
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai  
 Patel, Shri Meetha Lal  
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N.  
 Patidar, Shri Rameshwar  
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant  
 Patil, Shri D. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. B.  
 Patil, Shri U. S.  
 Patil, Shri Vijay kumar N.  
 Patnaik, Shri Biju  
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal  
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath  
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi  
 Rachaiiah, Shri B.  
 Raghavji, Shri  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.  
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal  
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram  
 Raj Keshar Singh, Shri  
 Raj Narain, Shri  
 Rajan, Shri K. A.  
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.  
 Ram, Shri R. D.  
 Ram Deo Singh, Shri

Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury  
 Ram Kinkar, Shri  
 Ram Murti, Shri  
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai  
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.  
 Ramapati Singh, Shri  
 Ramdas Singh, Shri  
 Ramji Singh, Dr.  
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri  
 Ranjit Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Jagannath  
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan  
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha  
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama  
 Rasheed Masood, Shri  
 Rath, Shri Ramachandra  
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh V.  
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass  
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
 Reddi, Shri G. S.  
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda  
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul  
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijay Bhaskara  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
 Reddy, Shri S. R.  
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph  
 Roy, Shri Saugata  
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri  
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthu  
 Sai, Shri Larang  
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo  
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal  
 Saksena, Prof. Shibban Lal  
 Sangma, Shri P. A.  
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram  
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.  
 Sarda, Shri S. K.  
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.  
 Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain  
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra  
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri  
 Satyanarayana, Shri Dronam Raju

Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Sen, Shri Prafulla Chandra  
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.  
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur  
 Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.  
 Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh  
 Shanti Devi, Shrimati  
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath  
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar  
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt  
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar  
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari  
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.  
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Sher Singh, Prof.  
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.  
 Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri  
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri Chhimanbhai H. (Raj-  
 kot)  
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal  
 Sikander Bakht, Shri  
 Singh, Dr. B. N.  
 Singha, Shri Sechindralal  
 Sinha, Shri H. L. P.  
 Sinha, Shri M. P.  
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Naryan  
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal  
 Somani, Shri S. S.  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Subramaniam, Shri C.  
 Sudheeran, Shri V. M.  
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Suman, Shri Surendra Jha  
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.  
 Suraj Bhan, Shri  
 Surendra Bikram, Shri  
 Surya Narain Singh, Shri  
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Swaminathan, Shri R. V.  
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam  
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad  
 Tan Singh, Shri  
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb  
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Tiwary, Shri Ramanand  
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad  
 Tur, Shri Mohan Singh  
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash  
 Ugrasen, Shri  
 Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Wakil, Shri Abdul Ahad  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Vasisth, Shri Dharm Vir  
 Venkatarreddy, Shri P.  
 Venkatasubbalah, Shri P.  
 Verma, Shri Brijlal  
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad  
 Verma, Shri Hargovind  
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.  
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh  
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain  
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Narasingh  
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh  
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri  
 Yuvraj, Shri  
 Zulfiqarullah, Shri

# NOES

Rajshekhar Kolar, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correc-  
 tion, the result\* of the Division is :  
 Ayes 357, Noes 1. The 'Ayes' have it;  
 the 'Ayes' have it.

\*The following members also recorded their votes for Ayes:  
 Shri Vinodbhai B. Sheth, Shri Charan Narzary and Shri B. C.  
 Kamble.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended with the amendments agreed to, is passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

The motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : Sir, please allow me to thank the hon. Members for supporting this Bill and record my sense of appreciation of my colleague, Shri Shanti Bhushan, the Minister of Law, who has so successfully piloted this Bill in this House and in the other House.

12.36 hrs.

# MOTION RE. THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

MR. SPEAKER : Item No. 8A. The Prime Minister to move the motion...

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) : Sir, on a point of order. I am rather reluctant to raise this point of order because it concerns two motions standing in my name—one of them standing in the names of several of my colleagues also, besides myself.

You will see, Sir, the House will see, that we have got today the Revised List of Business plus the Supplementary List of Business which was received by us after the Revised List of Business was received. Now, item No. 8A is a verbatim copy of item No. 9 in the Revised List of Business. Item No. 9A is a verbatim copy of item No. 10 in the Revised List of Business. I feel flattered, I feel honoured, and several of my colleagues also in whose names item No. 9 in the Revised List

of Business stands—must be feeling honoured, that the Leader of the House, the Prime Minister, has appropriated—had it been some one else, I might have said 'misappropriated', but he is the Leader of the House—both the Motions...

MR. SPEAKER : You made the constitution, and we have appropriated the Constitution itself.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : I wonder whether this has been treated as 'Government business'. Please turn to page 15 of the Rules of Procedure; Rule 25 reads :

"On days allotted for the transaction of Government business...."

It is all right; 'today' is allotted for Government business.

"...such business...."

The words used are 'such business', that is, Government business.

"...shall have precedence...."

If you have treated this as 'Government business', then there is no problem. But there is one little hurdle in the way. The Committee of Privileges is not the exclusive preserve of the Government, because Rule 315(1) says :

"After the report has been presented, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member...."

Of course, the Prime Minister is also a Member; we do not dispute that.

"...may move that the report be taken into consideration whereupon the Speaker may put the question to the House."

My contention is that this motion No. 9 in the Revised List standing in my name as well as several of my colleagues in the House and No. 10 are not strictly government business in the sense in which Rule 25 construes government business. Therefore, per-



[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

cedence should have been given to motions Nos. 9 and 10 as listed in the Revised List of Business.... (Interruptions)

Motion No. 11 is untouched.

I would request you to kindly enlighten the House on this point whether you treat this matter as government business—whether the report of the committee is government business and if so, in that light, whether you have given precedence to this matter over the motions that have been listed already in the list of business.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I speak on this point of order?

My submission is that the functions of the Leader of the House, unfortunately, have not been described in the Rules of Procedure and Business of this House. But it so happens that in the United Kingdom it is the Leader of the House who brings up a motion before the House on a recommendation of the Committee of Privileges. I have always been insisting in this hon. House that the Leader of the House should be requested every time to bring up such a motion because it happens to be an affront to the House. It is the Leader of the House who should represent the entire House in this matter in bringing up a motion before it.

So it would be quite in order and in keeping with the practice in the House of Commons whose procedures, privileges, immunities and the rights, according to our Constitution, happen to be ours also. So, it is quite in keeping with the procedure that follows from the Constitution.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I support the contention made by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath that item No. 9, the motion listed in the names of Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

and seven other hon. Members of this House including myself, as Mr. Kamath has rightly pointed out, has been appropriated by the Prime Minister. With due respect to the Leader of the House, let me point out that Rule 315(1) does not give any special preference to the Leader of the House. It mentions that the Chairman or any Member of the Committee or any other Member.... Had it been a case of the Chairman of the Committee which is specifically mentioned in rule 315(1) or any other member of the committee, I would have been ready to give the precedence over the other members who are moving. But, in this case, 315(1) does not specifically mention the Prime Minister. I also draw your attention to the Lok Sabha proceedings of August 8, 1971 where the Privileges Committee's report against R. K. Karanjia, Editor, *The Blitz* was discussed. There the motion 'That Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor, *The Blitz* be in attendance in this House....' etc. was moved by Sardar Hukam Singh who was then the Deputy Speaker in the House and also Chairman of the Privileges Committee. Pandit Nehru was the Leader of the House at that time and he was also present in the House but he did not move the motion. I think it would have been a normal procedure if Samar Babu, as the Chairman of the Committee, could have moved the motion but I think it is not fair to the Members concerned that the motions are the same and that when a motion is standing in the name of Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, the Leader of the House should bring in another motion and that it should be added in the Supplementary List of Business and added after 11 O'clock and then he should move the motion. I do not think this is proper since it has not been prescribed in the rules.

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Chitradurga): Sir, I gave notice....

MR. SPEAKER: That would be only subject to the discussion. You can have it in the debate. That does not raise a point of order. Your note

does not give rise to any point of order.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: My point of order is that in this Resolution....

MR. SPEAKER: You go into the merits of the matter. We may give you the opportunity.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Not the merits of the matter. Before introducing the motion, I want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: That is on the matter and you can speak on the motion and oppose it. You are entitled to do that.

Now, our Rules of Procedure relating to the motion relating to the privilege matters are only those contained in Rule 315. When the Chairman of the Privilege Committee or any Member of the Privilege Committee does not move any motion, according to the rules, any other Member can move the motion.

When a similar motion is given notice of by more than one person, one of whom being the Leader of the House naturally, the Leader of the House has preference over others. That is the prevailing practice in Britain and, I think, it is an appropriate practice.

I overrule the point of order raised.

The Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978."

MR. SPEAKER: You want to speak.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not want to speak on that. What about the suspension of the rule re. time limit?

MR. SPEAKER: There is a motion for suspension of the rule because, under the rule, only half-an-hour can be allowed. But all parties want to have more time. Now, item No. 9A.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do suspend that part of sub-rule (2) of Rule 315 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha which reads 'not exceeding half an hour in duration', in its application to the motion that this House do consider the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges."

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to speak, Mr. Bosu?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): There is my motion, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him move the motion. He says that it is slightly enlarged suspending the rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend that part of sub-rule (2) of rule 315 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha which reads 'not exceeding half an hour in duration, and such debate shall not refer to the details of the report further than is necessary to make out a case for the consideration of the report by the House', in its application to the motion that this House do consider the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges".

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamath, you have got a similar motion.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): You must first of all put this suspension motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I have to put the Motion. Do you want to move your motion? Already there are two persons who have moved the motion.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
I have the honour to move:

"That this House do consider the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges...."

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am referring to item No. 10.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
May I repeat the identical motion which the Prime Minister moved? This is a verbatim copy.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is all right.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
These motions 8A and 9A are interlopers.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Stephen, do you want to speak about the suspension of rules?

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki):**  
On suspension of rule I do not want to speak.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, I will put the motion under item No. 9A:

"That this House do suspend that part of sub-rule (2) of Rule 315 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha which reads 'not exceeding half an hour in duration'...."

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
If No. 11 is carried, then this will not be necessary.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The canvas of my motion is much wider.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** It is much wider. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** I shall now put Shri Bosu's motion to vote.

The question is:

"That this House do suspend that part of sub-rule (2) of rule 315 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, which reads 'not exceeding half an hour in duration, and such debate shall not refer to the details of the report

further than is necessary to make out a case for the consideration of the report by the House', in its application to the motion that this House do consider the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges."

The motion was adopted.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Bosu's motion under item No. 11 is carried. In view of that the other motions are barred. 9A is barred and 10 is also barred.

**AN HON'BLE MEMBER:** What happened to item No. 8A?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Item No. 8A need not be put.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil):** Mr Speaker you had just now given the ruling that the Leader of the House has got precedence over other members and it is a convention. On that basis the Leader of the House moved a motion on item No. 9A. After moving the motion you allowed Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to move his motion and it was carried. So, what is the standing of your ruling given just now? (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** May I explain the position? There seems to be some amount of confusion on the part of some of the members. Prime Minister's motion 8A need not be put to vote. So far as item No. 9 is concerned there are three different motions given—one by the Prime Minister, one by Mr. Kamath and the third by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. The motion given by the Prime Minister and Mr. Kamath are identical. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's motion is wider in its implication. If a wider motion is accepted then the narrower motions do not come up for voting.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** As you rightly said, Mr. there was a confusion in the House as to what exactly was being put. The Prime Minister had

given notice of a motion; that was on the understanding given in the Business Advisory Committee also that half an hour part of it we are waiving. That part we are waiving. In that manner the notice came and the Prime Minister also gave notice on that. We on this side thought that as a result of that understanding the notice comes and we must support the Prime Minister and his motion. That is why I declined to say anything when you asked me whether I have got anything to say. Now, if the other is to be put in then I would submit, Sir, there is a vital point of order which comes in here. The entire voting took place—afterall no division was called—and 'ayes' and 'noes' were said. Everybody was under the confusion. (Interruptions) The point is this. Under the Rules of Procedure there are two stages. The first stage is considering the motion, that is to say, that such and such thing may be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: That should be passed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Yes. Once that is passed, then, we go on to the next stage, that is, as to whether it must be adopted, it must be amended or it must be rejected and so on. These are the stages.

Now, Sir, very advisedly comments about the contents of the report are reserved to that stage,—I may say, entirely to that stage. Therefore, Sir, these cannot be clubbed together. So, it is reserved to that stage, with this result, that somebody who is speaking on the first motion, that is to say 'that the matter may be taken into consideration' will not be barred from speaking on the second motion also. This position is absolutely clear. My submission is this. From the very start, is it patent that we go on, as if both the motions are mixed up together? I would certainly plead with you, plead with the Government, not to throw to the winds all sorts of provisions which

are advisedly incorporated into this. There is need to give up this half-an-hour provision because of the amplitude of the motion before us, the bigness of the report and the issues involved. That is there. But that does not mean that we must take away everything and that from the very start, on the substance this discussion must begin. But, if that is the position I have no objection to that. But that is not correct. That is what I am saying. I am also saying, it is not right. Sir, when the Leader of the House has given notice of a motion, it is not right that that motion is not stuck to. There is a certain understanding on which we are functioning. When the Leader of the House gives notice of a motion, when the Business Advisory Committee took up a decision and all that, and everybody knows about it and party leaders know about it. Well, Sir, for the proper functioning, it is necessary that the Leader of the House stands by his motion and moves it and the House accepts it. The other thing can come only as an amendment. That is what I am submitting. The other can come in only as an amendment, because, the substance of the matter is that this part be suspended to what extent it is to be suspended. It is not a question of a wider thing. It is a question of widening the motion, which has got a precedence. The Leader of the House has got a precedence. The motion of the Leader of the House has come before the other motion. That motion has been moved first. Once that motion is moved, then, the other thing can come in only as an amendment to this motion. You cannot put it to vote differently. Sir, the position is this. The Leader of the House moved the motion what has happened to that motion? Once moved, it can only be withdrawn. That motion is there. Something else can be moved as an amendment only. This motion must be put first. Then the amendment can be put.

Therefore, my submission is this. As you said, there is a misunderstanding.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

and a confusion. Whatever opinion you have collected, we are certain, we did not want a division. I request you to put the motion of the Prime Minister to vote. If certain extension of that is needed, the other one may be treated as an amendment to that. That can be considered that way. And when we do that, let us consider the totality of the picture and the totality of the discussion, the line that the discussion has got to take. This is the submission which I have got to make, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak) : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Both can't be clubbed. There is no necessity to call Mr. Basu and Mr. Kamath. Why do you confuse the whole thing unnecessarily?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not confused; if somebody else is confused, I cannot help it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : The whole House is confused.

MR. SPEAKER : You are making a mistake. There are two motions. The main motion is to take the report into consideration. That is the motion of the Prime Minister. It was taken up and agreed to by the House.

The Second Motion is to suspend the rule regarding the limitation of duration.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : What about 9A?

MR. SPEAKER : Unless somebody asks for it....

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Who moved the motion first?

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : Sir, I have a point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, in the Business Advisory Committee, they came to an understanding that only this part of the Rule would be suspended.

MR. SPEAKER : We will take it up afterwards. The House stands adjourned till 2 O'Clock.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION RE. THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Mavalankar, you wanted to raise a point of order

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my point of order relates to the situation that prevailed before lunch. I felt that it would have been much better if the motion which was moved by the hon. Prime Minister had come in a regular way in the normal printed revised list of business. Apart from that, I accept the right of the Prime Minister to move the motion. My point of order relates to the specific situation which I submit gave rise to some kind of confusion. What had happened was this. Originally, in the printed revised list of business, motion at No. 9 is in the name of Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath and other hon. Members, motion at 10 is again in the name of Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath and motion at No. 11 is in the name of Shri Jyotirmoy Bose. Now, item 9 was preceded by item 8A, the motion by the Prime Minister, and item 10 was preceded by item 9A, again the motion by the Prime Minister. What should have happened was that after the hon. Prime Minister had moved his motion at Sr. No. 8A, before he was asked by you, Sir, to move the motion at No. 9A, my submission is,

that the Leader of the House having moved the motion, the Chair should have put motion at 8A to the vote of the House. Having got the vote of the House, you should have then taken up item 9A and 11. Because the motion at item 11 was wider than at No. 9A, obviously, the chair would have said that item 9A is governed by item 11 of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, and, therefore, the motion at 9A falls through automatically, and because the motion at 8A has been passed, the House now takes up the motion at 11. But, I submit that the motion at 8A was not put to the vote of the House. This motion says that 'this House do consider the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges', and motions at 9A and 11 were to dispense with the requirement of discussing it within half an hour and not bringing in any extraneous matter. I submit that in order to set the procedure correct, kindly put motion at 8A moved by the Leader of the House to the vote of the House. After the House has said 'yes', then you can put item 11 of Mr. Bosu; and then we proceed and the discussion starts.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** (Chirayinkil): On a point of order. I have read the rules. The rule is very clear. Rule 315(1) says:

"After the report has been presented, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member may move that the report be taken into consideration whereupon the Speaker may put the question to the House."

Rule 315(2) is very clear. It says:

"Before putting the question to the House, the Speaker may permit a debate on the motion, not exceeding half an hour in duration, and such debate shall not refer to the details of the report further than is necessary to make out a case for the consideration of the report by the House".

So, before putting the question, you have to permit a debate for not more

than half-an-hour. Thereafter, the whole debate may be for 7 or 8 hours.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yours is not a point of order. You are opposing Mr. Mavalankar's point of order.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** No, Sir. I want a clarification. Please look at rule 315(3). Item 11A, i.e. the motion of the Prime Minister comes, according to rule 315(3), only after the debate. Please look at the rule carefully.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** My point of order relates to the basic concept of the Constitution itself and one of its Articles. Prior to bringing to the notice of the House the vital Article of the Constitution, I would like to refer you to the Rules of Procedure, i.e. to rule 255 which says:

"Where an objection is taken to the inclusion of a member in a Committee on the ground that the member has a personal, pecuniary or direct interest of such an intimate character that it may prejudicially affect the consideration of any matters to be considered by the Committee, the procedure shall be as follows:"

Here, prior to the constitution of the Privileges Committee of the 6th Lok Sabha, one of the hon. Members, Mr. Sathe has objected to the reference to the Committee of Privileges of the 6th Lok Sabha, of a matter which related to a Member belonging to the 5th Lok Sabha—as the Privileges Committee of the 6th Lok Sabha has no jurisdiction to consider matters relating to a Member who belonged to the 5th Lok Sabha.

I will further come to the constitutional interpretation of Article 105 of the Constitution. It deals with the powers and privileges of the Members. So, in spite of the objection raised by Mr. Sathe, the Privileges Committee was constituted and a Member of the Privileges Committee has misused the powers under Article 105—the powers

[Shri Mallikarjun]

were misused and then the report has been prepared. How is this august House competent now to take up the motion? Therefore, since the report of the Privileges Committee itself is *ultra vires* of the Constitution—of Article 105—the motion which has been moved by the Prime Minister or other friends cannot be taken up by this august House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Mere understanding is not enough. Kindly give the ruling as to how the motion can be taken up in this august House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving the ruling. It is not for the Speaker to decide whether a particular motion is valid or invalid. No such power is conferred on the Speaker either under the Constitution or under the rules. Please sit down. It is for the House to decide the question of validity of the motion. It is for the Member concerned to persuade them that the Report is invalid. The Speaker cannot interfere in the matter. Therefore, the point of order raised is over ruled.

(Interruptions).

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I have objected to.....

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise at this stage.

(Interruptions).

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: How can you overlook the point of order I am unable to understand? You are a constitutional expert and you are the custodian of the August House, how you are supposed to go into this matter. The motion cannot be taken up. Suppose I move a motion against the present Prime Minister when he

was the Finance Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister, how is it going to be relevant to the matter.....

(Interruptions).

You are the custodian of the House. You kindly give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. Mr. Nathwani.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

(Interruptions).

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): That the Report be taken into consideration, that motion is moved by the hon. Prime Minister under sub-rule 1 of the rule 315. On that, you, Mr. Speaker, have to decide whether to put it to the vote of the House or not. At that stage, the discussion takes place and sub-rule 2 permits a debate for half an hour only in respect of that question whether the motion, namely, the Report be taken into consideration or not. Suppose some Members want to say: do not move this motion in this session, move it in the next one. For that, whether the motion, namely, that Report be taken into consideration, should be debated or not. For that, sub-rule makes a provision and for that there is time restriction and that time restriction is for half an hour only. In order to remove that time restriction, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's motion has already been accepted. Therefore, at this stage, the House is seized only of this motion whether the motion to take Report into consideration should be made or not. Only for that purpose, this debate will ensue. Once on putting that question if leave is granted and the permission is given by this House, yes, that Report be taken into consideration, sub-rule 3 will come into force. Contingent motions can be moved at that stage. The position is, therefore, clear. What the House has done is this, namely, to extend time

\*\*Not recorded.

limit under sub-rule 2. We are at this stage only.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): I want to make an appeal to the distinguished Leader of the Opposition as well as to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Under the rules, there are no appeals from any Member.

(Interruptions).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am sorry, people just get up without understanding it.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he is appealing on the very point on which Mr. Stephen had appealed. He is appealing that Mr. Stephen's contention may be accepted.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I want to suggest that we, in fact, adopt a course which does not operate unfairly to any of the three persons against whom the Report is directed.

(Interruptions).

You never had a sense of patience. You will never understand this thing. This is the appeal which I want to make to both of them. A way must be found to go back upon this motion which has accepted. If today this House goes into more details than are necessary for the purpose of merely including consideration of the Report, I am afraid, things may be said in the House which are going to operate unfairly to the three persons before us. Before the Privileges Committee, Mrs. Gandhi, for example, has not opened her mouth and said anything.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): What is this?

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not go into that.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I find from the Prime Minister's motion that they are going to be given an opportunity to say what they have to say. I appeal to the House today not to do anything which might prejudice that hearing, let us first hear them tomorrow and then the House can go into details if it wants to. Today I appeal to all of them not to persist in going into the details of the report at this stage.....

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Let the motion for consideration be taken up first.... (Interruptions). You start calling speakers instead of dilly-dallying.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got to deal with the points of order?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You are proposing to suspend on the motion of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu sub-rule 2 of rule 315. Firstly, the point is this: can you suspend a part of sub rule 2? Is it the intention to suspend the other part also?

MR. SPEAKER: In other words you are supporting Mr. Bosu's motion?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am opposing.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu's motion suspends practically the whole thing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: By suspending sub rule 2, are you also suspending the other part in sub rule (2)....

MR. SPEAKER: You were not present.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am asking for clarification.



**MR. SPEAKER:** I am giving clarification. There seems to be a lot of confusion about the understanding of rule 315. For a better understanding of that rule, it is better to refer to it:

"315. (1) After the report has been presented the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member may move that the report be taken into consideration where upon the Speaker may put the question to the House".

Sub-rule (2) is an exception to sub-rule (1), it says:

"(2) Before putting the question to the House the Speaker may permit a debate on the motion, not exceeding half an hour in duration, and such debate shall not refer to the details of the report further than is necessary to make out a case for the consideration of the report by the House.

(3) After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member, as the case may be, may move that the House agrees, or disagrees or agrees with amendments, with the recommendations contained in the report".

In accordance with sub-rule (1) or rule 315, the Prime Minister has moved that the report be taken into consideration. I have not put that question to the House because there are motions under sub-rule (2). Therefore, before putting that question I took up for consideration sub rule (2). Under sub-rule (2) there were two types of motions, one by the Prime Minister and Mr. Kamath and the other by Mr. Bosu. So far as the former category is concerned, they merely wanted to suspend the duration prescribed under sub-rule (2). Whereas in Mr. Bosu's Motion he has not only asked for the suspension of period prescribed but also the limitation. So far as the discussion is concerned, obviously, the House has got

the implication of that because normally the dispensation should have been only for half-an-hour. But it is not up to me to prescribe that. This is how the Motion came there. When there are two or more motions on the same subject, it is the duty of the Speaker to take the major motion which covers the larger area. This is the well established convention of not only this House but of others also. That is why I did so. But I do feel that the Members have not fully understood the implications of Mr. Bosu's Motion. Therefore, if Mr. Bosu agrees and the House agrees, I shall subject to the agreement of the two, if necessary....

(Interruptions).

A reconsideration may be done because the discussion at the initial stage is a limited discussion. Half-an-hour may not be sufficient for that. But there is a larger discussion at the later stage when the Report is taken into consideration. Therefore, if Mr. Bosu's Motion is agreed to, there will be double discussion covering the same area. It is up to the House to reconsider the matter. If you so reconsider, you may limit it to the Prime Minister's Motion in which case it will be only dispensing with the limitation of half an hour and we will have the full discussion at the second stage of the matter. On the other hand if you accept Mr. Bosu's Motion, there will be two discussions—one at the initial stage and another at the later stage.

Now, Mr. Bosu, are you willing for that course?

(Interruptions).

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** One minute.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have called Mr. Bosu and none else. I will hear him only.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** To-day, the House has a very special duty to perform. It is not a gathering of politicians. Strictly, it has to assume the power of a court of law.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Are you insisting on your Motion?

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Are you willing to revise it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I must tell the House why I did this. I am not a fool that you twist this way or you twist that way.

I had given this with the object of bringing to light the background of the person who is now standing as an accused person before us to-day.

MR. SPEAKER: That will come at the second stage.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is the reason.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: All that I want to know—are you willing to reconsider it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Stephen, I will take my own decision. I am not one of you.

In deference to the wishes that have been expressed in this House. I withdraw my Motion.

The Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: I put the Motion of the Prime Minister for consideration.

The question is:

"That this House do suspend that part of sub-rule (2) of Rule 315 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha which reads 'not exceeding half an hour in duration', in its application to the motion that this House do consider the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Which Motion are you moving.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion from the Prime Minister.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have moved an amendment to Shri Morarji Desai's amendment. It should be circulated to the Members. I have moved an amendment, not to the main motion, but to this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I will read out. Mr. Lakkappa's motion.

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978, disagrees with the findings and recommendations contained in the Report and do resolve that no question of breach of Privilege is involved in the matter against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and that no further action be taken by the House in the matter in view of the views expressed in the notes appended in the Report".

I put the Motion 9A moved by the Prime Minister to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House do suspend that part of sub-rule (2) of Rule 315 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha which reads 'not exceeding half an hour in duration', in its application to the motion that this House do consider the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister may move the motion.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have already moved the motion for consideration. I will speak on the other motion

[Shri Morarji Desai]

at item 11A, that is on the contingent motion. Rather than speak twice, I would like to speak then and not now. Now it is only for taking it into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to put that motion to the House whether the House accepts it. Now that part of sub-rule (2) has been suspended, there will be a debate. If you want to speak now, you can.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Please specify how long the debate will take place on the motion for consideration.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadaopur): The Prime Minister moved for suspension of part of sub-rule (2) and that has been accepted. Now sub-rule (2) comes into operation. Let there be a debate on this

MR. SPEAKER: Now the debate is only on item 8A.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I want to speak later on item 11A.

MR. SPEAKER: Any other hon. member who wants to speak on this?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I rise to oppose this motion.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Rule 315(2) has been suspended. Now we are fixing up the time. I am not able to understand you because of the confusion created here. Everybody is interested in quoting some rule or the other. It becomes the privilege of every member and every member is entitled to know the time you are going to give for this.

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to the House to decide the time.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The rule has been suspended. We want to

know for how many hours you want this motion to be discussed.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: It is a matter concerning every member of the House. I want all the 542 members to express their personal views.

MR. SPEAKER: The B.A.C. has not gone into the time for the first stage, second stage and third stage. The total number of hours fixed is 6 hours.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let us see how it proceeds.

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to the House to decide. I suggest that so far as the first stage is concerned, it is merely the introduction stage and if the House so desires, we can fix 1 hour.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No time-limit should be fixed, for Heaven's sake. If we are going to act as a judicial or quasi-judicial body, let us not do anything that will not be fair and just. Even in a court of law, on preliminary points you hear all the parties fully. You cannot here say that the vital arguments that will be advanced on preliminary points of jurisdiction etc. should be restricted for all members here to one hour. What can all of us say in one hour? It is impossible. I myself will need one hour. No time can be fixed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not giving any time, I am leaving it to the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Business Advisory Committee is to discuss and present a report to the House. And we are guided by the report of the Business Advisory Committee. According to your own Statement, Sir, six hours have been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee. If six hours are allotted, let us stick to that and fix the time. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Any one can move for fixation of time.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY**  
(Bombay North-East): I move:

"That one hour be sufficient if the House considers the question of sub-rule 2".

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** If you suspend sub-rule 2 about half-an-hour, are you going to substitute it? He did not move at that time asking for one hour in place of half-an-hour. Once it is suspended no timelimit can be fixed now. Kindly do not impose the timelimit and curtail our right.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** For the whole thing six hours have been fixed by the Business Advisory Committee. That will include the consideration of this and also the substantive motion which comes after that. These six hours are for both. For the consideration stage you cannot take more time than for the other one. Therefore, more time should be fixed for the other one. If they want more than one hour, let two hours be fixed for this and four hours for the other.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** As far as this side is concerned, a motion was moved suspending the half-an-hour provision. There could have been a motion alongwith the amendment stipulating what time that part of the debate must take. Nothing happened. Now, the motion is before the House, the discussion will have to begin. May I submit that as far as I could see it is at the preliminary stage that considerable arguments will have to be advanced—not that on the other side, nothing will have to be done,—the question of jurisdiction comes up at the preliminary stage; the question as to whether the report is the same that was asked for, comes up at this stage? Very fundamental questions come up at this stage which may set a precedent for the Parliament. This is not a party matter, for allotment of time on party basis. Any Member who wants to put the arguments forward—relevant arguments—will have to be permitted to put his arguments forward.

subject to the provision that the details of the report and the substance of the report cannot be gone into.

Therefore, it can only be that we start the debate and see how things are going on. After all, you have got the majority. You can put the curtain down at any stage you choose. What I am saying is that I do not agree to the suggestion that the consideration stage can have four hours, and the other can have four hours. I do not agree at all. It cannot be restricted at all. I appeal let the debate start. As is known to everybody, this is one of the important debates, not necessarily because of the persons involved but because of the issues involved. The fundamental issues are involved and, therefore, such a full House with such an interest is sitting on that. Let there be no curtailment of this. Irrelevance, you have got the power to stop. Relevant observations you shall not stop. What I am saying is that let us proceed with the debate and see how it is proceeding. Let us cooperate with one another so that we may bring out the salient points. Let no restriction be imposed about this.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Already the rule 315(2) limiting the discussion to half-an-hour, has been suspended. You have suggested that for consideration two hours should be sufficient. At the consideration stage; the merit of the case and the report do not come into question. There is already a motion by the Prime Minister on this issue. There is another motion printed in the list of business in the name of 8 members on this issue that the report be taken into consideration. At this stage we will only judge the preliminary things, as Mr. Stephen has pointed out, including the jurisdiction of the House. So, may I submit that the debate should start? Since it is not a party matter, let the people who have given the motion be allowed to speak first on the motion and others be al-

[Shri Saugata Roy]

lowed to speak later, within that time.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाँका): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भावना का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। मेरी यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि हम लोग किस प्रक्रिया को यहाँ पर स्वीकार रहे हैं—इस मामले में फैसला करने के लिये ?

I do not know what procedure we are adopting. We have three motions. One has already been adopted and that is the motion suspending the rule. The second is consideration of the motion. I would like to know whether you are going to entertain amendments to this motion because all motions can be amended. Are you going to entertain amendments?

MR. SPEAKER: Surely. There is a motion saying that it should be considered.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: There can be amendments to this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, nobody has moved the amendment.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I have given notice of the amendment....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Because the motion was circulated only some time ago.

MR. SPEAKER: The amendment says....

(Interruptions).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: First of all, let us decide whether amendments to the motion moved by the Leader of the House are going to be entertained.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Amendments in the sense that it should not be considered?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Negative amendments anyway need not be considered.

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not vote for the consideration, then it is negative. So far as the procedure in a privilege motion is concerned....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I do not know whether the substitute motion or amendment is in order. I want to know whether you are going to adopt this procedure or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you what the procedure is. As far as the privilege motion is concerned, the rules have not prescribed any procedure. The procedure is prescribed by the House itself in each one of the cases as it arises. There are no fixed procedures so far as consideration is concerned. There is no rule bearing on the point. All that, at this stage, we are considering is whether we are going to consider this motion or not. Nothing more than that.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That is not my point at all. The motion is before the House. I would like to know whether the honourable Chair is going to entertain amendments or substitute motions. That is the question on which I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: At this stage only two questions arise—whether the House will accept the consideration of the motion or whether it will not consider the motion. These are the two aspects. No other aspect arises at this stage. So far as any negative motion is concerned, it will become irrelevant because the House can always say...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Mine is not a negative motion. It is an amendment which is strictly within the rules. Negative amendments are not entertained by the Chair. My amendment is not negative. It is a positive amendment. I want to know whether you are going to entertain amendments or not.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is within the rules, I am accepting it. If it is outside the rules, I am not accepting it. That is all that I can say at this stage.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I have to move the amendment because the motion has been moved. There is going to be a debate.

MR. SPEAKER: You can move the amendment.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am not making any speech. So, you must say that the motion is moved and then my amendment will come in.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall say that after disposing of the objections raised. When you suspend the time fixed under sub-rule (2), it is always open to the House to fix its own time because the House is the master of the entire proceedings. That being so, the time may be fixed at that stage or at a later stage. Now that you have suspended the motion it is open to the House to fix the time. There are two motions before the House. One is by the Prime Minister.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, it cannot be put like that—two hours and four hours. Is it the spirit in which you are going with the debate? There is nothing like that. We want a full debate at the introduction stage.

MR. SPEAKER: I am dealing with that matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are dictating an order. Listen to me before that.

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to you. How many times am I to listen to you?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you fix two hours and then you ask how many Members want to speak, suppose there are 20 Members; then, you will divide two hours by twenty, and say that

each Member will get five minutes. How are you going to regulate the debate?

MR. SPEAKER: Just as in other debates.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: A judicial matter cannot be argued like that.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.\*\*

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Even if you fix the time, please extend it by two or three hours, to eight or nine hours.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Under sub-rule (2) I just cannot understand how they can ask for four hours for a mere consideration whether the House should debate this or not? So, you must cut this short and get on with the consideration of the main motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not waste time on this small point.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In my case you never bothered.

MR. SPEAKER: Your case is not before us now.

In view of the appeal made by them, let us have three hours for the preliminary discussion. They want to go into the question of jurisdiction.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I am not deciding it, I am leaving it to the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The whole point of the matter is that there must be a full debate in the House, and for that the only restraining factor must be that as the Presiding Officer you should regulate and stop irrelevant interventions and irrelevant observations. A full debate to the satisfaction of the different parties is necessary, because the rights of the parties

\*\*Not recorded.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

are involved the rights of the Members are involved. The leaders of the different parties will have to make their submissions. I will make my submission, replies may have to be given. Therefore, it depends on how the points are being put forward, how they have to be met, how the needs of the House will be satisfied. This alone must be the consideration. The House is the master of the situation. Any time the House may move for a closure. Any time, the House can say that we want more time. Let us start the debate. What you are now going to do, you can do it afterwards also. Let us start the debate. That is what I am saying.

MR. SPEAKER: If necessary, we may extend the time later. For the time being if the House so agrees, we shall have three hours for this. Those who are in favour of three hours, say 'Ayes'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. SPEAKER: The 'Ayes' have it.  
... (Interruptions)

SHR C. M. STEPHEN: About what?

MR. SPEAKER: If necessary, later on we may extend it. Mr. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir,...

SHR B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): I rise on a point of order. (Interruptions) You asked to say 'Aye' or 'No'. You did not decide whether the 'Ayes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said "the Ayes have it." I did say.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: When he has moved a motion, we have got a right to move amendments. What Mr. Madhu Limaye has stated, I have said the same thing earlier. Where is the time for us to move amendments?

MR. SPEAKER: Your amendment is to the main motion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am not talking of mine only.

MR. SPEAKER: All amendments have been admitted at the appropriate time. (Interruptions)

Mr. Lakkappa, amendments will come only when the consideration motion is accepted by the House and not until then. Mr. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir,...

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I am on a point of order. The whole trouble started with the appropriation of time and appropriation of this right by them Prime Minister at the late hour

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am coming to that. I do not want to show a rule book and confuse you. Let us come straight to the point. As pointed out by Mr. Madhu Limaye, if we want to give amendments to the main motion, then, as we did not get it earlier, we could not give it. We have all given our notices of substitute motions to the original motion, which we received earlier. But now we are to face a new motion and we did not get enough time to think or to give substitute motions. You give us your ruling on this point as to whether our substitute motions to the original motions which were supplied to us earlier, will remain valid in view of the new motion which is coming into operation.

MR. SPEAKER: It remains there. There is no difficulty. There is not point of order.

Mr. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: (Idukk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, rise to oppose the motion moved by the Prime Minister. I propose to follow strictly the provisions of the rule, which was read out

by you, Rule 315 and to divide the debate into two.

The objections to the Report according to me are partly based on two counts, viz. the Constitutional and the preliminary ground that this House shall not take this report into consideration and the other part of it is the merit of it, the recommendation part of it. I would like to avoid commenting on the recommendation part of it at this stage.

Regarding the first part of it, I would, echoing the appeal made by my friend, Mr. Jethmalani, make an appeal to the other side also that the Parliament is of today at the moment if I may say so, truth because very basic questions are involved. Any decision or decisions that we may take will bind the Parliament in future and the posterity also. I would, therefore, request you to approach this question in that spirit.

We have before us a Report, not a unanimous Report but a Report to which four notes have been appended. I do not want to go into the merits of those notes so far as the substance of the Report is concerned. But in the note by three members, Dr. V.A. Seyid Mohammed and others, there is one objection raised which I would invite the attention of the House to. The objection raised is that the Report now submitted to the House is not on the matter referred to the Committee. This is a very serious matter. This is what they have stated:—

"The Lok Sabha adopted Shri Madhu Limaye's motion on 18th November, 1977 which has been referred to this Committee and which empowered the Committee to enquire into the matter."

Further, it is stated:

"Further, Shri Madhu Limaye's question was answered on 12th March, 1975.... Moreover, it is not the case that these 4 officers were collecting information to answer his question. The evidence is that they were collecting information to

answer the question of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu on 16th April, 1975. Therefore, even if obstruction or harassment is proved to have been caused, it were in relation to Shri Bosu's question. This matter was not referred to the Committee. Hence on this ground also the Committee has no jurisdiction."

Now, the important matter is, what exactly was the matter referred to the Committee and whether the Committee has considered this is a question which we will have to take into reckoning. The Committee commenting on this dissenting note have given a note which appears on p. 194(A). You will find that all objections, many substantial objections, raised are referred to there. But they have not referred to this basic objection raised. According to me, it is because this objection is irrebuttable.

Let us see what was the matter referred to the Committee. The matter referred to the Committee is given on p. 9. It was Shri Madhu Limay who brought this matter before the House. The Committee itself traces the background. It says:

"Shri Madhu Limaye, MP, gave notice of a question of privilege dated the 10th October, 1977 against Shrimati Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen, former Director, Central Bureau of Investigation....

Shri Madhu Limaye, in his notice of question of privilege, stated *inter alia*, as follows:

The Maruti question referred to before the Shah Commission was my question. I faced a number of difficulties in getting it admitted. Finally, it was put down for answer in a terribly mutilated form in the winter session of 1974. When I protested, it was again put down for answer in the Budget session of 1975.....

Now, it is clear that when the officers of the Industry Ministry were



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trying to collect information for the purposes of preparing an answer to my question, the then Prime Minister ordered the searches of the Officers' houses.... This is gross contempt of Parliament and must be punished as a breach of privilege of the House."

Shri Madhu Limaye moved the motion. There was a motion by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's motion was a general motion. The House considered the two motions and Shri Madhu Limaye's motion was accepted.

There was something much more important. There was an amendment to Shri Madhu Limaye's motion saying that the words "and others" be dropped and that the persons must be specified. This was put to vote. This was negatived. Shri Madhu Limaye's argument was that persons involved were not these people only and that there were other persons also. He mentioned certain names and that it also must be gone into.

This was the basis on which Shri Madhu Limaye took up the objection and opposition to the amendment. Therefore, it is clear. And there was a letter written to you, and that letter is appended herewith. In regard to that letter, I raised an objection saying 'let me know what exactly is being discussed'. Then you said the notice will be made available. I made a demand that the notice must be made available. Then the whole thing went to the Privileges Committee. Therefore it is clear that what was referred to the Privileges Committee was about collection of information to answer Shri Madhu Limaye's question—whether the officers involved in collection of information to answer Shri Madhu Limaye's question were interfered with. This was the matter

which the Committee was required to go into.

Let us remember that the Committee has no inherent jurisdiction in the matter of privileges; it has absolutely no inherent jurisdiction in this matter. They can take note of only such things as are referred to them—only such matters. Rule 314 says:

"The Committee shall examine every question referred to it and determine with reference to the facts of each case whether a breach of privilege is involved and, if so, the nature of the breach...."

This is Rule 314(1). So, my objection to this Committee's Report is two-fold on this score. One is that they enquired into matters not referred to them and, secondly, they refused to go into matters which they were asked to go into. These two things come in here. From the Privileges Committee's report you will find that they discussed this matter as to whether Mr. Madhu Limaye's demand that allegations of breach of privilege against certain other officers must be gone into, should be considered. They discussed the matter and said 'We are going to confine ourselves to this: we are not going to go into that'. Therefore, this Report is vitiated on two counts: instead of going into Madhu Limaye's question about hindrance caused in the collection of information, they went into the question of Shri Jyotirmoy Bostu, which was given long after. One was posted for answer on the 12th March and the other was posted for answer on the 16th April. There is a long gap coming in. Although Mr. Limaye appeared before the Committee and gave evidence before the Committee, the whole thing was by-passed, and they went ahead with the other matter. This is a most fundamental thing which I want to bring to your notice.

Now, let us see what exactly is the finding of the Committee. The

finding of the Committee is given on p. 122.

"The Committee are of the opinion, therefore, that Shrimati Indira Gandhi . . . . committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against the concerned officers . . . . for preparing an answer and a Note for Supplementaries for Starred Question No. 656 tabled by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu...."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Every time you mention my name, you pay me royalty.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I do not want to labour on the point further. I would appeal to the House to consider whether the Privileges Committee considered the matter referred to them. My submission is that they did not. They did not care to consider it at all, and they did not give a reply to the objection raised by the three Hon. Members who have appended a note. Although they answered many other points, they have not answered this point at all. Throughout you will find that, while it started with Shri Limaye in the House in the Privileges Committee they started and ended with Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

A matter not referred to them cannot be considered. That is my first objection. Therefore, this report must be repelled; it must not be taken into consideration at all.

15 hrs.

The second question which I am raising is the question of jurisdiction, whether the Sixth Lok Sabha can go into the question of breach of privilege with respect to the Fifth Lok Sabha. Here there are positions where the jurisdiction of the House is clear beyond doubt. There are also occasions when it is not clear from doubt. Here is a case in which the

jurisdiction of the House is not clear from doubt. The opinion so far available is that this Lok Sabha has no jurisdiction to go into this matter.

I will begin with the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General was invited to come before the Committee. The Attorney-General has given his written opinion. The Attorney-General was examined by them. What did the Attorney-General say? I am quoting from page 978, the bottom-most line:

"In fact, I think, every new Parliament is a new Parliament. I will refer to your provisions. My view is this. In my opinion, the new Parliament has no jurisdiction."

Then I come to page 982:

"I have read the proceedings on which the present motion is founded. The motion moved by Shri Madhu Limaye is founded on certain facts. The charge was that officers of the Government were obstructed...."

Then I come to page 983.

"Shri Ram Jethmalani: Each House is competent to punish a breach of its privileges, it is not Parliament which does it as a whole.

"Attorney-General: I am wondering whether there is any continuity between the earlier Lok Sabha and the new Lok Sabha.

"Shri Ram Jethmalani: Then, an anomaly will be that the Rajya Sabha will be able to punish a breach of privilege even if it had taken place 15 years ago.

"Attorney-General: But, unfortunately, anomalies do not create jurisdictions or destroy them...

"Prof. P. G. Mavalankar: It is a breach of privilege of the earlier Lok Sabha continuing to the present Lok Sabha.

"Attorney-General: I don't think that would be the position."

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in his written opinion, the Attorney-General is leaning heavily on this side, and he has stated that this Lok Sabha has no jurisdiction. As far as the Attorney General is concerned, this is what he has stated.

Now, I would invite the attention of the House to a ruling of the Supreme Court given in 1960 in *Sharma vs. Sinha*. They considered the question as to whether a privilege matter pending in the House at the time of prorogation would survive, and they ruled that it would survive, but then they added that, on the question as to whether the matter would survive dissolution, they were not concluding by this, they were leaving it as an open question. They drew a distinction between the two.

In Basu's Commentary on Constitution, he has very emphatically stated that the new Lok Sabha cannot go into the question of privilege with respect to the former Lok Sabha.

Now, the point is this. May be, arguments can be advanced both ways. But I am only emphasizing that this is not as if it is a concluded question. And when the Attorney-General has said, 'if the jurisdiction is challenged' and this is quoted in the report itself, '... then the Supreme Court will have jurisdiction to go into the matter and decide.' And I should add that if it is challenge that such a privilege exists at all, the Supreme Court would have jurisdiction to consider the question..

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the page?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Page 348. This is one of the subjects on which specifically the Supreme Court comes into the picture whether this House has got a jurisdiction. This is a matter where the Supreme Court has the jurisdiction (*Interruptions*) I am referring to 1965 Supreme Court page 767. The Supreme Court considered whether this House is the ultimate or

the only authority to decide whether it has got the jurisdiction to decide on the existence of the privileges. The Supreme Court stated there, 'When a statute is challenged on the ground that it has been passed by the legislature with an authority or otherwise unconstitutional trespass on fundamental rights, it is for the courts to determine the dispute and decide whether the law passed by the legislature is valid or not. Adjudication of such a dispute is entrusted solely and exclusively to the jurisdiction of the court and so we feel no difficulty in holding that the decision about the construction of Art 194(3) which was similar to 105(3); must ultimately rest exclusively with the judicature of this country. That is why we must overrule Mr. Scervai's argument that the question of determining the nature, scope and effect of the powers of the House cannot be said to lie exclusively within the jurisdiction of the court.'

Therefore, the point I am emphasizing is: here is a question with respect to which the Supreme Court has said that it is an open question. Secondly, if a dispute arises, 'We will be the ultimate and exclusive authority to decide on it.' Here is a matter on which the Attorney-General, appearing before the committee, said, 'You have no jurisdiction'. Here is a matter where Basu's Commentary says, 'You have no jurisdiction.' This is the position.

With respect to privileges, there are two concepts. One is the existence of the privilege as on that date, that is to say, the date on which the Constitution was passed. What ever existed there, we have got the authority to amend, to codify, to specify. Now there are two aspects: (1) whether the privilege exists and (2) whether the privilege is enforceable. Even assuming that the privilege existed, then the question arises whether the privilege is enforceable and there, we have got to go to Rule 222 which is absolutely very clear. We can proceed even with respect to all privilege matters only under this Rule because this rule was pro-

mulgated as per our power under Art 118. This has got the force of law and it says, 'A member may with the consent of the Speaker raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a committee thereof.' Therefore, enforceable privilege is limited to the condition adumbrated under rule 222. Even if under the House of Commons Rules there was a privilege, question arises whether we can enforce it. We can enforce it only under rule 222 and this spells out that what exactly is the privilege that can be brought out and they say 'only with respect to a member in relation to the House.' 'In relation to that House'—Shakdher is very clear about it. Once it is done, the Sponage is passed and the curtain is drawn. Shakdher's commentary is absolutely clear about that page 164. "All business pending before the parliamentary committees of the Lok Sabha lapses on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha...." Anyway it is a long passage, I do not want to read it. They say, completely the curtain is drawn.

A new Parliament comes in—a new Lok Sabha comes in; a new House comes in.

Therefore, if this really does not relate to this House even though a privilege has existed, there is no enforceability under Rule 222. It does not come in. This is my submission. That is why I made an appeal that this matter be referred to the Supreme Court for their opinion. Now that appeal has not been accepted although on a Bill which was pending here, that matter was sent. Here is a question of fundamental jurisdiction which could have been sent which they avoided to send because, they knew that sending it may bring in a verdict that this House has no jurisdiction. This is one matter on which I am raising my objection.

The third matter is that here is a very strange situation arising over Parliamentary Committee's functioning on the basis—I do not say unanimity—of consensus. Consensus must not

mean that it is just a majority and the parties cooperate with you on that basis.

Now, we have before us the Committee in which a substantial section has raised an objection—not on minor issues but on the basis of jurisdiction. Shri Hitendra Desai, Dr. Muhammad, Shri Mohanram, and Shri Shankaranand—four of them—raised their objections on the basis of which how are we going to deal with?

How, is it going to be the practice? And are we going to adopt that practice that whoever may object or which ever party may object, by the rule of thumb, by the majority, it will be got through?... (Interruptions) I went through.... (Interruptions) All right, we are prepared to take it. Don't bother about it.

Sir, there is a difference between the Privilege Committee functioning and the *ad hoc* Committee with respect to a conduct of a member's functioning. I do not want to elaborate further about it. I find that there are five Committee reports as far as I could see where dissenting notes were attached—dissenting notes not only on very substantial matter—and it so happens that none of those were taken into consideration by this House. I would ask the Secretariat to examine it whether in any report there is a substantial dissenting note and whether the House took that into consideration is a matter....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen, there is a Direction from the Speaker that there can be no dissenting notes but only notes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I understand it. Dissenting notes there cannot be but notes there can be. And notes speak for themselves. The proceedings of the Committee have stated that three Members differed from the finding. This is stated in the proceedings. Whether there is a dissenting note or

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the other note, the point is that the Committee has not come unanimously before the House.

The point I am putting to you is that if this Privilege Committee could function that way, it can happen that the margin between one party and the other is only marginal—one or two (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, there is a breach of Rule 315(2).

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point? And what is the breach?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, under 315, sub-rule 2, I have moved an amendment and later on I had withdrawn it. It clearly states that 'such debate shall not refer to the details of the report further than is necessary to make out a case for the consideration of the report by the House.' (*Interruptions*) He cannot go into details. How can he? Why can't he withdraw?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think there is any point of order because 'for consideration' includes 'against consideration'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In order to assist the Chair, in order to assist the House, I have withdrawn the motion thinking that they will misuse it. And now how are you allowing them?

MR. SPEAKER: The point of order is over-ruled. There is no point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Therefore, Sir, we are on the point of laying down a precedent and the precedent in this respect is: how should the parliamentary committees function? The implications of it may kindly be examined. It can happen that the two parties are equally powerful with some difference of one or two. It can be possible that the Privileges Committee can be used as an instrument. A report can be

obtained and somebody can be thrown out or expelled. These things can happen. If this is the way that the parliamentary committees are to function there is absolutely no sense in the minority party participating in these committees. (*Interruptions*)

Then, Sir, I am saying that this is the first time in the history of this Parliament that a Privileges Committee report with a substantial dissent and which does not represent consensus is brought in and taken into consideration and used as an instrument for the purpose of inflicting punishment. Sir, this precedent once established the matter which all parties should consider is a particular party which is in majority today can be in minority tomorrow and if somebody is in minority today it can be in majority tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

Therefore, it is my objection that taking into consideration a privileges committee report which obviously is not a unanimous or even a consensus report is a step without any precedent and as such, the report must not be taken into consideration on that single ground.

Sir, there are two more points and I am finishing. The other point is about the basis of reference. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, you will remember at the time of the discussion of this matter a question was raised and you gave the ruling. This is quoted on page 14 of the report. Two questions were raised by Mr. Sathe. One was about this matter being of recent occurrence. The other was that the matter was pending before the Shah Commission and, therefore, it should not become a subject-matter of privilege and your ruling on the second point was:

"I have gone through the terms of reference of the Shah Commission. They are confined to Emergency excesses and matters connected with them. This even has taken place much earlier than the declaration of

.the Emergency. Therefore, I thought it was not necessary to go by that consideration."

May I plead with the members to consider the implication of the ruling. The objection was raised that this matter is before the Shah Commission and, therefore, do not refer. You said that I have examined it. This matter is not before the Shah Commission because it happen much earlier than the Emergency and that is the consideration which prevailed upon me and hence I agreed to refer the matter to this House and admitted it as a matter of privilege. Now, subsequently it happens that the Shah Commission goes into this matter. Immediately, Mr. Sathe, wrote to you that this has happened. I would say that the moment the Committee knew that this had happened they should have referred the matter back to you under the rules of our Rules of Procedure. They did not do it. They went ahead with it. Now, Sir, what is happening is this. Something worse has happened. You will kindly see this in pages 300 to 306 of this report. We find the entire FIR pertaining to this. It is mentioned sentence by sentence. What is now before us? What was before the committee? That is before the Magistrate's court and that is on the basis of the findings of the Shah Commission. Well, I am submitting to you that if inclusion of this matter in the reference of the Shah Commission would have stood in the way of acceptance of the privilege motion, should it not be applicable in this case, should it not be adjudged as operating in a manner rendering this reference ab initio void? If it could not have happened, if it is on a mistaken notion that you accepted this, then, the moment the mistaken notion is established, should we not say that we have nothing more to do with it, and let the judiciary decide it? If consideration by the Shah Commission will stand in the way, then should not consideration of the magistrate court stand in the way? This is the plea that I am taking. I am submitting this. The Shah Commission being

seized of the matter is the ground on which we must say we do not take this question into consideration.

The last point is this and I have done. What is the subject matter? I am not going into the details of it, that some officers were proceeded against etc. Now the question is whether the officers are officers of the House I am not going into the other question as to whether they were proceeded against and all that. Privilege means any interference or harassment of any member or of the office of the House, or obstruction of the officers of the House whatever that might be. But the point is, was officer of the House. Are these people officers of the House? The Attorney-General is absolutely clear on this matter. He was examined. He give his opinion. He is absolutely clear saying that they are not officers of the House at all. This is what he says:

"The second question on which my opinion is sought is whether the persons who were collecting information and who were harassed or impeded or obstructed could be regarded as officers and servants of the Lok Sabha. It was really the responsibility of the Minister concerned to collect the required information so that he could answer the question put in the Lok Sabha. I do not see how any agency employed by the Minister or public servants or persons entrusted with the work could be regarded as servants or officers of the Lok Sabha. In my opinion, the persons who suffered harassment were neither officers and servants of the House nor were they employed by, or entrusted with the execution of the orders of, either House."

This is a very clear opinion given by the Attorney-General of India. Let us think of the implications of the position we may be taking. This is an exclusive protection, given to a selected class of people, namely, elected members of the Parliament and identi-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

fiable persons who are known as officers of the Parliament, who are executing orders of Parliament. Two elements are necessary. One is, they must be officers of the parliament. Number two is, they must be executing the orders of parliament. Now these two are not here. If anybody is assisting in collecting information, in drafting Bill, in giving legal opinion, in assisting Parliament and so on, is to be treated as servants of Lok Sabha, then, lakhs and lakhs of people will be covered but that. What happened here? Somebody here asked somebody there, phoned somebody further, collected something and you go into the farthest extent and say that he is an officer executing the orders of this Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am concluding. Are we throwing the net or are we going to probe into it so widely? The protection is meant for the Members of Parliament for those who immediately assist the Members of the Parliament and the House and identify themselves as officers of the House, are we going to say that anybody in the peripheral area in the farthest end of the country will have the protection of this. It is a matter that I plead with the House to consider very seriously. Therefore, that is not the privilege and as the report is against the opinion given by the Attorney-General, it cannot be taken up. That is what I wanted to submit. May I submit, Sir, again, echoing the spirit in which some appeal was made here, let us remember the importance of the issues that we are considering and considering the importance of the issues, let us for one moment convert ourselves as objective parliamentarians taking the whole perspective the future of this institution and how it is to function.

This is all I have got to say. You have tried everywhere, everything else. Let it not be that this Parliament is used, that this Parliamentary Committee is used in absolute defiance and in disregard of the norms and procedure, let it not be said that this Parliament and the Parliamentary Committee is used as an instrument of political victimisation. It that is there. (Interruptions) Forget about Mrs. Indira Gandhi. In other two people who have no voice, they cannot answer. They are absent here. Let us not proceed against them further. Let us not do that. That is the thing. Now, as far as we are concerned, we have that sort of an onslaught from that side. I am absolutely sure we have the strength to stand against that onslaught. But let us remember that that may not be correct to the Institution where we are working. Therefore, on the basis of the Committee having done something which they were not asked to do, on the basis of by-passing and brushing aside the minorities and trying to use the majority to have an inflection of political victimisation and vendetta, I say this is not the report this House had asked for, on the basis of lack of jurisdiction\*\* and of lack of regularity\*\* This is, failure to refer the matter to you as the Speaker, and the objection was raised. This report cannot be treated as a report of the Privileges Committee and therefore must be rejected. It must not be taken into consideration. I oppose the Motion of the Prime Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, this itself constitutes breach of privilege. (Interruptions)\*\*

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contal): Sir, I would like to draw your attention that the hon. Member, Mr. Stephen, has questioned the whole character and the composition of the Privileges Committee and naturally its way of functioning and the very integrity....

\*\*Brought as ordered by the Chair.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Guha, normally, the Members of the Committee do not speak.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Sir, on a point of order. When the Committee Report is on the Table of the House, sometimes it is the duty of the Committee Members to defend that Report.

**PROF. SAMAR GUIIA:** Sir, I want to make it clear that if this kind of accusation, insinuation, challenging the *bona fides* of the whole Committee is there, then it will be difficult for me to function as the Chairman of the Privileges Committee. (Interruptions)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** He must withdraw it.... (Interruptions)

**PROF. SAMAR GUHA:** If you allow this here, there should not be any Privileges Committee or any other Committee nominated by the Speaker.

Although the Members function in this House in the capacity of representatives of certain parties, but as soon as they are nominated to the Committee of Privileges or to some other Committee by the Speaker, they undergo a qualitative change in their character and identity of function. (Interruptions)\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Guha, kindly hear me for a minute. He has not attacked the *bona fides* of the Committee.

**PROF. SAMAR GUHA:** If you permit me to speak for two or three minutes, I will show you that.

In the Committee of Privileges the Members have no partisan identity, they function as a team. There is no scope for any party to issue any whip. If any party issues any whip to their Members with regard to their functioning in the Committee, that whip itself will be a breach of privilege and

contempt of the House. The members do not function in these Committees with the identity of their party affiliations, but they function as free members and with their free conscience. This is what happens always in the Committee of Privileges and happened exactly on this issue also. Members belonging to the same party differ diametrically in the committees. Here, on this issue also, Members belonging to the same Party differed with one another. But if you allow this kind of attributes that the Committee functioned in a partisan way, what would happen? Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that on the final day when this report was adopted, all the fourteen Members of the Committee complimented that the Chairman of this Committee had functioned impartially, objectively, fairly and without any kind of partisan attitude. What does it mean? I belong to a party in this House, but as Chairman of a Committee, I function completely without any identity of party, but I function only with the identity of the Lok Sabha as a whole.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi had by using the same logic cast reflections on the Committee and for that reason also, the Committee held her responsible for breach of privilege of the House. This is an additional case of the contempt of the House. A Member who will argue in that way, he will himself subject to the contempt of the House. In future, if this characterisation of the Committee is allowed here, it will be impossible for me to function. As Chairman of the Committee of Privileges, I had to curtail by political activities. I did not participate in a single debate in this House which related to Shrimati Indira Gandhi. I did not utter a single word outside about Shrimati Indira Gandhi as I had to function as Chairman of this Committee, before which the privilege issue concerning her was there. I did not go to Chikmagalur or any

\*\*Not recorded.



[Prof. Samar Guha]

other place for election campaign. If you allow this kind of accusation on the character of the composition of the Committee and the character of the Members functioning there, it would be impossible, nay almost well-nigh impossible in future for any conscientious Member to function in any Committee constituted by you.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is only one. It is precise. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am completely with the Leader of the Opposition in his right to speak whatever he wants to speak, on this matter. He has every right to criticize every single aspect and every single matter of this report. He can say that the whole report is bad or wrong; or whatever he likes, but he has no right to use the word—I am objecting to only one word—when he said that he could not accept the *bona fides* of this Committee. (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: As a member of this Committee, it is not my function to say... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me. I agree, I will go through the matter. If there is anything against the *bona fides* of the Committee, I will expunge it. Now Mr. Madhu Limaye.

(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Almora): I move....

MR. SPEAKER: You can separately move it. It is a different matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I thought you were going to give me two minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का मेरा इरादा नहीं था, लेकिन विरोध-पक्ष के नेता ने कानून के बाल की खात्र निकालने का जो हास्यास्पद प्रयत्न किया है और पूरी समिति के ऊपर जो असम्भावना का आरोप

लगाया है, उसके लिये मैं जवाब देने के लिए मजबूर हो गया हूँ।

मैंने जितनी दलीलें दी हैं, यह लीजल क्विबालिंग के अलावा कुछ नहीं। आप देखिये, पहले यह कहते हैं कि प्रिविलेज का जो प्रस्ताव आया और जो निर्णय हुआ दोनों में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, यह इनका मुख्य प्वाइन्ट है। लेकिन प्रिविलेज कमेटी ने मेरे प्रस्ताव पर इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया। प्रस्ताव क्या है :—

"That the question of breach of privilege and contempt of the House against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and others be referred to the Committee of Privileges, with instructions to report within a period of six months."

यह प्रस्ताव था। तो क्वेश्चन आफ प्रिविलेज पर विचार करना था। नोटिस में एक शब्द क्या है, दूसरा शब्द क्या है, तीसरा शब्द क्या है, इस पर कमेटी ने विचार नहीं किया, क्वेश्चन आफ प्रिविलेज पर विचार किया। क्या है सन्स्टैंटिव क्वेश्चन—कि पार्लियामेंट में पूछे गये प्रश्नों के निम्ने जो अफसर जानकारी इकट्ठी कर रहे थे, उनको तकलीफ दी ?

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : पार्लियामेंट के लिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : पार्लियामेंट में किस के लिए प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं ? सार्वजनिक हित में होते हैं, तभी पूछे जाते हैं और तभी स्वीकारे भी जाते हैं। इसलिए सन्स्टैंटिव क्वेश्चन यह था—कि क्या इन अफसरों को तंग किया गया या नहीं ? अगर उनको तंग किया गया है तो क्या पार्लियामेंट की कार्यवाही में यह बाधा नहीं है ? और अगर यह बाधा है तो विशेषाधिकार का भंग हुआ है या नहीं ?

अगर आपके टैक्निकल प्रश्न को भी लिया जाये तो आपको पता चलेगा कि श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु का प्रश्न और मेरा प्रश्न एक कान्टिन्जुअन्ट क्वेश्चन है।

Can you deny this? I will read out now. He has referred my question. It is a follow-up question. It is because of your evasions that he was compelled to ask a follow-up question.

श्रीर डम कमेटी के बारे में भी मुझे यह कहना है कि कमेटी ने अपना काम पूरा नहीं किया। मैंने स्पेसिफिक भाग की भी कि मेरे प्रश्नों को क्या स्पूटिलेट किया गया, मेरे प्रश्नों का इवेसिव रेप्लाई क्यों दिया गया। अगर हमकी जांच होती, जिन जो मज्जनों का मैंने जिक्र किया था, अगर उन्हें पूछा जाता, तो बहुत से रहस्य खुल जाते।

मैं किसी व्यक्ति से व्यक्तिगत दुश्मनी नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, श्रीर इस दृष्टि से मैंने यह प्रिविलेज का प्रश्न नहीं उठाया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो संसदीय संस्थाएँ हैं, उनका गौरव और इज्जत बड़े, श्रीर अगर कोई गंभीर इन संस्थाओं में धाई है, तो उस की भी सफाई हो, श्रीर इन संस्थाओं की सफाई में लोक सभा सेक्रेटेरियट की सफाई भी मर्निहित है। सार्वजनिक हित में जब प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं, तो उन्हें मायब क्यों किया जाता है, उन्हें स्पूटिलेट क्यों किया जाता है, श्रीर उनके इवेसिव रेप्लाई क्यों दिए जाते हैं?

जहाँ तक इस कमेटी का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे पूछना है कि उन्होंने श्री टी० ए० पाई को इस प्रश्न पर क्रास-एग्जामिन क्यों नहीं किया। तब बहुत से रहस्य खुल जाते। मैं इसके बारे में आपके सामने तथ्य रखना चाहता हूँ।

18 नवम्बर के मेरे पहले प्रश्न को जान-बूझकर स्पूटिलेट किया गया, ताकि नकारात्मक उत्तर दिया जाये। क्या पार्लियामेंट सेक्रेटेरियट को यह अधिकार है? इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। बहुत झगड़ा करने के बाद मैंने उस प्रश्न की दोबारा रिपोर्ट किया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्रश्न क्या था ?

श्री मधु लिमये : वह रिपोर्ट के पेज 19 पर दिया हुआ है :

It says on page 19 of the Report as follows:

"On the 18th November, 1974, Shri Madhu Limaye, MP, gave notice of the following question regarding import of plant, machinery and equipments for Maruti Limited:

Will the Minister of Industry refer to the Maruti Ltd., Annual Report and Accounts for 1973-74 filed with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi, and state:—

(a) whether a part of the plant, machinery and equipments installed and in the process of installation, referred to at pages 16-17 of the said report has been imported from abroad;

(b) if so, the details of the imported items of plant, machinery and equipments; and

(c) the magnitude of the imports as a percentage of the total value of the plant machinery etc. mentioned in (a)?"

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसका उत्तर क्या मिला ?

15.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न से सारी बातें खुल जाती। इसलिए उसे स्पूटिलेट करके दे दिया गया। ये बहुत इन्टेलेजेंट लोग हैं। वे हूँ ब इन इट बरी इटेलीजेन्सी। मेरे प्रश्न को इस प्रकार बबल दिया गया :—

"Will the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Maruti Limited Annual Report and Accounts for 1973-74 filed with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi, a part of the plant, machinery and equipments installed and in the pro-

[श्री मधु लिमये]

cess of installation, referred to at pages 16-17 of the said report has been imported from abroad".

इसमें पूछा गया है कि क्या मारुति की रिपोर्ट में यह बात कही गई थी। मारुति की रिपोर्ट में यह सब बात कैसे आती? —आ ही नहीं सकती थी। इस म्यूनिशियन की वजह से ही यह नकारात्मक जवाब मिला :

"(a) No such statement has been made in the Annual Report and Accounts, referred to above.

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

इसके बाद लम्बा-चौड़ा पत्र-व्यवहार चला। सदन में भी मैंने मामला उठाया। चूंकि मैं इमर्जेंसी में भी ऐसे मामले उठाता रहता था, इसलिए रूल को एमेंड किया गया था। अगर हम इमर्जेंसी एक्सेसिज को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, तो इस रूल को खत्म करके ओरिजिनल रूल को रेस्टोर करना चाहिये। यह भी मैं इन्सिडेंटली कहता हूं, यह इमर्जेंसी में किया गया था। उसके बाद मैंने दोबारा इस प्रश्न को पूछा। उसको ऐडमिट किया गया तो उसका जवाब अब रेवेसिब आया। मैंने लाइसेंस बंद रह के बारे में कुछ नहीं पूछा। केवल यह पूछा कि जो मशीनरी लगायी गयी है उसमें से देश में कितनी बनी है और विदेशी मेक की कितनी मशीनरी है। यह सिंपल सवाल है। उसका क्या जवाब आता है? ए टू सी—ब कम्बाइन करने हैं। कई वफा स्पीकर ने इसके ऊपर क्लिग दी है। मुझे पता नहीं कि इन दिनों में भी ऐसा चल रहा है या नहीं, लेकिन यह गलत है। देखिए, लोक सभा मेक्रेटेरिएट की स्वच्छता और बुद्धता के लिए आपको भी लड़ना पड़ेगा। यह है आन्तर—

"(a) to (c). Messrs. Maruti Limited did not seek any import licence for importing machinery....."

मैंने पूछा ही नहीं था इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस के बारे में।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन सेक्रेटरी थे उस वक्त ?

श्री मधु लिमये : सेक्रेटरी जनरल शकधर साहब थे।

"...nor were they given any such permission. Some of the machinery installed by Messrs. Maruti Limited have been purchased by the firm from within the country from the dealers in machine tools who are allowed to sell them on stock and sale basis."

मतलब विदेशी मार्फत मशीनरी कितनी थी और देशी कितनी थी इस प्रश्न का जवाब ही है। मैंने इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस के बारे में कुछ नहीं पूछा था। मैं भी जानता था कि इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया। इन्होंने कार की क्या की ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On a point of order. The debate is being restricted under rule 315(2), to the question as to whether the report should be taken into consideration or not. My friend may be perfectly relevant when the matter comes on merits but at this stage it is not relevant to the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is only replying to Mr. Stephen.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी मार्फत विरोध पक्ष से प्रपील करना चाहता हूं कि इस मन्थीर मसले पर वह चुप्पी साधेंगे तो उसमें उनका भी कल्याण होगा और देश का भी कल्याण होगा। . . . (अवबोध) . . . आपको बोलना ही नहीं चाहिये। . . . (अवबोध) . . . बंलिये, मेरा क्या जाता है ? आप बंलते रहिये, टोकते रहिये।

मैं यह कह रहा था, अब अंतिम बसु का प्रश्न देखिए, यह कहते हैं क्या सम्भव था ? अंतिम बसु का प्रश्न यह है —

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of Industry and

Civil Supplies be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question 2980 on 12 March 1975....."

जो मेरा प्रश्न था,

It was my question:

तां रे नीनों प्रश्न इन कांटीनूअस है। जब मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब ही नहीं आया तो फाला प्रश्न कश्चन इनका आया। यह जो इनका टैकनिकल प्वाइंट था कि प्रिविलेज मांगन किस प्रश्न पर उठाया गया और कमेटी ने विचार दिन पर किया यह मेरे ख्याल से उसका निर्णायक जवाब है।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is the question? What is the relation between this question and the former question?

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल्कुल है सम्बन्ध। वही है, मशीनरी के बारे में ही है।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This question, has it any relation with your question?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Yes, it has; it is in continuation.

अगर आप बौद्धिक लाइट चाहते हैं तो मुझ से मिलिये, मैं आपको इसके ऊपर एन्लाइटमेंट देने के लिए तैयार हूँ :

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I do, not want to meet you in confidence and be enlightened on this matter or on other matters which are happening there.. (Interruptions) Merely because you say, 'with reference to such and such question', it will not be a continuation of that question; if you read it this question is entirely different question which even indirectly does not refer to the previous question. You read; you will find out; if you do not want, then you need not.

श्री मधु लिमये : उप.व्यक्त महोदय, यः इनके पले प्रश्न का जवाब है।

दूसरी बात इन्होंने कही कि यह पुराना सवाल है, पुराना मामला है तो उसके बारे में इतना जवाब काफी है कि इस बारे में जो

तथ्य है वह शाह कमीशन के सामने सितम्बर के आखिर में आया और उसके बाद नवम्बर में सदन का सत्र हुआ और उसके पहले ही मैंने नोटिस दी थी। तो रहस्य का उद्घाटन होने के बाद इस प्रश्न को उठाने में कोई समय नहीं बीता है क्योंकि जो पहला सेशन आया उसमें मैंने इस प्रश्न को उठाया। इस तरह से रीसेन्ट अक्रेन्स वाली जो बात है उसको, जब तथ्य सामने आया, उससे जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। यह मामला पिछली लोकसभा का है—ऐसा कह कर इसको टाला नहीं जा सकता।

अब दूसरा सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा यह है, द्वित ने भी इसके बारे में दिया है, कि पुरानी लोक सभा का जो अमान हुआ है, उसकी जो अवहेलना हुई है क्या उसकी सजा नयी लोकसभा दे सकती है—तो कई अखबारों ने इसके बारे में सम्पादकीय लिखे हैं और यह प्रिविलेज कमेटी के साथ अन्याय है क्योंकि प्रिविलेज कमेटी ने इस प्रश्न का बिल्कुल स्पष्ट और ठोस जवाब दिया है। उन्होंने सिद्ध किया है कि लोकसभा में, पार्लमेंट में सातत्य, कंटिन्यूटी रहती है और आगे चलकर उन्होंने कहा है कि चूंकि हमारे प्रिविलेज वही हैं जो हाउस आफ कामंस में 26 जनवरी, 1950 को थे इसलिए केवल यह देखना है कि हाउस आफ कामंस को यह अधिकार था या नहीं। इसके बारे में ऐतिहासिक उदाहरण दिए गए हैं, कुछ अखबारों ने 18वीं और 17वीं शताब्दी के उदाहरण दिए हैं और मेरे ख्याल में नेशनल हेराल्ड ने भी दिए हैं, उन्होंने बहुत रीसेन्ट उदाहरण दिए हैं। मैं ज्यादा पढ़ना नहीं चाहता, केवल ध्यान देने के लिए पेज 107 को पढ़ता हूँ।

Page 107—

"The three cases cited by May occurred during the 16th and 17th centuries. But there has also been a recent case in the House of Commons, U.K., where a Member has been found guilty of a contempt committed during a previous Parliament. This is the case of Mr.

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

John Cordle, whom a Select Committee on Conduct of Members, reporting on 13th July, 1977, found had been guilty of a contempt in taking part in a debate in 1964 without declaring an interest."

(व्यवधान)

मैं कहता हूँ कि किसी भी हलिंग से संविधान की दफा 105 सर्वोपरि है।

All rulings may be subject to this over-riding Article which lays down what the privileges of this House are. इसलिये उसमें कोई दम नहीं है।

अब मैं कोई लंबा भाषण नहीं करना चाहता, केवल कांग्रेस (आई) के मेम्बरों से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन चार अफसरों के साथ अन्वयाय हुआ है उनमें एक मिसेज काबले मेरे पास आकर रोई हैं और उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी नौकरियाँ चली गई और इंस्योरेंस पालिसी भी। दूसरे अफसरों ने भी जो यातनायें भोगी हैं वह भी इस कमेटी ने आपके सामने रखी हैं, शाहू कमीशन में भी आई हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता था कि आज पञ्चातापदश होकर एक विनय के साथ ये लोग सदन के सामने पेश होंगे। अगर ऐसा होता और अभी भी हो तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि हम लोगों को बिडविटव नहीं बनना चाहिए। अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और जिन दो अफसरों को दोषी पाया गया है—ये लोग यदि अन्वयायलीफाइड एपलोजी सदन के सामने देते हैं तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि सदन फिर आपके कार्यवाही न करे."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, आप को जो करना हो करिये। मैं अपनी राय दे रहा हूँ, किसी के कहने पर मैं नहीं जाता हूँ, मुझे अपनी राय देने का अधिकार है।

इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि इस बात पर कांग्रेस (आई) के जंग गंधीरतापूर्वक लोभ

घोर जिस से इस लोकतंत्र और इस लोक सभा की गरिमा को ठेस न लगे, ऐसा काम करे। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कई दफा कहा है कि I always accept the supremacy of Parliament.

कहा है—न ? Then you submit yourself to the collective judgment of this House.

तब देश में एक स्वस्थ परम्परा कायम होगी।

इतना ही हम अबसर पर मुझे कहना है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, Mr Stephen has talked about jurisdiction May's Parliamentary Practice i page 161 says:

"Offences in former Session—

Either House will punish in one session offences that have been committed in another.

On 4 and 14 April 1707, it was resolved by the Commons:

"That when any person ordered to be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms shall abscond from justice, the order for commitment shall be renewed at the beginning of the next session of Parliament and that this be declared to be a Standing Order of the House".

Not only that. Much more serious than that is the following:

"It also appears that a contempt committed against one Parliament may be punished by another and libels against former Parliaments have often been punished. In the debates on the privilege of Sir R. Howard in 1625, Mr. Selden said: "It is clear that breach of privilege in one Parliament may be punished in another succeeding."

I come to a very recent case of this House. In the case of Shri Tulmohan Ram, the Fifth Lok Sabha

referred to the Committee of Privileges on 8th June 1971 a case which was under consideration of the Committee of Privileges of the Fourth Lok Sabha and had lapsed on the dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha. The power to deal with a breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed against an earlier Lok Sabha was thus exercised by the Fifth Lok Sabha in that case. Mr. Stephen said many things which are unbecoming of a member of the House, much less of the Leader of the Opposition. It is said in this Report:

"Never before a Leader of the House having enjoyed the Office of the Prime Minister of a country for 11 years has been charged with causing obstruction, intimidation and harassment of Government officials who are assisting in the performance of the functions of the Parliament."

AN HON. MEMBER: He is going into the merits of the case.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not. This is what the *Deccan Herald* has written:

"Mrs. Gandhi is only a symbol, albeit a portentous symbol, of what can happen to the democratic system if a supine Parliament and an apathetic public acquiesce in the unscrupulous use of power by those in authority and their hangers-on".

I do not want to say anything more. She should be condemned the way in which it should be done.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Today the House is debating the limited question whether the report of the Committee of Privileges should be taken into consideration. At this stage, there is little scope for us to go into merits of the case nor to discuss the inhuman sufferings inflicted on the four officers who were collecting information for giving it to Parliament.

I shall confine myself mainly to the aspects that have been raised by Mr.

Stephen as to the question of jurisdiction. Two questions arise at this stage when we argue whether the report should be considered by the Parliament. The first question is the question of jurisdiction as has been pointed out and the second question is whether the matter may be taken into consideration; whether it is important enough to be taken into consideration considering the fact that so many reports come before the Parliament--reports of the Public Accounts Committee, reports of the Public Undertaking Committee--; whether the report should engage the attention of the House. These are the two questions to which I shall attempt to give the reply.

I listened to Mr. Stephen's speech very carefully. But I am sorry to say that it is not necessary to go into all the details of Mr. Stephen's speech, the contentions made by Mr. Stephen were made by Mrs. Gandhi in her letter dated June 16, 1973 to the Privileges Committee. In her letter, she raised the following questions:

(a) That the composition of the Privileges Committee majority of whose Members belong to Janata Party, has created a reasonable apprehension in her mind that the Committee is hostile to her and cannot, therefore, mete out justice to her.

(b) That rule 222 of the Lok Sabha Rule supported her earlier contention that this Lok Sabha was not competent to take cognisance of a contempt committed during the tenure of the Fifth Lok Sabha.

(c) That the matter of the Privilege motion was not a specific incident of recent occurrence within the meaning of Rule 224.

(d) That Shri Madhu Limaye's question has already been answered on 12th March, 1975 and the officers could not be collecting information for the purpose of that question.

[Shri Saugata Roy]

(e) That the Shah Commission had gone wrong in having reached a finding that the officers concerned were collecting information.

(f) That the proceedings of the Shah Commission and the evidence recorded by it and the conclusion arrived at by the Commission should not be relied upon by this Committee.

(g) That Mrs. Gandhi was likely to be prosecuted in a criminal court on the same facts. She was, therefore, entitled to the protection of Article 20 (3) of the Constitution of India.

(h) That the Shah Commission has unjustifiably ordered her prosecution."

Sir, if you have listened to Mr. Stephen carefully, you will find that it is just an expansion of these ideas which were earlier submitted by Mrs. Gandhi before the Privileges Committee and the same questions have already been replied to by the Privileges Committee. In page 118, the Committee has observed:—

"The Committee observe that Starred Question No. 656 tabled by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, M.P., referred specifically to Unstarred Question No. 2980 by Shri Madhu Limaye, M. P., answered in Lok Sabha on the 12th March, 1975., seeking information regarding the imported items of plant machinery and equipment installed in the Maruti Car Factory in Gurgaon District, Haryana. Shri R Krishnaswamy, Director, Department of Heavy Industry, Shri A. S. Rajan, Development Officer, Directorate General of Technical Development, Shri L. R. Cavale, Chief Marketing Manager and Shri P. S. Bhatnagar, Deputy Marketing Manager, Projects and Equipment Corporation, were officially collecting this information under the orders of their senior officers, for preparing an answer to Starred Question No. 656 and a Note for Supple-

mentaries for the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies."

This point has been made clear that as far as harassment to officers is concerned, it started on 15th of April whereas the question was to be replied in Parliament on 16th of April. It has also been made clear that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's question was linked to the question earlier asked by Mr. Madhu Limaye embryonically.

On the question of privileges, Article 105 (3) which has already been pointed out, says:

"In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined, by Parliament by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution."

The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution did not find it necessary to codify the privileges of Parliament. As far as we are concerned, we are pursuing the directives given by the House of Commons. If that is so, we should also go by the precedents set by the House of Commons.

The privileges of the House of Commons came as a matter of fight between the Parliament and the royalty on the question of the royalty making inroads into the power of Parliament. It started right from the Bill of Rights stage, it started against royalty's inroads and later on it transcended to the privileges of a collective nature, not an individual nature but of a collective nature.

Reference has already been made to Poulson's famous case in this connection. Then, in 1964 John Cordell refused to testify before the House about his business connection in

Gambian and we know that in 1977 John Cordell resigned from the House of Commons.

Now the whole question is whether Parliament is a continuing process or whether every time Parliament is dissolved for a new election there is a vacuum in the country and there is no Parliament. I may point out that there is an Assurances Committee of Parliament, of which I had the privilege to be a Member earlier. This Assurances Committee goes into the assurances given by Ministers in earlier Lok Sabhas. Assurances given in the Fifth Lok Sabha are taken up by the Assurances Committee of the Sixth Lok Sabha. Even assurances given in the Fourth Lok Sabha are taken up by the Assurances Committee of the Sixth Lok Sabha. The same principle applies to other Parliamentary Committees like the public Accounts Committee, the Committee on Public Undertakings and the Estimates Committee; the earlier reports are taken up by the later Committees.

The reason for this is very simple. In our country, so far as the States are concerned, there can be President's Rule and so there is scope for filling up the vacuum; but, so far as the Centre is concerned, there is no scope for filling up the vacuum at the Centre. That is why even after the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the Speaker continues to be in office and receives his emoluments, because the Parliament has to be a continuing process. That is why I would like to say at this stage that this is the first time this question has come up before Parliament whether this is specifically a continuing process, and it is high time that we clarified and codified the position that Parliament is a continuing process, not only as far as the assurances are concerned, but also as far as the privileges are concerned.

A question has been raised whether this Parliament can take cogni-

sance of something that happened during the Fifth Lok Sabha, whether a contempt of the Fifth Lok Sabha can be judged by the Sixth Lok Sabha. Here I may point out that this question of contempt was not raised in the Fifth Lok Sabha, because the facts did not come to light during the tenure of the Fifth Lok Sabha. The facts came to light only after the Shah Commission hearing began and only after Shri T. A. Pai submitted before the Shah Commission certain facts relating to this question. So, it is a question which could be taken cognisance of only in the Sixth Lok Sabha; the earlier Lok Sabha had no time. The Speaker has clearly ruled on this point in reply to a point of order raised by Shri Vasant Sathe on that day.

That is why I want to say at this stage that this is not only a matter which is legally within the jurisdiction of this Parliament, but we have also to consider the other aspect whether politically this matter is of sufficient importance to be raised before Parliament. Here we have to keep in mind the fact that this matter relates to the violation of the privileges of Parliament by the chief executive of the country, by a person who was the Prime Minister of the country.

Now the question before the House is whether the House will take cognisance of violation of privileges of only small people, or also of big people, whether we will set an example before the country that this Parliament can take cognisance of violation of privilege by anybody, however high or mighty or powerful he may be. That is why this Report of the Committee of Privileges needs to be taken into consideration.

It has also been pointed out that the Shah Commission is seized of the matter and it has ordered the launching of prosecution and under sections 167, 182, 186, 189, 211 and 448 IPC the Delhi Special Police Establishment has registered cases on 10-7-78.



[Shri Saugata Roy]

The fact is that on the same set of facts as were presented before the Committee of Privileges, there is another sort of prosecution going on outside this Parliament. But the question is that though the set of facts are the same, the offences are not the same. Whereas in one case the offences relate to violation of particular sections of IPC, here the crime is breach of privilege of the House disturbing the sovereignty of the House, infringing the sovereignty of the House. So, on the same set of facts the Parliament has a right to proceed and as has been pointed out in May's *Parliamentary Practice* and in other cases, when the question of prosecution of offenders arises: "In cases of breach of privilege which are also offences at law, where the punishment which the Commons have power to inflict would not be adequate to the offence, or where for any other cause the House has thought a proceeding at a law necessary either as a substitute for, or in addition to its own proceedings, the Attorney General may be directed to prosecute the offender."

May has opined on page 134 that not only has the Parliament the right to take cognizance of a breach of privilege, but the Parliament can ask the Attorney General to launch prosecutions in certain cases. Here it has happened that before Parliament took cognizance of this Privileges Committee Report, prosecutions have been launched under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act in other cases.

Sir, today the Parliament is on test before the people of this country. It is to be judged whether small people who have been harassed, who have been prosecuted, who have lost their jobs and whose families have undergone suffering will receive protection from this Parliament or not. Instead of going into the technical question of

whether they were strictly officers of Parliament, it is quite clear that Mr. Krishnaswamy, Mr. Cavale, Mr. Rajan and Mr. Bhatnagar had no business to enquire about Maruti other than for collecting information for a question asked in Parliament. These people have been harassed. Their rights have been violated, and their families have been put to victimisation. The Parliament has to take cognizance of this Report and it must take the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges into consideration. That is my submission.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी (इ.स. ३४) : श्रीमान, मैंने बहुत ध्यान से विरोध पक्ष के नेता के भाषण को सुना, और मैं यह समझता था कि शायद वह कुछ गंभीर प्रश्न इस विशेषाधिकार समिति के प्रतिबन्धन से संबंधित उठावेंगे। लेकिन जो प्रश्न उन्होंने उठाये उसमें से कुछ का उत्तर तो श्री मधु लिमये ने दिया, उनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन उन्होंने एक सवाल यह उठाया है कि इस सम्मानित सदन को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वह पांचवीं लोक सभा के समय में क्रिये गये विशेषाधिकार के मामलों को उठा सके। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में संसद लोक सभा और राज्य सभा इन दो हिस्सों से मिल कर बनती है। राज्य सभा एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, वह कभी समाप्त नहीं होती, वह चालू रहती है। It is a continuing body लोक सभा के स्पीकर महोदय एक लोक सभा से दूसरी लोक सभा तक जाते हैं। इसलिये जहां तक लोक सभा का प्रश्न है, जहां तक सदन का प्रश्न है यह चालू प्रक्रिया है। यह कहा जाता है कि जो कुछ पांचवीं लोक सभा में हुआ वह नये आम चुनाव के बाद नष्ट हो जाता है, स्लेट साफ कर दी जाती है। लेकिन जिस आक्रा में किसी लोक सभा को भंग करने का आदेश दिया जाता है उसी आक्रा में, परिपक्व में दूसरी लोक सभा के निर्वाचन का भी आदेश दिया जाता है। ऐसा नहीं होता कि आक्रा एक बार

वे लोक सभा भंग हो गई और फिर दूसरे आदेश से निर्वाचन कराया जाये। एक ही आदेश राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रस्तावित होता है उसी में दोनों प्रक्रियाओं का जिक्र होता है। इसलिये यह कहना कि यह लोक सभा भिन्न है और पिछली लोक सभा में हुए कार्यों का यह नहीं देख सकती, या जब पहली लोक सभा का समाप्तान हो गया तो इस लोक सभा को उसके विषय में कुछ कहने का अधिकार नहीं है, मैं सम्मति हूँ कि यह तथ्य गलत है, ठीक नहीं है। फिर जैसा श्री सींगत राय ने बताया कि अनेक सर्तियाँ हैं जिनका कार्यकाल चालू रहता है, यह लोक-सभा और यह सदन एक मतत प्रक्रिया है, कंटीन्युइंग प्रासेस है, यह कभी नष्ट नहीं होता, निर्वाचन के द्वारा अपना न-निर्माण कर लेता है। फिर कहा गया कि रूल 222 में लिखा है—

a Member of the House

यह ठीक है कि लिखा है, लेकिन "दी हाउस" के मायने हैं लोक-सभा अथवा राज्य-सभा। हम जिस सदन के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं, यदि वह लोक-सभा है तो यहां "दी हाउस का" मतलब लोकसभा है और अगर राज्य-सभा में विचार होगा तो "दी हाउस" मायने राज्य-सभा होगा। इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि इस समय 5वीं कार्यवधि है या छठी या कौन सा इसका सत्र है। इससे इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है, बल्कि वह कौन सा सदन है, लोक-सभा है या राज्य-सभा। यह नियम लोक-सभा में कार्य-संचालन से संबंधित है इसलिये "दी हाउस" शब्द का प्रयोग किया है। इसलिये वह तथ्य भी कोई मायने नहीं रखता है।

फिर यह कहा गया है कि एक मामला गाहू कमीशन के सामने पेज किया गया है और तब उस मामले के आधार पर कुछ मुकदमें चलाये जा रहे हैं। इसलिये एक ही अभियोग दो स्थानों पर नहीं चलाया जा सकता और एक ही अपराध के लिये दो स्थानों पर सजा नहीं दी जा सकती। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि

प्रिविलेज कमेटी ने अपने रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 103 पर लिखा है। उसमें स्पष्ट लिखा है कि—

"Shrimati Indira Gandhi has neither been prosecuted nor punished so far at a former trial by a court of competent jurisdiction or a judicial Tribunal for the same offence, namely, the offence of breach of privilege and contempt of the House against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and others which is under consideration of the Committee."

यह लोक-सभा है, यह सदन है, यह कोई सामान्य कोर्ट आफ ला नहीं है जो किसी लोक-सभा के बानून के मुताबिक बनती है। यह कोई ट्रिब्यूनल कोर्ट नहीं है। इसलिये यह कहना कि वहां पर कोई अभियोग चल रहा है, वहां पर प्रोसीडिंग हो रही है, इसलिये इस लोक-सभा में नहीं लाई जा सकती, यह बात नहीं है।

यह भी कहना कि एक ही अपराध के विषय में दो स्थानों पर विचार नहीं हो सकता, भले ही लोक-सभा हो, यह भी यथार्थ नहीं है। इसके विषय में संविधान की, और संविधान के ज्ञाताओं की स्थिति बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। हाउस आफ कामन्स में स्थिति स्पष्ट है। इसलिये यह सदन सक्षम है इस बात पर विचार करने के लिये और विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न पर अपनी राय जाहिर करने के लिये और उसको यहां पर उठाने के लिये। फिर यह कहा गया है—

Privilege must exist and must be enforceable.

अब यह क्या बात हुई, यह कहना कि विशेषाधिकार अस्तित्व में होना चाहिये और उसे लागू करने की क्षमता होनी चाहिये। इसका अर्थ मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि कौनसा तर्क विरोधी दल के नेता ने दिया। विशेषाधिकार का अस्तित्व संविधान की धारा 105(3) से स्पष्ट है। उन तर्कों मामलों पर जिसमें कि डिमिशन का हाउस आफ कामन्स, जिनकी कानूनी दलीलें के सक्षम हैं,

[डा० मु० लाल मनीहर जोशी]

जिनको प्रिविलेज समझा जाता है, वहां परम्परा स्पष्ट है। वही स्थिति हमारे विशेषाधिकार की यहाँ है

सदन अस्तित्व में रहता है, यह सदन उनको लागू कर सकता है, एन्फोर्स कर सकता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सदन उसको एन्फोर्स करेगा।

यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है और इस बात से संबंधित है कि क्या यह सदन उन तमाम भारत के नागरिकों को, जिन्होंने संविधान की मर्यादाओं को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये इस सदन को निर्वाचित किया है, और उनके अधिकारों को संरक्षण दे सकता है या नहीं? मैं अपने मित्र श्री सौगत राय से शत-प्रतिशत सहमत हूँ जब वह यह कहते हैं कि यह सदन इस पर विचार नहीं कर रहा है, बल्कि यह सदन ऐसे गम्भीर मामले पर विचार कर रहा है कि भारत के एक सामान्य नागरिक के जो अधिकार हैं, उन अधिकारों का हम संरक्षण भी कर सकते हैं या नहीं। यदि उनका संरक्षण करते समय किसी भी प्रकार की, बाधा, चाहे भारत के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा ही क्यों न लाई गई हो, चाहे तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा ही क्यों न स्थापित की गई हो, उसके विरोध का मुकाबला यह सदन डटकर कर सकता है और करेगा।

यह सदन अपनी मर्यादा, अपने अधिकार और अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति बिल्कुल किसी हालत में भी सच्चा नहीं होगा, यदि वह इस समस्या पर विचार नहीं करेगा।

मेरे विचार में इस समस्या पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिये, सदन इसके लिये पूर्व-रूढ़ि सक्षम है, और मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस प्रतिवेदन पर पूरी गंभीरता के साथ विचार किया जावे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bala Pajanor,

AN HON. MEMBER: I have given my name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are several Members who have given notice. It does not mean that everybody will be called. (Interruptions) I am sorry. I know whom to call and whom not to call. There is a list here and I will call a few of them. (Interruptions) I cannot call everybody. It is only at the consideration stage. There is the other stage also.

Mr. Bala Pajanor.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity for participating in this discussion on the consideration of the motion on this privilege issue. As it has been expressed in the beginning itself, it is a matter concerning every Member of this House to give his views on this matter. But naturally, when there is a consensus on the views expressed by other Members, I am sure that they need not express it. But here I am taking a new line. I am not saying that it is entirely a legal matter and I am not going to argue this matter, as Mr. Stephen did, though I agree with the last portion of his speech that it need not be taken into consideration. It is for this simple reason that when they started the discussion, we were able to witness certain facts, which we cannot deny. If it has already been decided, about the decided motive, we express our feelings through making noise here and at times with certain words which may be unparliamentary also. When it is a question of decided matter, then it is not a question for consideration as privilege here. This is a kind of court in toto also. That is my view. When you say that democracy is going and parliamentary democracy is to take every note only from May's Parliamentary Practice or by the notes put forward by Mr.

Shakdher or any other author including Basu, I am not one who argues this on those lines. It is a matter that is before the House and I humbly and honestly request every Member to read the writ large on the walls in this country. It is a fact that Mrs. Gandhi was defeated in the General Elections and I feel that that was the greatest punishment if there was any breach of privilege....

AN HON. MEMBER: No. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: That is the reason why I said, if you are going to shout down me on a partisan attitude, I am not going to bow down to that. Now, I am going into this matter not as a party Member, but as an individual Member having full rights and I am not going to bow down to your shouts because you are all prejudiced on this issue. If you are all prejudiced on this issue. I would not be surprised when Mr. Stephen made that comment attributing certain motives to a person whoever he may be and whatever office he might have held. What is the reason why I said that you are creating an atmosphere for it. Now you must all remember that, sitting here immediately after the General Elections, I did say that we are happy to see that those persons who were occupying the treasury benches, including Mr. Chavan and Mr. Subramaniam and others, are sitting with me here and also that those who were sitting with me in the Fifth Lok Sabha are now having the honour to occupy the treasury benches now. I did congratulate you then. Is it not a fact? But there were certain things in the Emergency. There was discipline in this country .... (Interruptions) But I was not party to the excesses of Emergency. But you must also understand as I said....

SHRI ABOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): You have not felt the excesses of Emergency. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: You know only about Bengal, whereas I know about the entire South and other parts of the country also; Don't say that I had not borne the brunt of it. I was not a party to praise or exonerate the excesses of Emergency. But at the same time, you cannot disown the fact, as every-body in this country starting from the common man to the top is saying, there was discipline in this country during Emergency and you cannot deny that fact. I will go on record repeatedly .... (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni): I am on a point of order. There is a particular canvass under Rule 315 and I think that the speech given by Mr. Bala Pajanor is going beyond that. He is propogating for Emergency. He has only to say whether the motion before the House can be taken into consideration or not.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am not yielding; that is no point of order. I would request you to give me protection. Nobody can teach me how to argue in the court here. I know much better than many of the members here. If it is a point of law, let him point it out as to under what Section. I am violating it. I am not yielding on that score. I will not be cowed down or pulled down by the people who are fit for something else.

There was discipline which you cannot deny during the Emergency.. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not get into any emotions, either from this side or that side. It applies to both sides.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I will abide by your decision.

What I want to impress upon the House, through you, Sir, when it is convenient and palatable to you, you pamper me and say, "It is the correct thing you have said" and if it is not convenient and palatable, and it is

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

truth, you do not relish it. The truth will prevail. You cannot claim that you are the sons and the daughters of Gandhi who experiment with truth. It is a matter of conscience; it is a matter that you have to speak from your uttermost bottom, not on your party lines. I was very happy, when the Prime Minister moved the motion and many of the members on the other side said, "We have not given a party whip." The same thing we have done; we have not given a whip to our party members. I was happy to learn from Mr. Chavan that he has also not given a party whip. I suppose, Mr. Stephen also has not given a whip to his party members. I can find from Mr. Chavan's party that different views have been expressed. Mr. Alagesan has given a different view; Dr. Seyid Muhammed has given a different view. That is the attitude here.

In that respect, let me have the right to put forward my case; let me have the right to submit to you to see what is writ large on the walls of this country. It is a fact that in 1977 Mrs. Indira Gandhi was punished for the privileges, whatever it may. But it is a fact that the people from South voted for her party and now, once again, she is inside the House. That is the reason why I say there is no necessity for considering this Report at all. That is my argument. If you are going to substantiate your argument, I am prepared to take it up.

My submission is that the people outside are thinking entirely differently. Once again, I submit to you that I am well within the limit of the consideration of this motion because I want to say that this House is going to decide a very vital issue. There is no precedent for this issue. You cannot take any shelter or citation from the *May's Parliamentary Practice and Procedure*. I too have burnt the midnight oil. I have also studied a number of books. A clever lawyer can argue this way or that way. But I

have followed the layman's argument. I can also substantiate it; I can cite hundreds of decisions. It is very easy for a lawyer to do it. But for a man with commonsense and conscience which has connections with lips, he must come forward with the truth. That is my attitude. If you have already pre-judged it, it is not going to help.

The people outside are thinking entirely differently. The people who expected many things from the Janata Party, the people who expected much more from the Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai and his colleagues and companions, are thinking that it is in order to circumvent all that, that this matter is being taken up in this august House. The people outside are thinking that these are the people who cannot do anything, who cannot deliver the goods. The people outside are judging you, saying that these are the people who cannot deliver anything, these are the people who cannot maintain law and order, these are the people who cannot find fault with theirs for the past two years and these are the people who are trying to do it indirectly and surreptitiously to circumvent all that. This is the opinion of the people outside. That is the reason why I today voted for the Constitution amendment. If that is the case, under article 368, let us go in for referendum and put Mrs. Indira Gandhi on the platform of the people. Let the people of this country judge her. Let us not argue today very technically; let us not argue with all the technicalities and apply your legal brain.

With regard to Mr. Stephen's point, whether there is a jurisdiction in this matter for the House to consider or not, you people will go into the legalities of it. I can also go into the legalities of it. Don't underestimate me. I will be much more legal than you so far as the jurisdiction is concerned. Sir, you were the Deputy Chairman of the other House. Can you go and preside over the other House today? The jurisdiction ~~is~~

the moment you get elected to this House, I want to appeal to the common man with my legal acumen, not the legal acumen of the books. Can you go and preside over the other House and pass a ruling? What happened to the decision that was taken by the Rajya Sabha in regard to the commission of inquiry that they wanted to appoint to go into the allegations of corruption? You must remember that it is I who said that there was no point in talking of these things unnecessarily, casting aspersions, and saying things about the correspondence between the Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, and the Home Minister, Mr. Charan Singh. It is I who said that there was no point in making vague allegations. On those days, you started pampering me saying, what I said was all right. And today it is the other way about. I say, please wait for a moment; you think and think and judge. Don't come forward with this Motion. I can also do that, but we are not emotional. I am afraid the people outside are asking 'Why are these people so much agitated? What is the gain these people are going to get'.

I followed the argument of Shri Saugata Roy. The poor officers have been punished; I do understand, and my sympathies are with them. But I understand that so many anomalies took place, but nobody is perfect: imperfection is the essence of human beings. We are not eternal beings: so perfection cannot be there. There are many other forums to punish a person. But if you want to punish a person for violating a privilege of the House or committing contempt of the House, the House must look into it. That is the reason that the House must consider it from an entirely different angle. If you are going to read the lines only in black and white, if you are not able to read the lines in between, if you are not able to understand the wishes of the people, if you are not going to reflect the opinion of the people outside, I am sorry. It was entirely different earli-

er. I did agree with you in March 1977, but it is not so in December, 1978. It is entirely different now; there is a change of opinion. The change of opinion is due to the various misfortunes and due to the omissions and commissions you have made. That is the reason why this House must take the onerous responsibility. It cannot be judged by adopting an acutely technical line in this matter. We cannot say that so and so should be punished but so and so's case should be considered. We must have long deliberations. You will remember that when this matter was taken up, I asked for more time for considering this matter. Every Member has a right to express his views as he understands this matter. The Report consists of two volumes but I wonder how many have gone through even the first one. I am not casting any aspersions, but I can challenge that it is not so simple that you can decide the matter so soon. You have to consider the matter as to whether this action should be taken or not. You have to see whether there is a *prima facie* case for considering this or not and, for the House to come to a conclusion we must have longer time. I must have time at least to go through the bare lines of the entire Report. Every Member has a right in this House. Every Member has a right to have a word in this privilege issue; so he must go through the entire thing. Why should you argue on technical lines or come to a technical judgment? Mr. Madhu Limaye has said that if so and so comes forward and apologises, that means it has come to a conclusion. I am not going into what type of punishment should be given or whether the question should be left like that, but my submission is that it is better for us and it is high time for this august House to consider various issues other than this privilege issue. I am not dubious about my point: I am quite clear. That is what I feel personally.

With these words, I submit that this Motion for consideration need not be taken up.

**SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN** (Seoni): I congratulate Mr. Stephen as a very able advocate of a very bad case of the worst type of client he has. In his advocacy, there are many things which are very conveniently overlooked.

I take the first charge that he has made. Kindly see pages 9 and 10 of the Report. Mr. Madhu Limaye brought a Motion and subsequently there was another question put by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu which refers to the first question of Mr. Madhu Limaye. Kindly see page 10, "It is clear that when the officers of the Industries Ministry were trying to collect information for the purpose of preparing an answer to my question, the then Prime Minister ordered searches of the officers' houses.

The next one is:

"My charge of contempt of the House is against the following persons:—

(1) Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who directed raids against the officers for collecting information for Parliamentary questions."

The word 'questions' is in plural. A certain question was asked, and that question was followed by another question by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. Therefore, it is very apparent that it was the entire matter, the entire charge, which was given to the Privileges Committee to look into. Therefore, there is no substance in the argument that this particular charge was not sent to the Privileges Committee, only the charge in respect of Mr. Madhu Limaye's question was sent. As I have said, the word 'questions' is in plural.

Secondly, the question of jurisdiction has been raised, whether the Sixth Lok Sabha could deal with the matter. If, for instance, five or six months before the term of a Lok Sabha expires somebody commits a breach of privilege, will that person

be immune for ever? I do not think that that is the correct interpretation. These two cases, those of Cordel and Tulmohan Ram, decide this point.

About the Shah Commission and the matter being pending in a criminal court,—objection is this regard has also been taken. I can do no better than refer to the Attorney-General's argument in this respect. Mr. Stephen has very great reverence for the Attorney-General; he said that the Attorney-General's opinion must be relied upon. Kindly see what he says at page 313:

"In my opinion, offences under Sections 167, 182, 186, 189, and 211 and 448 are distinct from the offences pending consideration before the Privileges Committee."

Further he says:

"It is alleged that the officers of the Ministry of Industry, who were collecting information for the purpose of preparing an answer to a question, were intimidated and harassed in the discharge of their duties towards the Lok Sabha and that such acts constitute obstruction of the Lok Sabha in the performance of its functions and/or obstruction of a member or officer of such House in the discharge of his duties. None of the sections of the Indian Penal Code mentioned in the First Information Report have anything in common with the charge before the Lok Sabha or the Privileges Committee."

I think, this answers his point.

Another point which he has taken is that they are not the officers of the House, and for this, he has relied upon the opinion of the Attorney-General on page 348. But he has, very conveniently, ignored the latter portion of page 349 where the Attorney-General says:

"It seems to me that, while persons whom the concerned Minister asked to collect information cannot

be regarded as officers or servants of the House, the question would remain whether the acts or omissions, namely, the orders made by certain persons to carry out raids or arrests, obstructed or impeded the Lok Sabha in the performance of its functions."

Therefore, I think, under these circumstances, the objections that he has taken are absolutely untenable.

There was another counsel, a slightly bad counsel for Mrs. Indira Gandhi, my friend Mr. Bala Pajanor. He wanted to justify the Emergency....

**SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:** No; I never justified the excesses in Emergency. He is misquoting me.

**SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:** I never said 'excesses'.

**SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:** There were good things also during Emergency. Many of my friends were telling me outside. (Interruptions)

**SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:** The point is this. Mr. Bala Pajanor was very happy with the Emergency because of discipline. I could not understand his argument. If 'danda' can be discipline, then it can fall even on his head if it is to fall. The question is this. When it is thought that this Parliament is supreme, we are going to take the decisions on the basis of the acts that have been committed in respect to these four officials....

**SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:** It is before the emergency.

**SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:** The only thing was that they wanted to collect information about Maruti..

**SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:** When he refers to me, it is before the emergency. I have gone through every line of the report.

**SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:** Maruti is another name for Hanuman

which has got a very long tail. Naturally, the persons concerned wanted to inquire from one, then they were directed to another and that person directed them to a third man who directed them to a fourth person, coming upto Batliboi. Thereafter, there was a mandate from the then Prime Minister's house to raid their houses. Was it in consonance with the discipline which was then said to be maintained or a step which ultimately came to the discipline? It was purely a harassment of these officers coming from the highest authority, the Prime Minister who had all the reverence she could claim. Under these circumstances, the offence which is there is aggravated more and more. I think let us consider these facts from these angles; technicalities apart which Mr. Stephen has raked up. I will request Mr. Stephen not to cover up Mrs. Indira Gandhi under the umbrella of technicalities but let us face the situation as it is. Was it or was it not a fact that she interfered and caused harassment to these persons who were collecting information in respect to her son's activities, her son's Maruti Ltd.? Under these circumstances, I would submit that we should consider and we should very seriously consider and should not be led away by the plea now that she and her party have been defeated at the poll and therefore let us forgive her.

**SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR** (Trivandrum): A very very serious responsibility has been left on our shoulders by the Privileges Committee. I cannot remember one instance when a Privileges Committee has failed to make a recommendation regarding punishment. The House may accept or reject or modify it. That is the right of the House. But there was no one instance, according to any knowledge, when the Privileges Committee has failed to make some recommendation regarding punishment.

Secondly it is the normal practice that when a motion is moved, it is the Chairman of the Privileges Committee



[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]

who has the first priority. We would expect that when he introduces the motion, he will give us some idea about the common or collective understanding of the Privileges Committee. We were denied even that. So, even though somebody dissented, when Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said that this is a court of law, you may not take it in the juridical sense, but, unfortunately, we are asked to perform the responsibility of a court, if you have to award the punishment. Then another problem is the report, then notes which are dissenting notes which are not called dissenting notes... Difference of opinion, the evidence before the Committee, all these things we have to go into. Everyone has to keep his cool head. We are all jurists in a court; we have to behave like that. Here too much emotion on either side will not help for us to come to a reasonable conclusion.

Now, for example, there was a dispute about emergency excesses or otherwise. You can discuss them elsewhere. Here it is a question of harassment. All this took place not during the emergency but even earlier. Therefore, we should confine our discussions to those points which are relevant in deciding whether we should take this question for our consideration or not. Therefore, I am not going into the merits of the case. But, when I heard the Leader of the Opposition and when I heard some other people also I told that you should not behave like that. They should be cool. This is what I said. (Interruptions) When I heard him and when I heard some other lawyers also, I felt how sometimes natural justice becomes a casualty at the hands of very efficient lawyers.

Therefore, here the question is: whether this comes within the purview of the Privilege Committee to look into the question. That is the main thing. About the legal things I am not worried. I am firmly of the opinion that this is the proposition

which we must discuss here in this House and it must be taken into consideration because we are experimenting with democracy only for the last thirty years and so, we have to evolve practices by which the Parliamentary democracy is not undermined. Here the question is: whether it was Shri Bosu's question that was referred to or it was Mr. Limaye's question that was looked into or whether there was a link between the two. That is not the issue as far as Parliament is concerned. Well, all these points are valid ones to argue in the Supreme Court. But, here, even the Supreme Court has said that Parliament and the Privilege Committee are not the courts of law. Therefore, here, what are we to consider? Was there a harassment of the officers who wanted to collect information to answer a question in Parliament? That is the main question. The answer is: 'Yes'. The only argument of Shri Stephen was...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We have not come to the other question.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: At that stage, I will also have an opportunity to speak.

Here, the point is this. According to reference, it was Mr. Limaye's question that is coming. Shri Bosu's question is not there. So, you cannot question by legal understanding. What is the position? I am not a lawyer. You take it up before the court. If anybody who is collecting information for answering a question in Parliament is harassed or obstructed or threatened, it is a matter of privilege as far as this House is concerned.

Therefore, I will request my friend, Mr. Stephen, that all his points are valid and useful when the case comes before the court.

(Interruptions)

Now, I have to remind the Deputy Speaker that this is not a regular business of the House that time be

allotted according to party's strength. So, there be no belling.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You should also be conscious that the House has decided to allot three hours and no single member can consume... I will give you reasonable time but your remark is unwarranted.

**SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:** I withdraw that remark.

Therefore, Sir, all these arguments can be valid in the court of law. Now, no case is before any court regarding privileges. I respect of harassing the officers or injuring them there may be a case before the court but is there any case before any court regarding privileges of the House. We are discussing only the privileges of the House. Therefore, all his legal arguments do not have much weight. He referred also to certain other points, I agree that in the Privileges Committee it is the normal practice to make the report unanimous or near unanimous.

(Interruptions)

It should be the endeavour of a Privileges Committee to arrive at a decision which is almost unanimous, if possible. Unfortunately, it has not happened. It is not that all those people differ with the main recommendation. For example, I do not know what my friend's position is, in a way at that time he was more with Janata.

**SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:** Not at all. No doubt, we welcomed the Emergency but did not approve of the excesses. We ourselves were the victims. This is my stand and the stand of my leader on this issue. I have repeatedly said that it is a matter for this House to consider. We are very clear. We are reading the pulse of our people and reflect it in the House and not like this brute majority.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:** The representatives of AIADMK. I am quoting as an impartial member.

At that time he was not part of Congress (I). His position was different.

Sir, all these things will be further weighed when you discuss the merits of the privilege issue. And you cannot oppose consideration on these grounds. Let us see to what extent Mr. Mohanaragam was correct or to what extent Mr. Mavalankar was correct at that time.

Therefore, Sir, I am strongly for taking up this issue into consideration and I appeal to the honourable Leader of the Opposition: It is better that you don't press your point too much! Thank you.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard with great interest and with a much reverence as I could muster the arguments of the distinguished Leader of the Opposition.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Did you say 'distinguished' or 'extinguished'?

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** That term 'extinguished' belongs to you.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** All these remarks have no relevance.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** One of the arguments which he made was based on the fact that the report of the privilege committee is not a unanimous report but a divided one. On that ground he claims that the report being unprecedented in its nature must be thrown out and not considered by this House at all. Mr. Deputy Speaker, on a previous occasion, in this House, the Privilege Committee made a report which was not a unanimous report.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** Recommendations were unanimous.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** You know what I am talking about.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** I say that recommendation was unanimous.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It was a divided report but the difference between then and now is that that report exonerated Mrs. Gandhi and this report does not. I remind this House of what Mr. Stephen the Leader of the Opposition had to say on that occasion, because, if the Leader of the Opposition—and a distinguished Leader of the Opposition at that—blows hot and cold within a span of six months, I am afraid, his credibility, even on points of law is reduced to nil.

This is what he said then and I quote him:

"This is not the way. The report of a Committee of Parliament is treated with the utmost respect by the House, because the Committee is mini House. A committee represents the House. In the Committee's discussion of all the matters in detail, different points of view, come in. In this particular matter, therefore, there is a difference of opinion, which is reflected in a dissenting note given by four hon. Members, who have said that it does not constitute a breach of privilege. Well, I am inclined to accept that view. But, in view of the fact that the convention is that a report presented by a Parliamentary Committee is treated with respect and accepted, I do not want to press for the acceptance of that particular dissenting note, although I am in agreement with it. I am only submitting, let us not contravene this convention. The Committee has considered all aspects and it has found that there is a breach of privilege, strictly speaking, technically speaking, but it has said, taking all things into consideration, the matter may be dropped."

17 hrs.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I rise on a point of personal explanation.

The point I made there was that there are two aspects in a report, one is the findings and the other is recommendations. In the matter of the recommendations, that report is unanimous. Therefore, we were considering a report which was unanimous in the operative part of it and, therefore, I said that although there are differences of opinion with respect to certain findings, the operative part being unanimous, let us not go into the details of it and break the convention and let us accept the report. Here, the position is entirely different. That is the difference between that report and this report.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Like goldsmith's village school master though vanquished, he could argue still.

I repeat the very words of Mr. Stephen. I plead with this House and I particularly plead with those distinguished gentlemen opposite that the report of a Committee of Parliament is treated with utmost respect by this House. I want you to treat the report of the Privileges Committee with respect and not with the contumacy with which Mrs. Gandhi has treated it or with which you are today treating it just because it happens to be a report which is against Mrs. Gandhi and two of her compatriots in crime. I plead with this House that the Committee of Privileges is a mini House, as such a mini House as it was on the day on which Mr. Stephen last spoke in this House. A Committee of this House does not cease to be a mini House merely because it renders a report, which the Leader of the Opposition or his leader outside the Parliament does not like. The hon. Members in the Committee have considered all aspects of the matter, pros and cons of the matter, they have recorded evidence extending over a year. They have heard the interrogation of the witnesses, they have marked the demeanour of the witnesses, they have recorded a whole volume of evidence.

I mean no disrespect to this House at all; I speak with great humility. If a report came from the Privileges Committee of this House, even I would not have the patience to go through all the recorded evidence and the documents and arrive at conclusions different from those the Committee has arrived at. I would not be able to sift through the evidence and the arguments, and more than that I would not have the advantage of seeing the witnesses actually giving evidence and watching the demeanour of those witnesses as we do in courts. And, therefore, this House by the very fact of its constitution is not equipped to challenge the findings of facts by the Committee. Of course, if you want to go into question of law, Mr. Stephen will have plenty of law. All that he has done in this matter—a matter of personal regret to me—he has raised a number of technical arguments. The charge was not against an illiterate person; the charge was against a person who for a decade was the Prime Minister of this country; she claimed to be the only leader of this country and *ex-hypothesi* she must be wiser, she must be more understanding, she must be more intelligent and she must be more educated than the gentlemen who now presume to defend her. The charge was against an intelligent ex-Prime Minister of the country, she understood what was being said, she was capable of defending herself, I would have expected that she in consonance with the dignity of the office, which she once held, would have said: 'I want to grapple with the substance of the charge against me and I will not seek shelter under these technicalities behind these super-technicalities' with which the distinguished Leader of the Opposition has treated this House.

Shri Stephen has relied upon the Attorney-General's opinion. I had a look at that. I am sorry that the distinguished Leader of the Opposition has forgotten the relevant parts and he has quoted out of context.

And I say this, and I say it with the greatest sense of responsibility, that he has been less than candid, and less than fair to this House, because he has kept back from the House and read to the House half sentences which are out of context and which have no bearing on the problem at hand. When the Attorney General appeared before the Privileges Committee.... (Interruptions).

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): I am on a point of order Mr. Jethmalani was a member of the Privileges Committee. How is he allowed to speak?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is not a member any more. Please take your seat.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The Attorney General had been before us to advise us on some problems of law which we had specifically noted down in the letter of invitation, which we wrote to him. Because we did not want the opinion of the Attorney General on the problem viz., whether this Lok Sabha was competent to and can take cognizance of the contempt of the House committed in the earlier Lok Sabha, we expressly refrained from asking him to express his opinion on this issue. And yet it is a matter which has aroused my curiosity, which has not yet been satisfied, that when he appeared before us, he told the committee that though this question was not referred to him, "I am prepared to answer, if you want" Naturally some other Members in the Committee were very anxious. And the answer which he gave was this. Again I speak with very great humility, because outside the House, he is the official leader of the Bar in his capacity as the Attorney General. He ventured his opinion; but within 10 minutes he had to revise his opinion which was *ex tempore* and ill-considered; it should not have been vouchsafed to the Privileges Committee, because we are also lawyers and we know our law and we do not allow ill-considered opinions to go unchal-

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lenged.... (Interruptions). On page 979, that is, on the same day on which he appeared, this is what he ultimately had to tell the Committee:

"In my opinion, the new Parliament has no jurisdiction".

The distinguished Leader of the Opposition would stop there, as if there is a full stop. There is no full stop. He proceeded further. That is why I am charging Mr. Stephen with being guilty of unfairness. The Attorney General said:

"In my opinion, the new Parliament has no jurisdiction, unless such jurisdiction itself could be claimed as one of the privileges of the House of Commons at the date of the Commencement of the Constitution."

Mark the words. Mr. Stephen should ponder over what is recorded at the foot of page 979, on the right-hand side column. It is said there:

"and for that you would have to make research and make more material available to me. That is the short answer. (Interruptions)"

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You are misquoting me. I read page 979, the top portion. You are now charging me with suppressing facts. when you make such a charge, namely that I have suppressed a certain part of it, it is a very serious charge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any way, you have made it clear.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Page 979 is before you. I refer you to it. It is said:

"In my opinion, the new Parliament has no jurisdiction."

That is the only thing. Nothing more is there.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It is in page 979. Whether Mr. Stephen deliberately kept it back from the House, is not important. I would not say he did it deliberately. But this is not the fact.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am the person to say which part I read; I am saying that I read from the left part of page 979, top part of it. He is making a serious charge; I am saying that I read the entire part of it; nothing is left unread.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Stephen, elsewhere you would have been guilty of suppressing something, not so in this House. On the same day, a little later on after further questioning the Attorney General was pleased to say, page 986, left hand corner, 'Perhaps it would be better if you can send these extracts to me for examination, I will give a written opinion, if you can kindly send material to me as to what the practice in the House of Commons is I can look into it.' He is the Attorney General appointed by the Janata government and therefore I do not wish to use strong language. But article 105 of the Constitution says that the privileges of this House are the same as the privileges of the House of Commons on the date of the commencement of the Constitution. No Attorney General therefore has the right to come before the Privileges Committee and tell the Privileges Committee: I have not yet found out what the privileges of the House of Commons are but I am prepared to give an opinion that this House has no jurisdiction. I am sorry that the Attorney General said something which he ought not to have said and why he said it is a matter which requires investigation by those who appointed him.... (Interruptions)

Another point which Mr. Stephen has kept back from this House is this: the Attorney General told us that we required more research. In fact we required no more research at all because May's Parliamentary Practice was very clear, as clear as any book can be to any lawyer who reads. Nevertheless, after the Attorney General said: 'you make a little more research', we made more of it and we got in touch with the House of Commons and asked them to write to us on what the latest position is in the House of Commons.... (Interruptions).

The House of Commons was pleased to inform us of that. I do not see why Mr. Stephen did not tell the House that the Privileges Committee assiduously made some research and the result of that research was this: the House of Commons said that only in the year 1877 in the month of July, they have punished a person for breach of privilege of the House of Commons, and the breach of privilege took place in 1964; 13 years had intervened in between.

A charge has been made of partiality against us, sometimes lukewarmly, some times otherwise, typical of the attitude of those who are willing to wound but do not have the moral courage to strike. I want to tell Mr. Stephen something which he ought to know, which his colleagues on that side must know. I have got three eye witnesses, and the three witnesses are: distinguished Mr. Shankaranand, distinguished Gandhian Mr. Hitendra Desai and the distinguished lawyer, Dr. Seyid Muhammad.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** On a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** What is your point of order?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Before disclosing what is my point of order, can this House be addressed in terms of defence, prosecution, investigation, etc? What is this?

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** On a previous occasion, there was another charge of breach of privilege against Mrs. Gandhi before the same Privileges Committee. Some of my colleagues in the Privileges Committee argued that she was guilty. Mr. Shankaranand, Dr. Seyid Muhammad and Shri Hitendra Desai would kindly bear me out that I argued before the Privileges Committee for hours and hours that she is not guilty of breach of privilege....

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** There I am on a point of order.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** It is a matter of record.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** Generally members of the Privileges Committee are not permitted to participate in the debate on the report on the salutary principle....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** There is no bar. (Interruptions).

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** It is a very sacred and inviolable principle governing committees that what happens within the committees must not be divulged at all except what is placed on the Table of the House. Now, which member took what stand during the deliberations is a matter which is not permitted to be divulged and what Mr. Jethmalani now does is, revealing the position that was taken up in the committee by the various members, which cannot be allowed. That is a breach of privilege of the Privileges Committee and I will give notice of breach of privilege of the Privileges Committee for the revelation that he is making.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have heard the point of order. Mr. Jethmalani, you need not refer to the deliberations of the Privileges Committee. (Interruptions).

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** The report of the proceedings of the Privileges Committee are a part of the proceedings of this House because they have been laid on the Table of the House already and I am quoting from them.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** What each member pleaded for is not stated in the report of the Privileges Committee.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Do not refer to any deliberations in the committee.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** You have accused us of being biased. I do not wish to retaliate. I could have retaliated and said that those who have taken the minority view are themselves biased, but I do not wish to retaliate because we are a judicial body

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and we ought to recognise the fact that there will be contrary opinions (Interruptions). I am entitled to attack the report on its merits. The great Shri Hitendra Desai in his dissenting note.... (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I am rising on a point of order. When I spoke and when I used the words "lacking in dignity" or something like that, objection was raised that it is an objectionable reference to the Committee, and the Speaker ruled that if I have referred to the Committee in those terms, he will look into the records and expunge them. Now there is a Note Appended to the Report of the Privileges Committee. The hon. Member is charging that member with bias, which is the same as *mala fide*. If the use of the word "*mala fide*" with respect to certain aspects of the Committee is objectionable, the use of the same word "*mala fide*" with respect to the members of the Committee in relation to the discharge of their duties is equally objectionable, it is violating the privileges of the Committee and I submit that something must be done about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall look into it and whatever is objectionable will be removed.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am sorry that Shri Stephen always supports an argument with his lung power; I wish he supported them with facts.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Whose case is he arguing? The House is entitled to know whose case it is... (interruptions) He is arguing the case and referring to investigation etc.... (interruptions) He cannot speak in those terms.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not speak in those terms.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The House is entitled to know....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You listen to what he says. If there is anything objectionable, we will look into it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He is arguing as if it is a court of law. This is not a court of law.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat. There is no point in what you are saying. I would request Shri Jethmalani to wind up in five minutes.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Only for the benefit of my learned friend. Shri Shankaranand, may I say that when this House is exercising the privilege jurisdiction as a High Court of Parliament, it is superior to any other court. It is historically in the capacity of the successor of the House of Commons, the House of Commons in its capacity as the successor of the House of Lords, which was the highest court in the realm, that these privileges have descended upon us, and we are the court. If you do not recognise that we are the court, you are welcome to that, but I will proceed on the footing that I am before the highest court.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The courts do not argue the case.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: As I said, I will not talk about bias. But Mrs. Indira Gandhi in a solemn letter, written to the Privileges Committee, has accused the Privileges Committee of bias, and it is that charge of bias which I am going to meet. As I have told you once, it is supported by the proceedings which have been laid on the Table of the House that we have tried to exonerate her in the earlier proceeding. The charge of bias cannot be levelled against anybody in the Janata Party, because we could have made many people who are her supporters stew in their own juice.

Let us look at the Report. Her friend, Shri Hitendra Desai, when he

deals with the problem whether this body has the right to take cognisance of a contempt committed earlier, mentions a rule of procedure in our rules book, but he refuses to mention what the practice of the House of Commons is; he refuses to make any allusion or reference to the fact that the House of Commons exercises that power; he refuses to make any reference to the fact that in Tul Mohan Ram's case, this House has actually and expressly punished him for breach of contempt, though it had taken place in the life time of the earlier House. He only refers to that which he thought would support his argument. This is some kind of way of interpretation or discovery of law that every material which stares you in the face you choose to ignore by putting your head into the sand like an ostrich and then say that nothing else exists. There was a volume of evidence from some dozen witnesses who appeared before the Committee, and Mr. Hitendra Desai starts his report by saying that there is only one piece of evidence, and that is the evidence of Mr. Pal. How can you deal with a report which contains so many mis-statements, which contains so many untruths, which contains so many suppressions, so many that if they existed in the prospectus of a limited company, the directors would be prosecuted for issuing a false prospectus, but he is my colleague and therefore he is not subject to these penalties for suppressing the truth in his report.

It was said that the officers in question were not officers of this House. Mr. Stephen, while relying upon the Attorney-General's opinion, forgot that on this point even the Attorney-General gave the opinion that it does not matter at all whether they are technically officers of the House so long as they were busy collecting some information under the instructions of their own employer and superior, official superior, the Minister, and that information was of use to the House.

Anybody who rendered them incapable of finding out that information for the use of the House must be guilty of contempt. Interference with the express and clear-cut employees of the House is a separate branch of contempt, but there is a general contempt which consists of doing anything or being guilty of any illegal action which has a tendency directly or indirectly to obstruct the working of the House.

It is said that the answer was given on the 12th April. The answer was given on the 16th April because the officers on the 9th, 10th and 11th approached Maruti for a reply to the question which was to be given on the 16th, but up to—the 12th evening Mr. Rege of Maruti refused to supply the information, and he told the officers that he was going to supply the information the next day. The result was that due to Parliamentary procedure and expediency, the officers recorded the draft answer by the evening of the 12th because interference had already taken place, and it is clear that the capacity of the House to get this information was impaired by the action of Mrs. Gandhi because on the 15th Baliboi brought a letter containing the information and delivered it. .... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can talk about the merits of the case tomorrow. Please wind up now. (Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have to point out ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot see what your point is, I just cannot see.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He is going into the merits of the case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But you cannot go on saying that this is not a court, defence, argument etc. It does not make any sense.



**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Please listen to me. What is wrong if I bring these things to your notice?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Do you have a point of order? No. Then please take your seat.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** But that is not the day.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** One or two interruptions I can understand, but I cannot understand repeating the same thing over and over again and wasting the time of the House. I have taken enough notice of what he has stated.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** An argument has been made that people have voted for her in an election, that people have shown some confidence in her, and so we must forget all about it. I only wish to say this, and let me say with the greatest emphasis that I am capable of that today she represents one constituency in the country; but at a time when all of you said she was the only leader of the country, she was the Prime Minister of the country, and she was a goddess who had been ensconced in the hearts and minds of the people of the country, at that time there was at least one voice if not more, and that was my voice which said that she was guilty of ordinary crimes. When I said it then, I cannot be deterred from saying that now.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I will call the next speaker. Mr. Chatterjee.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** Crime, after all, has to be punished by the ordinary courts or the highest court of Parliament. The poor people of this country are not equipped to go into this issue. They can always be misled. You can mislead some people for all time, and all people for some time, and that is what she has succeeded in doing.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Please end now. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. You must be conscious of time. Unfortunately, the members are not conscious of time. The House has allotted only 3 hours. There are still many members who want to speak, important members like Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. I do not know what to do. I would suggest them that they can speak on the substantive motion.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to devote two minutes to what the hon. Member for Pondicherry has said. He was saying that the hon. Member for Chikmagalur having been elected has been exonerated of all her crimes. But he should remember that although the great leader was equated with the whole country, Indira is India, she had to transform herself into a small child and crawl down to Chikmagalur under the patronage of one of her proteges to get herself elected. She fled away from her own State. When she had to take a verdict of the people in her own State, the recent results have shown it.

We understand why the hon. Member for Pondicherry is so much eloquent about the new member who made her maiden speech the other day. He was talking about discipline in this country during the Emergency. I would like to ask him, the arrest of people, the arrest of Members of Parliament, under the MISA, without any charge, and keeping them without trial for years, for months together, was that discipline? Taking away the rights of workers taking away the democratic rights of the people, was that discipline? Therefore, my respectful submission and my request to the hon. Members here and, particularly to the hon. Member for Pondicherry who has spoken so much in her favour and in favour of discipline during the Emergency is that today the Parliament is

on trial, whether this Parliament will fail in the discharge of its solemn duty to the people of this country who had been made to crawl and groan under her feet when the people lost their minimum human dignities and their democratic rights, when the four individuals, the officers, who were doing their duty, who in the discharge of their official duties were collecting the information required by the Parliament, as public servants, were harassed and victimised and their families were subjected to untold and unheard of tyranny.

Now, the technicalities are being taken advantage of. We know, being a practising lawyer, the take recourse to technicalities when hardly there is any merit in the case so far as the clients are concerned. When there are no merits, the lawyer has to take recourse to technicalities. With the kind permission of the House and with your permission, Sir, if you will kindly give me a few minutes more, I would try to make my submissions on those technicalities.

The first point that has been made is that the Committee has gone beyond its jurisdiction. Mr. Stephen has referred to the motion of reference by this House which is at p. 9 of the Report. Today, we are devoting so much time to this matter. I believe, this is the first time that this august House is devoting so much time to find out whether the Privileges Committee has exceeded its jurisdiction or not. The reference to the Committee was the question of breach of privilege and contempt of the House against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and others be referred to the Committee of Privileges with instructions to report, etc. What has been referred to is the question of breach of privilege. What was the question of breach of privilege? That appears on p. 10 of the Report. It says, whether there was any interference with the officers of the Industry Ministry who were collecting information for

the purpose of preparing an answer to the question of Mr. Madhu Limaye. That is the most important thing, namely whether the channel of communication between the Minister who was to get information through his officers and House has been disrupted by reason of the actions of the former Prime Minister. Therefore, the issue or the question that was referred is whether there has been any obstruction there has been any harassment, there has been any disruption in the channel of communication. That was referred, and what the Hon. Committee has come to a decision on is at p. 122. It is very important. There is no expansion of the authority so far as the House is concerned. It says:

"The Committee are of the opinion, therefore, that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister has committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against the concerned officers .... who were collecting information for preparing an answer and a Note for Supplementaries for Starred Question No...."

Now, Sir, Mr. Stephen, the Leader of the Opposition, is indulging in hair-splitting arguments, that this was a question put by Mr. Madhu Limaye and it is not a question by Joytirmoy Bosu, but the number of the question is not important. The question is the nature of the fact complained of, namely that you are taking steps by which Parliament is being deprived of getting correct information and the Minister, who is answerable to Parliament, has chosen his own agency for the purpose for getting it—and that agency is nothing but Government officials. Therefore, there is no question of the Committee going beyond the jurisdiction. This is obvious and I am sure the House will have no hesitation in rejecting the contention.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

The other point is that a good deal was sought to be made out of the fact that this is the Sixth Lok Sabha, so how can it go into a question relating to the Fifth Lok Sabha. If I may say so, the conception is not of a breach of privilege of a particular House, but a breach of privilege of the Parliament. Now, our Constitution says in Art. 79 that 'there shall be a Parliament for the Union'. Parliament is a continuous concept, although an attempt was made, during the Emergency, to give a new meaning to the Parliament. An attempt was made to make this Parliament a captive organisation of a dictatorial leader. Although that attempt was made, the glory of the Constitution is that there is a Parliamentary democracy enshrined in it, that there shall be a Parliament of India. It is a continuing process; there cannot be an interruption. May be, in the process of having Parliament you have to choose members from time to time and have to hold elections to find out the view of the people and get the views of the people, under the Constitution, as to who will rule the country. But that does not mean that the concept of Parliament comes to an end. As and when the House is dissolved, it is dissolution of the House and not dissolution of Parliament. Members may change. Members may come and go. She had gone and she has come, and the country will decide what will happen hereafter, but it does not mean that Parliament is a new Parliament. If that is so, as and when there is a by-election and a new Member comes, it is a new House! That is an un-heard of concept. Therefore, it is continuation of the same institution which is Parliament and the continuity of the Parliament as an institution nobody can dispute and doubt.

In any event the facts were brought to light during the life of this Lok Sabha. Whether a question of privilege should be taken up or not cannot

be decided in ignorance without facts being made known to the House, there is no question of taking it up.

Kindly see, if I may say so, the unreality of the contention. If on the last day of the House any Member can say anything and commit any breach and get away with it because it is the last day of the House and the new House cannot take any action, it is unthinkable.

Apart from the precedents that have been referred to by this Committee in its Report, there is a very recent precedent of this Parliament itself. In the Fifth Lok Sabha, the first Report of the Fifth Lok Sabha dealt with a matter of the Fourth Lok Sabha. Not only it was the Fourth Lok Sabha's matter, but the evidence taken by the previous Privileges Committee was also considered by the new Privileges Committee of the Fifth Lok Sabha, and the documents filed during the Fourth Lok Sabha before the Privileges Committee were used by the Privileges Committee of the Fifth Lok Sabha. Nobody took up that point. In 1969 there was the case of a Member, Shri Tulmohan Ram; this was a different matter of privilege, not of Pondicherry. He had been alleged to have been molested or interfered with in the discharge of his duties by some police officer. That was in 1969. The reference was made in 1971, although there was a previous reference, but the Fifth Lok Sabha decided that.

Mr. Stephen referred to the convention about consensus. I commend the decision of the Privileges Committee. In view of the unfortunate notes which had been appended—'unfortunate' in the sense that they have been carried to the extent of being expressed—, three different notes, the Privileges Committee, in their wisdom, have not suggested any particular punishment and has left it to the House to decide as to what punishment should be imposed. That was

very properly done because there had not been any unanimity of opinion so far as that aspect was concerned. Consensus is ideal, but because of lack of consensus, nobody can get away with committing clearest breaches of privilege of the House or Parliament.

The next point is about the officers, that these persons were not officers of the House. My respectful submission is this. The learned Attorney-General has given his opinion in this regard, as Mr. Jethmalani has rightly quoted. Mr. Stephen quoted it a little out of context. Now, please refer to page 111 of this Report. There is a quotation there from May's Parliamentary Practice; it says what are acts of contempt;

"It may be stated generally that any act or omission which obstructs or impedes either House of Parliament in the performance of its functions, or which obstructs or impedes any member or officer of such House in the discharge of his duty....."

Let us not go into the technically whether they were officers of the House or not. But anybody doing any act which obstructs or impedes either House of Parliament in the performance of its functions...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I will conclude in a minute.

There is the clearest finding of the Privileges Committee on page 113:

"It is contempt because in the words of May these are ways which directly or indirectly obstruct or impede Parliament in the performance of its functions."

Parliament had the right to obtain information, the right to get the correct information. The passage of truth, the channel of communication by which the truth was to come before the House—it was the right of the Members to get at the truth—was

disrupted deliberately. Therefore, there is no doubt that, in the performance of the duties and functions of this House, there had been the clearest interference which prevented the Members of this House from getting the correct information.

As Mr. Saugata Roy has very correctly said, this is not a matter which should be looked at from a narrow point of view. After all, Parliament is going into a matter of great importance, and because an ex-Prime Minister is involved, we cannot fail to do our duty. We have to do our duty. The people of this country know what happened; there have been the disclosures made by the Shah Commission; the people have realised because they themselves were the victims....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We are surprised when a person who calls herself a responsible leader, a leader of the Opposition, is trying to take refuge under technicalities....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry; you will have to conclude now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Defying the authority is in her habit, in her blood. She has defied courts of law, she has defied the Shah Commission, she has deliberately defied the Committee of Privileges. Not only interference in the discharge of duties by those officers, she has committed contempt by refusing to take which is itself an act of contempt....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When are you going to conclude? I am sorry.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: She has cast aspersions on the Committee of Privileges which is also a breach of privilege. The Committee had jurisdiction to go into the matter and their report should be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am very sorry I am very lenient with the Members. Mr. Jethmalani took more time than he should have taken and I could not stop. Mr. Chatterjee also took more time than he should have. I was asking him repeatedly to wind up. Hereafter don't expect me to wait. I will just cut your speech abruptly if you do not stop. That would be very unfortunate because you would not be able to end your speech properly. That is why I have been telling you to please wind up.

Mr. Banatwalla—he is not here.

Mr. Raj Narain—only ten minutes.

श्री राजनारायण (रायबरेली) : श्रीमान् मुझे बहुत ही अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे मित्र स्टीफन साहब ने अपने बौद्धिक चमत्कार का दुरुपयोग किया है। अनासक्त ढंग से एक लीमल क्विजिंग में फंसना और सदन के समय को बरबाद करना अच्छा नहीं है। मेरे ऊपर श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी ने प्रिविलेज मुच किया है। मैं ने खड़े हो कर कह दिया है कि मैं टेक्निकललीज का सेल्टर नहीं हूँ। प्रिविलेज का मुवाला हमारे ऊपर उठाया गया है, इसलिए सदन खल कर के बहस करे और अगर मैं दोषी पाया जाऊँ तो मुझे सजा दी जाय। यह स्पिरिट होनी चाहिए। यह स्पिरिट होती है डेमोक्रेट को और मैं चाहता हूँ कि यही स्पिरिट श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी की भी हो। ..... (अवधान)...

अच्छा, अब अच्छे तरीके से इसको देखा जाय कि क्या इस में अबमान सदन का दुष्प्रभाव है या नहीं? क्या अफसरों के कार्य में बाधा पड़ी है या नहीं? क्या जो सूचना सदन को मिलनी चाहिए वही वह सूचना देने में विवकल पेश की गई या नहीं? यह सारी की सारी चीजें साफ है कि हाँ, बाधा डाली गई, उन को सजा दी गई, फँसाया गया, उन को धमकाया गया, डरवाया गया, तमाम क्षुराफत की

गई। मैं भाई स्टीफन से नम्रतापूर्वक जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी भी प्रधान मंत्री का यही काम है?

एक बात मैं और कह दूँ कि मोरारजी भाई को तो धाय लोग जानते हैं, हम से ज्यादा समय से जानते हैं। मैं तो उन को कम समय से जानता हूँ। एक ही बात समझ लें। वह रामायण के भी बड़े भक्त हैं, गांधी जी के भी भक्त हैं।

भरणागत कहें जे तजहि निज अनहित-  
अनुमानि ।

ते नर पामर पाप मय तिनहि बिलोकत हानि ॥

अगर श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी बिना अपने साथियों की मदद लिए सीधे आ जायें और कहें कि मैं करबद्ध प्राणी हूँ इस सदन से कि हे सदन तुम सबोंपर हो, मेरे अपराध को क्षमा करो। सदन की जरूरत में आएँ तो समझता हूँ कि मोरार जी भाई शायद क्षमा कर दें। मैं न चाहूँगा तो भी क्षमा कर देंगे। मैं ने अपनी राय उन को दे दी है, यह मैं बता दूँ।

हमारे मित्र स्टीफन साहब लाइवर हैं। देखिए, श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी का यह एक जुमं नहीं है। अगर मुझसे पूछा जाय तो तो मैं ने आवरणीय भी जब प्रकाश नारायण जी को एक पूरी सूची दे रखी है कि इंदिरा जी क इन इन कामों की जरा जांच करावें जब कि मोरार जी भाई हम से असहमति प्रकट करते हैं कि तुम जी मूठे ही इधर से उधर खोज करत हो, मगर अब मैं देखता हूँ कि अब हमारे ही रास्ते पर सब आ गए। ..... (अवधान) .....

मैं जो आर्डर पढ़ रहा हूँ वह 12 जून, 1975 का है :

"The Respondent No. 1 that is, Shrimati Indira Nenru Gandhi, has been found guilty of having committed a corrupt practice under Section 123(7) of the Representation of the People Act by having obtain-

ed the assistance of the Gazetted Officers of the State Government of U.P. viz., the District Magistrate Rae Bareilly, the Superintendent of Police, Rae Bareilly, the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Rae Bareilly, Engineer, Hydel Department, Rae Bareilly, in furtherance of her election prospects in the manner indicated in my finding on Issue No. 2. She has further been found guilty of having committed another corrupt practice under Section 123(7) of the Representation of the People Act by having obtained the assistance of Shri Yashpal Kapur a Gazetted Officer in the Government of India, holding the post of Officer on Special Duty in the Prime Minister's Secretariat, for the furtherance of her election prospects in the manner indicated in my finding on Issue No. 1 (Interruptions).

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): How is it relevant?

SHRI P. O. VENKATSUBBAIAH (Nandyal): In a point of order. We object to this. It is not at all relevant. Please discipline him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How is it relevant here? Please be relevant to the motion.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी की यह धादत है कि वे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के काम में हस्तक्षेप करती हैं, उनसे बराबर अपना काम लेती रहती हैं और बराबर इस्लीगल तथा अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल काम करवाती हैं। इसीलिए उन्होंने कह दिया कि मैं इनके एलेक्शन को वायट डिक्लेयर करता हूँ और 6 साल के लिए डिबार करता हूँ। स्टीफन साहब, यही वह जजमेन्ट है 12 जून, 1975 का जिसने इमर्जेंसी लागू करवाई। (अव्यवधान) :

श्री स्टीफन साहब इतना पीड़े हैं, वहां से यहां और यहां से वहां, उन्होंने भीतकी हाथ मारा है और अब हम उनके प्वाइन्ट का ही

जवाब दे रहे हैं। अब ये क्यों परेशान हो रहे हैं? घरे भाई, हम क्या नये हैं? हम तो सन् 1952 से इनको देख रहे हैं। हम तो बराबर अपोजीशन में रहे हैं और इनका बारीकी से अध्ययन किया है। हम जानते हैं कैसे प्रिविलेज बनता है और कैसे नहीं बनता है। हम जानते हैं कहां प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठता है और कहां नहीं उठता है। इस मामले में श्रीच ऑफ प्रिविलेज का मामला ठीक ठीक बनता है और श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी को सख्त से सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिए।

यह जो कहा गया है कि जनता ने सजा दे दी तो जनता ने जो सजा दी वह तो उन्हें जनता के साथ जो बुराई की थी, पीपुल्स का जो कंटेम्प्ट किया था उसके लिए पीपुल्स ने सजा दी लेकिन पार्लेमेन्ट का जो कंटेम्प्ट किया गया उसके लिए यहां सजा दी जानी चाहिए। (अव्यवधान) यह मैं केवल स्टीफन साहब का जवाब नहीं दे रहा हूँ बल्कि उन अनन्त लोगो को भी जवाब दे रहा हूँ जोकि यहां नहीं हैं। इसलिए आप जो यह कहते हैं कि जनता ने सजा दे दी तो जनता ने सजा दी है उनके पुराने पापों की, जनता ने तीस साल तक इस मुल्क में जो मुसीबत भोगी उसकी सजा दी। लेकिन जो इस सदन का अवमान हुआ है उसके लिए यह सदन सजा क्यों न दे? हम को स्टीफन साहब बतलायें क्यों न दें— स्टीफन साहब आप पढ़े लिखे हो, अच्छे वकील हो, हम भी वकालत पास हैं। मैं कचहरी नहीं गया हूँ, क्योंकि हमें मालवीय जी ने कहा कि तुम जनता की वकालत करना, पैसा पैसा करने वाली वकालत नहीं। इसलिये मैं कह रहा हूँ स्टीफन साहब ईमानदारी से खड़े हो कर बतलायें—मान लीजिये, 4 साल के बाद चुनाव हो और दूसरा सदन आ जायें, दूसरे जेम्बर्ले आ जायें और उस समय अगर मालूम हो कि जो 1977 मार्च में चुनाव हुआ था, उस समय राज नारायण ने सदन का कंटेम्प्ट किया था, तो उस समय क्या मेरे खिलाफ कंटेम्प्ट चलेगा या नहीं?

**कृष्ण बालमीय स्वतन्त्र :** चलेगा ?

**श्री राज नारायण :** जल्द चलेगा और हमारे स्टीफन साहब को मौका मिलेगा, बड़े जोर से चिल्लाएंगे कि हमें मालूम हुआ है, मैं अलिफ्ट प्रपार्चनिटी प्रवेज कर रहा हूँ, इस लिये सदन के सामने चिल्ला रहा हूँ गला फाड़कर बोलेंगे—हालांकि मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि वह उस समय यहां होंगे भी या नहीं—लेकिन वह जरूर चिल्लाएंगे।

बिना किसी बात के तर्क करना मेरी आदत नहीं है। इसी लिये आप ने देखा है कि कभी कभी मैं अपने दल के लोगों को भी क्रिटिसाइज कर देता हूँ, कभी कभी प्रधान मंत्री जी के बारे में भी बोल देता हूँ, क्योंकि यह हमारी आदत है कि सब बात बोलो, सब बोलो, ज्यादा दिन जिन्दा नहीं रहना है, झूठ बोल कर क्या करोगे अमत्य के मार्ग का अवलम्बन कर के चलने में कोई फायदा नहीं है।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This conciliation talk can be outside. Why have it here?

**श्री राज नारायण :** इस सब का मतलब यही है कि इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी बच जाये। जो भाई लोग चाहते हैं, हम भी यह चाहते हैं कि इन्दिरा जी रियलाइज करें कि जब वह प्रधान मंत्री थी, उन्होंने बहुत भयंकर गलत काम किये, उन्होंने अफसरों के काम में बाधा डाली और उन्होंने इस सदन को सत्य तक पहुंचने नहीं दिया। इस से बढ़ कर इस सदन का कन्टेम्प्ट दूसरा कोई नहीं है और उस व्यक्ति के द्वारा जो देश का प्रधान मंत्री रह चुका है—11 वर्ष तक। इस के बाद भी यदि इस सदन का कोई सदस्य कहता है कि यह कन्टेम्प्ट नहीं है या सदन इस पर विचार न करे—तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है।

हां, एक बात मैं प्रिवलेज कमेटी के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। प्रिवलेज कमेटी ने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं किया। क्या कोई कोर्ट

सारी गवाही ले ले, सारा मामला समझ ले और कहे—हम समझते हैं कि अपराधी हैं, लेकिन सजा मोरारजी देसाई देवे—नाह रे, प्रिवलेज कमेटी की अकर्मण्यता, शिथिलता? प्रिवलेज कमेटी ने अपने को इतना प्रभम क्यों समझा? इसलिये मैं प्रिवलेज कमेटी पर दोषारोपण करता हूँ कि जब प्रिवलेज कमेटी पाती है कि फलाने व्यक्ति दोषी है, अपराधी है, इसने हाउस का कन्टेम्प्ट किया है, तो उनको हिम्मत के साथ कहना चाहिये था कि इन को यह-यह सजा दी जा सकती है। सदन उस को मानना है या नहीं मानता है—यह अलग बात है। लेकिन उन्होंने हाउस पर छोड़ दिया—यह उबारता क्यों? प्रिवलेज कमेटी ने अपने कर्तव्य को पूरा नहीं किया, इसके लिये मैं प्रिवलेज कमेटी को बहुत निन्दा तो नहीं करता हूँ, मगर हमारे दिल में ठेस है, हमारे दिल पर चोट लगी है कि प्रिवलेज कमेटी को ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिये था। उन को मुक्त कंठ से सही राय देनी चाहिये थी कि हमारी यह राय है, क्योंकि उन्होंने सारे माहौल को देखा था, सारी गवाहियां ली थी, सारे लोगों को सुना था और सब को सुनने के बाद उन्होंने

उन को दोषी पाया था इसलिये उन को सजा भी बतानी चाहिये थी। दोषी पावें हम और सजा दें—प्रयामनन्दन मिश्र—यह क्या तमाशा है। हम को तो सजा देना नहीं है, लेकिन अगर मुझ को सजा देनी हो और यह सदन मेरे ऊपर छोड़ दे, तो मैं यह कहूंगा—इन्दिराजी, आप थोड़ा तिहाड़ जेल की सैर कर लो। तिहाड़ जेल की सैर से पता लग जायगा कि एमरजेन्सी में संसद् सदस्यों को जेल में रखने का मजा क्या है, यह यात्रा कितनी लाभदायक और स्वास्थ्य-वर्धक रहती है। जहां पर रानी जयपुर थीं, राजमाता ग्वालियर थीं। वहां हमको एक दिन अचानक गेट पर राजमाता ग्वालियर मिल गयीं। इस पर घर निवास से जवाब-तलब कर लिया गया। हमारी अचानक उन से मुलाकात हो गयी थी। हम ने जयप्रकाश जी के लिए घर मंत्री और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि उनके स्वास्थ्य की जांच करें। इस पर

यह कहा गया कि राज मारायण का तिहाड़ जेल में रहना खतरनाक है, उन्हें हरियाणा सरकार अपने यहां रखने को तैयार है, इसलिए उनका तबादला कर दिया जाए। इमीडियेटली ही शुट बी ट्रांसफर। हमारा ट्रांसफर विद्वान 24 आवर्स कर दिया गया। (व्यवधान)

18.00 hrs.

हम कहते हैं कि इंदिरा जी इस सदन में आयें और सही मायनों में इस सिजुएशन की सेबिटी को समझें। अगर वह ऐसा करती हैं तो एक ही रास्ता उन के पास है। जैसा राम ने विभीषण के साथ किया था—

शरणागत कहें जो तजहि निज अनहित अनुमानि ।

जो अपनी शरण में आ जाये, उस के बारे में यहाँ सोचें कि इस को अगर हम छोड़ देंगे तो हमारा नुक़ान होगा। ऐसा कायर सोचते हैं, बीर नहीं सोचते हैं लेकिन उन्हें इस सदन में आ कर धना मांगनी चाहिए। यह सदन बीर है, सदन मक्षम है, वह उन्हें छोड़ सकता है अगर वह यहां आ कर कहें। (व्यवधान)

जिस प्रकार से यहां हल्ला करने वाले हैं उसी प्रकार से लोगों ने राम से भी कहा था कि विभीषण को ठुकरा दो। लेकिन राम ने कहा कि विभीषण मेरी शरण में आया है, वह

मेरा शरणागत है और इसको मैं अपनी शरण में रखूंगा। अगर इंदिरा गांधी शरण में आती हैं ... (व्यवधान)

मेरा कहना यह है कि हल्ला करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। अगर वह सदन की शरण में आयें तो सदन विचार करे। यह हमने राम की परम्परा आप को बता दी है। (व्यवधान) वरना उन को तिहाड़ जेल भेज दो। (व्यवधान) अच्छा लेनिन की बात सुनों। आप कहते हैं कि लेनिन को कोट करें। रेबोल्युशन के बाद एक महिला जेल में डाल दी गयी। उस ने एक चिट्ठी उन के पास भिजवायी। चिट्ठी में लिखा था कि हम ने तुम्हारी जिन्दगी बचायी, तुम्हारे प्राण बचायें हैं, इसलिए हमारे प्राण भी बर्खा दो। इस पर लेनिन ने कहा कि इस ने राज्य के साथ विश्वासघात किया है, इसलिए इस को फांसी होनी चाहिए। यह लेनिन ने कहा था। अगर हम लेनिन नहीं हैं, हम गांधी हैं और लेनिन और गांधी में फर्क है।

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 8, 1978/Agrahayana 17, 1900 (Saka)