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Thursday, December 1, 1977  
Agrahayana 10, 1899 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

### LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 1, 1977/  
Agrahayana 10, 1899 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

MR. SPEAKER in the Chair

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Reconstitution of Telephone Advisory Committees

\*225. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Advisory Committees in the country have been reconstituted as per scheduled date i.e. 30th September, 1977; and

(b) if not the reasons for delay?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :  
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) टेलीफोन मलाहकार समितियों के गठन के संबंध में विस्तारपूर्वक फिर से विचार किया गया था और सितम्बर के दूसरे पन्धवाड़े में इसे अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया था । विभिन्न दूर संचार सर्किलों/टेलीफोन जिलों के अध्यक्षों से कहा गया है कि वे अपने प्रस्ताव भेजें, जिनमें विभिन्न हितों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया हो । दूर संचार यूनिटों से पूरे प्रस्ताव मिल जाने के बाद टेलीफोन मलाहकार समितियों का गठन कर दिया जाएगा ।

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Sir, a specific assurance was already given to this hon. House in the budget session itself that the Telephone Advisory Committees

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in the whole of the country shall be reconstituted by the end of September 1977. It appears that the Ministry could not keep up its promise. May I know the reasons thereof?

SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA: Suggestions from all the States have not been received.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: My second supplementary is this whether the Ministry will be in a position to tell what will be the final date for the reconstitution of these Committees?

SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA: I think within this month they will be reconstituted.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समिति को बनने में विलम्ब क्यों हुआ ? दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस आधार पर आप सदस्यों को इस में प्रवेश देंगे ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में पार्टी के आधार पर या क्षेत्र के आधार पर प्रतिनिधित्व देंगे ? क्या आप इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे कि इस में ऐसे लोग न घुस जाएं, जैसे कि पिछली बार कुछ ले-दे कर के इस में घुस गये थे और जिनका कोई उपयोग नहीं था ?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : इसी ख्याल से हम कमेटी बना रहे हैं और यह सोच रहे हैं कि कमेटी शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए भ्रमण बने और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए भ्रमण बने । हम रुन्स भी रिव्यू कर रहे हैं जिससे कि शहरी और देहाती दोनों क्षेत्रों का प्रतिनिधित्व इस में हो सके । जहाँ तक इन के बनने में विलम्ब का प्रश्न है उसके

लिए हमने जिलों तथा सर्कलों के अध्यक्षों से प्रस्ताव माग है, प्रस्ताव मिलने पर ये समितियां बना दी जाएंगी।

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Sir, there is an inordinate delay in reconstituting the Telephone Advisory Committees. This is nothing but the internal quarrel of the Janata Party many members asking for becoming members of the Telephone Advisory Committee. Shri Fernandes, the former Minister, one day told me that we would not reconstitute it with politicians in the Telephone Advisory Committees. He told me like that. *(Interruptions)* That is why I am reminding this Minister. What I am asking him is: has any guideline been prepared if you are intending to reconstitute the Telephone Advisory Committees? And will you kindly give an assurance that party politics will not operate while taking a decision on reconstituting the Telephone Advisory Committees throughout the country?

**SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA :** There would not be any party politics in constituting these Committees. The criteria for constitution of Committees are that there will be representation of the State Government, State legislature, Members of Parliament, Members of the Corporation, Trade and Commerce. There will be representation of the Press, Medical and Legal professions. All these are represented therein.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR :** Is it a fact that these Committees all over the country have varying membership from five to seven to as much as fifty to sixty people? If it is so whether the newly constituted committees will have a compact and sizable number, and also that sizable number will be a workable number? Further, whether it will contain Members of Parliament belonging to that particular constituency? Lastly, what will be the exact status of the Members of these Committees? In the past some of these

Members used this office as a kind of bribe taking affair. My point is, unless you put people of utter honesty and integrity, it will not stop.

**SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA :** In different categories of these Committees definite number of membership has been given. In Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi the membership will not be more than thirty-one. In other places where the telephone lines are less than one lakh, maximum membership will be twenty-one. As regards status, it is only advisory and no executive function. The executive function performed by the members of the old advisory bodies would not be there.

**SHRI RAGAVALLU MOHANARAGAM :** Sir, the Minister has said that important members of the municipal committees and the Corporations will be included in the Committees to be constituted in the near future. I would like to know whether the members belonging to opposition parties will be included in these committees or not?

**SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA :** There would not be any distinction in it.

**श्री रतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** जिला स्तर पर जितने भी टेलीफोन केन्द्र होते हैं उन में जो अव्यवस्था और गड़बड़ी होती है उस को रोकने के लिए क्या जिला स्तर पर एडवाइजरी कमेटी भी विचार ?

**श्री बृजलाल वर्मा :** तो नहीं परन्तु प्रान्तीय लेवल पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से भी प्रतिनिधियों को इन में लिया जाएगा अभी तक शहरों में ही लिए जाते हैं।

**श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :** समितियाँ बनाते समय क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का खयाल रखेंगे कि शूद्र, हरिजन, पिछड़े हुए लोग, अकलियतें, मुसलमान और नारियों को पूरा प्रतिनिधित्व मिले, यह

या सत्तर प्रतिशत प्रतिनिधित्व मिले ? कुछ इस तरह का तरीका क्या आप बनायेंगे ताकि उन को उनका दर्जा दिया जा सके ?

श्री बृज लाल वर्मा : इस प्रकार में अलग से डिस्ट्रिक्शन तो नहीं रखा गया है लेकिन इस बात का भी ध्यान किया जाएगा ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : इसके बारे में जनता पार्टी की युक्तिवादी नीति है । नीति यह है कि पिछड़े हुए, धूर्त और अकार्निवनों को हर जगह मान्यता दी जाएगी । यह नहीं देखेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा ?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : मैंने तो कहा है कि इस बात का जबरन ध्यान किया जाएगा कि ऐसे लोगों का डिस्ट्रिक्शन हो ।

श्रीधरी लक्ष्मीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जिन प्रदेशों में कांग्रेस का नफ़ाया हुआ गया है और वे लोग कांग्रेस के मेम्बर नहीं बन सकते, तो उनका जो पेशा छूट गया है, क्या मंत्री महोदय उन के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध करेंगे ?

#### Employment of Local Talent in Kudremukh Project

\*226. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kudremukh Project is not absorbing the local talent to meet the employment needs of the Project; and

(b) how many persons belonging to Karnataka have so far been employed in the Kudremukh Project in different categories?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : (a) The Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited is providing employment to

the local people, to the maximum extent possible, within the framework of the recruitment policy applicable to the Central Government Undertakings.

(b) Statistics of employees on the basis of their regional origin are not maintained in Central Government Undertakings according to the Government policies laid down over the last ten years.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The hon. Minister, in his reply, has maintained the tradition of keeping ten years policies. He will also continue it. I can understand from his answer that he is not following any new policy at all. It is a very important question. I am not subscribing to the views of 'sons of the soil' theory. But the Kudremukh Project is operating in a very big way in Karnataka State. Literacy has gone up in the last so many years. There are a large number of unemployed Diploma-holders, Engineers, Graduates and Under-graduates roaming in search of jobs. When there are talented people available in Karnataka State, they are not being absorbed in the Kudremukh Project. The Managing Director and other Officers, are bringing even cooks from other States. Even for the third class and fourth class jobs, the local people are not being employed. Will the Minister conduct an enquiry as to why the talented people of Karnataka State, who are on the list of Employment Exchanges and who have applied for jobs have been denied and the reasons for such denial? What is the capacity or the employment potential of the Project? Will the Minister give a specific and categorical answer?

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to answer only the question and not the other part.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why not? Let the Minister give a complete and satisfactory answer. Let him give full details.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He is a very competent Minister and he knows it.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member knows very well that recruitment to class III and class IV posts are always done through the local employment exchanges. As far as the cook is concerned, I do not know, whether they cook or somebody's cook has been brought from his home.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** You are sitting here and you do not know how they are operating.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK :** If the hon. Member wants to supply this, I am sure, the House will welcome it.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** I have just given an example that even cooks are brought from other States.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK :** I do not know about cooks. I have no such information. But surely a higher grade Officer can take his personal servant and I do not think neither the House nor you will deny it. As I said, recruitment to class III and class IV categories is done through the local employment exchanges. That is the rule laid down for the Central Government Undertakings.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He wants to know whether you are following the rule.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK :** As regards the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, according to the directives given by the Central Government, their quota has to be filled up in any case. We are trying to do our best. As for the persons from Karnataka, the Project is in such an area that not many people outside Karnataka want to go there I do not think the hon. Member should have any fear that people are rushing to Karnataka. They are not rushing. Local people, by and large, are employed.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** In view of the unsatisfactory answer given by the

Minister, I am asking another question arising out of the reply—incomplete one—in view of the large scale dissatisfaction among unemployed people of Karnataka State including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in view of the violations of the criteria laid down by the Government of India in regard to filling up of jobs, will the Minister, in addition to conducting a full-fledged enquiry, constitute a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament from Karnataka State to lay down certain guidelines for recruitment, in the Project? If necessary, will he also constitute a committee consisting of the people who are democratically functioning, if he has got a belief in democracy and in this parliamentary forum? Will the Minister see that an impartial enquiry is conducted and all the anomalies are removed and that the Project absorbs all talented people of Karnataka State and also see that the criteria laid down by the Central Government are fulfilled?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK :** Out of Mr. Lakkappa's speech, I was trying to search for the question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why don't you take him with you once when you go to Kudremukh and show him what it is?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK :** I solemnly promise to take him with me when I go to Kudremukh.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He wants to know whether you will hold any enquiry into the matter.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK :** On what matter?

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister consider constituting a Committee to lay down certain guidelines for recruitment purposes?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK :** I can realise that Mr. Lakkappa is trying to build up grounds for the elections. After the elections, certainly we will have a Committee.



**SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Normally in such Projects, there are certain works given on contracts. I would like to know whether any guidelines have been given to those contractors in this regard?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** That is not possible.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** The answer given by the hon. Minister is very vague. The local talented people are not being absorbed. What he said in the House is absolutely false. Apart from that thing.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Don't use such expressions.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** The fact is that local talent has not been absorbed. Apart from this, the physically handicapped, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other such special categories of people, who are not entitled to employment are not given any opportunity. May I know what is the action taken to ensure the appointment of these categories and whether he will give a categorical assurance that their interests will be protected?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Unless the hon. member withdraws the word 'false', I will not answer it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He must withdraw that word.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** I withdraw it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has withdrawn it.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Either the hon. member wishes to elicit information from the Government or he wishes to make a speech. Let him make his choice. About the physically handicapped, we have taken a decision in the government only three months ago to try to give them employment wherever possible. Handicapped people can only be given employment in certain categories of work. Obviously in

the mining industry, physically handicapped cannot be employed. Where they have to deal with machines and equipment, they cannot be employed. At best perhaps they can be used in areas like office work. This project is still at the construction stage. When the project starts operation, I am sure this will be considered. I thank the hon. member for making this suggestion.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** It is not correct to say that physically handicapped people cannot work in factories. It is well known all over the world that they are employed in factories. Even in Delhi in Faridabad, they are employed in operating machines which require only manual work. Many paraplegics, people who have lost their legs and ex-servicemen can be employed. Please do not confine them to office work. If you take an enlightened view of the matter, you can employ them.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** I have no doubt about that but here you have to complete the job on a high penalty basis.

**श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि लोकल एम्प्लायमेंट में कैटेगरी 3 और 4 के लोग लिए जाते हैं...

**श्री बीजू पटनायक :** वह तो लिए ही जाते हैं, लाजिमी हैं।

**श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी :** यह गलत बात है। आप बिहार में चलिए, मैं आप को दिखाऊंगा कि एम्प्लायमेंट ग्रेड 3 ग्रेड 4 में बाहर से किया जाता है, यहाँ तक कि कुली भी बाहर से लाये जाते हैं और अभी बोकारो स्टील प्लांट में ऐसे लोग हैं। क्या आप उस की जांच करेंगे और देखेंगे कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है विशेषकर कैटेगरी 3 और 4 दोनों में ?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Does the hon. member mean to say that Biharis will not get any work in Calcutta or no people from Bengal should go and work in Bihar?

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY:** I have said that the assertion that local people from the local exchanges are taken for employment is not a fact. Even for Grade IV posts, people are brought from outside and put in Bokaro, and other places in Bihar.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We are on Kudremukh now

**SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:** In view of the vehemence of the supplementaries of Shri Lakkappa and the prognancy of the feelings of the people of Karnataka, will the hon. minister satisfy himself that justice has been done to the people of Karnataka in the matter of appointments in Kudremukh project?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Justice has been done and will continue to be done.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय २२७**  
(स्थगित)

\*स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री  
(श्री राज नारायण) श्रीमान् यह प्रश्न विनम्र निवेदन प्रश्न के द्वारा यह है कि जैम री मे खडा हुआ, जैम ही मन् मे आया किन्तु कौनसे आ जाता है । हम कौनसे का मान करना हमारा परम पुनो कर्तव्य हो जाता है ।

**आयुर्वेद के विकास के लिए राज्यों को सहायता**

227. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार आयुर्वेद के विकास के लिए राज्यों को अनिश्चित सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गयी है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी और कितने राज्यों को ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री :**  
(श्री राज नारायण) (क) और (ख). आयुर्वेद के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अनिश्चित सहायता देने की बात अभी तक मानी नहीं गई है । फिर भी, पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के लिए, जिन में आयुर्वेद भी शामिल है राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है -

- (1) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति में स्नातकोत्तर विभागा का उद्घरण ।
- (2) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति में राज्य फार्मेशियों का विनाम ।

पाचवीय योजना में उपयुक्त योजनाओं के लिए अग्रिम 1 करोड़ 22 लाख रुपये तथा 75 लाख रुपये का आवंटन की गई है ।

**श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या भारतीय मंत्री जी अन्तर्देशीय चिकित्सा योजना जा तैयार होने जा रहे हैं उन के अन्तर्गत देहान्त में जा आपाधालय है आयुर्वेद के यूनानी के या अलायन्स के उन में 15 सा रुपये साल की दवा दी जाती है और 18 हजार रुपये साल में बहा पर खर्च किया जाता है तो क्या नयी योजना में बहा पर दवा के लिए अधिक पसा देने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी जिस से लोगों का सही दवा मिल सके ?

**श्री राज नारायण :** श्रीमान्, सम्मानित सदस्य जो प्रश्न पृष्ठ रहे है उसका समुचित उत्तर देने के लिए समय लगेगा । प्रश्न यह है, सम्मानित सदस्य को मान्यता है, कि हम ने विकास की क्या योजनाओं बनाई हैं, उन में हम ने कितना

खर्चा किया और धाने क्या खर्चा करने की व्यवस्था है, पहले क्या व्यवस्था थी—यह सारी बातें इस प्रश्न में समाविष्ट है।

पहले तो यह जान लेना चाहिए कि पाचवी योजना शुरू नहीं हो रही है बल्कि समाप्त हो रही है। पाचवी योजना में केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के लिए 10 02 करोड़ रुपया था तथा राज्य सेक्टर के लिए 15 37 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था। सम्मानित सदस्य देखेंगे कि हमने पहले की बनिस्बत 5 करोड़ रुपया बल्कि 6 करोड़ रुपया बढ़ाया है। परन्तु हमारी पद्धतियाँ क्या थी, वहाँ खर्च करने पर उस के बारे में भा सम्मानित सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं। ता भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियाँ बेविक्राम में 1969-70 में थोड़ी थोड़ी गति आई और तब से निम्नलिखित योजनाएँ चलाई जा रही हैं। तयार की जा रही हैं।

श्री कंडललाल गुप्त : आप अपनी बात बताइये कि अभी तक क्या फायदा हुआ।

श्री राज नारायण : अगर माननीय सदस्य यह नहीं जान लेंगे कि क्या किया है और किस का विनिर्माण करना चाहते हैं ता वहाँ अधूरी रक्त राशियाँ (व्यवधान) आप लागा के सामने कितने ही शब्द आये हैं जिन राशियों प्लान, ता राशियों प्लान का भी जब आप समझेंगे तभी हमारे उत्तर का समझ सकेंगे।

श्री कंडललाल गुप्त : इस में मिडिल ईस्ट का भी संवाल आ जाता है।

श्री राज नारायण : अब आप उत्तर सुन लीजिये—ये योजनाएँ इस प्रकार हैं—

(1) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की भेषज संहिता प्रयोगशाला, गाजियाबाद

(2) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद्, नई दिल्ली।

(3) भारतीय चिकित्सा की केन्द्रीय परिषद्।

(4) स्वीच्छिक सगठनों द्वारा संचालित भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के स्नातकपूर्व कालेजों की सहायता स्वरूप अनुदान।

(5) राष्ट्रीय यूनानी संस्थान।

(6) केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान।

(7) प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा का विकास

(8) राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, जयपुर।

(9) प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा के राष्ट्रीय संस्थान की स्थापना।

(10) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति में स्नातकोत्तर संस्थानों / विभागों की स्थापना।

(11) गरीबों में भारतीय चिकित्सा की केन्द्रीय फारमसी की निगम के रूप में स्थापित करना।

(12) भारतीय चिकित्सा फॉर्म-सिया का विकास जिन में जड़ी-बूटी काम शामिल है।

जब कि भारत सरकार ने देश में राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के विकास के लिये भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों को मान्यता दे दी है, पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में जो आवंटन किये जाते रहे हैं, उन में भी उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ि होती जा रही है जो नीचे देखी जा सकती है :—

पहली योजना—37.5 लाख रुपये



दूसरी योजना राज्य सैक्टर के लिये 5.00 करोड़ रुपये तथा केन्द्रीय सैक्टर के लिये 1.00 करोड़ रुपये ।

तीसरी योजना राज्य सैक्टर के लिये 5 करोड़ रुपये तथा केन्द्रीय सैक्टर के लिये 3 करोड़ रुपये ।

चौथी योजना केन्द्रीय सैक्टर के लिये 6.90 करोड़ रुपये । तथा राज्य सैक्टर के लिये 8.00 करोड़ रुपये ।

पाँचवीं योजना केन्द्रीय सैक्टर के लिये 10.2 करोड़ रुपये तथा राज्य सैक्टर के लिये 15.37 करोड़ रुपये ।

आप देखेंगे कि राज्यों के लिये हम ने काफ़ी बढ़ाया है और केन्द्र में कम किया है — लेकिन इस से भी मामला बनता नहीं है । सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य इस बात को समझ लें कि स्वास्थ्य विभाग को सम्पूर्ण बजट का 2 प्रतिशत मिलता है, बल्कि 2 प्रतिशत से भी कम मिलता है यानी 1.98 करोड़ हम को मिलता है । इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है—यदि आप स्वास्थ्य को ठीक रखना चाहते हैं तो सब विभाग अपने अपने यहाँ थोड़ा कम करें और स्वास्थ्य विभाग के बजट को बढ़ावें ।

माननीय सदस्य ने भावी कार्यक्रम के बारे में पूछा है ...

श्री मुहम्मद शक्की कुरेशी : अगर आप बहुत ज्यादा तफ़सील में बताना चाहते हैं, तो बाकी लोग अपने-अपने घर चले जायें । उन के सवाल पूछने की ज़रूरत ही नहीं है

[श्री मुहम्मद शक्की कुरेशी—

अगर आप बहुत फ़ायदा तफ़सिल में जाना चाहते हैं तो बग़ी लोग भी

अपने घर चले जायें । उन के सवाल पूछने की ज़रूरत नहीं है -]

श्री राज नारायण : कुरेशी साहब बराबर वहीं किया करते थे, प्रश्न के उत्तर को छिपाते रहे हैं और वही स्थिति आज भी पैदा करना चाहते हैं । जनता पार्टी तो ऐसा नहीं करेगी, क्योंकि वह जनता की पार्टी है । उन्होंने कितनी ग़लत बयानी की है । जो उन को नहीं करना चाहिये थी कि अगर मैं विशद उत्तर दूंगा तो वे उठ कर चले जायेंगे ।

श्री मुहम्मद शक्की कुरेशी : मैंने यह कहा है—अगर मन्त्रा जवाब देना है तो जो बाकी सवाल पूछने वाले लोग हैं, वे घर चले जायें और आप अपना भाषण जारी रखें ।

[श्री मुहम्मद शक्की कुरेशी—  
मैंने यह कहा है कि अगर सवाल जवाब देना है तो जो बग़ी लोग चले जायेंगे और आप अपना भाषण जारी रखें -]

श्री राज नारायण : जो सवाल मुझ से पूछा गया है, मैं उसका जवाब दे रहा हूँ । अब भावी योजना के बारे में सुनिये ...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Qureshi, the more you interfere, the more time he will take.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: The Minister may be directed to place on the Table, all Hindi answers in future.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Raj Narain, you can do one thing. The rest of the reply you can place on the Table. They can read it later.

श्री राज नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी मुसीबत यह है कि जब मैं पहले सवाल पूछा करता था, तो कांग्रेस सरकार की जैसी आदत थी, प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आता था और आज जब मैं प्रश्न का उत्तर देता हूँ तो मुझे उत्तर नहीं देने दिया जाता ।

भावी कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में जो सम्मानित सदस्य ने सवाल पूछा है कि आगे क्या करने जा रहे हैं, तो अब मैं आगे के कार्यक्रम पर बोल रहा हूँ।

(1) हरिनगर नई दिल्ली स्थित 300 पलंगवाले एक आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल की स्थापना होगी। इस में 250 भी हो सकता है और 300 भी हो सकता है। योजना 500 की है जिस में आगे आयुर्वेदिक और आगे एलोपैथिक होंगे मगर आयुर्वेदिक को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हम चाहते हैं कि 300 कर दें। यह हो सकता है कि चलते चलते 250 ही रह जाए लेकिन 250 से कम नहीं होंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: You have fully answered the question.

श्री राज नारायण : जो कुछ सदस्यों ने पूछा है उसके बारे में पूरा उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ। आप तो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सम्मानित जज रह चुके हैं, आप कोई झूठा फ़ैसला लिखेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: There are a number of other important questions.

श्री राज नारायण : दूसरी योजना थी, चांदी वाला स्टेट, कालकाजी, नई दिल्ली में आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी एवं होम्योपैथिक अस्पताल की स्थापना। इस में प्रत्येक पद्धति के सौ, सौ पलंग होंगे मगर इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में अभी कुछ संदेह हो रहा है कि इस के लिए पैसा मिलता है या नहीं। अगर नहीं मिलेगा, तो यह योजना आगे के लिए टल जाएगी और अगर पैसा मिल गया, तो यह योजना चलेगी।

(3) पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन।

(4) गांवों में बीछों का प्रशिक्षण।

(5) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के क्षेत्रीय संस्थान की स्थापना (आयुर्वेद के तीन तथा यूनानी और सिद्धा का एक एक और इन संस्थाओं में एक स्नातक पूर्व कालेज तथा चार स्नानकोनर विभाग होंगे। इस के बारे में भी बतला दूँ कि इस में भी शायद हम को मदद न मिले लेकिन हमारी यह कोशिश हो रही है कि मदद मिल जाए।

(6) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के माध्यम से एवं स्वास्थ्य देख-रेख कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: On a point of order. If this is the way of answering questions...

श्री राज नारायण : अब आप बैठ जाएं। विरोधी पक्ष मेरी बात सुनना नहीं चाहता। य नहीं चाहते हैं कि देश में आयुर्वेद विकसित हो, सिद्धा विकसित हो, योग विकसित हो। इस वास्ते ये मुझे सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं।  
.. ( व्यवधान ) ..

MR. SPEAKER I am seeking the co-operation of both sides, more so the Treasury Benches. Only questions should be answered during the Question Hour. For making policy statements he will have to take some other opportunity. Whenever a question is asked, you are always expected to answer it very briefly. That is the practice.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप इस लोक सभा को कोई ऐसा दरबार मत बनाइए कि खुल कर बात जनता में न आए। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। कोई मंत्री अगर खुल कर जवाब नहीं देता है, उस पर तो उस की आलोचना हो लेकिन अगर मंत्री खुल कर अपनी बात कहे और उस पर यह कहें कि हम सुनना नहीं चाहते तो यह बात चलत है।

MR. SPEAKER That is a different matter.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is not like

**श्री राज नारायण :** मैं अदव के साथ आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि .... (व्यवधान)

**श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आपन जा यह बात कही है (व्यवधान) मैं आपकी इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि विरोधी पक्ष को ज्यादा मौका मिलना चाहिए, यह अच्छा है । (व्यवधान) मेरी बात सुन लो । (व्यवधान) मेरा एक प्रश्न है । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. If senior Members do not co-operate it is very difficult to control the House. Unless there is co-operation from both sides, particularly from the Treasury Benches, it will be very difficult to control the House.

**श्री राज नारायण :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह पूछा गया था कि आयुर्वेद की भावी योजनाएं क्या हैं? क्या भावी योजनाएं बनाना हमारा फर्ज नहीं है? अगर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के दो सम्मानित सदस्य हम से यह पूछें कि भावी योजनाएं क्या हैं तो क्या हम उन्हें बतायें या न बतायें?

**श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि पूरे देश के अन्दर देहातों में यूनानी, आयुर्वेदिक और होम्यो-पैथी के औषधालयों की जो बहुत ज्यादा कमी है, तो क्या इस प्रकार के औषधालय भावी योजना के अन्तर्गत शहरों में न खोल कर देहातों छेत्रों में अधिक संख्या में खोलेंगे?

**श्री राज नारायण :** मैं बड़ा ही अनगूहीत हूँ कि आप ने ट्रेजरी बेंचिज और विरोधी बेंचिज के सभी सदस्यों से अपील की और कहा कि ट्रेजरी बेंचिज की विशेष जिम्मेदारी है । अब मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब नान-नीय सदस्य यह पूछ रहे हैं कि देहातों में

यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के लिए हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं तो यह क्या मैं बताऊँ या न बताऊँ ?

How are you going to control the House?

MR. SPEAKER: I have to control both sides of the House.

**श्री राज नारायण :** मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सम्मानित सदस्य जब सवाल पूछते हैं तो क्या हमारा यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि हम अपनी जानकारी के मुताबिक उत्तर दें ।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** संक्षेप में दें ।

**श्री राज नारायण :** मैं बहुत संक्षेप में देता हूँ ।

आयुर्वेद के लिए पहला काम हम ने यह किया है कि आयुर्वेद यूनानी सिद्धा होम्यो-पैथी के मामले में डा० कर्णसिंह के जमाने तक प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर जो थे उन में केवल दो डाक्टर हुआ करते थे और अब हम ने एक डाक्टर की वृद्धि की है । उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश इन राज्यों में एक-एक आयुर्वेद का डाक्टर हम बढ़ायेंगे । कलकत्ता में होम्यो-पैथी का, तमिलनाडु में सिद्धा का बढ़ाया जाएगा । जहां जो प्रथा प्रचलित है इंडिजिनस पद्धति की उसका एक डाक्टर वहां बढ़ाया जाएगा

हर एक प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर पर एक हजार आबादी पर एक जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक जो कम्युनिटी से चुना गया है और जिस को तीन महीने की ट्रेनिंग दी जाएगी और दो सौ रुपया मिलेगा, होगा । उस को एक पेटिका दी जाएगी जिस में ज्यादातर इंडिजिनस दवाइयां रहेंगी ।

हर जगह एक प्रशिक्षित मिडवाइफ की योजना भी है । और हर पांच हजार पर मल्टी परपज वर्कर, बहुदेखीय वर्कर की नियुक्ति होगी ।

हमारी कोशिश यह है कि हर जिले में आनुवंशिक शोधालय खुल जाए। जहाँ बुनानी है वहाँ बुनानी का और जहाँ होम्बो-पैपी है वहाँ होम्बोपैपी का खुल जाए। हर जगह हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो।

संक्षेप में हमारी इच्छा है कि जनता स्वतः अपने स्वास्थ्य की रक्षक बने। हम चाहते हैं कि गांव गांव तक दवाओं की व्यवस्था हो जाए।

अधूरे स्वास्थ्य उप-केन्द्रों के कारण

\* 229. श्री युवराज : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अधूरे स्वास्थ्य उप-केन्द्रों तथा वर्मचार्जियों के लिए रिहायशी मकानों की कमी के कारण ग्रामीण जनता का चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ नहीं मिल पाती।

(ख) यदि हाँ तो अधूरे उप-केन्द्रों तथा रिहायशी मकानों की संख्या कितनी है, और

(ग) उनका निर्माण अब तक पूरा हो जा रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) (क) से (ग) एकदिवस स्वास्थ्य दृष्ट-रेख सेवाएँ, जिन में निरीक्षक तथा उपचारी सेवाएँ, परिवार कल्याण नियोजन, जन्मावृत्ति स्वास्थ्य, स्कूल स्वास्थ्य पर्याहार शिक्षा, आदि शामिल हैं, प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटरों तथा सब-सेंट्रो का आलंबित कर उन के माध्यम में ग्रामीण लोगों को प्रदान की जा रही है। परन्तु, यह सच है कि प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटरों एवं सब-सेंट्रो के भवनो और स्टाफ के लिए रिहायशी मकानों का निर्माण-कार्य अभी होना शेष है। विभिन्न राज्यों /

संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में 1 अप्रैल, 1975 को प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटरों के भवनो और इन सेंटरों में काम करने वाले प्रमुख कामियों के लिए स्टाफ क्वार्टरों की क्या स्थिति थी, उनका विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये मसूदा एलटी-1222/77]

श्री युवराज : जो स्टेटमेंट मंत्री महाशय ने दिया है और जो लिखित आकर दिये गये हैं उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं दी गई है। स्वास्थ्य उप-केन्द्रों का सम्बन्ध सम्पूर्ण देश की 82 प्रतिशत जनता से है, लेकिन इन दो राज्यों में कितने स्वास्थ्य उप-केन्द्र हैं, कितने भवन अधूरे हैं, स्टाफ के लिए कितने आवासीय भवन अधूरे हैं, इसका कोई उत्तर नहीं है।

इसके अलावा मंत्री महाशय ने प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर के बारे में स्टेटमेंट दिया है मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि कितने स्वास्थ्य उप-केन्द्र हैं। और कितने प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर हैं। उन दोनों में डिफरेंस है। मसूदे बिहार में 587 ब्लाक हैं और एक एक प्रखण्ड में 3-3 हेल्थ सब-सेन्टर हैं। इसलिए कुल मिला कर 1500, 1600 उप-केन्द्र एक राज्य में हान हैं। लेकिन जिन राज्यों के फिगर्स इन्होंने दिये हैं वह बिल्कुल गलत हैं। इनका सचिवालय इतना कार्य-अकुशल है कि असम के जो फिगर्स इन्होंने दिये हैं वह देखिए।

अध्यक्ष महाशय, जो उत्तर इन्होंने दिया है, उसमें दो राज्यों के फिगर्स नहीं दिये गये हैं—उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार। जो स्टेटमेंट इन्होंने दिया है वह अपूर्ण है और जो भी फिगर्स दिये हैं वह गलत हैं। क्या सार्वजनिक मंत्री इस बात का स्वीकार करेगे कि जो फिगर्स दिये गये हैं, वह बिल्कुल गलत हैं ?



श्री राज नारायण : मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के झांकड़े इसमें नहीं हैं। मगर जो फिगर्स हमने दिये हैं, जितने राज्यों के भी दिये हैं, वह सही दिये हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के झांकड़े क्यों नहीं आये, तो मैं पहले बिहार का उत्तर दे देता हूँ। श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र, श्री अब्दुल गफ्फार, श्री केदार पांडे, श्री दरोणा राय, श्री पासवान, श्री सतीश कुमार, आदि आदि इतने मुख्य मंत्री बबले कि बिहार की सरकार को अबसर ही नहीं दिया केन्द्र ने कि वह हमारे सबालो का जवाब भेज सकें। वैसे ही स्थिति करीब करीब उत्तर प्रदेश में हो गई। उत्तर प्रदेश में श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी, श्री बहुगुणा, श्री नारायणदत्त तिवारी। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों की सरकारों को गिराया और उनको काम करने का मौका नहीं दिया। बार-बार उनको लिखा गया और उन्होंने कोई उत्तर नहीं भेजा। हम जो यह उत्तर दे रहे हैं वह पुराने दे रहे हैं। जो पहले की सरकार ने झांकड़े हमारे पास भेजे हैं। इसलिए सब माननीय सदस्य समझ लें कि वह कितने पानी में हैं और कहां खड़े हैं।

एक बात इन्होंने सही कही कि टोटल नम्बर आफ प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर हैं 5372 जिसमें गार्टेज है 918 जिसमें से लाइकली एचोबर्मेट कर लेंगे 230 की।

अन्त में अप्रैल, 1978 तक 688 की कमी रह जायेगी। प्रयत्नकर्ता का इतना कहना सही है। इसके बाद अगर हम सब-सेक्टर में चले तो सब-सेक्टर 37,931 हैं जिसमें खुल पाये हैं 15,462। अभी और 3491 खोले जायेंगे और 11971 की गार्टेज रह जायेगी। माननीय सदस्य का कहना सही है कि इस में कमी

है। लेकिन जब से स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय जनता पार्टी ने सम्भाला है, तब से हम सतत प्रयत्नशील हैं कि हम इन कामों को करें।

माननीय सदस्य ने झांकड़ों के बारे में कहा है। जो झांकड़े मेरे पास हैं, उन्हें पढ़ने में काफी देर लगेगी। स्वास्थ्य का विषय मुख्यतः राज्यों का है। देहात में आयुर्वेद बर्गरह के जो औषधालय खुल रहे हैं, उन के लिए हम राज्यों को सहायता देते हैं। मैं मुक्त कंठ से कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य जो भी मदद मांगे वह हम यथा-शक्ति देने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने केरल को कितनी मदद दी और 400 पी० पी० तथा बिहार को कितनी दी। हम ने केरल को चार करोड़ रुपये दिया, जब कि 400 पी० पी० को तीन करोड़ दिया? (व्यवधान) इस अन्याय का कारण यह था कि प्रधान मंत्री बराबर उत्तर प्रदेश से होते थे। तो अपने प्रधान मंत्रित्व की सुरक्षा के लिए दूसरे राज्यों को काफ़ी पैसा दिया जाता था और उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा की जाती थी। इस लिए हम ने यह तय किया है कि अब प्रधान मंत्री उधर से आयेगे। हमारे आदरणीय मोरारजी भाई, जो ७३ में भी सर्वश्रेष्ठ हैं और ज्ञान में भी सर्वश्रेष्ठ हैं,...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the question.

श्री युबराज : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि उन्होंने जो फिगर्स दिये हैं, वे सही हैं। इस स्टेटमेंट में हिमाचल प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में लिखा है : नम्बर आफ प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर—एक्वायरमेंट : 76, एग्जिस्टिंग : 52, बैलस : 24, नम्बर आफ मेडिकल आफिसर्स क्वार्टर : 111। इस से प्रकट होता है कि प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर 76 हैं और मेडिकल आफिसर्स के क्वार्टर 111 हैं। इस का मतलब है कि यह स्टेटमेंट बिल्कुल झूठा है। जितने

प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर होते हैं, उतने ही मेडिकल आफिसरों के क्वार्टर बनते हैं। उड़ीसा में भी यही स्थिति है। इस स्टेटमेंट में किंगडॉ बिल्कुल गलत दिये गये हैं। श्री महुंदय ने बताया है कि जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है, वह सही है, लेकिन उस में जो लिखित आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, वे गलत हैं। हम लिए श्री महुंदय इस बारे में दावा जांच करायें। ये स्वास्थ्य उपकेन्द्र राज्य सरकार के अन्तर्गत नहीं हैं, बल्कि उन्हें प्लानिंग कमिशन से रुपया मिलता है।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय सदस्य को, जो पुराने जमाने से मेरे मित्र बने आ रहे हैं, बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने पहले ही बताना दिया है कि प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर में दो डाक्टर हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर 76 है। अगर वहाँ दो डाक्टर हों, तो  $76 \times 2 = 152$  डाक्टर हो जाते हैं। लेकिन वही एक डाक्टर है और बची दो डाक्टर हैं। इसलिए 111 की संख्या दी गई है। यह उत्तर पूर्ण है, अधूरा नहीं है।

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Setting up of new Alumina Plants

\*224. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposals to set up new alumina plants and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of studies made about availability of sufficient reserves of bauxite as also the international demand for the alumina; and

(c) when will the final decision be taken to start the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). On the basis of estimated reserves of usable bauxite recently discovered in the East Coast region in respect of which there are preliminary indications of the existence bauxite reserves of about a thousand million tonnes, proposals have been mooted for the setting up of alumina/aluminium plants. The results of the explorations made so far have evoked considerable interest in the possibility of India being a major source for supplying alumina to new aluminium smelters being set up or planned in other countries. In order to establish more firmly both the reserves and the economics of exploitation of these reserves, feasibility studies are proposed to be commissioned shortly for setting up large alumina/aluminium plants. The studies will also bring out the potential for marketing the products in the light of internal and world demand.

(c) A final decision on the implementation of the projects can only be taken after the detailed feasibility studies are completed and examined, and financing/marketing arrangements have been tied up.

### Steel Stockyards in A.P.

\*228. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of steel stockyards in Andhra Pradesh are adequate; and

(b) whether any complaints in this regard have been received from users in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(b) No, Sir.

### Employment to Women

230. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the ratio of women to men has declined since independence in the work force due to discrimination in employment opportunities;

(b) whether Government are also aware that number of women workers in agriculture has declined from 31 million in 1951 to 25 million in 1971; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to provide more employment opportunities to women?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The census figures from 1911 reveal that there has been a decline in the ratio of women to men workers upto 1951. There is an increase in the year 1961 and a drop again in 1971. The figures for 1961 and 1971 are however strictly not comparable because of the difference in definition of the term "worker" which included secondary workers in 1961 but excluded them in 1971.

The number of women workers in agriculture (according to the census) increased from 31 million in 1951 to 47 million in 1961 and then decreased to 25 million in 1971. Here again the figures are not comparable because of definitional differences.

A Working Group on Employment of Women has recently been set up to examine various issues relating to employment of women in the context of formulation of the next Five Year Plan.

**श्रीमहिलों की खरीद संबंधी प्रक्रिया का पुनरीक्षण**

\*231. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग

ने सुझाव दिया था कि रोगियों को तुरन्त और समय पर दवाईया उपलब्ध कराने हेतु दवाइयों की खरीद के सम्बन्ध में अपनानी जाने वाली प्रक्रिया का पुनरीक्षण किया जायें; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पुनरीक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप रोगियों को कितनी और क्या राहत मिली है ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) :** (क) कामिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग ने केंद्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा के गम का सत्यन करने के उपरान्त अपनी रिपोर्ट सितम्बर, 1977 में प्रस्तुत कर दी जिसमें उन्होंने रोगियों को तत्पश्चात् स दवाइया उपलब्ध करने के लिए कुछेक सुझाव दिए हैं।

(ख) अध्ययन रिपोर्ट में जा-जा सुझाव दिए गए हैं उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है और जहाँ तक व्यावहारिक हो सके, उन्हें कार्यरूप दिया जाएगा।

### Amendment to Rule 71(4) of Drugs and Cosmetics Rule, 1975

\*233. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that amendment of Rule 71(4) to Drugs and Cosmetics Rules made in 1975 and published in extraordinary Gazette on 5-2-76 has caused great hardship to small manufacturing units and many of the manufacturers were forced to close down their units;

(b) the reasons for this amendment; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation in this connection and if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). On 5th

February, 1976, draft amendment to Rule 71(4) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules was published inviting objections and suggestions from the public. After considering the comments received from the various quarters amendment to the rule was finalised and formally notified on 16th July 1977. The said amendment provides that manufacturers of drugs should have their own testing laboratories. The object of this amendment is that the manufacturers should be able to assure themselves by their own tests regarding the quality of their products rather than depend upon reports of other, external laboratories.

Government are not aware of any small manufacturing units, having been forced to close down their units as a result of the amendment referred to by the Hon'ble Member.

(c) Representations have been received from two small scale manufacturing units which are under consideration.

**खनिजों का निर्यात और तैयार माल का आयात**

\* 234. श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

श्री फूल चन्द शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या खनिजों का निर्यात किया जाता है और उनसे बने तैयार माल का आयात किया जाता है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे खनिजों के नाम क्या हैं ?

**इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) :** (क) और (ख) हमारे मुख्य खनिज निर्यात लौह-अयस्क, मैंगनीज अयस्क, क्रोमाइट, अभ्रक तथा वैराइट्स हैं। इस्पात की कुछ संश्लिष्ट किस्मों का जिनका देश में उत्पादन नहीं होता या जिनका

देशी उत्पादन अपर्याप्त है, तथा कुछ संश्लिष्ट किस्म के निर्मित अभ्रक उत्पादों का, जिनका देश में उत्पादन नहीं होता है, आयात किया जाता है। विशेष किस्म की लौह-मिश्र धातुओं का भी थोड़ा सा आयात किया जाता है लेकिन इस आयात की तुलना में लौह-मिश्र धातुओं का निर्यात काफी अधिक है।

**Employees' Provident Fund for Bidi Workers**

\* 235. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to extend the Employees' Provident Fund to "bidi" workers; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STAFF IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA) : (a) and (b) The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 has already been extended to the industry engaged in the manufacture of bidis with effect from 31st May 1977.

**Increase in Number of Passport Applications**

\* 236. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that applications for fresh passport have shot up considerably after the new, liberalised rules re. passport applications came into force from August 15, 1977; and

(b) if so, the full facts thereof, giving a State-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE) : (a) Yes Sir. The 9 regional passport offices received



2,99,602 applications for passports during the period August—October 1977, as compared with 2,44,625 applications received during the period May—July 1977, which represents a 22.43 per cent increase.

(b) Information on a State-wise break-up of these applications is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Gold production in India

\*237. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of gold produced in India and the Companies engaged in production;

(b) the cost of production in comparison to the ruling price of gold;

(c) the financial results of the gold mining companies; and

(d) the measures taken for intensifying gold production economically?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Please see attached Statement I.

(b) Please see attached statement II.

(c) In financial year 1976-77, Bharat Gold Mines Limited incurred a loss of about Rs. 124 lakhs. Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited made a profit before taxation of Rs. 72 lakhs. As far as Hindustan Copper Limited is concerned it is not a gold producing but a copper producing company and recovers insignificant quantities of gold as a by-product.

(d) As Bharat Gold Mines Limited is operating at great depths in Kolar Gold Fields, the costs of operation are higher. The Company has been taking measures to intensify gold production by continuously exploring new reefs in and around K.G.F. besides undertaking geological exploration for gold in areas outside K.G.F. in collaboration with Geological Survey of India.

### Statement-I

#### PRODUCTION OF GOLD DURING 1976-77 AND 1977-78

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Production (Lakh Grammes)	
		1976-77 (upto Oct., 1977)	1977-78
1.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. (Central Govt. Undertaking)	22.01	10.37
2.	Hutti Gold Mines Co. Ltd., (State Govt. of Karnataka Undertaking)	8.80	7.32
3.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (Central Government Undertaking)	0.36	1.11

### Statement-II

#### RULING PRICE OF GOLD (BOTH INTERNAL AND INTERNATIONAL MARKET PRICES)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Cost of Production per 10 gms.	(All figures in rupees)				Remarks
			Ruling price per 10 gms.				
			1976-77		1977-78		
		1976-77	Internal market price	International market price	Internal	International	
1.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	499.49	560	390	690	420 @	As reported for August, 1977.
2.	Hutti Gold Mines Ltd.	469.35	560	390	690	420	
3.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	N.A.	560	390	690	420	

**Reducing cost of production of Steel**

\*238 SHRI P S RAMALINGAM Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the efforts made to reduce costs of production of steel in the public sector units, and

(b) the concrete results achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) (a) and (b) Significant cost reductions have been achieved through measures like increase in production and productivity better capacity utilisation research and development programmes reduction in use of costly input materials maintaining better control over wastages and shortages of raw materials etc The impact of cost reduction measures has however, been completely neutralised by the escalations in cost of input materials over which steel plants have little control A further concerted drive towards this end is being launched through the incorporation of certain technological innovations over the next few years

**Imparting of education to rural workers**

\*239 SHRI C R MAHATA Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Board of Workers Education have under its consideration certain proposals to impart education to the rural workers and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) and (b) The Board has worked out a Scheme for education of rural workers which has been approved by Government

The broad purpose of the Scheme is to promote among rural workers a critical awareness of the problems of their socio economic environment and their rights and obligations as workers, as members of the village community and as citizens and to help them to assure an effective and responsible role in solving their problems Under this Scheme, pilot projects at 7 Regional Centres of the Board are to be conducted in 1977-78. These projects would cover landless labourers agricultural workers rural artisans, forest and fisheries labour marginal peasants educated unemployed in rural areas and tribal labour. The topics to be covered will amongst other things have a bearing on

(i) Peasants Movement and Rural Workers Organisations

(ii) Rural Development and Transformation,

(iii) Social and Legislative Measures including land Reforms

(iv) Co-operative Education, and

(v) Population Education and Family Welfare

**Detection of cancer cases by 'Pap Test'**

\*240 SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether 60 and 65 per cent cancer cases can be detected sufficiently early by using the 'Pap Test',

(b) whether Government propose to develop a countrywide network of cancer detection centres and

(c) if so, the outlines of the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN) (a) Cancers of oral cavity including oropharynx and larynx followed by oesophagus and lung in males and cancer of the uterine cervix followed by breast and oesophagus are the most commonly encountered cancers in

India constituting nearly 60 per cent of all cancer cases. These can be detected early by using the 'Pap Test'.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

### **Liberalised passport policy**

\*241. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have liberalised the procedure for obtaining passport but for the Government employees, the procedure is still as cumbersome as ever before;

(b) whether Government servants have to apply for a 'no objection certificate' from their employers with the condition for getting the submission of a surety bond of an unlimited amount valid for an unlimited time, signed by a permanent employee of the concerned organisation;

(c) whether under such circumstances, no one can agree to stand surety and applicant for a passport is unable to get the NOC from his department; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to solve this problem and find out some other ways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) The liberalisation of passport policy announced by Government, such as endorsement for all countries except South Africa and Rhodesia and applicants getting their passport applications verified by Members of Parliament, are applicable to Government employees as much as to the general public.

(b) to (d). Since employees of Central and State Governments cannot leave their station of duty without the permission of the Department concerned, all Passport Issuing Authorities have been instructed to advise the Government employee concerned to furnish a certificate from the employer that there is no objection to the grant of a passport. Where the Government

servant is unable to produce such a 'No objection Certificate', the Passport Authorities have been instructed to inform the Head of the Department of the employee concerned that its particular employees has applied for passport facilities along with the intimation that it is proposed to issue a passport to the applicant. The Central Government has not prescribed any standard requirement applicable to all Government Department regarding the furnishing of a surety bond.

### **Abolition of exploitation of contract labourers**

\*242. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:  
SHRI PRASANNBHAI  
MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the Ministry have sought the cooperation of the States in ending the exploitation of contract labourers engaged at different construction projects in the country;

(b) whether the Ministry have also received complaints about harassment of these labourers, viz., non-payment of wages, holding up of workers even after the expiry of their contract, manhandling and assault; and

(c) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) We have sought the co-operation of the State Labour Ministers requesting that the State Governments take suitable steps to secure more effective enforcement of the Contract Labour Act in the State sphere industries, including construction projects.

(b) and (c). There have been complaints regarding harassment of Dadan Labour of Orissa who are usually employed by contractors for Work in large construction projects outside Orissa. Inquiries by the Joint Teams deputed to visit some of the areas where Dadan

Labour are employed reveal malpractices such as non-payment of Wages, compensation payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, pitiable working and living conditions etc. of such labour. The findings of the Joint Teams have been brought to the attention of the concerned State Governments for suitable remedial and ameliorative steps. The State Governments generally share our concern for quick ameliorative measures in such cases.

### Price of Steel

\*243. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the prices of steel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बिर्लिंगडन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली के डाक्टरों की पदोन्नति

2123. डा० राजजी सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बिर्लिंगडन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में कार्य कर रहे उन डाक्टरों की संख्या की जानकारी है जिनकी गत पांच, दस अथवा तेरह वर्षों से कोई पदोन्नति नहीं हुई है (पिछली सरकार के शासन के दौरान) ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उनके मामलों पर पदोन्नति के लिए विचार करेगी; यदि हां तो कब ?

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

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अधिकारियों की इस सेवा के उच्चतर ग्रेड में पदोन्नति केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा नियमावली के उपबन्धों के अनुसार अधिकारियों की वरिष्ठता एवं योग्यता के आधार पर की जाती है बशर्ते कि विभिन्न ग्रेडों और स्पेशियलिटीज के पद खाली हों ।

(ग) जी हां । केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा में पदोन्नति के अवसर बढ़ाने और वर्तमान खाली पदों को भरने के लिए विभागीय पदोन्नति समितियों का आयोजन करने के उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ।

### Location of five new Vocational Advanced Training Institutes by UNDP

2135. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme have agreed to the opening of five new Vocational Advanced Training Institutes in India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the agreement, as well as the financial and logistical support to the programme being provided by the Government of India along with the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement to this effect has been signed by the Government of India, U.N.D.P. and I.L.O. on 23-9-1977:

(b) The project on Advanced Vocational Training System (AVTS) has been launched by the Government of India and State Governments jointly in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Inter-



national Labour Organisation (ILO). The system provides for training of highly skilled workers and technicians in a variety of advanced and sophisticated skills not available under any other vocational training programmes. The duration of the project would be four years six months. The total cost of the project would be Rs 97.35 lakhs with the following break-up:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Government of India	181.83
State Governments	243.05
State Government's	
UNDP	572.47

The assistance of UNDP/ILO would be in the form of sophisticated equipment and machinery expertise and fellowship. The Government of India and State Governments would provide the necessary facilities such as buildings, staff and indigenous equipment for implementation of the project. The ILO would be the executing agency.

The system would be introduced in the Advanced Training Institute, Madras and five Central Training Institutes for instructors located at Bombay, Kanpur, Ludhiana, Calcutta and Hyderabad and in sixteen selected Industrial Training Institutes. The Advanced Training Institute at Madras will function as the Apex and five Central Training Institutes where the system will be introduced would function as regional institutes for the country as a whole.

The list of Institutes and Trades to be introduced in each is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library See No. LT-1223/77].

#### Setting up of an Aluminium Factory at Titagarh in Bolangir, Orissa

2136 SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start an Aluminium Factory at Titagarh in Bolangir District, Orissa

State as there are plenty of raw materials like, Bauxite, lime stone etc. available and water supply, transport facilities are good enough to start this factory and

(b) whether any survey has been made so far and the amount required for investment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b) Proposals to set up export oriented alumina/aluminium plants based on East Coast bauxite deposits (including Orissa deposits) are under consideration. Detailed exploration of the deposits in the East Coast has been taken in hand. In order to examine the economics of alumina/aluminium production, the identification of the location for such plants and the investment needed for the same, the commissioning of feasibility studies is under active consideration. Estimates of the investment required as well as the likely location of the plants would be known only after the feasibility studies are completed.

#### Development of Ayurvedic Milk Pill

2137 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether experiment of the development of an Ayurvedic Milk Pill which claimed to increase protein, calcium and fat content of breast milk has proved successful,

(b) if so, whether it has got approval in the World Paediatrics Meet, and

(c) whether Dr B. N. Purandare and his team has been given full co-operation by Government of India in this regard and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Central Council for Research in India Me-

dicing and Homoeopathy has conducted studies to assess the potential of 'Shatavari' (*Asparagus racemosus*) on Ayurvedic Drug in this regard. The results of the study are encouraging, but no Milk Pill as such has been prepared as yet.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

#### **Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for Coal Miners**

2138. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for coal miners has been introduced in all collieries;

(b) if so, the number of coal miners who have actually joined this scheme; and

(c) the reasons for the rest of the workers not yet joining this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): (a) to (c). The Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme applies to the employees as are covered by the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme from 1st August, 1976. The number of members of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme as on 31-8-77 is 6.67 lakhs. However, about 12,000 employees of the erstwhile National Coal Development Corporation by virtue of their exclusion from the C. M. P. F. scheme are not covered by the Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme. The Deptt. of Coal have intimated that the scheme may be extended to these employees too. Necessary action is being taken in the matter.

#### **Recognition of Postal Accounts Employees Union in Kerala**

2139. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding

the recognition and working facilities of the Postal Accounts Employees Union, Kerala Circle, Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and actions taken thereon?

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

(b) Recognition is granted according to merits of the case, to the formation of an All India Union or Association of the P. & T. Branches are formed at lower levels and are treated as automatically recognised. Therefore separate recognition of the Postal Accounts Employees Union of Kerala Circle alone could not be granted.

After the take over of Postal Accounts from Audit w.e.f. 1-4-76 the recognised Association of the Audit department was also bifurcated and the All India Postal Accounts Employees Association was formed to represent the Postal Accounts staff transferred to P. & T. The Association has branches in all Circles including Kerala. The concerned employees are therefore now free to become, perhaps have become members of the recognised Association.

#### **Take Over of Manganese Ore India Ltd.**

2140. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Manganese Ore India Limited a Joint Sector Undertaking has been taken over by the Government of India;

(b) if so, the total assets of the Undertaking; and

(c) the amount to be paid by Government, in the form of compensation and also the distribution of shares between the new shareholders of the said undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (c).

Under an agreement signed between the Government of India and Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company Ltd. (CPMO), the Government of India has purchased 49 per cent of the shares of Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. (MOIL) held by CPMO, against a payment of Rs. 72,60,613.00. The ultimate proportion of shares to be held by the Government of India. State Government of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra will be as under:—

Government of India	51 <sup>00</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Government of Maharashtra	24.5 <sup>00</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Government of Madhya Pradesh	24.5 <sup>00</sup> / <sub>100</sub>

(b) The total assets of the company as per the audited Balance Sheet on 31-3-1977 were valued at Rs. 8,73,49,556.00.

#### Postal Stamp Depot in H.P.

2141. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open a postal stamp depot in Himachal Pradesh for philatelic enthusiasts;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKII-DEO SAJ): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) We have opened a Postal Stamp Depot at Ludhiana to cater to the needs of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. To start with the Depot is looking to the requirements of Punjab State only and the facility will be gradually extended to other states also viz. Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

#### Outstanding claims against Portuguese

2142. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the claims by individuals and organisations of this country outstanding against the Portu-

guese Government and Portuguese Institutions such as Banco Nacional Ultramarino; and

(b) what specific steps have been taken towards the settlement of those claims since reply to Unstarred Question No. 370 on the 7th July, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) From available figures it has been estimated that the claims could approximately amount to the order of 19 crores of rupees. It has proved very difficult to obtain precise data on individual claims since all the records are not available in respect of ornaments pledged to banks, title deeds, and deposits of currency notes etc.

(b) The various Ministries and Departments concerned are being consulted and an inter-Ministerial meeting is to be held shortly both to verify the claims so far collected and to consider the procedure or resolving the issue.

#### Skilled Workers on Daily Wages in Mineral Exploration Corporation

2143. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that there are many temporary skilled workers drawing only Rs. 6.75 per day in various categories for more than four years or so, in Bankola and Joalbhanga drilling camps of Mineral Exploration Corporation;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make them permanent in their respective categories; and

(c) whether, it is also a fact, that in case of recruitment and promotion, corrupt practices are prevalent in the various drilling camps of Mineral Exploration Corporation in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Out of 165 contingent workers in Bankola and Joalbhanga drilling



camp, only 7 skilled, 8 semi-skilled and 1 unskilled worker have completed more than 4 years service. Wages of contingent workers in Mineral Exploration Corporation were revised from March, 1977 and a skilled worker is now entitled to a minimum of Rs. 10 per day.

(b) Efforts are being made to regularise contingent workers against available regular posts.

(c) No corrupt practice has come to notice.

#### Gold Mining in India

2144. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken during the past eight months to increase the production of gold from gold mines;

(b) the quantity of gold mined from gold mines in the country every year, and

(c) Government's annual income therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Bharat Gold Mines Limited, a Central Government public sector undertaking and Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited, a public sector undertaking under the State Government of Karnataka are the only two gold mines in the country both situated in the State of Karnataka. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. have made efforts with the help of the Geological Survey of India to explore the possibilities of finding new gold deposits in Ramagiri Gold Field (Yeppamana Mine) and Mallappakonda in Andhra Pradesh, outside Kolar Gold Field. The Company is also continuously carrying on exploration work at Kolar Gold Field for finding new reefs.

The production of Hutti Gold Mines Company Ltd. has been hampered during the last eight months due to inadequate power supply.

(b) The quantity of gold mined by Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. and Hutti Gold Mines Ltd. during the last two years and the current year (upto the end of October, 1977) are indicated below:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	(figures in lakh gms)		
Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	17.48	22.04	10.37
Hutti Gold Mines Ltd.	11.70	8.80	5.32

In addition, Hindustan Copper Ltd., which is a copper producing Company, produced a small quantity of 0.36 lakh grammes of gold in 1976-77 and 1.11 lakh grammes of gold in 1977-78 (upto October, 1977) as a by-product from anode slimes.

(c) There was no direct income from Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., (Central Government Undertaking) as during 1975-76 and 1976-77 the Bharat Gold Mines Limited incurred losses of about Rs. 250 lakhs and Rs. 124 lakhs respectively; and as such no dividend was paid by the Company to the Government on its equity holdings.

In the case of Hutti Gold Mines which is a State Government of Karnataka undertaking, the company has been earning profits and declaring dividends during the last two years but information regarding income earned by the State Government is not available.

विदेशों में भारतीय तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की मांग

2145. श्री एस० एस० सोभानी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में भारतीय तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है; और



(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय भारतीय विशेषज्ञ विदेशों में देश-वार किन-किन क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुन्हु) : (क) और (ख). जी हा। विदेशों में भारतीय तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है। जिन प्रमुख वर्गों के भारतीय विशेषज्ञ प्रतिनियुक्त किए गए हैं वे हैं चिकित्सा एवं सहायक

चिकित्सा भ्रमला, प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यापक, वित्तीय विशेषज्ञ, लेखाकार, अर्थशास्त्री एवं सांख्यिकीविद् आदि। 1977 को समाप्त होने वाली 8 वर्ष की अवधि में इस प्रकार के कुल 8084 विशेषज्ञ प्रतिनियुक्त किये गये थे। एक विवरण मलग्न है जिसमें विदेशों में प्रतिनियुक्त विशेषज्ञों का व्यवसायवार ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

### विवरण

वर्ष	डाक्टर	नर्स एवं अन्य सहायक चिकित्सा अमला	प्रोफेसर/इंजीनियर, अध्यापक/वास्तुक, शिक्षा भूवैज्ञानिक अधिकारी एवं अन्य तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ	वित्तीय विशेषज्ञ, एवं नखाकार आदि	अर्थ-शास्त्री सार्वजनिक- विद	विविध	कुल योग	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1970	12	4	24	74	30	10	16	170
1971	30	4	89	76	25	2	25	251
1972	117	281	60	133	43	3	41	678
1973	119	95	249	253	38	1	46	801
1974	165	184	163	530	42	4	70	1158
1975	1369	218	335	214	16	3	161	2316
1976	321	152	146	315	12	16	21	983
1977 (31-10-77 तक)	744	226	211	422	शून्य	2	11	1727
कुल योग	2877	1 164	1277	2017	317	41	391	8084

**डाक-तार विभाग, सवाई माधोपुर के कर्मचारी**

2146. श्री मोठालाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान डाक-तार मैन्युअल, खण्ड-चार के नियम 38 के अनुसार जिले के बाहर में राजस्थान डाक-तार सचिव के सवाई माधोपुर जिले में कितने कर्मचारी स्थानान्तरित किए गये और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कर्मचारियों की पद-वार सूची दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार स्थानान्तरित किये गये व्यक्तियों की नियुक्तियों के बारे में एक वरिष्ठता सूची रखने के सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम है ,

(ग) क्या प्रधान कार्यालय तथा जिला कार्यालय के अधिकारी इस प्रकार स्थानान्तरित किये गये व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में गंभीर ध्रष्टाचार करते हैं, और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि अजमेर सचिव के श्री मोती लाल खटिक तथा कोटा सचिव के श्री राम किशोर कुम्हार का अवैध रूप से स्थानान्तरण और नियुक्ति की गई हालांकि उनके नाम स्थानान्तरण वरिष्ठता सूची में नहीं थे और जब कि सूची में उनसे वरिष्ठ व्यक्ति कई वर्षों से प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं और यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार अपराधी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करेगी और यदि हा, तो कब और उनके विरुद्ध किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान डाक तार

नियम पुस्तक खण्ड -IV के नियम 38 के अधीन सवाई माधोपुर डिवीजन में स्थानान्तरित किये गये कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 30 है। किस पद के कितने कर्मचारी इस तरह स्थानान्तरित किये गये हैं इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है। प्राप्त होने ही यह सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) ऐसे अनुदेश हैं कि बतौर एक नियम के सचिव के भीतर या सचिव से बाहर एक ही काडर में या भिन्न भिन्न समान काडरों में स्थानान्तरण के लिए प्राप्त आवेदनों पर कार्यालयों में उनके प्र.प. होने की तारीख के आधार पर कार्रवाई की जाय, वरिष्ठता के आधार पर कार्रवाई न की जाय।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) जी नहीं। हालांकि बतौर एक नियम के स्थानान्तरण के आवेदनों पर कार्रवाई कार्यालयों में उनके प्राप्त होने की तारीख के आधार पर ही की जाती है, फिर भी सचिवों के अध्यक्ष आदि को बहुत ही विरले और अपवादस्वरूप मामलों में अत्यन्त कठनामूलक आधार पर बिना बारी स्थानान्तरण करने के भी अधिकार हैं। प्रश्न में जिन दो कर्मचारियों का उल्लेख है उनका बिना बारी तबादला करने का आदेश डाक-तार महानिदेशालय ने कठनामूलक आधार पर दिया था। इस स्थिति में सम्बन्धित सचिव के किसी अधिकारी व विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**कोरबा एल्यूमिनियम संयंत्र**

2147. श्री राधबजी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित कोरबा एल्यूमिनियम संयंत्र की वर्तमान उत्पादन

क्षमता कितनी है और क्या यह अपनी पूर्ण क्षमता से उत्पादन कर रही है ,

(ख) सयन्न का पूर्ण क्षमता से उत्पादन करने के लिए प्रतिवर्ष कौन-कौन से और कितनी किन्हीं मात्रा में कच्चे माल की आवश्यकता होगी, और

(ग) इस कच्चे माल का भंडार कितनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है और क्या उक्त मात्रा पर्याप्त है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या नये भंडारों का पता लगाने के लिए कार्य किया गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्डा) : (क) इस सयन्न की वर्तमान स्थापित क्षमता 50,000 टन बाशि है बकि अन्तिम उत्पादन क्षमता 100 000 टन होगी जिसे परियोजना के पूरा होने पर प्राप्त कर लिया जाएगा । राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड द्वारा लगाई गई बिजली कटौती के कारण सयन्न अपनी स्थापित क्षमता में कम क्षमता पर काम कर रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग) इसके लिए आवश्यक मुख्य वच्चा माल बाक्साइट है । प्रद्रावक की वर्तमान स्थापित क्षमता के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 275,000 टन बाक्साइट की जरूरत है । अमरकंटक और पुटकापहाड बाक्साइट भंडारों में 94 लाख टन बाक्साइट होने का अनुमान है । पूति बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से भारत एल्यूमिनियम ने बाक्साइट के अन्य खनिज स्थल का पता लगाया है तथा पट्टे के लिए आवेदन किया है ।

बरीनी तेल शोधक कारखाने की यूनियन की मान्यता समाप्त करना

2118. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरीनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में एक गैर-मान्यता-प्राप्त यूनियन

चल रही है जो पजीकृत है तथा जिसने हाल ही में सफल हड़ताल करके अपनी लोक-प्रियता बढ़ा ली है और मान्यता-प्राप्त यूनियन का महत्व कम हो गया है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त तेल शोधक कारखाने में एक गैर-मान्यता-प्राप्त यूनियन को दी गई मान्यता, सभी श्रमिकों के विचार जान कर तत्काल समाप्त करने का विचार किया था, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) बिहार सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, श्रमिक विकास परिषद्, जो तेलशोधक कारखाना बरीनी में चल रही एक पजीकृत किन्तु गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन है, ने 27 से 29 मिनम्बर, 1977 तक तेल-शोधक कारखाने में एक हड़ताल का आयोजन किया । यह निश्चित करना संभव नहीं है कि क्या हड़ताल करने से परिषद् ने अपनी लोकप्रियता बढ़ाई है और मान्यता-प्राप्त यूनियन अल्प संख्यक बन गई है । यूनियन बहुसंख्यक है या अल्प संख्यक, इस प्रश्न का निर्धारण केवल पात्र यूनियनों के सदस्यों की संख्या का सत्यापन करने से या गुप्त मतदान द्वारा किया जा सकता है ।

(ख) और (ग) किसी भी कानूनी उपबन्ध के न होने पर, बिहार में राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों में यूनियन की मान्यता, राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया या अनुशासन संहिता द्वारा प्रशासित होती है । राज्य सरकार और अनुशासन संहिता द्वारा निर्धारित की गई कार्यविधि के अनुसार, मान्यता प्रबन्धकों का प्राधिकार है और सरकार द्वारा किसी यूनियन को मान्यता प्रदान करने और वर्तमान मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन की मान्यता वापस लेने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । इसके अतिरिक्त ऊपर उल्लिखित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार

यूनियन की दी गई मान्यता में दो वर्षों के लिए गड़बड़ी नहीं की जानी चाहिए। तेलशोधक कारखाने में यूनियन की मान्यता का प्रश्न 8 जनवरी, 1976 को गुप्त मतदान से निपटाया गया था और इसलिए वर्तमान प्रतिनिधि यूनियन की मान्यता वापस लेने के बारे में दो वर्ष समाप्त होने से पहले अर्थात् 8 जनवरी, 1978 तक विचार नहीं किया जा सकता।

### Introduction of Urine Therapy

2149. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has given a call to the doctors to use human urine as a "sure cure" for diseases like T.B./Cancer and Cataract;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and the leading physicians in the country to the proposal;

(c) whether Government would like to introduce Urine Therapy on pilot basis at some of the Government T.B. and Cancer Centres, and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in propagation of this therapy?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No such decision has so far been taken. The Government have however, requested the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, New Delhi and Dr. Venkat Rao of Nature Cure Hospital, Begampet, Hyderabad to take up the investigation on the efficacy of Auto Urine Therapy.

### Setting up of medium sized Cement Units in Integrated Steel Plants

2150. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up medium sized Cement units in each of the integrated steel plants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) and (b). The possibilities of installation of Captive Cement Plants of about 1 million tonne capacity each at Bhilai, Rourkela and Bokaro is being examined with a view to utilising the surplus blast furnace slag and also the lower grade limestone arisings from the captive mines. Action is being taken by the Steel Plants to draw up viable schemes.

### P.M.'s correspondence with U.S. President

2151. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has exchanged a series of letters with President Carter of U.S.A.; and

(b) is it a fact that the exchange of letters between the two Heads of the Governments has brought about mutual understandings between the two countries?

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

(b) The exchange of views on bilateral relations and international issues, through these letters, has contributed towards promoting mutual confidence and trust and a better understanding of each other's point of view.



**Starting of a Cement Plant in 'Workers Sector' Bhilai Steel Plant**

2152. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cement plant is going to be started in 'Workers Sector' by utilising bonus to be paid to workers in Bhilai Steel Plant, and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b) A proposal had been made recently by some of the workers representatives to the Minister Steel and Mines regarding establishment of a cement plant at Bhilai and utilising workers bonus for financing it. Possibility of installing a captive cement plant with a view to utilising surplus blast furnace slag and the lower grade lime stone arising from the captive mines is being examined by Bhilai Steel Plant.

**Recovery of ESI contributions from Textile Mills, Tamil Nadu**

2153 SHRI K RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether National Textile Workers Union, Tamil Nadu have represented several times to the Regional Director, E.S.I.C., Madras for the recovery of E.S.I. contributions estimated to several lakhs of rupees from the Managements of the Algappa Lakshmi Mills, Rajapalayam and the Janakiram Mills, Rajapalayam, Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the non-recovery by E.S.I. Corporation is due to the collusion of E.S.I.C. high officials with employers, and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.

RAM KIRPAL SINHA): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:

(a) Yes. Certain complaints regarding non-recovery of E.S.I Contributions in respect of some employees have been received.

(b) No such complaints of collusion have come to the notice of the Government

(c) The Corporation has already started legal action including prosecution for the recovery of the dues in respect of M/s Algappa Cotton Mills, Rajapalayam. So far as the case of M/s Janakiram Mills is concerned the matter is being looked into

**First Press Conference of Indian Ambassador to USA**

2154. SHRI S R REDDY.  
SHRI C K JAFFER SHA-  
RIEF

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only a few foreign correspondents attended the first press conference held by our Ambassador to USA, Shri Palkhiwala;

(b) the reasons for thin attendance; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure better attendance in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is true that the attendance of the foreign correspondents at this meeting was thin. The main reason was that though invitations had been sent to major newspapers, news agencies and other media at the US Capital, the purpose of the meeting with the press was not sufficiently clearly stated. This may have created an impression that the meeting was of a routine nature with no specific topics for discussion.

(c) The Indian Embassy in Washington and its Information Wing in particular have been advised to make adequate preparations before arranging such press conferences.

### Homoeopathic Medicines

2155. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints against M/s. Bhandari & Sons who are the main suppliers of homoeopathic medicines to Government for use in C.G.H.S. dispensaries;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints received so far;

(c) whether the complaints include supplying of sub-standard medicines; and

(d) the action taken by Government against this firm for cheating Government in this way and whether there is any proposal to black-list this firm and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Sir, M/s. Bhandari and Sons are not the suppliers of homoeopathic medicines used in the CGHS Homoeopathic Dispensaries.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

### Shortage of Medical staff and Equipments in dispensaries of E.S.I.C. in Delhi

2156 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) whether the dispensaries and hospitals of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in the Capital are short of medical staff and proper medical equipments;

(b) whether Government are aware that there were some incidents leading to physical assaults on some doctors by some patients as the doctors are unable to pay proper attention to the patients under such conditions;

(c) whether the Ministry have received a memorandum from the doctors of ESIC hospitals and dispensaries stating their grievances and demands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) to (d). The Employees' State Insurance Corporation, which arranges medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Delhi, has furnished the following information:—

(a) The staff for the dispensaries and hospitals are sanctioned as per approved norms. However, it has been observed that during the period May to September every year, there is a sizeable increase in the daily attendance figures of patients. Keeping this in view, certain additional posts have been sanctioned recently and action is being taken for filling up these posts at the earliest. As far as the provision of equipments is concerned, there has been no deficiency.

(b) There have been some unfortunate incidents of assaults on the Medical Officers and Staff of the dispensaries/hospitals. In each case, senior officers reached the spot and pacified both the parties and amicable solutions were arrived at.

(c) Yes.

(d) The position is as under:—

Sl. No.	Demand	Action taken or proposed to be taken
1	2	3
1.	The deficiencies in respect of medical and para-medical staff may be made good.	Necessary action is already being taken.

1	2	3
2. Insecurity amongst the Doctors/Staff.	The doctors have been suitably advised.	
3. Compensatory off for the Medical Officers.	This has since been sanctioned.	
4. Formation of separate cadre of Medical Officers in the the Corporation.	This is already under consideration.	
5. Non-payment of FSI Allowance of Rs. 100/- to ad-hoc appointees.	These demands are being looked into in consultation with the Medical Officer.	
6. Payment of Post-Graduate Allowance.		
7. Staggering the working hours of dispensaries.		

#### Comments of foreign countries on Urine Therapy

2157. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some comments from foreign countries have been received about Urine Therapy which has been emphasized by the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Paintings in UNO Building showing India's poverty

2158. SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the U.N.O. Building in New York, U.S.A., boards nicely painted showing thousands of Indians and refugees begging for food and shelter and other requirements have been hanging and are prominently displayed to show how our countrymen are poor and how inefficiently our Government have been tackling the problems of poverty etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) and (b). No, Sir

There are several display boards and posters in UN premises showing the activities of UNICEF, FAO Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, etc. in the fields of refugee welfare, food production etc. These posters show refugees being provided with food, shelter, clothing etc., but they do not make any specific reference to India or to any other country.

#### बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र की स्थापना के कारण विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास

2159. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकारो इस्पात लिमिटेड की स्थापना के परिणाम स्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति विस्थापित हो गये थे ;

(ख) उन के पुनर्वास के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा अब तक कितने परिवारों को पुनर्वास नहीं दिया गया है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बोकारो के विस्थापित परिवारों को आजीविका के साधन प्रदान करने की प्राथमिकता दी है, यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) बोकारो स्टील लि० की स्थापना के परिणामस्वरूप 6,170 परिवारों के 37191 व्यक्ति विस्थापित हो गये थे ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार की नीति के अनुसार विस्थापित परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए अन्य बातों के साथ साथ निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

1. बिहार सरकार ने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए गांवों में वैकल्पिक गृहस्थान दिए हैं ;
2. जिन लोगों की भूमि अर्जित की गई है उन्हें दिखे जाने वाले मुद्रावजे की राशि (पहले तय की गई दर के हिसाब में) बोकारो स्टील लि० द्वारा राज्य सरकार के पास पहले ही जमा करा दी गई है ;
3. मुद्रावजे के अलावा बोकारो स्टील लि० ने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए बिहार सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई पुनर्वास योजना की 50% लागत वहन करना स्वीकार कर लिया है (अनुमानित लागत 42 लाख रुपये) ;
4. विस्थापित परिवारों के शिक्षा और कार्यदक्षता के अत्यन्त निम्न-स्तर को देखते हुए, बोकारो स्टील लि० ने श्रमकुशल कामगारों के लिए रखे गये अधिकांश पद अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों के साथ-साथ विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित करने की नीति अपनाई है ;
5. कुछ श्रेणियों के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की भर्ती में आयु तथा चिकित्सा के मानकों में (लम्बाई के बारे में) कुछ छूट भी दी गई है ;

6. बोकारो स्टील लि० चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों के लिए प्रवर्णन समितियों में विस्थापितों ( प्रमुख , चास क्लर्क ) के एक प्रतिनिधि तथा बिहार सरकार के प्रायोजना भूमि और पुनर्वास निदेशालय के एक अधिकारी को भी रखती रही है ;

7. विस्थापितों को विभिन्न व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए बिहार के विभिन्न औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में एक श्रवण दो वर्षों के लिए एक शिल्पी प्रशिक्षण योजना भी आरम्भ की गई थी । प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को उन के सफलता पूर्वक प्रशिक्षण पूर्ण कर लेने पर नौकरी की गारंटी दी जाती है ; और

8. वाणिज्यिक / औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए बुकानों तथा प्लांटों के आउटन में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी जानी है । बिहार सरकार के प्रायोजना भूमि और पुनर्वास निदेशक, धनबाद द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार ऐसे परिवारों को संख्या जो विस्थापित हुए हैं परन्तु जिन्हें अभी फिर से नहीं बसाया गया है, "शून्य" है ।

#### Persons arrested for manufacturing or selling spurious drugs

2160. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested in the country during the year 1977 so far for manufacturing or selling spurious drugs and the parts of the country from where arrested;

(b) what stringent action is proposed to be taken against these persons who played with the life of people; and



(c) the other measures proposed to be taken to make the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs impossible?

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

**Action against Manufacturers of spurious and adulterated drugs**

2161. SHRI MD. HAYAT ALI:  
SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:

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

(a) names of the pharmaceutical companies (local and foreign owned) against whom action for manufacturing or selling of the spurious, adulterated and sub-standard drugs have been taken during the period from March 1977 till to-date;

(b) nature of action taken and the penalty imposed on each firm;

(c) whether Government are considering the proposal to eliminate the domination of foreign owned companies in drug industry; and

(d) if so, the measures Govt. proposes to take in meeting the requirement of drugs (in quantity and quality) likely to be affected in eliminating the foreign-owned drug companies?

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

(c) and (d). This concerns the Minister of Chemicals and Fertiliser and a separate question may please be tabled in his name.

**Amendment of Pharmacy Act and Pharmacy (Amendment) Act, 1976**

2162. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1948, and the Pharmacy (Amendment) Act 1976 for registering the persons practising pharmacy profession since 1947; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Total production of zinc plates from the Union Carbide (West Bengal) and Agarwal Metal Works (Haryana-Rewari)**

2163. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of zinc plates by the Union Carbide (West Bengal) and Agarwal Metal Works (Haryana-Rewari) and the need of the zinc sheets/plates per month for industries and for block making;

(b) whether the above two industries have reduced production during the last few months; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The total production of zinc plates by M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd., Calcutta, West Bengal and M/s. Agrawal Metal Works Private Ltd., Rewari,

Haryana during the last four years and in the current year is as under:—

Year	Union Carbide India Ltd.	Agrawal Metal Works Pvt. Ltd.	Total
(in tonnes)			
1973-74	450	34	484
1974-75	273	126	399
1975-76	426	50	476
1976-77	444	107	551
1977-78	170	102	272
(upto October 77)			

Being a non-scheduled industry, estimates of demand for zinc sheets/plates for industries and for block making, are not available. However, based on the sales by the two indigenous producers, during 1976-77, the monthly demand of this item may be about 45 tonnes.

(b) and (c). M/s. Agrawal Metal Works Pvt. Ltd. have increased their production appreciably during 1977-78 (upto October, 1977). However, production by Union Carbide India Ltd. has declined during 1977-78 (upto October). The main reasons for fall in production by M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd. are power shortage and labour problems. However, a settlement has now been arrived at with labour; normal production is reported to have commenced from November, 1977.

औद्योगिक महिला श्रमिकों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए सैल

2164. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार महिला औद्योगिक श्रमिकों की समस्याओं का पता लगाने और उन का हल ढूँढने पर विचार कर रही है; और

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(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी और क्या है और सरकार का विचार इसके लिए एक सैल की स्थापना करके इन महिला श्रमिकों को किस प्रकार सुविधाएँ देने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). महिला औद्योगिक श्रमिकों की समस्याओं का पता लगाया गया है और महिला श्रमिकों की कार्य-दशाओं को विनियमित करने के लिये श्रम कानूनों जैसे कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948, खान अधिनियम, 1952 बागान श्रम अधिनियम, 1951 तथा बीड़ी व सिगार कर्मकार (नियोजन की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966 में विशेष उपबन्ध हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम, 1976, जिसे विनिर्माण उद्योगों, सहित 21 रोजगारों पर लागू किया गया है, समान कार्य अथवा समान प्रकार के कार्य के लिये पुरुषों व महिला श्रमिकों को समान वेतन सुनिश्चित करता है। प्रसूति प्रसुविधा अधिनियम, 1961 और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 में भी औद्योगिक महिला श्रमिकों के लिए प्रसूति छुट्टी व प्रसुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है। श्रम मंत्रालय में महिला सैल कार्य कर रहा है जो महिला श्रमिकों, जिन में औद्योगिक महिला श्रमिक शामिल हैं, से संबंधित मामलों को अन्य संगठनों के सहयोग से निपटाता है।

#### Promotion of Nurses of Willingdon Hospital

2165. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many staff nurses have been promoted to the Sister posts in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi since November, 1972;

(b) the total number of staff nurses belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes promoted from November, 1972, and whether the reserved quota in promotion posts for them is complete or not; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and what measures Government propose to take to fill up the reserved quota for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) 25.

(b) None, as no Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes staff nurses were then available. Reserved quota for promotion is therefore not complete.

(c) The posts of Staff Nurses reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are advertised and various agencies dealing with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are contacted to sponsor candidates for such posts. As a result thereof 6 Scheduled Castes and 2 Scheduled Tribes Staff Nurses have been appointed. They are however not yet eligible for promotion.

**Insanitary conditions in GPO, Simla**

2166. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the insanitary conditions in the class IV P&T Quarters, GPO, Simla caused due to joint latrines for the whole block/blocks and lack of bathrooms and water connections with each quarter;

(b) if so, whether provision for separate latrines, bathrooms and water taps is considered advisable; and

(c) if not, the alternative arrangements to ensure sanitary conditions and civic facilities in these quarters contemplated or being contemplated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD

SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Joint latrines block and lack of bathrooms and separate water connections with each quarter sometimes cause insanitary conditions and efforts are made to keep the same clean.

(b) It is not possible to provide separate bathrooms and latrines for one room quarters. As per standard practice lavatory and bathroom blocks are constructed for a group of one room quarters. Every effort is being made to maintain proper sanitation in such lavatory and bathroom blocks.

(c) Reconstruction of the existing latrine and bathroom blocks is under consideration.

**Delay in visit of United States President**

2167. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:  
DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed visit of the U.S. President Mr. Carter to India has been postponed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) The visit of the U. S. President Mr. Carter to India, which was scheduled to take place from November 27 to November 29 this year has since been postponed.

(b) According to a message received from President Carter earlier this month the visit had to be postponed because he felt the need to remain in Washington during the Congressional consideration of the administration's energy programme. In the same message President Carter expressed his hope that a mutually convenient date could be found for a later visit. The two governments are at present in consultation with each other in this regard.

**Cost Price of Steel Products of SAIL.**

2168. SHRI D.D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the per tonne cost and sale price of various items of steel handled by SAIL;

(b) whether this margin has increased or decreased between 1975-76 and 1976-77; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a)

Cost of production varies from Plant to Plant. It would not be in the commercial interest of the Plants to divulge the per tonne cost of various items of steel. A statement giving their prices is, however, attached.

(b) and (c). The margin between the cost of production and sale price has been varying from time to time during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 because of various factors such as increase in coal price with effect from 1-7-1975, increase in railway freight in 1975-76 etc.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Products	Rs./tonne	
		Ex-works price	selling price range
1.	Billets . . . . .		1094
2.	Bloom/Slabs . . . . .		969
3.	Bars and Rods . . . . .		
	5—7 mm		1514
	8—10 mm		1264
4.	Bars and Rods in St. lengths . . . . .		
	upto 25 mm		1264
	above 25 mm		1214
	above 60 mm		1414
5.	Flat . . . . .		1347
6.	Rails . . . . .		
	52 Kg.	934	1164
	45 Kg.	1012	1124
7.	Plates . . . . .	1014	1072
8.	GP Sheets/Coils . . . . .	1964	2324
9.	HR Coils . . . . .		1988
10.	HR Plates/Sheets . . . . .	1488	1884
11.	CR Coils . . . . .	1713	1909
12.	CR Sheets . . . . .	1763	1959
13.	Skelp . . . . .		1344
14.	Joists . . . . .		959
15.	Wheels . . . . .	2925	3900
16.	Axles . . . . .	2833	3561
17.	Sleepers . . . . .		1359
18.	Fish Plates . . . . .		2252
19.	Crossing sleepers, structurals etc. . . . .		886



**Automatic Telephone Exchange at Farrukhabad, U P.**

2169 SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHWAHA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Farrukhabad is a business centre and the traders there are experiencing great difficulty in the absence of an automatic telephone exchange, and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government keeping in view the problems of traders and in case no action is being taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Farrukhabad is one out of many business centres and district headquarters in the country where manual exchanges are working. Due to various additional facilities there is generally a considerable demand for replacement of manual exchanges by automatic ones. However, due to acute shortage of automatic equipment, it has not been possible to automatise all the manual exchanges in the country.

(b) In accordance with a phased programme of automatization of manual exchanges at all district headquarters equipment for a 900 lines automatic exchange has been allotted in 1978-79 supply programme of M/s ITI Bangalore. It is hoped to commission the automatic exchange by 1980-81.

**Import of one million tonne Coking Coal**

2170 SHRI O V ALAGESAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is contemplating import of one million tonnes of high grade coking coal on top priority,

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same, and

(c) from which country? {

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) (a) to (c) The technical and economic implications of importing low ash coking coal for blending purposes in view of limited reserves and relatively higher ash content of Indian coking coals are under examination. No decision on the imports or on the source of supply has been taken.

**Streamlining of Diplomatic Missions Abroad**

2172 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA  
SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have adopted certain measures to streamline the working of Indian diplomatic missions abroad,

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) whether any steps have also been taken to reduce the staff in the missions and to curtail their finances to effect economies in their working?

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

(b) and (c) Before posting abroad, officers undergo a period of training which in the initial stages includes attachment in districts and institutions where they are made more aware of the problems of rural India.

The working of Missions abroad is constantly under review from Headquarters. Economy measures applicable to the Government of India as a whole are adopted in Embassies abroad.

As often as possible, the Foreign Service Inspectorate inspects Missions and reviews their work in order to bring about greater economy and efficiency. As a result of such inspection, considerable saving has been

affected both in terms of staff strength and financial outlay in the Supply Wings at London and Washington;

The average number of staff per Mission abroad has been reduced;

Promotions at higher levels are effected with accent on merit.

By these measures, the External Affairs Ministry has been able to closely contain the increase in expenditure on Missions.

खानों से कच्चे खनिज निकालने की पद्धति में परिवर्तन

2173 श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार : क्या इस्पात और खान : ग्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार खानों से कच्चे खनिज निकालने की वर्तमान पद्धति में परिवर्तन करने का है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में जो नई पद्धति अपनाय जाने की संभावना है, उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है।

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) संयान नहीं उठता।

विवरण

परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के लिए 1977-78 के दौरान मिलने वाली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता का व्यौरा

(क) नकद सहायता

(रुपये लाखों में)

सहायता का स्रोत		व्यौरा	1977-78 धनराशि
1	2	3	
1. डेनिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी	राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण संस्थान का भवन		50.00
2. नार्वेजियन विकासार्थ एजेंसी	प्रसबोत्तर कार्यक्रम		450.00

जनसंख्या परिवर्धन तथा राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता

2174. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत का जनसंख्या परिवर्धन तथा राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्य के लिए (देशवार) किस तरह की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता प्राप्त हो रही है, और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि परिवार कल्याण (परिवार नियोजन) कार्यक्रम में धीमी गति होने के कारण विदेशों से वित्तीय सहायता रुक गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उन देशों के क्या नाम हैं जिनसे वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हुई है अथवा जिनसे वर्ष 1977-78 में सहायता प्राप्त होनी है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता नकदी तथा सामान के रूप में प्राप्त की जा रही है।

(ख) विदेशी सहायता पर कोई रुकावट नहीं है।

1977-78 के दौरान मिलने वाली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता का व्यौरा सलग विवरण में दिया गया है।

1	2	3
3. ब्रिटेन	ग्रामीण और अर्धनगरीय क्षेत्रों में आपरेशन की व्यवस्था	270.00
4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी/स्वीडिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी	भारत जनसंख्या परियोजना	615.00
5. यूनिसेफ	उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में सहायक नर्स मिडवाइफ प्रशिक्षण स्कूल	13.00
6. जनसंख्या क्रियाकलापों की संयुक्त राष्ट्र निधि	परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम	990.00
योग :		2388.00
<b>(ख) सामान के रूप में सहायता</b>		
1. स्वीडिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी	निशुल्क सप्लाई के लिए निरोध	310.00
2. जनसंख्या क्रियाकलापों की संयुक्त राष्ट्र निधि	मुख्य सेव्य गोलिया तथा कापर-टी लूप	24.60
3. यूनिसेफ	रोग-क्षमीकरण कार्यक्रम के लिए बैक्सीन	13.00
4. जर्मन संघीय गणतन्त्र	मास मेलिग यूनिट के लिए उप- करण	23.16
योग :		270.76
कुल योग :		2758.76

**भविष्य निधि संगठन के निरीक्षकों (श्रेणी-2)  
के पुनरीक्षित वेतनमान**

2175. श्री अर्जुनसिंह भबौरिया :  
क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भविष्य निधि संगठन के निरीक्षकों  
(श्रेणी-2) को प्रस्तावित पुनरीक्षित  
वेतनमान अब तक न देने के क्या कारण  
हैं,

(ख) सरकार का विचार उन्हें किस  
तारीख से पुनरीक्षित वेतन-मान देने का  
है; और

(ग) श्रेणी-1 तथा श्रेणी -2 के  
निरीक्षकों के बीच विद्यमान विषमताओं को  
दूर करने में क्या कठिनाई है जब कि दोनों  
के काम का स्वरूप एकसा है ?

भ्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में  
राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) :

(क) से (ग) : भविष्य निधि निरीक्षक

(ग्रेड-2) के बेलनमान तीसरे बेलन आसोब की सिफारिशों के फलस्वरूप पहले ही संशोधित किए जा चुके हैं। भविष्य निधि निरीक्षक (ग्रेड-2) के बेलनमानों में पुनः संशोधन करने की मांग की गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

#### Functioning of a Creche

2176. SHRI V. DHANDAYUTHA-PANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Creche has been functioning under NDMC at Mandir Marg, DIZ Area, New Delhi for the Children of Government employees, etc.,

(b) whether proper care is not given to the children due to unqualified staff and unsatisfactory supervision by the supervisory staff;

(c) whether standard of cleanliness is not upto the mark;

(d) whether adequate amenities are also not provided to the infants and children; and

(e) if so, the measures to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) The Creche at DIZ area was taken over from the Minister of Home Affairs, Government of India on 1st September, 1976 alongwith staff by NDMC. Proper care is being given to the children by experienced staff and well qualified supervisory staff.

(c) Cleanliness is upto the mark.

(d) Full amenities stand provided.

(e) The question does not arise.

#### Leprosy Control Programme

2177. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether assessment of Leprosy Control Programme shows definite improvement in areas where SET Programme has been properly worked and leprosy control units have been effectively utilised;

(b) if so, the target date by which the entire population is expected to be covered by Leprosy Control Programme; and

(c) to what extent voluntary agencies have been active in this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, prevalence rate and total number of cases as well as infectious cases has gradually been reduced in such areas:

(b) It is proposed to cover the entire population in endemic areas of leprosy by a National Leprosy Control Programme by the end of 1982-83.

(c) Out of about 172 million endemic population under the National Leprosy Control Programme, Voluntary Organisations are covering a population of 8.14 million till March, 1976. Similarly out of 1.598 million cases under treatment, .235 million are covered by the Voluntary Organisations. Out of 37 training centres 9 are run by the Voluntary Organizations. Out of about 30,000 beds provided for National Leprosy Control Programme more than 20,000 are run by Voluntary Organizations.

श्रमिक बस्तियों में श्रमिक कल्याण के लिए योजनाएं

2178. श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने श्रमिक कल्याण के लिए श्रमिक बस्तियों में चिकित्सालय,



समाज सदन, स्कूल आदि बोलने की योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर तुरन्त ही क्रियान्वित करने के बारे में राज्यों को निर्देश जारी किए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

अन तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सारंग साहू) : (क) और (ख). निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई मृचना के अनुसार, हालांकि इस सम्बन्ध में उनके द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को कोई विशिष्ट निर्देश जारी नहीं किए गए हैं, लेकिन औद्योगिक श्रमिकों व समाज के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा 1952 में प्रारम्भ की गई समेकित आर्थिक सहायता-प्राप्त आवास योजना जो कि इस समय राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह व्यवस्था है कि उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत जब एक बार कोई प्रायोजना स्वीकृत हो जाती है तो अनिवार्य सेवाओं एवं सामुदायिक सुविधाओं उदाहरणार्थ पाठशालाओं, दवाखानों, कल्याण केन्द्रों, दुकानों, डाक खानों आदि की व्यवस्था करने जैसे सभी पहलुओं की दृष्टि से उसे पूर्ण करने में कोई अनावश्यक बिलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए ताकि जब मकान बन कर पूर्ण रूप से तैयार हो जाये तो लाभानु-भोगियों को यथाशीघ्र उनका कब्जा दिया जा सके। जहां तक कोयला, अन्न, लोहा, अयस्क, चूना-पत्थर तथा डोलोमाइट आदि खानों के श्रमिकों को आवास वस्तियों/कस्बों का सम्बन्ध है इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश जारी करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। खनन क्षेत्र सम्बन्धी विभिन्न कल्याण निधियों के अन्तर्गत बनाई गई आवास योजनाओं में सामान्यतः ऐसी

अनिवार्य सेवाओं तथा सामुदायिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है।

#### Closure of Rural Telephone Exchanges in Orissa

2179. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural telephone exchanges ordered to be closed by the General Manager, Telecommunications, Orissa Circle Bhubaneswar and what are their names;

(b) whether Government's permission for the closure of these exchanges was obtained; and

(c) what action has been taken or proposed to be taken now in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) The following exchanges were ordered to be closed down by the General Manager Telecom. Orissa Circle. Bhubaneswar.

Three 25 Line S.A.Xs at Loisingha (Bolangir District), Kumarmunda (Sundargarh District), Agalpur (Bolangir District) and one 50 lines S.A.X. at Bhuban (Dhenkanal Distl.) have been closed and converted to Long Distance Public Call Office Stations since 1976.

(b) Whether the approval of the competent authority was obtained in each of these cases is being checked up. However, the closure was necessitated by lack of demand. At each of these four stations, there were only two paying subscribers and they have been provided extensions from the Long Distance PCOs. Thus communication facilities have not been closed.

(c) As and when more demands are generated at these stations to make the opening of exchanges financially viable, the exchanges will be re-opened

**Launching a Operation for Barefoot Doctors Project in India by a Canadian Society**

2180. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Foresight' a government aided Canadian Society has proposed to launch a 'operation barefoot doctors' project in India; 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). 'Foresight Eyecare Overseas', a society set up in Canada by Indians settled abroad, have proposed to start a programme of health care in the villages of Himachal Pradesh. They would set up a Foresight Centre in Himachal Pradesh, most likely in Kulu. This centre will be registered as a charitable society for rural development and for the prevention of disease and blindness.

The centre would conduct a pilot project extending over a period of 18 months. It would seek liaison with the Government Hospital and the Society for Preventable Blindness in Kulu. It would have 4-5 field workers from the Deptt. of Social & Preventive Medicine of the H. P. Medical College in Simla. It would seek volunteers from Ayurvedic medicine also. It would invite retired doctors and practising professionals to volunteer their services. The field workers would conduct a health survey of a population of 10,000 villagers scattered in some 50-150 villages within 10 miles of Kulu. The concept of 'bare-foot doctors' would be introduced. From amongst a community of 100 people, one village doctor would be trained in basic health care for 3-4 months, partly at the centre in Kulu and partly in his/her village. He/she would be paid Rs. 100/- as stipend during training. Thereafter, it would be Rs. 50 per month for his/her services. Services would be part-time and would be for two hours daily.

जिला शाहजहांपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के डाकघरों और उप-डाकघरों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन (पी०सी०ओ०) की व्यवस्था

2181. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिष्मल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश शाहजहांपुर जिले में कितने डाकघरों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन की सुविधा उपलब्ध है; और

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में इस जिले में कितने उप-डाकघरों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन उपलब्ध किये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) शाहजहांपुर जिले के ग्यारह डाकघरों में लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों और 20 डाकघरों में स्थानीय सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान शाहजहांपुर जिले के पांच डाकघरों में लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

**मानवीय अधिकारों का दमन**

2182. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या बिबेक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जानती है कि विश्व के अनेक विकसित तथा विकसमशील देशों में मानवीय अधिकारों का दमन किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त देशों में मानवीय अधिकारों की प्रतिष्ठापना और उसकी रक्षा करने को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार ने अब तक क्या प्रयास किये हैं अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) सरकार के विचार में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठन को इस समस्या को हल करने

के लिए क्या ठोस प्रयास प्रभावी कार्यवाही करवी चाहिए ?

**विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुम्हू):** (क) से (ग). संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने और अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर भारत ने, संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा 1948 में पारित सार्वभौम मानवाधिकार घोषणा के बहुत से लक्ष्यों के अपर्याप्त क्रियान्वयन पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की है और आधारभूत स्वतंत्रता तथा मानवाधिकार के उपयोग के संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन के लिए राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्थाओं को और सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है।

संसार के विभिन्न भागों में मानवाधिकार के उल्लंघनों से संयुक्त राष्ट्र चिन्तित रहा है। सार्वभौम मानवाधिकार घोषणा पारित हो जाने पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने नागरिक एवं राजनैतिक अधिकारों के विषय में तथा आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक अधिकारों के विषय में भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रसंविदाएं पारित की हैं, जातीय भेद-भाव के सभी रूपों के मूलोच्छेदन के सम्बन्ध में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमय और जातीय पुनर्वासन के अपराध को दबाने तथा उसके लिए दंडित करने से सम्बद्ध एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमय भी पारित किया है; संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने 1973 में जातिवाद तथा जातीय भेदभाव के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई दशान्व भी शुरू किया। संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के वर्तमान 32वें अधिवेशन में भारत ने एक प्रस्ताव रखा जिसका लक्ष्य सभी व्यक्तियों को उपोड़न एवं अन्य निर्गम, अमानवीय तथा अपमानजनक व्यवहार तथा दंड से परिरक्षण दिलाने से सम्बद्ध घोषणा के क्रियान्वयन को बढ़ाना है। भारत ने दूसरे देशों के साथ मिल कर एक प्रस्ताव भी रखा जिसमें मानवाधिकार आयोग से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि यह इन पक्षों पर एक अभिसमय का प्रारूप तैयार करे।

### Conference of State Labour Commissioners and Central Government Officers in Industrial Tribunals

2183. **SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had called a conference of State Labour Commissioners and officers of the Central Government in Industrial Tribunals on 6th November, 1977; and

(b) if so, the main purpose of this Conference, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived thereat?

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

(b) The Conference was convened for general exchange of views of officials of the State Labour Departments, the Central Industrial Relations Machinery and the Presiding Officers of the Central Government Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts on the issues relating to conciliation, arbitration and adjudication, grievance procedure and Model Standing Orders. The views expressed at the Conference would be considered while formulating proposals for the Comprehensive Industrial Relations Law.

### Establishment of Cancer Institute, Chest Institute and Extension of Specialized Medical Facilities in Orissa

2184. **SHRI SARAT KAR:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he received representations from Orissa Government and others during his visit to Orissa regarding the establishment of a Cancer Institute, Chest Institute and extension of facilities for specialisation on important subjects of Medical Education in Post Graduate classes; and

(b) if so, the steps the Central Government is proposing to take in the near future?



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

(b) The item 'Health' being in the State List, it is for the State Government to provide the necessary fund for the schemes from their own resources. However, in regard to Centrally Sponsored and Purely Central Schemes, assistance is provided to the State Government to the extent of availability of funds with the Government of India. It is always open to the State Government to approach the Planning Commission with full justification for any special help that may be needed for prosecuting important health schemes.

#### Demand of Steel

2185. **SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of supply of steel against demands;

(b) whether Government have evolved a rational system of demands assessment so as to regulate steel production accordingly; and

(c) if so, the anticipated demands during the next five years and the programmes formulated for increasing production?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) The demand for steel in the country is met mostly from indigenous production. To a small extent, where indigenous availability is not sufficient, it is met through imports.

(b) Yes, sir. Steel Authority of India Ltd. remains constantly in touch with the market, Planning Commission and other Government organisations who are concerned with planning and makes projections of steel demand.

(c) Planning Commission is at present working on the plan for the next five years and as part of the exercise, the demand projections for steel are

also being worked out. However, programmes already approved for increasing production during the next five years are:

(i) Expansion of Bhilai from 2.5 million tonnes stage to 4.0 million tonnes stage; and

(ii) Expansion of Bokaro from 1.7 million tonnes stage to 4.0 million tonnes stage.

#### Payment of Bonus by Industrial Units helped by Reconstruction Corporation of India

2186. **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether bonus has not been paid in industrial units helped by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

#### भोपाल में क्षेत्रीय पारपत्र कार्यालय खोला जाना

2187. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या बिसेस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुविधायें प्रदान करने और पारपत्रों के जारी किए जाने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब से बचने के विचार से भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश) में क्षेत्रीय पारपत्र कार्यालय खोले जाने की मांग है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?



विशेष मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुन्दू) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भोपाल में एक पासपोर्ट कार्यालय खोलने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया है।

(ख) किसी राज्य में पासपोर्ट कार्यालय खोलने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्ड के अनुसार कम-से-कम 30,000 पासपोर्ट आवेदन प्रतिवर्ष उस राज्य में प्राप्त होने चाहिए। 1 जनवरी, 1977 से 15 नवम्बर, 1977 के बीच मध्य प्रदेश में 9,436 पासपोर्ट आवेदन ही प्राप्त हुए थे।

विदेशों द्वारा अस्पताल बनाने के लिए राज्यों को अनुदान दिया जाना

2188. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डेनमार्क तथा अन्य देशों ने भारत के सभी राज्यों में कुछ अस्पताल बनाने तथा उनके लिए अन्य साज-सामान उपकरण आदि के लिए नि.शुल्क अथवा रियायत दर पर अनुदान अथवा सहायता देने की इच्छा प्रकट की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसे अनुदान अथवा सहायताओं के लिए उनके द्वारा रखी गई शर्तों के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क). और (ख) जी, हा। डेनमार्क सहित कुछ देश हमारे देश में स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण सेवाओं के आधारभूत ढांचे में सुधार लाने के लिए अस्पतालों और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को मुदुद करने में सहायता देना

चाहते हैं। उन देशों की सहायता के बिना इस प्रकार है :—

(i) निडेन—यह देश हमारे देश के 1000 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और 325 उप-मंडल/तालुक अस्पतालों में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए पहली अप्रैल, 1976 से 30 जून 1979 के बीच 30 लाख पौंड का अनुदान देने के लिए सहमत है।

(ii) डेनमार्क—डेनिश सरकार ने 10-12 करोड़ रु० की सहायता देने के लिए पेशकश की है। पाच राज्यों के 10 चुने हुए जिलों के लिए बगई गई एक परियोजना का प्रस्ताव अभी तक विचार-धीन है, जिसके अन्तर्गत अन्य यानों के साथ-साथ, एक आपरेशन थियेटर और तालुक/उप-मंडल अस्पतालों में एक 6 पलंगों वाला वार्ड बढ़ाना, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का नवीकरण करना और उनमें अतिरिक्त उपकरणों की व्यवस्था करना और उन्हें अतिरिक्त उप केन्द्र देकर ऐसी व्यवस्था करना है जिससे कि हरेक उप-केन्द्र 5000 की जनसंख्या को चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने में समर्थ हो सके।

(iii) नार्वे—यह देश परिवार कल्याण योजना के अधीन प्रमत्तर कार्यक्रम के लिए 1974-75 से 1977-78 तक की 4 वर्ष की अवधि हेतु 88 करोड़ रु० की सहायता दे रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन एक आपरेशन थियेटर और एक 10 पलंगों वाला वार्ड बनाना और 524 अस्पतालों के लिए उपकरणों एवं कर्म-चारियों की व्यवस्था करना सम्मिलित है। इन अस्पतालों के अन्तर्गत सभी जिला अस्पताल, मेडिकल कालेजों से सम्बद्ध अस्पताल और प्रतिवर्ष 3000 या इससे अधिक प्रभव अथवा गर्भपात कराने वाले बड़े-बड़े प्रसूति अस्पताल आते हैं।

(iv) स्वीडन—यह देश हमारे देश के उत्तर प्रदेश और कर्नाटक इन दो राज्यों के 11 जिलों में चलाई जा रही भारत जनसंख्या परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक के जरिए 1 करोड़ 6 लाख डालर देने को सहमत हो गया है। इस परियोजना में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जिला और तालुक अस्पतालों तथा प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में नसबन्दी प्रनैक्सियों एवं उपकेन्द्रों के भवनों का निर्माण करना शामिल है। यह परियोजना 1973 में प्रारम्भ हुई थी और अब समाप्त होने वाली है।

**Collection of Documents from Foreign Countries Re. Activities of Netaji**

2189. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he assured the House in the course of reply to Budget debate that the Department will take all necessary measures for collection and preservation of all relics, documents etc. connected with the activities of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard;

(c) whether Government have written to the Governments of Japan, Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, West Germany, East Germany, Italy, U.K., U.S.A., Russia and China to inquire from them if they have any documents in their archives or otherwise in connection with the activities of Netaji; and

(d) if not, will Government write to the above Governments for the purpose?

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

(b) and (c). This Ministry have since written to the Indian Missions in Japan, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, FRG, GDR, Italy, U.K., U.S.A., Russia, Pakistan and Afghanistan to collect information, documents and other material on the activities of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose available in the respective countries. Replies from some Governments, whose help was sought, are still awaited.

(d) Does not arise.

**Recommendations of Conference of Naturopaths**

2190. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the 14th All-India Conference of the Naturopaths; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The recommendations are being examined.

**Statement**

**Resolutions of the General Body:**

1. The Conference was glad to learn that the Union Health Ministry has decided to establish a National Nature Cure Institute. We hope that this Institute would start functioning very soon so that systematic schemes could be drawn up with regard to the research and training on Nature Cure.

The Conference also hopes that the Government of India will formally recognize the Nature Cure System and boost the programme.

2. The All India Nature Cure Conference thanks the State Governments of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pra-

desh and Bihar for their extending recognition to the Nature Cure in their areas. The Conference requests the State Governments of those States, who have not yet accorded their recognition to this system, to extend recognition to the Nature Cure immediately so that its services could be availed of extensively.

3. With a view to making the Nature Cure System more comprehensive, it is absolutely essential to include this subject for general knowledge in the syllabi of all the teaching institutions in the country.

4. The Conference welcomes the 12-Point Minimum Programme of Prohibition announced by the Government of India and hopes that it will be considered as the first step towards Prohibition throughout the country. This Conference lays emphasis on the point that the whole country should go dry in the coming few years so that the community could be moved towards natural life.

The Conference also stresses upon the importance of family planning to control the increasing population of the country. But this objective can be achieved only if an atmosphere of self-control and deliverance from addiction in the general public is built. In view of this it is necessary to pay special attention to ban the production of intoxicating and harmful products and making of erotic films. The Conference hopes that the Central and State Governments would take concrete steps in these directions too.

#### **Ban on use of Carbide for Ripening Fruits**

2191. DR. MURLI MANOHAR

JOSHI:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the use of carbide for ripening

the fruits is a health hazard and this is being used for this purpose; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action to ban the use of carbide for such purposes?

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

(b) Action has already been initiated to ban the use of carbide gas for ripening of fruits. A Gazette Notification in this regard is likely to be issued very shortly.

#### **Patients in T. B. Hospitals in Capital**

2192. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beds in the TB Hospitals in the Capital and how many patients are at present under treatment as indoor patients; and

(b) the number of TB patients who are on the waiting list in these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: (a) The total number of TB beds in various TB Institutions in Delhi is 1539. 1652 patients are under in-door treatment in these Institutions.

(b) 4267 TB patients are on the waiting list.

हों या तीन से अधिक बच्चे पैदा करने वालों के लिए दण्ड का प्रावधान

2193. श्री रामजीलाल सुमन : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दो या तीन से ज्यादा बच्चे पैदा करने वाले पति-पत्नियों के लिए निकट

सविष्य में दण्ड का प्रावधान करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसे कब तक लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

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

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Representation from Central Provident Fund Employees' Union

2194. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the Central Provident Fund Employees' Union;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: (a) Yes.

(b) It has been alleged in the representation that:—

(i) The General Council of delegates meeting of the All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation, New Delhi met at Hyderabad on 1st and 2nd November, 1977. The meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of tension and fear.

(ii) Several irregularities and high handedness were shown by the President Sri B. Raja. He denied the delegate rights of the Karnataka Provident Fund Employees' Union and the Kerala Staff Association and got unconcerned individuals to represent these units

and to cast their vote in their favour.

(iii) The constitution of the All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation has been tampered and taken as amended without any notice to the delegates inspite of protests from the unions to enable Sri B. Raja to be President which is illegal.

(iv) Eight units of the All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation out of the fifteen attended, met immediately and decided that fresh elections should be held to the All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation as per the Constitution without this illegal amendment. The unions have authorised Sri M. S. Verma, Vice-President, Central Provident Fund Employees Union to convey to the Government their decision in this behalf.

(v) The Government is therefore, requested not to hold any negotiations with Sri B. Raja on behalf of the All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation as otherwise any agreement made through Sri B. Raja with the management will not be binding on the employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation.

(C) There appears to be a dispute among the office bearers of the Federation.

#### Imposition of Ban on Strikes

2195. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported banning of strikes by workers in the



States like, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Haryana etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). According to information supplied by the Government of Uttar Pradesh there was no blanket ban on strikes and lock-outs but some of these were banned in individual cases under section 3 of the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act only where the work stoppages were prolonged unduly resulting in huge national loss and the disputes were referred to conciliation or adjudication. Governments of Haryana and Madhya Pradesh have reported that they had not banned any strikes.

सफरदरजंग अस्पताल में मेडिकल कंसल्टेंट के कार्य

2196. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सफरदरजंग अस्पताल में 'कंसल्टेंट मेडिसिन' के पद को किस प्रकार भरा गया है और उसके क्या कार्य हैं;

(ख) क्या इस पद पर नियुक्त अधिकाारी सामान्य रोगियों और केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीन आने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को देखने से इन्कार करता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस 'कंसल्टेंट' को आदेश देगी कि वह बिना किसी भेदभाव के सभी रोगियों को देखें ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :  
(क) सफरदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में

कार्यचिकित्सा-परामर्शदाता का पद अस्पताल की केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना विंग में है। यह केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा का सुपरटाइम ग्रेड 1 का पद है और यह विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की सिफारिश से जिस में निम्नलिखित सदस्य होते हैं, तथा मंत्री मण्डलीय नियुक्ति समिति के अनुमोदन से अथवा केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के उसी ग्रेड के अधिकारी के स्थानान्तरण द्वारा भरा जाता है :—

(1) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग का अध्यक्ष / प्रतिनिधि — अध्यक्ष सदस्य —

(2) सचिव, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(3) स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक, नई दिल्ली

चूंकि कार्यचिकित्सा-परामर्शदाता काय-चिकित्सा विभाग का अध्यक्ष होता है, इसलिए वह पूरे चिकित्सा यूनिट का ईंचार्ज होता है। यह यूनिट ओ० पी० डी० में सप्ताह में दो बार लगता है जहां सभी रोगियों को देखा जाता है। उक्त काय-चिकित्सा-परामर्शदाता को अस्पताल में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना विंग का और शिक्षण कार्यक्रम, आदि का काम भी देखना होता है।

(ख) कायचिकित्सा-परामर्शदाता केवल उन्हीं रोगियों को देखता है जिन्हें सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञों ने भेजा हो। इस मंत्रालय में इस आशय की कोई शिकायत या पत्र नहीं मिला है कि उक्त परामर्शदाता, सामान्य रोगियों और केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को देखने से इन्कार करता है।

(ग) और (घ). यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि परामर्शदाता केवल उन्हीं रोगियों को देखता है जो विशेषज्ञों द्वारा उनके पास भेजे जाते हैं।

महात्मा फुले की स्मृति में स्मारक डाक टिकट

2197. श्री केशवराव चौडेंगे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के महान क्रांतिकारी और समाज मृधारक महात्माय ज्योतिराव फुले का स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने के बारे में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिश्रुति है ?

(ग) ऐसे डाक टिकट जारी करने में सरकार के मसक्ष अब तक क्या कठिनाइया आई हैं; और

(घ) अब इस डाक टिकट को कब तक जारी किया जायेगा और नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जो हा ।

(ख) डाक-नार विभाग ने महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले के सम्मान में 28 नवम्बर, 1977 को एक स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी कर दिया है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

डाक-नार विभाग में पदोन्नतियाँ

2198. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संचार विभाग में 1970 से विभिन्न श्रेणी के पदों पर कितने कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति हुई है और इन श्रेणियों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : बांण्डित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है । सूचना के प्राप्त होते ही, इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Legislation to safeguard interest of workers

2199. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state whether he proposes to bring forward certain legislation to safeguard the interests of the workers and their dependents when a bread earner meets with an accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 provides for payment of compensation to workmen in case of temporary/permanent disablement and to their families in case of death caused due to industrial accident or certain occupational diseases arising out of and in the course of employment. The E.S.I. Act provide for payment of cash benefits in case of sickness, employment injury, etc. and pension for dependents on the death of workers due to employment injury or certain occupational diseases. Suitable amendments to these Acts are made wherever necessary.

Sanctioning of P.C.O. in Branch Post Offices

2200. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state terms, conditions, and circumstances under which the opening of/installation of Public Call Offices at branch Post Offices (Departmental/Ex. departmental) in rural areas in the States in India are sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): Public Call offices

(PCOs) in the Post Offices in rural areas are normally sanctioned if the proposals are remunerative. However, in order to extend telephone facility to underdeveloped areas, PCOs are also sanctioned on loss at certain categories of stations depending on their administrative importance, population, remoteness from the telecommunication network, importance as tourist/

pilgrimage centres and agriculture/irrigation/power project sites/townships. The conditions for opening PCOs on loss at such categories of stations are given in the attached Statement. At other places, PCOs can be provided on rent and guarantee basis if some interested party is willing to indemnify the deptt. against the anticipated loss.

#### Statement

Policy for provision of Telephone facilities like PCOs on loss during the 5th Five Year Plan.

Sl. No.	Category of Station	Conditions for Provision of Long-distance PCOs.
1. District Headquarters.		Will be provided progressively on loss and without any condition of minimum revenue.
2. Sub Divisional Headquarters.		
3. Tehsil Headquarters.		
4. Sub Tehsil Headquarters.		
5. Block Headquarters.		
6. Places with a population of 5,000 or more in ordinary areas (2,500 or more in backward and hilly areas).		The anticipated revenue should be at least 25 per cent. of ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
7. Places with Police stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police or above.		
8. Out of the way places (which are beyond 40 Kms. radial distance from an existing telephone exchange).		
9. Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships.		
10. All other stations		On the basis of financial viability.

NOTE 1. For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or village.

NOTE 2. The number of PCOs to be opened against categories 8 and 9 will be restricted to 200 under each category.

#### Demarcation of Indo-Burmese Border

2201. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian and Burmese officials are working out final details for demarcation of long borders between the two countries;

(b) whether any new map is being prepared; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the conditions that led the two countries to detail out boundary demarcation afresh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) to

(c). The Indo-Burmese boundary is being jointly demarcated under the Agreement of 1967. As and when different sectors are demarcated, detailed maps are prepared by both sides, scrutinised at a technical level and exchanged at the level of the Boundary Commission. These maps, along with mutually agreed description of the boundary in that sector, shall form part of the Treaty to be entered into by India and Burma after the demarcation has been completed. A technical level meeting took place in Burma in November 1977 to finalise 4 such maps and description relating thereto.

**Meeting of Medical Officers delegation with the Minister of Health and Family Welfare**

2202. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 1st May and 27th September, 1977 a delegation of the Class II medical officers working in temporary capacity in the Central Government Health Scheme and the Railway Department called on him and presented a charter of demands for making them permanent there;

(b) if so, the action taken so far thereon;

(c) whether he made/recorded any order thereon;

(d) whether Government propose to make these officers permanent; and

(e) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) A representation dated 27-5-77 and another dated 19-9-77 were sent by the All India C.G.H.S. Medical Officers Association to the Minister for Health and Family Welfare regarding the plight of ad hoc Medical Officers working under the Central Government, which contained, inter alia, a request for regularising

the services of ad-hoc appointees on the basis of their performance in their jobs, in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

(b) to (e). The difficulties of ad-hoc Medical Officers are still under consideration in consultation with the U.P.S.C. However, it has been decided to continue the ad-hoc appointees if there are clear vacancies against which they can be continued in the same Organisation/city. It may, however, be added that ad-hoc appointments, by their very nature, imply that they are not regular. This has been stated so in the letters of appointment, according to the terms of which, their services would be terminated on the arrival of regular candidates. A large number of vacancies in difficult areas and ordinary areas are likely to be advertised by the U.P.S.C. shortly, the former on the basis of interviews and the latter on the basis of a written examination followed by interviews, in which the ad-hoc candidates will have an opportunity, again, to compete.

**Waiting list for Telephone connections**

2204. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTHIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge backlog of waiting list for telephone connections in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases pending in each State; and

(c) why Government are not meeting the needs of the people which will bring heavy revenue to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) As on 30-9-77 there was a waiting list of 2,04,795 applicants for new telephones in the country.



(b) Number of cases pending in each State is as follows:—

Sl. No.	States	Waiting List
1.	Andhra . . .	4078
2.	Assam . . .	358
3.	Bihar . . .	936
4.	Gujarat . . .	21852
5.	Haryana . . .	1903
6.	Himachal Pradesh .	227
7.	J&K . . .	1154
8.	Karnataka . . .	4293
9.	Kerala . . .	6840
10.	Madhya Pradesh .	673
11.	Maharashtra . . .	63430
12.	Manipur . . .	29
13.	Meizhalaya . . .	28
14.	Nagaland . . .	4
15.	Orissa . . .	112
16.	Punjab . . .	9695
17.	Rajasthan . . .	3138
18.	Sikkim . . .	Nil.
19.	Tamil Nadu . . .	4290
20.	Tripura . . .	Nil
21.	U P . . .	4196
22.	West Bengal . . .	28989
TOTAL . . .		156005

#### UNION TERRITORIES

1.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh .	4
3.	Chandigarh . . .	1937
4.	Delhi . . .	45522
5.	Goa . . .	1200
6.	Lakshadweep . . .	..
7.	Mizoram . . .	..
8.	Pondicherry . . .	35

9. Daman, Dia, Silvassa . . . 41

10.	Mahe . . .	42
TOTAL . . .		48790

It may be mentioned that barring a few cases most of these waiting lists are in larger towns and metropolitan cities. This will be apparent from the following figures:—

Sl. No.	Larger towns and Metropolitan cities	W/L
1.	Ahmedabad . . .	10116
2.	Amritsar . . .	811
3.	Bangalore . . .	3693
4.	Bombay . . .	55800
5.	Calcutta . . .	30089
6.	Delhi . . .	15522
7.	Ernakulam . . .	1193
8.	Hyderabad . . .	2306
9.	Jaipur . . .	1819
10.	Kanpur . . .	883
11.	Lucknow . . .	521
12.	Ludhiana . . .	4129
13.	Madras . . .	2516
14.	Pune . . .	1575
15.	Surat . . .	1325
TOTAL . . .		156366

(c) The main reason for accumulation of the waiting lists is the limited resources available for telecommunication development. These resources are not adequate to provide the telephone connections on demand in the country as a whole. Within the limited resources, in the interest of development of rural areas and smaller towns a higher priority is given to their requirements. This results in accumulation of large waiting lists in larger towns and cities.

During the year it is hoped to provide about 1.6 lakh direct exchange connections all over the country out of which about 64000 were provided during first six months of the year.

**जामनगर से लालपुर तक सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा**

2205. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या लालपुर ग्राम पंचायत और ग्रेन मरचेन्ट्स एसोसिएशनो ने गुजरात में जामनगर से लालपुर तक सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा आरम्भ करने की माग की है,

(ख) जामनगर-लालपुर सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा का काम कब तक आरम्भ होगा और रुब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ; और

(ग) जामनगर और लालपुर के बीच कितनी दूरी है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) ऐसी कोई प्रार्थना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) जामनगर और लालपुर के बीच यातायात बहुत कम है। इसलिए इन स्थानों के बीच उपभोक्ता दूक डायलिंग सुविधा देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) वास्तविक दूरी 42 किलोमीटर है।

#### Mini Steel Plants

2206. SHRI GANANATH PRAHDAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any specific proposal to have mini steel plants throughout the country;

(b) if so, the number of mini plants to be set up in the year 1977-78;

(c) whether any such proposal has been received from the Orissa State; and

(d) the steps so far taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):** (a) and (b). Government has no proposal to have mini steel plants set up throughout the country. A total number of 206 electric arc furnace units had been licensed /registered in the past for production of plain carbon steel ingots/billets. 48 of these licences have so far been revoked on account of non-implementation of the project. 120 licensed units had been installed by September, 1977 and remaining 38 units are in various stages of installation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Professional Tax in Maharashtra

2207. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Maharashtra have introduced Professional Tax in the State and the same is being recovered from all persons including State and Central Government employees;

(b) whether Government are aware that P & T employees serving in the State of Maharashtra are burdened with the Professional Tax imposed by the Maharashtra Government while P & T employees serving in other States are not required to pay this tax; and

(c) whether Government would consider to reimburse this amount paid by P & T employees serving in Maharashtra State?

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

(b) People residing within the boundaries of a State where such a tax is levied, have a statutory obligation to pay it.

(c) As professional tax is like any other statutory tax which is not reimbursed to the Government servants the professional tax paid by the P&T employees in Maharashtra State is not re-imburseable to them.

#### Water allowance of P and T Employees

2208. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the limit for grant of water allowance for P & T employees serving in water scarcity area is fixed at Rs. 500 while this limit is fixed at Rs. 547 for Railway employees;

(b) why this disparity;

(c) whether Government propose to remove the disparity in payment of water allowance between P & T employees and Railway employees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). Information from the Railways is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Exploration of Iron Ore deposits in Kerala

2209. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1540 on the 23rd June, 1977 and state:

(a) whether the Kerala State In-

dustrial Development Corporation has completed its studies regarding the commercial exploitation of the iron ore deposits of Kozhikode District in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Investigations completed by the Kerala State Development Corporation have brought out that exploitation of Kozhikode deposits for production of iron ore concentrates/sponge iron would be uneconomic at present due to the high investment and low return.

#### Price of Steel

2210. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering for cutting down the domestic price of iron and steel keeping in view the lower prices prevailing in the major steel producing countries of the world; and

(b) if so, the comparative figures of prices prevailing in other countries of the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The prices of Steel items in different countries may not be directly comparable since the methods of pricing and sales are different. However, a broad idea of comparison may be had from the enclosed Statement. There is no proposal to reduce the prices at present.

#### STATEMENT

Category	Country			
	Japan	U.S.A.	U.K.	India
Pig Iron (Foundry)	..	1669.5	1553.3	907
Billets	..	..	2083.8 2345.2	1582

Category	Country			
	Japan	U.S.A.	U.K.	India
Reinforcing Bars & Rods . . . . .	1592.6 2018.3	1677.4	2099.6	1752
Wire rods . . . . .	2781.4	2519.1 2596.9	2622.3	2002
Angles . . . . .	1833.0 1870.6	..	..	1377
Structurals (Channels) . . . . .	2074.2	..	2998.2	1377
Beams/Joists . . . . .	2963.2	..	3015.6	1448
Heavy Rails . . . . .	..	..	3423.0	1281*
M. S. Plates . . . . .	2481.6 2518.3	..	2757.8	1523
H. R. Sheets . . . . .	2548.3	2437.9	2360.9	2097—2197
H. R. Coils . . . . .	..	..	2360.9	1997—1997
C. R. Sheets . . . . .	2944.0	2906.4	..	2466—2666
C. R. Coils . . . . .	..	..	3138.0	2522—2722
Skelp . . . . .	..	2437.9	3153.7	2056
Gal. Sheets Plain . . . . .	4110.9	3199.2	..	3322
Corrugated . . . . .	..	..	3880.1	3592

\*This includes the provisional increase of Rs. 275/- per MT allowed with effect from 1-4-1976.

Note :—

- (1) All prices are in Rs./MT
- (2) Conversion rate considered for calculating prices 2700 Yen=6.909£ =11.44\$=Rs. 100
- (3) Japan prices—prices indicated in Japan Metal Bulletin dated 19-11-1977. Prices are Dealer's prices for Tokyo city.
- (4) U.S.A prices—prices indicate in American Metal Market dt. 8-11-1977. Prices quoted are FOB most Midwestern Mills of USA and are indicative only.
- (5) UK prices—prices indicated in LMB dated 8-11-1977. Prices are British Steel Corpn. basis prices, ex-having points as published by British Steel Corpn. in force w.e.f. 2-10-1977.
- (6) Indian prices are JPC base prices exclusive of applicable extras for size, quality etc.
- (7) Wherever the prices are not indicated the same is not available from the respective bulletin journal.

#### Deterioration of quality of Steel

2211. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received complaints from consumers regarding deterioration in quality of steel produced in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to improve the quality during the coming year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Complaints regarding quality of steel



supplied have been there all along. However, the quantity involved is not large compared to the total sales. A recent study indicates that the quantity involved in such complaints constitutes about 0.25 per cent of the total quantity sold.

(c) A well-established net-work of inspection at various stages of manufacture and processing of steel in the integrated steel plants has been in operation in all the steel plants. The complaints are analysed by the steel plants with a view to identify the causes and to take corrective steps. The Research and Development Organisations and the Quality Control Departments in all the steel plants are constantly trying to improve upon the quality aspects.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के स्वास्थ्य विभाग में औषधियों, तकनीशियनों और डाक्टरों की कमी

2212. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुबाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का इस बात की जांच करने का विचार है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के स्वास्थ्य विभाग में औषधियों, तकनीशियनों और डाक्टरों की कितनी कमी है जिस के परिणाम-स्वरूप नगरपालिका क्षेत्र के पतंगत फैलने वाले संक्रामक तथा अमक्रामक रोगों पर काबू नहीं पाया जा सकता है ।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका का स्वास्थ्य विभाग छोटी फर्मों में घटिया औषधियां खरीदता है; और

(ग) सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :  
(क) डाक्टरों और तकनीशियनों के कुंठक

खाली पदों के सिवाय नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के स्वास्थ्य विभाग में तकनीशियनों, डाक्टरों या दवाइयों की कोई कमी नहीं है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) खाली पदों को भरने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही पहले ही शुरू कर दी गई है ।

#### Postal Circle in H. P.

2213. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a Headquarters office of a postal circle in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are the details and when the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) The consideration of the question is linked with the provision of suitable accommodation etc. at Simla.

#### Abolition of N.R.C. for E.D. Post Offices in Hilly Area

2214. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish the conditions of Non-Returnable Contribution in the hilly areas where Extra Departmental Post Offices have been opened;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefore?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The conditions of Non-Return-  
able Contribution enable interested  
parties to get Post Offices opened by  
payment of specified contribution even  
though the Post Office is not justified  
in accordance with the norms of the  
P&T Department. State Governments  
and other interested parties have been  
getting Post Offices, especially, where  
required for administrative or other  
reasons, by payment of Non-Return-  
able Contribution. The withdrawal of  
this facility will cause unnecessary  
hardship to such parties.

**Scheme for disbursing Pensions  
through Post Offices in H.P. to Rail-  
way Officers and Ex-Servicemen**

2215. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will  
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal  
to introduce a scheme in Post Offices  
in Himachal Pradesh for disbursing  
pensions to railway officers and ex-  
servicemen through Post Offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-  
DEO SAI): (a) The facility for dis-  
bursement of pensions to Ex-service-  
men and retired railway employees  
through post offices in Himachal Pra-  
desh is already available.

(b) (i) Disbursement of pension to  
Ex-servicemen:

14 Head Post Offices, 333 Sub Post  
Offices and 309 Branch Post Offices are  
authorised for disbursement of pension  
sanctioned by the Military authorities  
to Indian Military pensioners and ex-  
servicemen. It is paid quarterly on  
personal appearance of the pensioner

but it can also be paid through repre-  
sentatives to old, aged and infirm  
pensioners.

(ii) Disbursement of pension to the  
railway pensioners;

The salient features of the scheme  
are as follows:—

(1) The amount of pension will be  
credited automatically to the post  
office Savings Bank account of the  
retired employees on the first work-  
ing day of every month. A sepa-  
rate series of Post Offices Savings  
Bank accounts will be operated for  
this purpose;

(2) No bill is required to be pre-  
sented every month by the pension-  
er for his pension;

(3) The pensioner will be required  
to apply for the opening of a Saving  
Bank account (Pension) in the parti-  
cular post office in which he wants  
to draw his pension;

(4) All the railway pensioners can  
opt for the scheme. The scheme is  
available in all Head Post Offices  
and Sub-Post Offices in the country.

(5) The pension account can be  
opened in addition to the ordinary  
account in the same post office. The  
rate of interest applicable to the  
Savings Bank (Pension) account  
will be the same as in the case of  
single or joint account;

(c) Does not arise.

**Ratifications of United Nations Con-  
ventions**

2216. SHRI DALIP CHAKRA-  
VARTY: Will the Minister of EX-  
TERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether Government are aware  
that the two United Nations Coven-  
ants—one on Economic Social and  
Cultural Rights, 1966 and the other on  
Civil and Political Rights, 1966 still  
remain to be ratified by the Govern-  
ment of India;

(b) if so, the reasons for not  
ratifying the Covenants so far;

(c) whether Government propose to ratify these two Covenants now; and

(d) whether present Government of India as a believer in the principle of non-suspendable human rights propose to hold an international Convention on torture and of minimum standard for treatment of prisoners under detention?

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

(b) The question of India's accession to and ratification of the International Covenants on Human Rights has been pending due to the need for detailed examination of the legal and constitutional implications of the various provisions in the two Covenants. Government is of the view that the matter should have been considered and acted upon at an earlier date. One of the earliest actions of the present Government was to renew consideration of the question of ratifying the two Covenants.

(c) The matter is under the active consideration of Government.

(d) As a strong supporter of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, India Co-sponsored a resolution adopted by the Social and Humanitarian Committee of the current 32nd General Assembly, urging the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. There is no proposal for holding any convention or conference in this regard.

**Racket in Payment of Compensation to Coal Mine Workers in Dhanbad and Asansol Area**

2217. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that

a lucrative racket in the payment of compensation to coal mine workers under Coal Mine Workmen's Compensation Act is active in Dhanbad and Asansol area; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to stop this racketeering in the Coal-field area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) No such complaint has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में प्रगति**

2218. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय में गत आठ महीनों में हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग हेतु क्या कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय के लिए कोई हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो समिति के सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) इस मंत्रालय में पिछले 8 महीनों में सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के बारे में निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं:—

1. सभी कर्मचारियों को, जिन के लिए हिन्दी/हिन्दी प्राशुनिपि/हिन्दी टंकण का प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य है, प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए समब-बद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ।

2. इस मंत्रालय के दोनों विभागों में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियाँ हैं। पिछले 8 महीनों के दौरान इन समितियों की दो बार बैठकें हुई हैं।
3. ज्ञान विभाग में हिन्दी कार्यशाला चल रही है तथा इस्पात विभाग में हिन्दी कार्यशाला चलाने के बारे में कार्रवाई पूरी हो चुकी है।
4. सभी अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को सहायक साहित्य उपलब्ध करा दिया गया है।
5. कर्मचारियों की हिन्दी में रुचि बढ़ाने के लिए पुस्तकालय में हिन्दी पत्रिकाएँ तथा समाचार-पत्र मंगवाये जाते हैं।
6. विभिन्न अनुभागों के प्रयोग में आने वाले अधिकांश मानक फार्मों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कर दिया गया है तथा बाकी के फार्मों का शीघ्राति-शीघ्र हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के बारे में कार्रवाई की जा रही है।
7. इस मंत्रालय/राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किये गये आदेशों/अनुदेशों का पूरी तरह पालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुभागों आदि का निरीक्षण किया गया है।
8. हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किये गये आदेश सम्बद्ध/अधिनियम कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों आदि को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए शीघ्राति-शीघ्र प्रेषित किये जाते हैं। इन कार्यालयों का नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण किया जाता है तथा निरीक्षण

के दौरान पाई जाने वाली कमियाँ कार्यालय-अध्यक्षों के ध्यान में लाई जाती हैं और उनसे उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई करने का अनुरोध किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) . इस मंत्रालय के लिए हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का गठन दिनांक 17 नवम्बर, 1976 के संकल्प सं० ई०-11015/5/75-हिन्दी द्वारा किया गया था। पिछली लोक-सभा के भंग हो जाने के कारण लोक-सभा के 4 सदस्य, जो इस समिति के सदस्य थे, इस समिति के सदस्य नहीं रहे। राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों तथा नय मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार इस समिति का पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है। इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्रालय ने इस समिति के पुनर्गठन के बारे में प्रस्ताव का मसौदा राजभाषा विभाग को उनकी सहमति के लिए भेज दिया है। जैसे ही उनकी सहमति प्राप्त हो जाएगी, नई समिति के सदस्यों के नाम भारत सरकार के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किये जाने वाले संकल्प में दे दिए जाएंगे।

#### Unemployed Doctors in States

2219. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed doctors at the end of the March and October, 1977, State-wise;

(b) whether in order to create more jobs in the field, Government propose to introduce some new schemes in the next one year; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The informa-



tion is being collected from the authorities concerned and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) No new scheme is under consideration to create more jobs in the field.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Mechanism to assess Property returns in P&T Department**

2220. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no proper mechanism exists in the P&T Department for regular scrutiny of property returns of its employees and officers at the various levels and either at the circle or in the D.G.P.&T.; and

(b) if so, action which Government propose to take to strengthen Vigilance Department in the P&T Department and have all returns of assets both movable and immovable submitted by all class I Officers/Telephone Engineering Services checked afresh and suitable action taken against the guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Detailed instructions already exist about the procedure and requirements for regular scrutiny of property returns in P&T Department. Action will be taken to further ensure that full scrutiny does take place according to these instructions and necessary steps are taken in that direction.

#### **Seminar by I.L.O. on Social Security and National Development**

2221. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar was held on social security and national development in India under the auspices of ILO;

(b) if so, the recommendation made thereat; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Yes.

(b) A summary of main findings, conclusions and recommendations of the ILO/Norway National Seminar on Social Security and National Development (India) held in New Delhi from the 19th to 30th September, 1977, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1224/77].

(c) The various recommendations of the Seminar have been noted.

#### **मारीशस में भारतीय विशेषज्ञ**

2222. श्री उद्योग सेन : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मारीशस में डग समय मिलने भारतीय विशेषज्ञ काम कर रहे हैं और उनके कार्यक्षेत्र क्या है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मारीशस सरकार ने भारत से और अधिक विशेषज्ञों की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुन्नु) : (क) विदेश मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार मारीशस में इस समय 59 भारतीय विशेषज्ञ काम कर रहे हैं। इनमें से 41 विशेषज्ञ भारतीय तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग के अन्तर्गत और 18 द्विपक्षीय संविदा के अन्तर्गत गए हैं। ये विशेषज्ञ विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के हैं जिनमें इंजीनियरी, चिकित्सा, वन विज्ञान, भूविज्ञान, मत्स्य पालन, विधि, कृषि,

ललित कला, खेलकूद आदि शामिल हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) . समय-समय पर हम में प्रतिरिक्त विशेषज्ञों की मांग की जाती है—और हम मैत्रीपूर्ण सहयोग की भावना के साथ, जो कि भारत-मारीशस सम्बन्धों की विशेषता है, इसे पूरा करने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

#### Doctors sent to Arab Countries

2223. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors sent to Arab countries during 1976-77;

(b) the criteria of selection of doctors for sending them abroad, i.e. their qualifications etc. and the number of years for which they are sent abroad;

(c) the number of applications of doctors for being sent to Arab countries pending decision with the Ministry and since how long they are pending and when a decision is likely to be taken thereon; and

(d) whether any preference is given to the doctor sons of freedom fighters in sending doctors to Arab countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) 87 (Upto 31st October 1977).

(b) Actual selection of candidates is made by the foreign Government/Agencies asking for the experts from the list of candidates furnished by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms through the Ministry of External Affairs on the basis of their bio-data or by holding interviews in India. The Department of Personnel & A. R. sponsors from the panels maintained by it such candidates who satisfy the prescribed qualifications, experience, etc. in their

turn. Experts having graduate and higher qualifications with at least three years experience in their field of specialisation are eligible for registration on the panels. Such registration is valid for three years on the expiry of which a candidate can renew his registration. Government and semi-Government employees have to route their applications for registration through their employers. Period of deputation normally varies from a year to three years, extendable, in the case of Government servants, upto a maximum period of five years.

(c) The number of doctors registered with the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms for assignment to any of the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America as on 30-10-1977 was 8779. Since this panel is valid for three years there is no application pending for more than three years. It is not possible to indicate when a candidate registered in the panel actually gets selected as this depends on the requirement of the foreign countries.

(d) No preference is given to any particular category of candidates in sponsoring suitable candidates for assignments abroad.

#### Request by MECON of SAIL for location of Aluminium Plants

2224. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether MECON (Metallurgical Engineering Consultancy Organisation) a subsidiary of SAIL (Steel Authority of India Ltd.) has submitted a report to the Central Government regarding the feasibility of the location of Alumina and Aluminium plants; and

(b) whether they have recommended to install Alumina plant at Krishna Devipet in Narasipatnam

Taluka of Vizag District, A. P. and Aluminium plant at Ibrahimpatnam near Vijayawada?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):**

(a) and (b). MECON have submitted a pre-feasibility report to the Bharat Aluminium Company for alumina plants based on the East Coast Bauxite deposits. They have considered Golukonda near Krishnadevipeta as one of the several possible locations of the alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh.

Since the submission of the pre-feasibility report, an agreement in principle has been reached between M/s. Tsvetmetpromexport of the USSR and the Bharat Aluminium Company, following which the former would send proposals for a detailed feasibility study for the project, which would, in the event the project is found feasible, be set up on "compensation" basis. The actual location of the plant can be decided only after the said detailed feasibility report has been prepared and examined.

#### **Requirements of Magnesite Ore**

**2225. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of raw magnesite ore for our total needs;

(b) are we importing the raw Magnesite to meet our demands; and

(c) if we are self sufficient, whether Magnesite imported is due to higher quality or for some other considerations?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) Total requirements of raw magnesite ore

are estimated at about 4 lakh tonnes per annum.

(b) and (c). There are no imports of raw magnesite. However, Dead Burnt Magnesite is some time imported due to quality considerations.

#### **Production of Steel**

**2226. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of production and despatches of steel at the different units in the first six months of the current year and how they compare with the previous year;

(b) the position of stocks held on 31-10-77;

(c) whether internal demand has picked up and, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the export prospects in the current year?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):**

(a) The production and despatches of saleable steel from the integrated steel plants during April-September, 1977 and April-September, 1976 and the variations are indicated in the attached statement.

(b) Stocks of approximately 1.3 million tonnes of steel were held by the main producers as on 31-10-77.

(c) Yes, Sir. Approximately 3.0 million tonnes of saleable steel were sold in the domestic market by the main producers during April to September, 1977 as against 2.5 million tonnes in April to September, 1976.

(d) Taking into account the domestic needs, the export prospects for steel during 1977-78 are considered satisfactory.

## STATEMENT

(In '000 Tonnes)

Plant	Production			Despatches		
	April- Sept., 1977	April- Sept., 1976	Variation	April- Sept., 1977	April- Sept., 1976	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhilai . . . . .	953	983	(- )30	931	1032	(- )101
Durgapur . . . . .	419	443	(- )24	433	464	(- )31
Rourkela . . . . .	550	558	( - )8	545	529	( + )16
Bokaro . . . . .	439	343	( + )96	429	338	( + )91
IISCO . . . . .	237	255	( - )18	246	271	(- )25
TISCO . . . . .	769	730	( + )39	788	727	( + )61
TOTAL . . . . .	3367	3312	( + )55	3372	3361	( + )11

**Changes in the Working of the Ministry**

2227. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some changes have been made recently in the working of the Ministry and the various organizations and production units under its administrative control; and

(b) if so, the full details thereof together with the advantages envisaged as a result of the reorganization?

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

(a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the recent Government decision regarding restructuring of public sector steel industry. It had been felt that it would be greatly conducive to the efficiency of the steel industry if public sector steel plants are brought under the over-all control of an integral company so that it can function as an integrated steel complex and all activities which are not directly related to steel production are kept outside its purview. The

broad features of the proposed reorganisation are as under:—

(i) Hindustan Steel Limited, Bokaro Steel Limited, Salem Steel Limited, SAIL International Ltd., Bhilai Ispat Limited, Rourkela Ispat Limited and Durgapur Mishra Ispat Limited which are wholly owned subsidiaries of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) will be merged in SAIL and these will function as divisions of SAIL.

(ii) The shares presently held by Government in Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited will be transferred to SAIL and it will become a subsidiary of SAIL. After the shares held by the financial institutions and others are also taken over, IISCO will also become a division of SAIL.

(iii) Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited, Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited and National Minerals Development Corporation, wholly-owned subsidiaries of SAIL, will become independent companies under the direct administrative



control of the Department of Steel. Kiriburu and Meghataburu Iron Ores Mines of NDMC will, however, be transferred to SAIL to serve as captive units of Bokaro Steel Plants.

(iv) Bharat Refractories Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bokaro Steel Limited, and all other refractories units will come under the direct control of the Department of Steel.

(v) Central Coal Washeries of Hindustan Steel Limited at Dugda, Bhojudih and Patherdih will be transferred to Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

(vi) There will be functional divisions in SAIL to look after matters of policy at the corporate level and to manage the affairs of its various units.

(vii) Maximum autonomy will be given to the Chief Executives of the various units so as to ensure that these units work with optimum efficiency.

It is proposed to give effect to these proposals by means of legislation.

Besides the above, certain general streamlining of the work of the Ministry has also been done with a view to improving its working efficiency. To give emphasis to programmes and projects in other countries where our consultancy engineering and manufacturing organisations could participate in a big way, a special cell on international cooperation has also been set up in the Ministry under charge of an Additional Secretary.

#### Base Year for Living Index

2228. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'base-year' for the living index is still treated as 1960;

(b) whether the sample survey of families of various industries is conducted every ten years;

(c) whether such survey was conducted in 1970;

(d) whether the report of the said survey has been adopted by Government and if so, when and if not, the reasons for delay; and

(e) when 1970 shall be taken to be the base-year for living index?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (e). The base-year of the existing series of the Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class is 1960 and the series are based on the family income and expenditure surveys conducted in 1958-59. In accordance with the recommendations of the I.L.O. that family living surveys should be conducted generally at an interval of 10 years for purposes of updating the weighting diagram for the index, the Labour Bureau conducted the latest working class family income and expenditure survey in 1971. Based on this survey, construction of the new series of the index with base 1971-100 has been undertaken. The question of introducing the 1971 base series would be decided after taking into account the Report of the Committee on the Consumer Price Index Numbers which has been constituted to go into various aspects of the Consumer Price Index Numbers.

भागलपुर शहर में सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की सुविधा

2230. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार में भागलपुर शहर में सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की सेवा लागू करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कब तक काम करना आरम्भ कर देगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री महेश्वर प्रसाद शुक्ल देव साह) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। भागलपुर में इस समय एक मैन्युअल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज है। घोषणा है कि यह एक्सचेंज वर्ष 1981-82 में आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज में बदल दिया जायेगा। एक्सचेंज के आटोमेटिक हो जाने के बाद बड़ा उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधाएं बनाकर दी जायेंगी।

#### गर्भ-निरोधक गोलियां

2231. श्री हरमोहिन्द वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गर्भ निरोधक गोलियों को शीघ्र ही बाजार में उपलब्ध कराने का निश्चय किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). अनेक प्राइवेट औषध कंपनियों द्वारा निर्मित गर्भ-निरोधक गोलियां बाजार में उपलब्ध हैं। बाणिज्यिक वितरण की व्यावहारिकता तथा इस समय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मुफ्त बांटी जा रही गर्भ-निरोधक गोलियों की विपरीत की भी जांच की जा रही है, किन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं

#### Number of passport applications in Hyderabad R.P.O.

2232. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of passport applications in the Hyderabad R.P.O. since the issue of changes in the passport rules from August 15, 1977;

(b) if so, whether the staff strength at the office is adequate; and

(c) if not, what changes are proposed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir. The receipt of application for the issue of passport in the Hyderabad Office has increased by more than four times.

(b) and (c). To cope with the increased work load, Government recently sanctioned, on an *ad hoc* basis, 8 additional hands for the Hyderabad Office. Government will review the situation in that Office and will consider taking further appropriate measures as and when necessary.

#### Setting up an All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Andhra Pradesh

2233. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have an All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Andhra Pradesh on the model of the AIIMS in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) We have not received any proposal regarding setting up of an All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Andhra Pradesh on the model of the A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi.

### मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम

2234. श्री युवराज : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "क्यूलेक्स" नर मच्छर उत्तरी भारत के पूर्णिया, काटीहार तथा अन्य नगरों में नहीं पाया जाता और इसके बावजूद भी फाइलेरिया उन्मूलन अभियान के अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी वहाँ पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि फाइलेरिया का आक्रमण होने के पश्चात् रोगी को सर्दी के साथ बुखार होना है तथा कुछ ग्रंथियाँ भी प्रभावित हो जाती हैं ;

(ग) क्या उत्तरी भाग में उबत स्थानों पर उस प्रकार के रोगी नहीं पाये जाते परन्तु मलेरिया की घटनाएं बढ गई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो फाइलेरिया के स्थान पर मलेरिया उन्मूलन अभियान कब तक प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :  
(क) जी नहीं । इसके विपरीत उत्तरी बिहार के काटीहार, पूर्णिया, बेट्टिया, मोतीहारी, मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा, छपरा, हाजीपुर, वरना और भागलपुर के कस्बों में क्यूलेक्स फेडीगम मच्छर (नर और मादा दोनों ही) अत्यधिक संख्या में हैं । इसलिए राष्ट्रीय फाइलेरिया नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम इन कस्बों में चलाया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जी हा । फाइलेरिया रोग में बारम्बार बुखार आने के साथ-साथ ग्रंथियों में सूजन हो जाती है और उसके पश्चात्

विभिन्न अंगों और जननांगों में स्थायी रूप से सूजन हो जाती है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । प्रश्नाधीन कस्बों में फाइलेरिया स्थानिकमारी क रूप में है । सदरभांषीन जिलों में अगस्त, 1976 तक और अगस्त, 1977 तक की अवधि में मलेरिया के जितने पोजिटिव रोगी सूचित किये गये हैं उनके तुलनात्मक आकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

	1976 (अगस्त तक)	1977 (अगस्त तक)
पूर्णिया	2	—
काटीहार	9	2
भागलपुर	4	30
महर्षा	78	268

(घ) मच्छरों के प्रकाप को कम करने के लिए नगरीय मलेरिया याचना और फाइलेरिया नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम दोनों के अन्तर्गत लार्वा-नाशक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं । इस प्रकार, उपर्युक्त कस्बों में किये जा रहे लार्वा-नाशक उपायों का उद्देश्य सभी मच्छरों को ख़त्म करना है जिनमें मलेरिया फैलाने वाले मच्छर भी शामिल हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त इन कस्बों में मलेरिया के रोगियों के इलाज के लिए मलेरिया की दवाइया भी दी जाती है । राज्य सरकारों को मलेरिया नाशक कार्यों के लिए सहायता मलेरिया नियंत्रण की संशोधित कार्य योजना के अनुसार दी जाती है । यह योजना केवल उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में चलाई जाती है जहाँ प्रति हजार जनसंख्या के पीछे वार्षिक परजीवी सूचकांक में 2 कम अथवा इससे अधिक हो ।

बसोई जंक्शन पर रेलवे डाक सेवा कार्यालय

2235. श्री सुबराज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बसोई जंक्शन पर रेलवे डाक सेवा कार्यालय में प्रतिदिन 10,000 पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वहां पर न तो पत्रों के पंजीकरण सम्बन्धी कोई प्रबन्ध है और न ही वहां पर सार्वजनिक हित में कोई सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोला गया है ;

(ग) क्या वहां पर पत्रों की छंटाई का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वहां पर पत्रों के पंजीयन तथा छंटाई के प्रबन्ध तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र की व्यवस्था कब तक की जायेगी और यदि ऐसा करने का कोई विचार नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) पत्रों की छंटाई या रजिस्ट्री पत्र बुक करने की व्यवस्था करने या सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर स्थापित करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

**Coast based integrated Steel Plant in Visakhapatnam**

2236. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a coast based integrated steel plant at Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (c). Government is considering the feasibility of setting up port-based, export-oriented steel plants at some of the port towns including Visakhapatnam. A detailed project report for a three million tonne per annum capacity steel plant to be set up at Visakhapatnam has been prepared by the consultants M/s. Dastur and Co. Pvt. Ltd. The report is under examination of Steel Authority of India Ltd. During his recent visit to USSR, Secretary, Steel and Mines also had exploratory talks regarding setting up, with Soviet assistance, a blast furnace complex as the first phase of such a port based plant.

**Representation submitted to the Minister of Health and Family Welfare**

2237. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many representations have been received by him on the 28th September, 1977 in his tour to Pune (Maharashtra);

(b) what action have Government taken in regard to the said representation and whether the concerned were informed accordingly;

(c) if no action has been taken what are the reasons of delay; and

(d) when the action will be taken and whether the concerned shall be intimated accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (d). Most of the representations received during the tour of the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare to Pune (Maharashtra) on the 28th September, 1977, related to the affairs of the State Government of Maharashtra and were accordingly handed over to the Offi-



cers of the State Government who were present there. 3 representations were the concern of various Ministries of the Government of India and were therefore, passed on to them for necessary action. Only 12 representations pertain to this Ministry and the matter is receiving attention.

**बंयली सापुर जिला जनागढ़ में टेलीफोन की काल बरों में कमी किया जाना**

**2238. श्री बर्नसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जूनागढ़ जिले, गुजरात में सापुर (सोरड) बंयली (सोरड) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से केवल 5 किलोमीटर दूर है और यदि हां, तो बंयली से सापुर तक के लिए प्रति टेलीफोन काल के लिए 50 पैसे वसूल किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) बंयली-सापुर के लिए वसूल की जा रही 50 पैसे प्रति टेलीफोन काल की दर कब शुरू की गई थी और इसमें वह कब तक कम की जाएगी ?

**संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) :** (क) इन दोनों स्थानों में भलग भलग टेलीफोन प्रणालिया हैं। इन दोनों स्थानों के बीच होने वाली कॉल ट्रंक कॉल मानी जाती है और इनका शुल्क उसी आधार पर लिया जाता है।

(ख) 20 किलोमीटर के भीतर घ्राने वाले दो स्थानों के बीच ट्रंक कॉलों की वर्तमान दर 50 पैसे फी काल है। यह दर 1-3-1976 से लागू है। इस दर में संशोधन करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**दिलावर नगर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का लगाया जाना**

**2239. श्री बर्नसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के जिले जूनागढ़ में बंयली (सोरड) और सापुर (सोरड) में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त दोनों टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को समाप्त करके बंयली और सापुर के बीच स्थित दिलावर नगर में एक ही टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज लगाने का है ; और

(ग) क्या इससे बंयली और सापुर के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों पर किए जा रहे खर्च में कटौती होगी और यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) जी नहीं।

**लालपुर डाकघर**

**2240. श्री बर्नसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के जामनगर जिले में लालपुर में, जो ताल्लुका का मुख्य कार्यालय है, डाकघर एक किराये के मकान में काम करता है और यदि हां, तो कब से ;

(ख) क्या लालपुर में डाकघर का भवन बनाने के लिए कोई प्लॉट खरीदा गया है और यदि हां, तो कब और उसका क्षेत्रफल कितना है ; और

(ग) वहाँ पर डाकघर बनाने और कर्मचारियों के लिए सफ़ाई कब तक बनाए जायेंगे और यह डाकघर बनाने की ज़रूरत के काम से काम करना शुरू कर देगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) बालपुर का डाकघर 1/6/64 से एक किराये की इमारत में काम कर रहा है।

(ख) 17085 वर्गफुट ज़मीन का एक प्लॉट 6/12/66 को खरीदा गया था।

(ग) डाकघर की इमारत बनवाने के काम को मंजूर दे दी गई है। यह काम एक या दो महीने में ही शुरू हो जायेगा। नई इमारत का निर्माण कार्य पूरा होते ही डाकघर उस नई इमारत में ले जाया जायेगा। लालपुर में कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर बनवाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

जुनागढ़ में स्थानीय टेलीफोन परामर्श समिति

2241. श्री चर्च सिंह झाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वातंत्र्य विशेष पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की संख्या 1500 से अधिक हो जाने पर वहाँ स्थानीय टेलीफोन परामर्श समिति बना दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जुनागढ़ के लिए ऐसी समिति न बनाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि वहाँ लगभग 1800 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं ; और

(ग) जुनागढ़ शहर के लिए स्थानीय टेलीफोन परामर्श समिति कब तक बनाई जाएगी और उसमें व्यक्तियों को शामिल

करने का आश्वासन क्या होगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Unemployed Persons in Delhi

2242. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL

BEDDY:

SHRI SOMNATH

CHATTERJEE:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

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

(a) whether there has been steep rise in the number of unemployed persons in Delhi during the last 8 months; and

(b) if so, the number of persons registered in various employment exchanges during this period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Precise figures regarding the number of unemployed persons in Delhi are not available. Available information relating to the number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Delhi (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) at the end of March and October, 1977 was of the order of 2.28 and 2.23 lakhs respectively, showing a marginal decline in the Live Register during the last 8 months.

Railwaypara No. 2 Telephone Exchange, Ahmedabad

2243. PROF. F. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly set up Railwaypara No 2 Telephone Exchange at Ahmedabad is ready and has not yet been put to use and in operation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor.

(c) when will the said Exchange start operating and how soon will the new connections be given to the applicants/subscribers; and

(d) the details of the loss incurred by Government by allowing the said new Exchange to remain idle or unused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). The Railway-pura No. 2 Telephone Exchange at Ahmedabad became ready for commissioning towards the beginning of November, 1977 after detailed testing. The related works like re-arrangements of cables for adjustment of areas, junction equipment for interconnection to other exchanges and inter-connection to the Ahmedabad Tax for STD purposes were also completed by the same time.

The exchange has been commissioned with 1500 lines transferred from Railway-pura-1. Exchange on 26-11-77. Works are now in progress for transfer of working connections from Raipur Gate to Railway-pura No. 1 and from Watwa to Raipur Gate. Telephone connections are to be provided progressively in the next 2 months in all these areas thus substantially reducing the waiting list.

#### Utilization of Skills for Researches on Vital Health Problems

2244. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the precise measures taken to utilise the special skills in various institutions for meaningful researches on vital problem of health of the country without any overlapping or duplication; and

(b) the particular efforts made in this direction during last seven months and their probable impact on research in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Government have sanctioned schemes under which funds are placed at the disposal of Institutions like Indian Council of Medical Research, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, National Institute of Health and Family Welfare and Central Drugs Research Institute to conduct meaningful research on current problems in the field of health and family welfare. Arrangements also exists by which overlapping and duplication is avoided.

(b) Particular attention has been given recently for conducting research on vital problems in different priority areas such as cholera, tuberculosis, leprosy, malnutrition and nutritional disorder and fertility control.

#### Popularisation of Naturopathy

2245. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have accorded recognition to Naturopathy as per assurance given by the Prime Minister in All India Nature Cure Conference;

(b) whether Government propose to include the principles of nature cure in the curriculum of Primary and Secondary education and if so, by what time; and

(c) whether Government also propose to take steps to popularise Naturopathy through mass media?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No such assurance was given by the Prime Minister. However, the Government is treating Naturopathy as a separate System and is giving grants to Voluntary Nature Cure Institutions.

(b) At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

(c) No such specific scheme is under consideration at present. However, Yoga exercises and other means of prevention against diseases do find publicity through mass media.

**Views of President of Indian Drug Manufacturers Association regarding Plant based medicines**

2246. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government agree with the view expressed by the President of Indian Drug Manufacturers Association that Plant based medicines may become for India "what oil is to Arabs"; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, who are concerned, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Trade and Transit Treaty with Nepal**

2247. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dat-

ed 28th August, 1977 entitled 'Indian Mission kept in dark' about decision of a new Trade and Transit Treaty with Nepal; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) and (b). Government has seen the press report. The Ambassador has been appropriately kept informed.

**Survey conducted on Leprosy, Cholera and T.B.**

2248. SHRI ISWAR CHAUDHRY: SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government in respect of intensity of diseases like leprosy cholera, T.B. etc. in the country;

(b) if so, the names of States having the maximum number of patients in each case; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to control such diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information in respect of leprosy, cholera and T.B. is enclosed.

**STATEMENT**

	Leprosy	Cholera	T.B.
1. Position regarding survey conducted.	Government of India have not conducted any such survey but as a part of the National Leprosy Control Programme, surveys are conducted by the Centres located in such districts as a part of their normal activities.	No systematic survey has so far been conducted.	Yes. A National Sample T.B. Survey was conducted in the years 1955-58 under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research. Small scale surveys have also been conducted subsequently in various parts of the country which confirms the findings of the National Sample T.B. Survey.



	Leprosy	Cholera	T.B.
2. Names of the States having maximum number of Patients.	Tamil Nadu. But the number of patients is also quite large in the case of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Pondicherry, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura and Rajasthan.	The maximum number of patients are reported from Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Bihar.	Uttar Pradesh.
3. Efforts made by the Government to control the diseases.	Government of India launched the National Leprosy Control Programme in 1955 for control of leprosy. 366 Leprosy Control Units, 4780 Survey Education and Treatment Centres, 331 Urban Leprosy Centres, 129 Temporary Hospitalisation wards (each of 20 beds), 62 Reconstructive Surgery Units and two Research Institutions have been established. Early detection and regular treatment of patients through outdoor and indoor services is the main principle of Leprosy Control now. Voluntary Organisations are also involved in the Programme through grants-in-aid schemes to encourage participation with compassion. Child contacts of infectious leprosy patients are also given prophylactic treatment.	Central Government has provided assistance to the States for establishing Cholera Combat Teams in various endemic States. Government of India provides assistance by way of material and equipment to the Cholera Combat Teams.	A community wide T. B. Control Programme has been organised under which properly equipped and staffed District T. B. Centres are being established in each of the districts of the country to undertake T.B. cases-finding, treatment and BCG vaccination activities in association with the existing medical and health institutions located in the districts so that the suffering population can avail of these facilities nearest to their homes. To prevent the development of Tuberculosis in the susceptible population, BCG vaccination programme is in progress since 1951. Anti TB drugs and BCG vaccine are supplied free of cost by the Government of India to the States/Union Territories under Centrally sponsored sector during 5th Plan.

एकपक्षी व्यक्ति के हीनान्ध से हटाये गये  
कर्मचारियों में से कम में बहल किया जाना

2249. श्री हुकम चन्द कड़बाय :  
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री  
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान उनके  
मंत्रालय के कितने कर्मचारी सेवा से  
हटाये गये थे ;

(ख) उन में से कितने कर्मचारी सेवा  
में बहाल कर दिये गये हैं और कितने कर्म-

चारियों को अभी बहाल किया जाना है; और

(ग) उनको अब तक बहाल न किये  
जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में  
सरकार की भ.की नीति क्या है ?

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

(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है  
और इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया  
जायेगा ।

**मैक्समम प्रोड्यूस लिमिटेड, हुगली**  
द्वारा भविष्य निधि का जमा कराया  
जाना

2250. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण :  
क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैक्समम प्रोड्यूस लिमिटेड,  
हुगली द्वारागत तीन वर्षों में भविष्य निधि  
की कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई गई है  
और इस फंड की ओर कितनी राशि  
बकाया थी और शेष धनराशि को जमा  
कराने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या  
कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और

(ख) क्या अनेक कर्मचारियों को  
बिना नोटिस दिये नौकरी में अलग कर  
दिया गया है और ऐसे कर्मचारियों को अम  
कल्याण कानूनों के अन्तर्गत मिलने वाला  
लाभ नहीं दिया गया है ?

अथ तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में  
राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) :  
(क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना  
एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर  
रख दी जाएगी ।

**जैन टेक्स्टाइल मिल, बम्बई की ओर**  
भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

2251. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : क्या  
संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में भविष्य निधि  
की कितनी धन राशि जैन टेक्स्टाइल  
मिल, बम्बई की ओर बकाया है और  
उसे जमा कराने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या  
कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में छंटनी किये  
गये कर्मचारियों को अथ कल्याण सम्बंधी

कानूनों के अधीन वेय लाभ नहीं दिया  
गया ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या  
कितनी है ?

अथ तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में  
राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) :  
(क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र  
की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख  
दी जाएगी ।

### Steel Distribution System

2252. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the  
Minister of STEEL AND MINES be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal  
with SAIL to do away with or dilute  
the steel stockyard system of distri-  
bution;

(b) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES  
(SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**सेलमपुर टेक्स्टाइल मिल्स, जिला देवघर**  
(उत्तर प्रदेश) से जमा

2253. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाह : क्या  
संसार मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि  
जिला देवरिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सेलम-  
पुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से 1 जनवरी,  
1977 से 31 मार्च, 1977 और 1 अप्रैल,  
1977 से 30 जून, 1977 तक कुल  
कितनी क्षय हुई ?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
कल्याण प्रसाद कुशवाह साह) : सेलमपुर

टेलीफोन एक्मचेंज द्वारा अजित कुल  
टेलीफोन राजस्व इस प्रकार है :—

1 जनवरी 1977 मे लेकर  
31 मार्च, 1977 तक 3,691.50 रु०

1 अप्रैल 1977 से लेकर 30 जून तक  
1977 4,127.00 रु०

#### Issue of Passports to Indian and Pakistani Tourists

2254. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to allow or issue passports to the citizens of India and Pakistan to visit each other countries as a tourist; and

(b) if not, whether Government will negotiate with the Government of Pakistan in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Since 16 August 1977, all Indian passports are endorsed as valid for travel to "All countries except South Africa and Rhodesia". Thus Indian citizens who desire to visit Pakistan for any purpose, including tourism, do not need to make any separate application for this purpose. Under the present visa agreement between the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India, citizens of either country can visit the other for purposes such as seeing relations/friends, business, transit, etc. Visits for tourism are, however, not covered by the present agreement.

(b) The Government of India would be prepared to take up with the Pakistani Government the question of allowing reciprocal visits for tourism by the citizens of each country to the other as and when circumstances permit.

#### Request for abolition of Import Duty Ferro Alloys

2255. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Stainless Steel Manufacturing Industry has requested Government abolition of the import duty on the various ferroalloys used in the manufacture of alloy and special steel; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) It has not been possible to accept the suggestion.

#### Conference of State Public Health Officers held in Bhopal

2256. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a three day conference of State level of Public Health Officers was held in Bhopal in the month of September, 1977;

(b) if so, whether in the meeting he has disclosed that a health scheme for cheaper service and free medical service will be provided to the people in next few years;

(c) whether all the districts in India, would be immediately covered by the new health scheme; and

(d) whether the World Health Organisation has also decided to help in the implementation of this scheme?

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

(b) Yes, under the Community Health Workers Scheme the people in the villages would get the benefit of the services of a Community Health

Worker who would be selected by them and trained by the Government in the fundamentals of health services, measures for maintaining health, hygiene, maternity and child care, treatment of common infectious diseases, common ailments first aid, etc.

(c) In the present phase of the Community Health Workers Scheme it has been introduced in 28 Multipurpose Workers Districts and one Primary Health Centre from each of the remaining districts in the country.

(d) Help/cooperation of the World Health Organisation is available in some measure. Their assistance may be likely for improvement in Rural Health Services in future.

**Stamp in Memory of Shri Shahu Chhatrapati of Kolhapur**

2257. DR. BAPUR KALDATY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request for the issue of a postal stamp in the memory of Shri Shahu Chhatrapati of Kolhapur;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the request; and

(c) when Government propose to issue the stamp?

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

(b) and (c): The proposal for the issue of a stamp in honour of the personality is under consideration.

**Memorandum by All India Postal Employees**

2258. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Postal Accounts Employees Association and Non-Gazetted Postal Audit Association has submitted a memorandum;

(b) if so, the main demands of these organisations; and

(c) whether Government have taken any final decision in this regard?

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

(b) The main demands are:

(1) Common seniority to Junior Accounts Officers of P & T. Deptt.

(2) Full pay and allowance to Government employees detained under MISA.

(3) Vacation of victimisation in connection with 1968 and 1974 strike.

(c) The position in seriatum is as follows:

(1) The matter is subjudice.

(2) This demand is not acceptable as per existing instructions on the subject.

(3) The matter is under consideration.

**Telephone connections in Hyderabad**

2259. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people in Hyderabad have to wait for more than two years to get a new telephone connection;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps to be taken to ease this position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) As on 31st October, 1977 there were 34,721 direct exchange lines working in Hyderabad with a waiting list of 2,197. Out of these, only 117 were registered under the OYT



Scheme. All OYT demand in Hyderabad have been met upto April, 1977. In regard to the General category, the oldest application pending in Gowliguda area relates to August 1974.

(b) and (c). The main reason for inability of the Deptt., to provide telephone connections on demand is the allocation of limited resources for telecommunication development within the total resources available for successive plans. Within these limited resources, in the interest of the development of rural areas and smaller cities, a higher priority is given for provision of connections in such areas and the shortages built up in larger cities.

Due to the limitation of resources, it may not be possible to ease the situation to any significant extent in the near future.

#### Steel Plant in 6th Five Year Plan

2260. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is projecting to include Steel Plant in VIth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the money to be allotted to that plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Government's decision to formulate a Rolling Plan from 1st April, 1978, which would be reviewed annually, the Planning Commission has set up a Working Group on Iron and Steel to project the growth of steel industry for the period 1978-83. The deliberations of this Working Group have still not been finalised; the overall picture will emerge only after the report of the Working Group has been discussed with the Planning Commission.

#### Number of repatriated Indians from Sri Lanka

2261. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin repatriated till 31st March, 1977 from Sri Lanka as per the 1964 Agreement; and

(b) the number of them rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) (a) 250,148 persons of Indian origin, inclusive of natural increase, have been repatriated from Sri Lanka up to 31st March, 1977 under the 1964 Agreement.

(b) According to the Department of Rehabilitation, nearly 150,000 have been fully rehabilitated. The rehabilitation of the remaining repatriates is in progress.

#### कोमल ज्ञान अथ कल्याण निधि द्वारा स्टोर्स को दिये गये ऋण में घोटाला

2262. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अथ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि कोमल ज्ञान अथ कल्याण निधि को सहकारी स्टोर्स से 85 लाख रुपयों का ऋण वसूल करना है तथा इन स्टोर्स के पास धुम्राव करने के लिये धराशायि नहीं है ;

(ख) उन्हें इस गम्भीर घोटाले के बारे में कब जानकारी मिली तथा इसके लिये किसे उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार एक उच्च स्तरीय न्यायाधिकरण के माध्यम से इस गम्भीर मामले की जांच को अनिवार्यक समझती है ?

अब और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साह) : (क) 1968 में मंत्रालय को पता चला कि सहकारी भंडारों में भारी बाटा डरो रहा है और कोयला खान कल्याण संयंठन द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों की अदायगी नहीं की जा रही है। 30-6-77 की स्थिति के अनुसार, अदा किये जाने वाले मूल की राशि 42.06 लाख रुपये है। 42.41 लाख रुपये का ब्याज भी देय हो गया है।

(ख) और (ग) . कोयला खान अब कल्याण संगठन की संलग्नक समिति की उप-समिति ने 1969 में स्थिति की पुनरीक्षा की और उसकी सिफारिशों के अनुसार, सहकारी भंडारों और सोसायटियों को और ऋण तथा सहायता देना रोक दिया है। रजिस्ट्रार सहकारी सोसायटी, बिहार, से भी सहकारी भंडारों के कार्य की जांच करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया। भंडारों के कार्य को सुभारने तथा सोसायटियों को दिए गए ऋण की धन राशि वसूल करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। 1-4-75 से 30-6-77 तक की अवधि के दौरान ऋण की मूल धन राशि के रूप में 3.70 लाख रुपये वसूल किए गए हैं। चूंकि बकाया धन राशि की वसूली करने तथा ऐसी भारी बकाया धन राशि के लिये जिम्मेवारी निर्धारित करने के लिए प्रशासकीय कार्रवाई की जा रही है, अतः यह आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है कि इस समय मामले की जांच उच्च स्तरीय अधिकरण द्वारा करवाई जाए।

कोयला खान कल्याण प्रायुक्त के पद का रिक्त होना

2263. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अब मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या कोयला खान कल्याण प्रायुक्त का पद गत 6 महीनों से

रिक्त पड़ा है और यदि हां तो उसे अब तक न भरे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

अब और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साह) :

कोयला खान कल्याण प्रायुक्त के पद के लिए कुछ अधिकारियों का चयन 15-4-1977 से पहले, जब यह पद खाली हुआ था, किया गया था, परन्तु इन अधिकारियों को उन के मूल विभागों द्वारा रिलीज नहीं किया गया था। उपयुक्त अधिकारी शीघ्र ही तैनात कर दिया जायेगा।

कोयला खान अब कल्याण निधि में अनिर्णीत पड़े सतर्कता सम्बन्धी मामले

2264. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अब मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खान अब कल्याण निधि के अन्तर्गत बड़ी संख्या में सतर्कता मामले कई वर्षों से अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ; और यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का मामलों को 5-6 महीनों में निपटाने के लिये उनका कोई योजना बनाने का विचार है ?

अब तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साह) :

(क) कोयला खान कल्याण संस्था में सतर्कता के 16 मामलों अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं। पांच मामलों में जांच पूर्ण कर ली गई है और शेष मामले जांच की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं। चूंकि ये जांचें अर्ध-न्यायिक स्वरूप की हैं, इसलिए देरी होने से सदा नहीं बचा जा सकता।

(ख) संबंधित अधिकारियों को इस आशय की हिदायतें दे दी गई है कि वे अनिश्चित जांचों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर निपटायें।

#### Kashmir

2265. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations have taken place between India and Pakistan recently to settle the Kashmir issue and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any efforts have been made to promote better trade and economic and political relations between the two countries; if so, the full facts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) No talks on this question have taken place recently between India and Pakistan.

(b) Efforts are continuing to promote better trade, economic and political relations between the two countries. For instance, the working of the Indo-Pak Trade Agreement of January 1975 was reviewed in April, 1977, to remove difficulties and ensure smooth flow of the trade. During its visit to Pakistan in October 1977, a delegation of the Indian Oil Corporation signed an agreement for import of Furnace Oil and Naptha from Pakistan. Railway authorities of the two countries have also been in constant touch to ensure speedy movement of goods between the two countries. An official level meeting is likely to be held shortly. The two Government also have recently signed an agreement in New Delhi on consular facilities for their airlines personnel on August 31, 1977, and an agreement on telecommunications in Islamabad in October 1977. Both countries have unilaterally announced their willingness to repatriate detenus of the other

country in custody with them. The two-way repatriation of such detenus has taken place from time to time. India also facilitated the quick return of passengers of Cessna Sky Hawk aircraft which crash-landed in Indian territory in September, together with the damaged plane. Travel between the two countries has been proceeding normally.

#### Export Oriented Plants

2266. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether three big export-oriented projects to be financed by foreign capital, an aluminium plant, a big iron plant and a sinter-feed and pelletisation plant, are on the anvil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Government is considering the possibilities of setting up a number of export-oriented projects like alumina/aluminium plants based on the East Coast bauxite deposits, sinter feed and pellet plant based on Donimalai deposits and port based steel plants.

As the size of the projects are likely to be large, involving considerable capital investment and use of sophisticated technology, efforts are being made to consider establishment of these projects in collaboration with expert foreign parties on "production cooperation" basis involving export of products from these projects.

#### Legislation for Welfare of Agricultural Workers

2267. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) when the bill for the welfare of agricultural workers which was approved by the Standing Committee

on Agricultural Labour on 31-5-1975 and by the Labour Minister's Conference on 19-7-1975, is going to be enacted; and

(b) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b): Opinion among the State Government/Union territories who were consulted in the matter following discussions at the State Labour Ministers Conference in July, 1975, is divided on the question of Central Legislation on the pattern of the Kerala Agricultural Workers' Act. The problem of labour in the unorganised sector and the question whether there should be Central legislation on the pattern of the Kerala Agricultural Workers Act were discussed at the recent Tripartite Labour Conference held at New Delhi on May 6-7 1977. The general consensus at the Conference was that, having regard to the various complex issues involved a Special Conference should be convened to consider the problems relating to rural workers. It is proposed to settle details concerning the proposed Special Conference in the light of the suggestions received from the State Governments, Union Territories Administrations, etc. and take further action in the matter in the light of the recommendations of the Special Conference, in this regard.

#### Cancellation of Drug Manufacturing Licences

2268 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of 69 manufacturing licences which were cancelled or suspended as a result of 738 drug manufacturing firms inspected during April-November, 1976; and

(b) the names and other details of firms who were required to rectify the deficiencies?

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

#### Declaration of Private Hospitals as Industry

2269. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare private hospitals employing more than 100 people as industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the proposal is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b): The entire question is under examination in the light of the views contained in the Report of the Tripartite Committee on Comprehensive Industrial Relations Law and Composition of the Indian Labour Conference. A Bill would be introduced in the Lok Sabha after a decision is taken by the Government on this as well as other connected matters.

भविष्य निधि संगठन में अनुसूचित जातियों के निरीक्षक तथा सहायक-आयुक्त

2270. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया :

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

(क) गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए आरक्षण संबंधी आदेशों के अनुसरण में भविष्य निधि संगठन में कार्यरत अनुसूचित जातियों से संबंधित निरीक्षकों तथा सहायक आयुक्तों को दिए गए पदोन्नतियों, स्थायित्व और दरिद्रता सूची में उन्हें सबसे ऊपर स्थान के लाभों का पूर्ण बोझ क्या है ;



(ख) इस उद्देश्य के लिए गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाई गई चयन-सूची क्या रोस्टर के अनुसार गत पांच वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर-प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र तथा दिल्ली क्षेत्र में स्थायी किए गए, पदोन्नत किए गए तथा वरिष्ठता सूची में सब से उपर रखे गए निरीक्षकों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) विभाग द्वारा पदोन्नति देकर भरे जाने वाले पदों में अनुसूचित जातियों से संबंधित निरीक्षकों तथा सहायक आयुक्तों के कुल कितने पद प्रारक्षित हैं और इन के कब तक भरे जाने की संभावना है ?

यह तथा संबंधित कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० राज कृपाल सिंह) :

(क) से (ग) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिका-रियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है:—

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन, जो एक सांविधिक निकाय है, सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातिओं तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए आरक्षण संबंधी पुस्तिका के अध्याय 18 के परा 71 में माविष्ट उपबंध के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन सेवाओं में आरक्षण के भुताविक अपनी सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जन-जातियों के ल ए पद प्रारक्षित करता है और इन जातियों को तदनुसार रियायते तथा छूटें देना है। संबंधित पैराग्राफ से ले लिया गया एक उद्धरण (विवरण—I) सभा पटल पर रखा दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल.टी-1225/77]

(ख) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन में भविष्य निधि निरीक्षकों के दो ग्रेड है, अर्थात् भविष्य निधि निरीक्षक (ग्रेड-1) (650—1200 रु०) और भविष्य निधि निरीक्षक (ग्रेड-2) (455—700 रु०) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा दिया गया है जिसमें दिल्ली, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में पूर्वोक्त दो ग्रेडों के एक ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या दी गई है, जो अनुसूचित

जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के हैं। (विवरण-2)। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल.टी. 1225/77]

(ग) हिसाब लगाया गया है कि भविष्य निधि निरीक्षक (ग्रेड-1) के ऐसे पदों की कुल संख्या 24 है जिन्हें विभागीय पदोन्नतियां देकर भरने का विचार है। इन में कुछ प्रत्याशित रिक्त स्थान भी शामिल है। इन 24 रिक्त स्थानों में से चार रिक्त स्थान अनुसूचित जातियों तथा दो स्थान जन-जातियों के लिए प्रारक्षित हैं। जहां तक सहायक भविष्य निधि आयुक्तों का संबंध है, इस संगठन के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में केवल सहायक भविष्य आयुक्त (ग्रेड-1) (700—1300 रु०) हैं। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि इस संवर्ग के 18 रिक्त स्थान विभागीय पदोन्नतियों द्वारा भरे जाने हैं जिन में से तीन रिक्त स्थान अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए तथा दो अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए सुरक्षित हैं। इस संबंध में प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

### कुष्ठ रोग से पीड़ित बच्चे

2671. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान :  
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान दिल्ली से छपने वाले 26 अक्टूबर, 1977 के "हिन्दु-स्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर गया है कि दम्बई के जी० टी० अस्पताल के डा० एस० एन० लोही तथा एस० डी० कोल्ते ने अपने एक लेख में कहा है कि कुष्ठ, रोगियों की बस्ती में 250 में से 100 बच्चे कुष्ठ रोग से पीड़ित पाये गये, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस की जांच कराई है तथा इसे रोकने के लिये कोई प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ;

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :  
(क) 26 अक्टूबर, 1977 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में ऐसी कोई खबर नहीं छपी है ।

(ख) यदि माननीय सदस्य और औरों दें तो जांच कराई जा सकती है ।

भारत द्वारा चिकित्सा संबंधी तथा अन्य रूसी डिग्रियों को मान्यता न दिया जाना

2272. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :  
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि प्रधान मंत्री की हाल ही की सोवियत-यात्रा के दौरान वहां उन्हे के छात्रों ने इन से शिकायत की थी कि भारत उनकी चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य डिग्रियों को मान्यता नहीं देता है, और क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने उन्हें इस मामले पर विचार करने का आश्वासन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले पर कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या सोवियत संघ की सरकार ने इससे पूर्व भी इसके लिए कहा था ?

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

(ख) भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 13 के उप-बन्धों के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित रूसी 2724 LS—6

चिकित्सा ग्रहताओं को, जब वे केवल भारतीय नागरिकों द्वारा ग्रहण की जाती हैं, तो उन्हें मान्यता दी जाती है :—

(1) जनरल फिजीशियन (मास्को मेडिकल इन्स्टिट्यूट, प्रथम और द्वितीय, मास्को)

(2) जनरल फिजीशियन (पेट्रिक-नुमुम्बा फ्रेडरिप यूनिवर्सिटी, मास्को)

(3) सोवियत संघ की आयुर्विज्ञान एकादमी के थेरापी इन्स्टिट्यूट द्वारा मेडिसिन में दी गई केडीडेटे आफ मेडिकल साइंस (यू० एस० एस० आर०)

जिन अन्य संस्थाओं में भारतीय छात्र कोर्स कर रहे हैं, उनके द्वारा दी गई मेडिकल डिग्रियों को मान्यता देने के लिए कार्यवाही पहले ही शुरू की जा चुकी है ।

जहां तक मेडिकल डिग्रियों के अलावा अन्य डिग्रियों को मान्यता देने का सम्बन्ध है, भारत और सोवियत संघ के वैज्ञानिक और हाई स्कूलों द्वारा प्रदत्त डिप्लोमाओं और डिग्रियों की समकक्षता के बारे में 7 अप्रैल, 1965 को मास्को में दोनों देशों के बीच एक नयाचार (प्रोटोकाल) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए ।

(ग) इस मामले में सोवियत संघ न भारत सरकार से कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया है ।

प्रियदर्शनी टेलीफोनों का निर्माण

2273. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :  
क्या संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहां प्रियदर्शनी (टी-डी) टेलीफोन बनाए जा रहे हैं — ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने टेलीफोन के अन्य प्रकारों को देखते हुए इन टेलीफोनों के कार्यकरण की जांच की है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को प्रियदर्शनी टेलीफोनों के कार्यकरण के विरुद्ध शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या ये टेलीफोन सब को दिए जा रहे हैं या उनकी कमी है ?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद लुबबेच साय) :

(क) बंगलूर की इंडियन टेलीफोन इस्ट्रीज प्रियदर्शनी टेलीफोन यंत्रों का निर्माण करती है।

(ख) और (ग) जी हाँ। देश में निमित्त प्रियदर्शनी टेलीफोन यंत्रों की जांच की गई थी। इसमें कुछ संशोधन किए गए थे, जिससे अब ये टेलीफोन बेहतर सेवा देने लगे हैं।

(घ) जी हाँ।

(ङ) इन टेलीफोन यंत्रों की उत्पादन क्षमता सीमित है। इसलिए ये टेलीफोन यंत्र मांग किए जाने पर तथा उपलब्ध होने पर दिए जाते हैं।

#### Integration of Trachoma Control Programme with National Plan for Prevention of Blindness

2274. DR SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Trachoma Control Programme has been integrated with the National Plan for Prevention of Blindness;

(b) to what extent the voluntary agencies have been encouraged to take up this work; and

(c) whether the preparation and supply of necessary eye ointments have been undertaken within the country and the approximate cost of treatment of one case?

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

(b) The voluntary organisations are encouraged to associate themselves actively with the National Programme for Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness especially in the field of health education to the community and conduct of eye camps. The voluntary organisations for organising eye camps have to follow guidelines laid down for the purpose by the Central Government which includes survey of the community as well as of the school children in order to detect early the various eye diseases including Trachoma. The financial assistance to voluntary organisations is given at the rate of Rs. 40/- per intra-ocular operation performed with a ceiling of Rs. 6,000 per eye camp.

(c) Yes. Necessary eye ointments are being formulated and supplied within the country. The approximate cost of treatment of one case of Trachoma works out to about Re 1/-.

#### खनिजों के लिए भ्रम प्रदान प्रणाली

2275. श्री सुभाष झाड़ा : क्या इस्थित और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(१) क्या सरकार का विचार खनिजों के उत्पादन के लिए भ्रम प्रदान प्रणाली अपनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्वात और काम बंजालय में राज्य नंत्री  
(श्री कौटिल्य मुन्डा) : (क) और  
(ख) : देश में उत्पादित अधिकांश  
खनिजों के मामले में पहले से ही श्रम प्रधान  
खनन प्रणाली अपनायी जा रही है। लेकिन  
बड़े पैमाने के खनन-उद्योग में विशेषतया  
कोयला, लोह अयस्क, चूनापत्थर, मैंगनीज  
और बौक्साइट के खनन में प्रौद्योगिक-आर्थिक  
कारणों से मशीनों द्वारा खनन की प्रणाली  
जरूरी होती है।

**Complaint against Telephone Department in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras**

2276. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA—  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been received in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras against the Telephone Department during the last 3 years;

(b) is it a fact that the operational efficiency has been coming down every year;

(c) what specific steps have been taken during the last 6 months to improve the operational efficiency;

(d) in how many cases the telephones remained dead for more than a week in all the above cities in the last one year; and

(e) the total amount of outstanding demand during 1976-77 and how many connections have been discontinued in that year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARIHARI PRASAD SUKHL-DEO SAH): (a) Numbers of written complaints received in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras against the Telephone Department during the last three years are given in the Annexure.

(b) No, Sir. During the monsoon months of the current year a large number of cable faults occurred due to unprecedented rains which adversely affected the operational efficiency.

(c) The following programmes have been taken up in Telephone Districts to improve the operational efficiency—

(i) Overhauling of internal and external equipment on a phased basis.

(ii) Pressurisation of junction and primary cables.

(iii) Provision of moisture barriers in cable to ensure protection of distribution cables.

(iv) Gradual introduction of jelly-filled distribution cables.

(d) Approximate number of cases of telephones remained dead for more than a week in the above cities during the last one year are as below:

Calcutta—25400 from Nov. 1976 to October, 1977.

Madras—280 cases from Nov 1976 to October 1977.

Bombay—8060 from November 1976 to October, 1977.

Delhi 3210 from November, 1976 to October, 1977.

(e) The total outstanding demand for telephone connections in four districts during 1976-77 upto 31st March, 1977 has been 127395. The number of connections disconnected in the four districts during 1976-77 is 5699. This includes those voluntarily disconnected and also those disconnected for non-payment.

Statement to be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha vide (a) Para of Unstarred Question No. 2276 for 1st December, 1977.



## ANNEXURE

		Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
Total written	1975	51416	17789	30451	11295
Complaints	1976	52112	21110	49087	12437
Received for last 3 years	1977 (Up to Oct. '77)	41036	77017	27007	8101

**J.P.'s appeal to Pakistan and Bangladesh re: Sikh Gurudwaras**

2277. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan had appealed to the Governments of Pakistan and Bangladesh to allow Sikh Sewadars to be left in Gurudwaras in those countries;

(b) if so, have Government taken up the matter with the aforesaid two Governments; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Pakistan and Bangladesh?

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

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

**Central Fund for Steel Industry**

2278. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to do away with the Central Funds for Steel Industry; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). An Inter Ministerial Committee under

the Chairmanship of Shri Marathe, formerly Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices which was appointed by Government to determine retention prices of various products of iron and steel had in its report submitted to Government in July 1977 *inter alia* recommended for the early closure of this fund as it had lost its basic utility because the contribution available to the fund was likely to be extremely small in view of the nominal margin between the net realisation and retention prices of various categories of iron and steel. This recommendation of the Committee has already been accepted by Government and SAIL asked to implement it.

**Strength of Physicians in C.G.H.S.**

2279. SHRI VASANT SATHE. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total sanctioned strength of physicians under C.G.H.S.—State-wise and how many of these posts have been actually filled up;

(b) the number of sanctioned Ayurvedic posts of physicians under C.G.H.S. in the country;

(c) the policy of Government towards giving due recognition to every indigenous system of medicine under C.G.H.S.; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1226/77].

(b) Number of Ayurvedic Physicians under C.G.H.S.

	Senior Physicians	Medical Officer- cum-Supt.	Ayurvedic Physicians
Delhi			
Other cities (Two posts each).			20
TOTAL	1		37
Grand Total—39			

(c) It is the policy of the Government to give due encouragement to the indigenous systems of medicine by making available to the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries the facility of treatment under ayurveda, unani and homoeopathic systems of medicine.

(d) The number of dispensaries functioning under the different Indian Systems of Medicine is as under:—

Delhi	Dispensary	Other Unit	tations Unit
Ayurveda	5		10
Homoeopathy	3		10
Unani			

quantity	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Produced (in Million Tonnes)	5.694	5.739	7.302
Exported (in '000 Tonnes)	52.13	506.14	1409.25

(b) Yes, Sir. The internal demand was met by domestic production as well as imports. There are certain items which were not produced or production of which was not adequate to meet the domestic requirements for which imports were arranged.

(c) Exports of steel are not made at the cost of developmental needs of

A 25 bed Ayurvedic Hospital under C.G.H.S., Delhi has been sanctioned and it is expected to be opened shortly. It is proposed to review the working of the existing Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani dispensaries/Units with a view to opening more units taking into account the availability of funds and the trend of preference shown by the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries for treatment under these systems of medicine.

### Production of Steel

2280. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel produced during the last three years and the quantity exported;

(b) whether the demand for steel in the country has been fully met; and

(c) if not, the reasons for export of steel without meeting in full development needs of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The quantity of saleable steel produced and exported during the last three years is given below:—

the country. During the last three years, after meeting the domestic demands and even after exports, the steel industry built up sizeable stock as on 31st March, 1977. Steel had to be exported to maintain the higher levels of production, reduce inventories and keep up the international contacts. Exports are, however, being made judiciously keeping in view the demand in the domestic market.

### Medical facilities in Delhi Colonies

2281. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain big colonies namely Paschim Puri, Punjabi Bagh Extension and some J. J. Colonies like Mangol Puri, Trilok Puri etc. have come up in West Delhi during the last 2-3 years, where no medical facilities exist for the poor and lower middle class strata of society, the nearest general hospital being Willingdon Hospital at a distance of about 16 kms;

(b) whether there is no C.G.H.S. dispensary for the Central Government employees who are more than 4000 in number in that area;

(c) whether these Government employees have been attached to Shakur Basti C.G.H.S. dispensary which is at a distance of 8-10 kms, and the beneficiaries have to waste lot of time to reach that dispensary which remains crowded; and

(d) if so, what action is proposed to mitigate the difficulties of the public and Government employees residing in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Medical facilities for the residents of these colonies are provided through Dispensaries at Paschim Puri, Mangol Puri and Trilok Puri run by Delhi Administration and hospitals run by the Delhi Municipal Corporation (at Moti Nagar) and Employees State Insurance Corporation (at Basai Darapur). Further, Delhi Administration have a proposal to construct a 100 bedded hospital at Mangol Puri for which 10 acres of land has already been acquired.

(b) The minimum prescribed concentration of Government employees for opening a C.G.H.S. dispensary is

not available in these areas. It has not, therefore, been possible to open a C.G.H.S. dispensary there.

(c) and (d). Recently representations have been received from the Janata Flats Welfare Association, Paschim Puri that it is not possible for the Central Government employees residing in Paschim Puri and D.D.A. Janata Flats therein to avail of the medical facilities provided at the CGHS dispensary Shakurbasti (No. 54) because of the long distance and the transport difficulties involved in reaching the dispensary. It has been suggested that pending the opening of CGHS dispensary in DDA Janata Flats Paschim Puri, the Paschim Puri and DDA Janata flats therein may be detached from CGHS dispensary Shakurbasti and the Central Government employees residing in these areas be permitted to be governed by the CS(MA) Rules for the purpose of medical treatment. The matter is under active consideration.

### Opening of Hospital and C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Paschim Puri, New Delhi

2282. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that D.D.A. plot earmarked for Hospital site is lying vacant on Rohtak Road opposite Ordnance Depot and if so, when the hospital building is likely to be constructed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Federation of Block Association of D.D.A. Colony Paschim Puri, D.D.A. Colony and Janta Quarters, Paschim Puri and Punjabi Bagh Extension Associations have represented to the authorities for opening a C.G.H.S. dispensary and Government hospital at a central place; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) There is no proposal at present to construct a hospital at the site in question.

(b) and (c). At present Paschimpuri and DDA flats therein have been attached to the C.G.H.S. Dispensary at Shakurbasti. Representations have been received for opening an independent dispensary for this area. This can, however, be done only when the minimum prescribed concentration of 2000 to 2500 Central Government servants within a radius of 3 kilometres is available in the area. Meanwhile a representation has been received that pending the opening of an independent dispensary in the area Paschimpuri and DDA Janata flats be detached from C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Shakurbasti and Government employees residing in these areas permitted to be governed by the CS(MA) Rules for purposes of medical treatment. The matter is under active consideration.

**मंदसौर जिले में कोले एवं टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज पी०सी०ओ० तथा डाकघर**

2283. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंदसौर जिले में वर्ष 1974-75 से 1976-77 तथा 1977 की दूसरी तिमाही तक कितने टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज, पब्लिक काल ग्राफिसेज, नागरिक डाकघर तथा ग्रामीण डाकघर खोले गए, और

(ख) उक्त जिले में डाकघर व तारघर आदि की सुविधा का प्रतिशत जनसंख्या के अनुपात में कितना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) वांछित सूचना नीचे की सारणी में दी गई है। मंदसौर जिले में खोले गए नये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों, सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों, शहरी और देहाती डाकघरों की संख्या दर्शाने वाली सारणी ।

वर्ष	खोले गए नये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की संख्या	सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की सं०	डाकघरों की संख्या		
			शहरी	देहाती	योग
1974-75	—	—	—	—	—
1975-76	—	2	1	1	2
1976-77	—	4	5	3	8
1977-78					
(1977 की दूसरी तिमाही तक)		3	—	10	10

(ख) एक डाकघर औसत रूप में 4514 की आबादी को डाक सेवा पहुंचाता है। मंदसौर जिले में टेलीफोनों की संख्या प्रति 700 की आबादी पर 1 निकलती है ।



### Loss suffered by Ahmedabad Telephone Exchange

2284. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ahmedabad telephone exchange is suffering a daily loss of Rs. 18 to 20 thousand;

(b) if so, whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report of a Gujarati Daily 'Sandesh' dated 13th September, 1977; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH DEO SAI): (a) to (c). The Govt. is aware of the Report of the Gujarati Daily 'Sandesh' dated 13-9-77 in regard to the delay in commissioning of the Railwaypura No. 2 Telephone Exchange. The exchange became ready for commissioning towards the beginning of Nov., 77 after detailed testing as prescribed. The connected works like re-arrangement of cables, provision of junction equipment at other exchanges, arrangements for connection of new exchange to the Ahmedabad TAX for STD works were also completed at the same time.

The exchange has been commissioned on 26-11-77 with 1500 lines transferred from Railwaypura-I. Transfers from Raipur Gate to Railwaypura No. 1 and from Watwa to Raipur Gate are in hand and are expected to be completed during the next few weeks. As a result of the commission of the exchange a substantial number of new connections are to be provided in all the above area during the next 2 months.

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में कर्मचारियों की कमी

2285. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के कर्मचारियों की भारी कमी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) :

(क) और (ख) देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में वाइटन मूचन एक्ल की जा रही है और उस लाक सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

### Bringing back parts of I.N.A. Martyr Monument

2286. SHRI SAMIR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shah Nawaz Khan admitted before the Khosla Commission that parts of the INA Martyr Monument that was demolished under orders of Admiral Mountbatten soon after reoccupation of Singapore, were brought to India by him from Singapore;

(b) whether it was admitted in the Lok Sabha in reply to a question that the broken parts of the I.N.A. Monument have been preserved in the Rawalpindi residence of Shah Nawaz Khan and because of lack of diplomatic relation with Pakistan at that time those parts could not be brought back to India; and

(c) if so, whether Government will take necessary steps now to bring back the sacred relics of I.N.A. Monument from the Rawalpindi residence of Shah Nawaz Khan?

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

(b) In replies to questions in the Lok Sabha on 20.3.1974 and 9.4.1975 it was stated that Shri Shah Nawaz Khan had informed that a small piece of the Memorial plaque of the Shaheed Memorial of Azad Hind Fauj came in his possession in 1946, and that he had

left this portion of the plaque with his family members in Rawalpindi. Later on his family members had to migrate to India. As the replies were given between 1971—1975 when diplomatic relations with Pakistan were broken, it was also added that efforts to trace the relic and to bring it back to India will be initiated only after relations with Pakistan are normalised.

(c) Government is in touch with our Embassy in Islamabad.

#### Family Welfare Programme in various Areas

2287. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reorganised the policy and schemes for family welfare;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) the rate of growth of population of India during the last three years as compared to Pakistan, Bangla Desh and Ceylon;

(d) the steps taken for introduction of family welfare among the slum dwellers rural communities and beggars;

(e) whether any study has been made regarding growth of population among the people living in (i) slums, (ii) industrial belts (iii) rural backward areas and among (iv) tribals (v) beggars and (vi) urban educated communities; and

(f) if so, the facts thereabout?

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

(b) A copy of the revised statement of policy on Family Welfare Programme announced on 29.6.1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1227].

(c) The growth rate of population in India, averaged over the three years 1973—1975, on the basis of birth and death rates published by the Registrar General works out to 1.95 per cent per annum as against the annual

growth rates of 3.0 per cent for Pakistan, 2.4 per cent for Bangladesh and 2.2 per cent for Sri Lanka published in the United Nations Demographic Year Book, 1975

(d) While the propagation of small family norm is being done among all sections of population, special attention is being given to the improvement of Maternal and Child Health facilities among the slum dwellers and rural areas. Special programmes for immunisation of children and pregnant mothers and for tackling nutritional anaemia among pregnant mothers as well as improvement of the skills of traditional midwives (dijas) are being undertaken to cover the rural community, slum dwellers and other economically weaker sections of the population.

(e) and (f). No specific study has been carried out in regard to population growth in the communities referred to. However, some information on population growth and fertility behaviour available from various sources like the Population Census, the Sample Registration System and research studies conducted by some Demographic Research Centres is given below:—

(a) Average annual rate of population growth (1973—76) is as under:—

Rural	1.94 per cent
Urban	1.89 per cent

(b) Average annual rate of population growth 1961—71 for scheduled tribes is 2.62 per cent (based on Population Census).

(c) Average annual rate of natural growth among hutment dwellers Patna City (1975) is 2.56 per cent.

(d) Average number of live births per married woman of 25 years or more of married life among slum dwellers of Calcutta (1970) is 5.1.

(e) Average number of live births per married woman of age 45 or more among wives of industrial workers of Kanpur (1974) is 5.7.

**Control over the movements of beggars carrying Infectious Diseases**

2288. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in places of religious pilgrimage like Hardwar, Rishikesh, Varanasi etc. beggars carrying infectious diseases are found to move about freely; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to control movement of such diseased beggars all over the country?

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

(b) There is no such proposal but under National Programme for control of Leprosy, T.B. etc. facilities are provided for free case finding, diagnostic, treatment and immunisation and rehabilitation. We have also requested State Govts. to take special care of Leprosy patients.

**Abolishing Supply of Labour by Contractors to Industrial Units**

2289. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to abolish the supply of labour by contractors to all industrial units in both private and public sectors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 provides for the abolition of contract labour system wherever possible and seeks to regulate the employment of contract labour in establishments/employments where abolition of the contract labour system is not considered feasible for the time being. So far as industries/industrial units in the Central sphere are concerned, following the recommendations

of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, employment of contract labour in several categories of work in the coal mining industry has already been prohibited vide Government Notification dated February 1, 1975, (a) Raising or raising-cum-selling of coal. (b) Coal loading and unloading. (c) Overburden removal and earth-cutting. (d) Soft coke manufacturing and (e) Driving of stone-drifts & miscellaneous stone-cutting underground. Employment of contract labour has also been prohibited on and from March 1, 1977 for sweeping, dusting and watching of buildings owned or occupied by establishments in respect of which the appropriate Government under the Contract Labour Act is the Central Government. Several Committees set-up by the Central Advisory Board have gone into or are currently going into the question of contract labour system in several other industries in the Central sphere.

**Labour Ministers' Conference**

2290. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the labour ministers from various States was convened in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the gist of the deliberations that took place and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) There was a general discussion on the Report of the 30 member Committee on Comprehensive Industrial Relations Law. The specific issues discussed related to definitions of industry, workman and appropriate government, powers of conciliation officers, machinery for disputes settlement, payment of subsistence allowance to workers during periods of suspension, Model Standing Orders and suggestions for amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act.



The Chairman indicated that the suggestions of the State Labour Ministers would be kept in view while formulating proposals for the Comprehensive Industrial Relations Law.

### बर्मा, चीन और बंगलादेश के साथ सीमा विवाद

2291. श्री केशवराव घोंडगे : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्मा, चीन और बंगलादेश के साथ सीमा विवादों को निपटाने के लिए क्या नये प्रयास किये गये हैं ;

(ख) आपसी बातचीत के माध्यम से सीमा विवादों को निपटाने में सम्बद्ध सरकारों ने किस प्रकार की सहायता की है; और

(ग) आपसी सम्झौतों में अब तक किन विवादों का निपटारा गया है, उनका व्यौरा क्या है और बाकी विवादों को निपटाने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ सामने आ रही हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुन्दू) : (क) में (ग) बर्मा के साथ सीमा के सम्बन्ध में हमारा कोई विवाद नहीं है। 1967 के करार के अन्तर्गत दोनों के बीच सयुक्त रूप से भूमि की सीमा का अकन किया जा रहा है।

जहाँ तक चीन का प्रश्न है, उसके साथ हम पड़ोसी के सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर सम्बन्धों को सामान्य बनाने के प्रयत्नों का तो स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन भारत-चीन सीमा की पुरानी समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

बंगलादेश का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, उसके साथ सीमा के अंकन से सम्बन्ध विवादों का निपटारा हो गया था और 16 मई, 1974 को दोनों देशों के प्रधान मंत्रियों ने जिस करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे उसमें

ठोस सिद्धान्त और किया बिधि का समावेश किया गया था। दोनों पक्षों के अधिकारियों द्वारा वास्तविक सीमांकन का कार्य भी चल रहा है।

### इजरायल को मान्यता

2292. श्री केशवराव घोंडगे : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इजरायल को मान्यता देने के बारे में कोई नया प्रस्ताव उस देश से सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है, और

(ख) क्या इजरायल के साथ राजनैतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के बारे में सरकार कोई नई कार्यवाही कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्याख्या क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुन्दू) : (क) की नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं। पश्चिम एशिया की स्थिति में कोई ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है कि इजरायल के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों के संदर्भ में हमारे लिए पुनर्विचार करना जरूरी हो।

### 2500 की जनसंख्या वाले गांवों में पूर्ण डाकघरों की स्थापना

2293. श्री केशवराव घोंडगे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दो हजार से अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले ग्रामों में पूर्ण डाकघर और पांच हजार से अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले ग्रामों में टेलीफोन सुविधायें देने की योजना की सरकार ने घोषणा की है ;



(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने गांवों में उक्त योजना को क्रियान्वित किया जा चुका है; और

(ग) ये सुविधायें देश भर में कब तक दी जायेंगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) दो हजार से अधिक आवादी वाले अधिकांश गांवों में डाकघर खोल दिये गये हैं। 5000 से अधिक आवादी वाले सभी गांवों में टेलीफोन की सुविधा देने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) और (ग). (i) दो हजार से अधिक की आवादी वाले 40,702 गांवों में डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं।

(ii) पांच हजार से अधिक की आवादी वाले 7000 गांवों में टेलीफोन की सुविधायें दे दी गई हैं।

(iii) ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि अगले दो वर्षों में 5000 से अधिक की आवादी वाले अधिकांश गांवों में टेलीफोन की सुविधायें दे दी जायें। जोप स्थानों पर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आगामी वर्षों में ये सुविधायें उपलब्ध करा दी जायगी।

पड़ोसी देशों के साथ भारत में शरण दिये गये उनके नागरिकों के बारे में बात चीत

2294. श्री केशवराव पोंडने : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बांग्लादेश, श्रीलंका, पाकिस्तान तथा बर्मा के साथ भारत में शरण दिये गये उनके नागरिकों को वापस भेजने के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुन्दू) : (क) जी नहीं।  
(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

वित्तीय प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना की चिकित्सा सुविधाये देना

2295. श्री युवराज : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों को जहां अन्य मंत्र सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं वहां केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना की चिकित्सा सुविधाये उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सुविधा उन्हें कब तक दे दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना दिल्ली पुलिस के अतिरिक्त दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्य कर्मचारियों पर लागू नहीं होती है।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Reopening of Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd. Asansol

2296. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is consulting with the Government of West Bengal in the matter of reopening of Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., Asansol which is under lockout since 1974; and

(b) if so the present position of restarting of the above company?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) and (b). The question of re-opening of the Aluminium Corporation of India Limited Asansol, is under consideration of Central Government in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal and other concerned authorities

**Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Assam**

**2297. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new cases for telephone connection in the North Eastern Telecommunication Circle and number kept in the waiting list upto 30th October, 1977; and

(b) the number of new phone connections proposed to be given by the North Eastern Circle and Assam respectively upto the end of this financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI):** (a) New telephone connections provided upto 31.10.77 and the waiting list as on 31.10.77 in the N E Circle is as follows:

Name of State	Telephones provided	Waiting List
1. Annamalai Pradesh	53	10
2. Assam	544	545
3. Manipur	166	39
4. Meghalaya	243	77
5. Mizoram	111	10
6. Nagaland	80	11
7. Tripura	25	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1245</b>	<b>658</b>

(b) It is proposed to open 1000 new telephone connections in the North Eastern Circle upto the end of this financial year, out of this 700 will be opened in Assam State.

**Installation of Telephone Exchanges in Assam**

**2298. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of new telephone exchanges proposed to be installed in Assam during the current financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI):** Nine new Telephone Exchanges are proposed to be installed at the following stations in Assam State during the current financial year.

- (i) Anipur
- (ii) Chapar
- (iii) Daboba
- (iv) Dudnai
- (v) Dhakukhana
- (vi) Kamlabari
- (vii) Rongjuli
- (viii) Shilapathar
- (ix) Sonai nukh

**Agencies for Recruiting Jobless Workers for Gulf and Western Asian Countries**

**2299. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of private individuals and agencies have started a flourishing business of recruiting jobless workers for the Gulf and West Asian countries;

(b) whether most of such individuals and agencies are exploiting the job seekers and many of job seekers on arrival in those countries find themselves stranded and often underpaid than other workers; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to regulate the outflow of Indian workers to the above countries and save the needy workers from exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). 290 firms as on 24-11-1977 have so far been registered as recruiting agents for overseas employment. Government have also received reports that besides these authorised agents, a number of individuals and agencies are functioning as unauthorised recruiting agents.

There are reports that, in some cases, the unauthorised agent or his representative abandons the recruits in foreign countries. Though some of them may manage to find employment, they are likely to be underpaid, as they do not have the protection of written contracts and are at the mercy of the employers, since their entry into foreign countries might be illegal and the stay not regularised. Some of those who enter the foreign country with written contracts, but do not complete emigration formalities under the Emigration Act, 1922 are also likely to be exploited by the foreign employers.

The workers are given protection under the procedures prescribed for the registration of the recruiting agencies. Government also carry out checks at the points of exit to ensure that illegal emigrants are not permitted to go until they have completed the necessary formalities required under the Emigration Act, 1922.

#### **Payment of Wages to Workers of Devi Dayal Tube, Bombay**

2300. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 600 workers of Devi Dayal Tube, Bombay did not get

their earned wages and other legitimate dues although the company went into liquidation eight years ago; and

(b) whether the company did not survive because it took to serious malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha when received.

#### **Inquiry set up to Inquire into the Chasnala Accident**

2301. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:  
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

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

(a) whether Government have accepted the findings of Sinha Commission set up to inquire into Chasnala accident;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the officials held responsible and

(c) whether an attempt is being made to implicate the Director General of Mines' Safety who is said to have been absolved of any responsibility by the Court of Inquiry only to complicate and delay the acceptance and publication of the findings?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The question of the kind of follow up action to be taken on the findings of the Courts of Inquiry into the two accidents at Chasnala Colliery on the 27th December, 1975 and 5th April, 1976 is under the examination of Government. The leaders of the various opposition groups in the Lok Sabha have been requested on 27-9-1977 to nominate a person from each group for going through

the reports and advising the Government on the action that should be taken. As soon as nominations are received from all the groups further necessary action will be taken.

Meanwhile the reports have been sent to the Government of India Press for publication in the official Gazette. The reports were placed on the Table of the House on 23rd June, 1977. It is a fact that the Court of Inquiry has absolved the Directorate General of Mines Safety of responsibility for the accident. Government is not aware of any attempts to impute any officer of the Directorate.

The Ministry is examining the action that it has to take on the findings of the Court of Inquiry.

#### **Purchase of Engineering goods from Abroad**

2302. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of purchase of engineering goods made from abroad for the Ministry of Steel & Mines, Fertilizer Corporation of India and ONGC etc.;

(b) for how many such purchases, enquiries were sent to Richardson and Crudas, a public undertaking; and

(c) an outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12 hrs.

#### **RE. QUESTIONS AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES**

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Question Hour has been declared as closed. For the Question Hour today my Starred Question No. 236 was listed. Un-

fortunately it could not be reached because the time was over. I have no complaint about that at all.

My Starred Question No. 236 was addressed to the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Now, like yesterday I am sorry to tell you again, the same thing has happened, but in a different form. Regarding this Question 236, about increase in the number of passport applications, I sent the original question on 2nd November, 1977. I drafted the question and put it into (a), (b) (c), (d) and (e). But the Lok Sabha Secretariat has only admitted (a) and (b) of the question and left out (c), (d) and (e) completely, arbitrarily, without telling me under what rules they have eliminated those parts. I will read out what I had sent. After asking for information, State-wise, as to how many more applications for passport have been received after the new liberalised rules came into force from August 15, 1977. I had asked in:

"(c) whether it is true that several persons of suspected or real undesirable and even criminal character managed to get the passports and have already gone abroad;

(d) if so, full details thereof;

(e) steps being taken to enforce stricter watch and control in this regard."

If you see the question in my name now, you will find that (c), (d) and (e) are eliminated and only (a) and (b) are retained. (a) and (b) could have gone as written answer. My point is this. I gave priority number one to my question. If I wanted merely factual information from Mr. Vajpayee as to how many fresh applications had been received after the new liberalised rules came into force, I could have put that in the category of 'Unstarred' and not in the category of 'Starred'. Having put that for balloting under 'Starred' and having got the ballot, No. 236, I find that the



[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

Lok Sabha Secretariat has eliminated (c), (d) and (e) of my question.

My further point is this. I have been watching that this kind of thing is going on increasingly over a period of some years. Many of us, no matter from which part of the House we come from, put questions after serious thought, consideration and lot of hard work. We are entitled to get information from the Government on all these aspects. The only restriction is that, if the question is not specific or if that is something for which the Government of India is not responsible then it can be eliminated. The Lok Sabha Secretariat can edit our questions if our wording is wrong or incomplete. Two days back, you sent a letter to all of us asking us to get assistance in regard to drafting of motions, etc. My point, therefore, is this. Please tell the Lok Sabha Secretariat, Secretary and the staff under you, that they have to function here under the Constitution as an independent body, independent of the executive, and any question which is awkward or inconvenient to the Government to give information cannot be arbitrarily prevented, by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, from being asked. I want your guidance on this. It is happening not only to me but also to many others. Not only the important parts are eliminated, the whole sharpness and edge of the question are completely removed. What is the point in coming to Parliament and in our making all the preparations if we are going to be treated in this fashion? The Lok Sabha Secretariat and you, Sir, are totally, one hundred per cent, independent of the executive and you must give guidance and direction to the secretariat as to how all this should be sent to the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, such matters may be raised in the House only after we have discussed them. That would be more appropriate. You first raise it before me. Thereafter, if you are not satisfied with

the explanation given, then you have the right to raise it in the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I agree with you, Sir. Yesterday I raised it, and the same thing has happened today also.

MR. SPEAKER: Until you come and find out why it has been done, it is not proper to raise it here. So far as the present case is concerned, it was brought to me, and on my direction, it was deleted. If you come over, I will discuss the matter with you, and if any mistake has been committed it will be rectified. It was not directly deleted by the office: the office put it up to me.

In regard to this particular matter, I will explain to you why I thought it was not fit for being allowed. If you are not satisfied with my explanation, it is always open to you to raise it in the House. Undoubtedly, all Members who are not satisfied with the re-modelling of the questions have a right... (Interruptions).

श्री वीरल राम सारण : (चुड़):

यह जनरल कमेंट है, प्रत्येक मेम्बर को साथ यह हो रहा है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): This is the first time that every day three to four questions are being disallowed—and they say that the Speaker has disallowed them. We do not understand this. Yesterday I sent a question whether a particular company was raided by the Income-tax Department but that question has been rejected. In this way, three to four questions are being disallowed every day.

MR. SPEAKER: The Rule provides...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The same rules are there which were there earlier. They have not been changed. So you cannot go beyond the Rules and you cannot make your own Rules. What is this that is going on? Every

day three to four questions are disallowed!

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, you were saying something to me.

MR. SPEAKER: I only wanted to say that any member who has a grievance has undoubtedly a right to know why his question has been disallowed. But it is not the proper practice to raise it first in the House. You have always a right to raise it in the House after knowing why your question has been disallowed.

In this particular case, it has been rejected because the Government say that no raid has taken place and that the information is not correct. So there was no point in allowing the question to be raised in the House since they say that no raid has taken place at all.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My question involved asking for more information. My point is very serious. Parliamentarians have a right ...

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody disputes your right. (Interruptions).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I wanted to say that there was a certain interpretation of the Rules which was being followed by the previous Speaker, and now you have your own interpretation. Kindly don't change the interpretation unless you have discussed this problem first with the Members of the House. You are making your own interpretation of the Rules and disallowing questions. That is our difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: Unfortunately, the responsibility of interpreting the Rules lies with the Speaker. (Interruptions).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Please convince us that you will not change the convention of the House.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Before we go to the Calling Attention,

I have one submission to make (Interruptions).

श्री बन्धुलाल सिंह (वाराणसी)  
16 तारीख को मैंने कालिग एटेशन दिया था, उसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही हुई उसका जवाब आज तक नहीं मिला। (व्यवधान)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We have been following the convention of a certain interpretation of the Rules which was followed by other Speakers. I do not know what has happened now. Every day three to four questions are being disallowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have a point of order. My point of order is on the list of business.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम नये मेम्बर हैं। श्री कंवरलाल जी और श्री मावलंकर जी पुराने मेम्बर हैं। उनको प्रश्नों के सम्बन्ध में कठिनाई है लेकिन उनकी जानकारी हमसे ज्यादा है। पहले डा० लोहिया कहा करते थे कि विशेष अवसर पिछड़े लोगों को देना चाहिए तो हम पिछड़े हुए हैं इसलिए हमें अवसर दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो पुराने मेम्बर हैं।

श्री उग्र सेन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम जो सवाल देते हैं तो आप के प्रश्न विभाग में जो इंस्पेक्टर है या जांचकर्ता हैं, रोज़ एक-दो प्रश्न खारिज कर के हम को लिख देते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा सवाल सही होता है, अब आप बताइये, हम किस से इस के बारे में मिले, किस के सामने तर्क प्रस्तुत करें, किताब से पढ़ कर बतायें कि हमारा प्रश्न सही है। वे तो सिर्फ इतना लिख कर भेज देते हैं कि प्रश्न खारिज कर दिया गया है—उन के पास एक छपा हुआ फार्म है उसको भर कर भेज देते हैं। मैं

[श्री उपसेन]

चाहता हूँ कि आप हमारी इस कठिनाई को हल करने में मदद करें।

MR. SPEAKER: Many hon. Members want to know the reasons for rejecting their questions. I would ask the office hereafter to intimate to you briefly the reasons either for rejecting a question or a part thereof. I may tell you why many times the questions are not allowed. The rules provide that when a matter is under investigation, the question should not be allowed. The question is also not allowed, when sometimes a personal question is asked about a man, whether he has defalcated so much money and whether it has come to the knowledge of the Government, and when we send for the information from the Government, they say that no such enquiry has been held. Hereafter, if you want, we will let you know why a particular question has not been accepted. It is not a question of rejection, but why a particular question or a part of it has not been accepted. If you are not satisfied, it is always open to you to come to me and discuss the matter. If you find it wrong, we will revise this.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM (Tirunelveli): Sir, there was a ballot at 1.00 O'clock and the names of the persons were selected duly by the officer concerned in the presence of two hon. Members but we came to know at about 4.30 p.m. that the Speaker has revoked the verdict of the ballot held at 1.00 O'clock. Under what rules has the hon. Speaker revoked the verdict of the ballot held at 1.00 O'clock?

So far as the procedure is concerned, it says:

"The ballot would determine the relative priority of the admitted calling attention notices on the same subject as held in Room No. 21, Parliament House daily as far as possible at 13.00 hrs. during the Session. If, however, any calling

attention notice is admitted by the Speaker to be taken up on the same day on which a notice has been given, the ballot is held at 11.15 hours."

These are the two timings. Under what rules has the hon. Speaker instructed to conduct the ballot at 5.00 O'clock yesterday?

There are so many persons giving various notices under various heads. So far as calling attention is concerned, only five names are there on the same day. Unfortunately, contrary to the rules and regulations, the hon. Speaker has clubbed the names of the persons who have given notices under various heads. Under what rules has the hon. Speaker done this?

#### RE. DISCUSSION ON CYCLONE AFFECTED AREAS

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): I want to invite the Chair's attention to the devastation caused to the well established rules of procedure in this House regarding calling attention notices. Let the cyclone not enter this House and cause a havoc to the procedures here. Calling Attention is defined under rule 197 and several Members had given call attention notice on the inadequacy of relief for the cyclone affected areas in Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu, Pondicherry and Kerala. You were good enough to admit a call attention and fix a time for balloting; ballot took place. I was also present at the time of the ballot at 1 p.m. yesterday. Out of ten names which were put in the ballot five names were taken properly by the non-official Members who were present there. My name came first. My constituency is one of the worst affected constituencies and there are several other Members whose constituencies are also very badly affected like Shri Gopalan of Karur, Murugaiyan of Nagapattinam; similarly



there are members from Andhra also. . . (Interruptions). We had given proper notice under the rules. How is it that the ballot had been annulled, under what rule, by the Speaker? The Speaker is guided by the rules. I do not think he has any extra-ordinary powers provided for under the rules for revoking a ballot which had already been conducted; this is a serious violation of the rules and conventions in this House.

Secondly, during the second ballot, another anomaly was found. Several names were included in the second ballot; they did not even give notice of call attention; they had given notice under different rules. Which rule empowers the Speaker to include, *suo motu* notices which are not given under rule 1977? This is not only a violation of the rules; we are also very badly affected because we had missed an opportunity to discuss this matter.

You feel that the matter is so urgent and important, that all participants who have given notice of any motion should be included in the ballot and perhaps that is why you have done so; I do not attribute any motive to you. You might have done it with the best of intentions. If that is so, if you feel that Members should debate the question of cyclone, the proper remedy for the injustice which had already been done is to devote an entire half day to it, for the discussion of the cyclone. That will be only way by which you can remedy the injustice which has been done.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): Yesterday, in the normal course the ballot had taken place for ascertaining the priority. After that a direction came from you and perhaps you wanted to help others who had given adjournment motions on the issue. On earlier occasions also this sort of thing had taken place but in a different way. The moment it comes from the Chair: I am going to disallow the adjournment motion and admit call attention motion, Members who had given adjournment motions should

immediately fill out the green form for call attention and send it to the office; only then their names could be included in the ballot. Here, what I notice is that in the ballot Mr. Kalyanasundaram's name came; my name also came; it does not really matter; I am merely talking about the procedure. Some hon. friends here have equally taken pains to study how bad the situation is in Andhra and other areas. But the question here is one of procedure. You had in your wisdom said that the adjournment motion should be converted into call attention motion. Was it not at the same time desirable that you said: fresh notices should be given. There are members who are new. They do not know. Perhaps it does not matter. It is a case of confusion. Therefore, for the future, we should have strict guidelines in this matter.

**SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH** (Ananta-pur): Well said. The hon. Member's moderation to-day is to be appreciated.

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH** (Guntur): I want to support the submission made by the hon. Member that there should be an opportunity to discuss further the cyclone both in Andhra and Tamil Nadu. Last time when the discussion took place, I read in the papers that many of the members who are representing the areas which have suffered grievously were not present here. Many of the teams which went to inspect those areas had not come back by then and even the Prime Minister probably returning only to-day or tomorrow....

**SOME HON. MEMBERS**: He has already returned. Here comes the Prime Minister.

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH**: Yes, Sir, he is there now. So in all fairness to all sections of the House and especially those who represent those areas which are most grievously affected, I suggest that there should be a further discussion on this.

**DR HENRY AUSTIN** (Ernakulam): I am just coming from the cyclone-hit



[Dr Henry Austin]

areas I had been there. It has already been visited by the Prime Minister. But in view of the strong feelings expressed by the hon. Members of the House I do strongly endorse the view now suggested by Shri Kalyanasundaram that a full-fledged discussion not really on the cyclone itself but on the adequacy or the inadequacy of the relief operations is necessary and in this regard as representing a constituency which has been hard hit by the recent cyclone I would submit that a full-fledged discussion should take place.

I am sorry to say that Kerala has been

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) I will not add anything. Already my friends have stated enough. We are very grateful that our Prime Minister has visited the scene of occurrence.

MR SPEAKER He is still on his legs.

DR HENRY AUSTIN I am making this submission because the hon. Prime Minister has been good enough to visit Andhra and Madras. I had been there in Madras and the hon. Prime Minister will be able to place before the House the full details of the relief operations that are being carried on. So I would submit

SHRI K LAKKAPPA There is another point. We are all very grateful to the Prime Minister.

MR SPEAKER What is the new thing you are making? The same thing everybody is saying.

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV rose.

MR SPEAKER No floods in your place.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) I do not know what a discussion in this House will do to help the relief operations. If it is to be discussed it can be discussed.

There is no difficulty about that but I doubt how it will help the relief operations?

I have gone there and returned only this morning. The devastation is very great.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU You kindly make a statement.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Why make a statement? What is it that I am doing just now?

I went round and saw the havoc. I was also in Madras and I had discussions with the officials and I have given instructions to them also as to what should be done in regard to what remains to be done.

They have appointed in Andhra Pradesh a Commissioner who is taking charge from today. I have told him what requires to be done. There are many things which are required to be done. It is a problem which is by no means very easy. It is a very serious problem, a gigantic problem and there is no question of stalling any finance in the matter. What requires to be done has to be done. This has to be the first charge on both the State and the Centre. There is no difficulty about it on that score. What has to be done is that the operations must be carried on properly. There are complaints that a lot of money is pocketed by some of the officials. All that I have brought to their notice and now we are trying to see that it is properly organized and these complaints do not remain so that proper relief is given. No politics should be brought into it. (Interruptions) But that does not mean that there is no failure on the part of the administration and one should not point it out. There is no question of politics in it. When I reached there I was told by the DIG 'You cannot go there because it is like this and that.' I said, 'Who are you to tell me like this?' This is how people were prevented from going about. I do not know why that was to be. I told them that this ought not to be done.

They are also having an all-party committee tomorrow so that all are involved in it and such things do not happen. In Madras also an all-Party committee is being put up and they are going to work together so that there will be no such difficulty. But this has got to be done properly because it is on a scale which has been un-precedented, if I may say so and therefore, we have got to go about it very thoroughly and properly and that is what we are doing.

(Interruptions)

DR HENRY AUSTIN Kerala and Lakshadweep may also be considered. There has been a lot of destruction in Kerala.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI I did not go to Kerala for want of time. I am also attending to that. I shall do whatever has got to be done. Lakshadweep is also being attended to. Pondicherry is being attended to. Wherever it has happened it is being attended to.

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Idukki) The question to be decided is whether we have a discussion or not. Let us remember that Parliament is sitting. The calamity has taken place which has attracted international attention. All of us are involved in it. All of us are concerned about it. We are thankful to the Prime Minister for going there, for assessing the whole situation and for making on the spot inspection. But everyone of the members here who is connected with the area one way or the other is emotionally, intellectually and completely involved in it. They have their own views about it. It is not fair to this Parliament, when these things are happening, we do not attend to this matter and do not discuss this matter. It is not fair to the people, to the Parliament and to ourselves.

You will kindly understand the interest that has been evinced by the plethora of motions before you. All of us have got views to express, deficiencies to point out. We will contribute our views about it by which the

Government can profit and evolve certain methods. Therefore it is absolutely essential—having regard to the immensity of the problem, immensity of the calamity—the House should discuss it.

We discussed it last time but we did not have any material. To-day that is not the position. We have got all the material. On the spot study has been made. Everybody has got experience and impressions. Govt. has got on the spot study impression ready with them. All those things can be pooled together and something can be evolved out of the totality of the discussion.

Democracy means discussions and policies being evolved through the discussions. Let us not avoid it. Kindly permit a thorough discussion of this matter.

SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM I am only supporting the suggestion made by Shri Stephen. I was the first to suggest that there should be debate for the rest of the day in this House. After hearing the hon. Prime Minister, certainly the need for such a debate is all the greater. The purpose of the debate is not to justify something or somebody. Several suggestions are there. Even facts with regard to the damages and devastations have not come to light properly. We have come straight from the affected constituencies and affected areas. It will be worth while for the Prime Minister to listen to us more than even listening to some of those officers. He has seen how officers are behaving. Let there be a discussion in this House so that we can tell the feelings of the people properly. Let the people also feel satisfied that the whole House is concerned with it.

MR SPEAKER Now two questions have been raised before us—

1 Whether there should be a discussion;

2 Whether the balloting was proper.

We had a large number of adjournment motions, some short notice ques-

[Mr Speaker]

tions and some call attention Members were coming to me and pressing me for a general debate in the matter I thought that unless fuller details are available, any discussion may not be fruitful and, therefore, the general discussion, if necessary must take place a little later and not now

One other reason which also persuaded me to postpone that discussion is, at this stage any discussion might come in the way of implementation of certain things. All the same I always thought myself that the matter should be placed before the Business Advisory Committee and an opportunity may be given to the House for taking up this matter at an appropriate stage That is why I thought any decision on this should be taken by the Business Advisory Committee There are a number of resolutions there are notices under Rule 184 and other matters to be raised before the House Now, so far as the Calling Attention is concerned, there has been some mistake on my part What happened was this There were a large number of notices of Adjournment motions There were other Short Notice Questions and Calling Attention Notices Therefore I told Members that I will convert all these Adjournment Motions into Calling Attention But I did not ask them to give any fresh notices So, they proceeded on the basis that I am converting them into Calling Attention notices I did not ask them to give fresh notices That is the mistake on my part I promised them that I will give them this opportunity of taking part in the Calling Attention discussion I forgot to inform the office Although I said that I will convert the adjournment motion into Calling Attention Notices I did not ask them to give fresh notices for Calling Attention So, that was my mistake, it was not the mistake of the office I say that it was a mistake on my part and so there is no point in your raising it In a sense it is a mistake on my

part because I should have asked them to give Notices of Calling Attention

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) It is implied in the order that Notices of Adjournment Motions would be converted into Calling Attention Notices That is implied in the order

MR SPEAKER So far as formal notice is concerned it is true I have not asked them to give a formal notice That is what I told you

So far as the general discussion is concerned, let the team submit the report, then we will discuss this matter Let the report of the Investigating Team come to us The Investigating Team is expected to come out with a report in a very short time

SHRI MORARJI DESAI It would be more useful and profitable if the Members concerned go there and help in the relief operations, that is much more important instead of having a debate here

SHRI C M STEPHEN It is most unfortunate I wish that the Prime Minister has not made the statement Are we to take it that Members are not doing their duty but only Ministers are doing their duty? Some of us have gone there We have also our own channels of information about this What we say is that we must have an opportunity to place our views before the honourable House

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Sir I protest against the statement that I have said that Members are not doing their duty I did not say that I only said that it will be more profitable and useful if they go there and actually help in the relief operations That is all that I said

SHRI C M STEPHEN Do you mean to say that we should all go there and you can run the Parliament without the opposition? Do you



mean to say that Parliament should adjourn *sine die* immediately? What does he mean to say—does he want to carry on the work of Parliament without the opposition? It is a wrong statement. It is most unfortunate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What happened to the specific motion that the House be adjourned for 10 days in order to enable the Members of Parliament to go there to the spot.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: I don't want to enter into controversies; but there is a strong feeling in the South that it is not being given proper attention. It is not fair. There is resentment in the South. We ought to have a full discussion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Please do not make that mistake. We know our business. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will all of you kindly sit down? I am on my legs. I think this matter should not be discussed in heat. We shall discuss that in the Business Advisory Committee and we shall come to a conclusion. I think there a much easier and probably cooler decision can be taken.

I do not think either the Government or the Opposition can categorically say one way or the other at this stage. We shall discuss this matter in the Business Advisory Committee because a large number of resolutions are coming to me. So, for the time being, the adjournment motion is suspended. We shall discuss it and then come to a decision. To-day there seems to be a lot of heat and a much cooler atmosphere would be better. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM (Tenkasi): Will you take a decision to-day itself?

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee is meeting next Wednesday. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): The Business Advisory Committee must meet to-day itself and take decision.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Why not convene a special meeting of the Business Advisory Committee?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir I want to make a submission.

अभी प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कहा, उस पर श्री स्टीफेन नाराज हुए। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह भी एक पोलिटिकल कैपिटल बनाने वाली बात है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। सदन के सब सदस्य चाहते हैं कि वहाँ की समस्या को हल किया जाये। इसलिए इस में पार्लिटिक्स लाना और एजिटेशन करना ठीक नहीं होगा।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You are bringing here politics. (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You are bringing here politics and not we. The Prime Minister has given the right advice not to bring in politics.

दिल्ली में रहते हुए यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली के लोग साउथ को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद देंगे और पार्टी का खयाल किये वरीर देंगे;। लेकिन इस में पार्लिटिक्स नहीं लाना चाहिए।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: rose (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words. With great respect to the Prime Minister, we are all very grateful to him for having gone there and paid a visit by air. But, some of us had gone there and on the spot, we saw that each village was affected and



[Sh. K. Raghu Ramaiah]

so, we owe a duty to the people of that area to come here and tell the House what actually happened and how much they are suffering and what are the remedial measures that are to be taken. We want to make our submissions. There is no question of politics here. We want to make it clear.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let there be a calling attention on it. And let us discuss it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. Why don't you hear him?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you very wisely—observed, this is a matter on which there is no difference of opinion in this House and as you said, in a fit of temper, passions are roused and, when there is heat, it may not be proper to discuss a question of this kind on which there is no difference of opinion or difference in sentiments. You suggested that time has to be fixed for a discussion and the Business Advisory Committee may meet for deciding the day, we do not have any objection. *(Interruptions)* I understood that the hon'ble Members felt that Wednesday will be too late for the meeting. Therefore, I suggest, if you so please a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee can be summoned for Monday.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why Monday? Why not today?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The difficulty as far as today is concerned is that today's business is already there. If you adjourn the discussion fixed for today, then it takes the shape of an adjournment motion. As far as tomorrow is concerned that is, Friday there is Private Members' Business. If it is a question of meet-

ing today for fixing the date, then we can have the meeting either today or tomorrow.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, many of us have been there. It is not only a question of the Members of the South. Members of North feel equally strongly. Sir, in view of the very strong feelings that have been expressed, it will be very unfortunate if there is an impression that we are trying to evade a discussion. I therefore submit that the Business Advisory Committee should meet this afternoon and time for discussion should be fixed for tomorrow. If necessary, we can sit late till midnight but we must discuss it before the end of the week.

MR. SPEAKER: I would call the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee tomorrow. We will try—if the Committee so decides—to have a debate some time next week. The Prime Minister will not be here on Monday and Tuesday. You would all like if the debate takes place in his presence. He has already fixed up certain programmes. Therefore, we will try to keep it as early as possible some time next week.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Sir, this is a national calamity and Parliament has got to be concerned about it. I appreciate what the Prime Minister has said that neither regionalism nor politics should be involved because the whole nation is involved in it. Secondly, Sir, many of the Members who have come back from the affected regions have got a responsibility to their electorate. They went there and investigated on their own. They want to share their knowledge with the other Members of the House and, Sir, they want to do it at an early stage because they have to go back to their constituencies and serve their electorate. When you say some day next week it becomes very late. Therefore, specifically we say that it may be fixed for tomorrow. If the Prime

Minister is busy, then it should not be later than Monday so that those who are servants of the people are able to serve their electorate.

12.46 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTERS LTD, MADRAS AND INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LTD., BANGALORE FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1976-77.

(b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1216/77].

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1976-77.

(b) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1217/77].

DRUGS AND COSMETICS (5TH AMDT.) RULES, 1977, STATEMENTS RE. DAY IN RESPECT OF 1ST AND 2ND AMDTS.

THERETO, AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH FOR 1975-76.

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

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

(1) औषध और सौंदर्य प्रसाधन अधिनियम, 1940 की धारा 38 के अन्तर्गत औषध सौंदर्य प्रसाधन (पांचवां संशोधन) नियम, 1977 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति, जो दिनांक 11 नवम्बर, 1977 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा० सा० नि० 697 (इ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1218/77].

(2) औषध और सौंदर्य प्रसाधन (पहला संशोधन) नियम, 1977, जो दिनांक 28 मई, 1977 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा० सा० नि० 665 में प्रकाशित हुए थे, के सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण बताने वाला एक विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1219/77].

(3) औषध और सौंदर्य प्रसाधन (दूसरा संशोधन) नियम, 1977 जो दिनांक 16 जुलाई, 1977 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा० सा० नि० 926 में प्रकाशित हुए थे, के सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण बताने वाला एक विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1220/77].

- (4) स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, चण्डीगढ़, अधिनियम, 1966 की धारा 18 की उपधारा (4) के अन्तर्गत स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, चण्डीगढ़ के वर्ष 1975-76 के प्रमाणित लेखे (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा उन पर लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदना।

[Placed in Library. S32 No. LT-1221/77].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) Notification No. 332/77-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) Notification No. 33/77-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Bill, 1977, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th November, 1977, and transmit-

ted to the Rajya Sabha for recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make, to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "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 30th November, 1977 agreed without any amendment to the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 1977, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1977."

12.48 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) REPORTED FAILURE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO GIVE ADEQUATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CYCLONE-HIT STATES IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE COUNTRY

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he make a statement thereon:

"Reported failure of the Government of India to provide adequate financial assistance to the States in the Southern part of our country which have suffered heavily as a result of recent cyclones."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Sir, my colleague, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh has already apprised the House of the damage caused by the cyclone to life and property in the Southern States. The calamity has to be viewed as a national disaster and efforts to miti-



gate the hardship have to be organised at a national level. People everywhere in the country associate themselves with their brothers and sisters who have borne this unprecedented fury of nature and I hope that they will readily render all possible assistance so that the distress of the cyclone victims is alleviated.

Sir, you are aware that the President has extensively toured the cyclone-affected areas in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. I learnt of the tragic news when was at Rome to attend the biennial conference of the FAO. Cutting short my visit, I returned to the country on the morning of the 23rd November. I joined the President in his tour to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu immediately on my return. We visited some of the affected areas in both the States and tried to make an on-the-spot appraisal of the extent of damage and the measures necessary to rehabilitate the people and their economy. There have been, as the House is aware, extensive losses to life and property. Large areas were still inundated though the tidal wave had receded. The extent of damage to the standing paddy crop is being assessed. Damage to sugarcane, tobacco and cotton, banana crops has also been extensive and there has been large scale uprooting of coconut and palm trees.

According to the latest information received by us, the number of persons who have lost their lives is 511 in Tamil Nadu and 8327 in Andhra Pradesh. According to the information available with us, 165 persons in Tamil Nadu and about 3000 persons in Andhra Pradesh are reported missing. In Kerala, 80 persons are reported to have died and 62 persons are reported missing. I am sure the whole House joins me in extending to the bereaved families our deep distress and sincerest sympathies.

I have already referred to extensive damage to crops. The agricultural economy of the areas has been

seriously impaired by a further factor, the immense loss of the livestock population. In Andhra Pradesh, 2,30,146 heads of cattle are reported to have died. The loss is estimated at about 27,316 in Tamil Nadu.

There has been extensive damage to private houses and public properties. While the number of houses reported to be damaged or destroyed is about 3.8 lakhs in Tamil Nadu, the corresponding figure for Andhra Pradesh is 8.32 lakhs. In Kerala, 8,492 houses are reported to have been destroyed and 19,868 damaged.

The cyclone has also affected certain areas of Pondicherry and Lakshadweep Islands. In Karnataka, flood damages between 20-11-77 and 26-11-77 have been reported. There has been no loss of life in these areas.

Sir, in a calamity of this magnitude, the highest priority has to be attached to immediate relief work and provision of all facilities to save human life and livestock and to alleviate their distress. In the first few days, the lack of road and other communications made several areas inaccessible. The magnitude and the suddenness of the calamity must also have come in the way of the administration in reaching the people and providing succour to them. These drawbacks no longer exist and areas which were previously out of reach have been brought under the umbrella of relief administration. In addition to measures taken by the State Governments, the Government of India have sent 76 men of the Mobile Civil Emergency Force by air to Andhra Pradesh. The detachment is equipped for relief and rescue operations. The Defence forces have also provided necessary help to civilian authorities.

While it is true that relief operations have to be organised primarily by the State Government, measures to rehabilitate the people and help them to return to normal conditions



[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

would have to be organised jointly by the State and the Centre and in a spirit of perfect comradeship, harmony and understanding. There is no denying the fact that the scars of the cyclone will not heal for a long time, but we certainly will do our utmost to repair the damage.

In consequence of acceptance of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, *ad hoc* Central assistance on non-Plan account to States for relief purposes has been discontinued with effect from 1-4-1974. All the States have been provided with a margin money for meeting their relief expenses. The margin money is Rs. 4.31 crores for Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 1.52 crores for Tamil Nadu and Rs. 30 lakhs for Kerala. Wherever natural calamities have occurred, relief expenses have been borne by the State Governments. The Central Government has assisted the State Governments concerned with an advance plan assistance the quantum of which is determined after an appraisal by a Central Team comprising representatives of various Ministries. Never in the past has advance plan assistance been released before completion of the appraisal by a Central Team and the processing of the Central Team's recommendations by a High Level Committee which meets under the Chairmanship of Member (Agricultural) in the Planning Commission. Considering, however, the magnitude of the present disaster, advance plan assistance has been released on an *ad hoc* basis pending appraisal by the Central Team. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have been provided with assistance amounting to Rs. 5 crores, Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 2 crores respectively. Central Teams have already been despatched to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and a Team would shortly visit Kerala. It may be reiterated that this unusual procedure has been resorted to with a view to

helping the State Governments immediately.

In addition, we have already sanctioned short-term credit to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for financing purchase in agricultural inputs. In the first instalment, Rs. 3 crores for Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 2 crores for Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned. These amounts will be augmented further after supplementary demands are voted. We are also examining the possibility of extending additional assistance under the on going Central Schemes for agricultural development.

In addition to the normal allocation of 40,000 tonnes of rice for November, 1977 for Tamil Nadu, instructions have been issued to the F.C.I. to release additional 50,000 tonnes of rice immediately out of which 5,000 tonnes have been sanctioned for use as gratuitous relief for which payment will be made by the Central Government. Instructions have also been issued to the F.C.I. to provide 1,000 tonnes of wheat to Kerala for providing gratuitous provide 1,000 tonnes of wheat to Kerala for providing gratuitous relief to the affected people. The Ministry of Railways have granted concession of free carriage by coaching and goods trains for consignments of relief material intended for free distribution amongst the victims of the floods and cyclone in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala States. Through the Health Ministry, we are in touch with the State Governments in the matter of supply of essential medicines, need for mass inoculation against cholera and other relief operations. Medicines worth Rs. 24.81 lakhs have been supplied to Andhra Pradesh and of worth Rs. 3.53 lakhs to Tamil Nadu. A request from the Government of Kerala has also been received recently. We are trying to meet their demand.

The Indian Red Cross was also alerted for arranging necessary assistance to the affected people. The So-

ciety has undertaken a Rs. 1 crore project for relief to cyclone victims. Funds to the extent of Rs. 42.00 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 11.00 lakhs to Tamil Nadu and Rs. 1.00 lakh to Kerala have been sanctioned from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. The Central Social Welfare Board has been designated as the nodal point for mobilisation of all voluntary efforts in the country for relief operations in the cyclone affected areas.

The Department of Social Welfare made a suggestion to UNICEF to draw on the emergency funds available with UNICEF, to the extent possible, to meet the cost of relief operations in the cyclone-affected areas of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. UNICEF Headquarters have sanctioned an immediate assistance of US dollars 150,000 (Rs. 12.75 lakhs) from the Emergency Relief Fund. The World Food Programme has also been requested to include 7,200 tonnes of Skimmed Milk Powder and an equal quantity of butter oil/edible oil in their programme of emergency relief. This will be sufficient to cater to the needs of 10 lakh people for 45 days.

I can assure the House that there is no shortage of food and we are in constant touch with the State Governments in regard to their requirements. While the Government machinery, both at the Centre and in the States, has been activated, voluntary agencies have also been forthcoming with assistance. The total resources will be pooled for the most efficient administration of relief in cyclone affected areas and delays on account of procedures will not be permitted. The Prime Minister has also appealed to the nation to contribute liberally to relief efforts in cash or kind. He has also proceeded to the cyclone-affected areas.

**SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:**  
Respected Sir, we are very glad that the Prime Minister visited the affected areas. We are also very glad that the

Agriculture Minister and others also went there. Our leaders, Dr. Karan Singh, Prof. Ranga and others also visited the affected areas and investigated into the facts. We must thank the President who visited not only Andhra Pradesh, but also Tamil Nadu. There is a universal opinion that it is a national tragedy and a national calamity. And when the Andhra Pradesh Congress Members went and met the Prime Minister immediately he responded and gave Rs. 5 crores to Andhra Pradesh and also Rs. 5 crores to Tamil Nadu. And it is necessary to help Kerala, Lakshadweep and also Pondicherry. It attracted the sympathy of the whole world. Russia, America and other countries also sympathised with us and have given some contributions. Edward Kennedy said that in India there is a calamity which has never happened in this country and also said that there should be a special legislation passed by the Congress so that not only temporary relief, but also permanent relief could be given to the affected areas.

Sir, in Darwin in Australia, a cyclone occurred in 1970. Only 11,750 private houses collapsed and 4,300 people in other dwellings were affected. They said that it was a national calamity and they had paid \$5 million to the owners whose property was not covered by insurance. And in Agne cyclone it so happened that only a few thousand people were affected. Even then they said it was a national calamity and made the loss good by paying a percentage of the loss.

13 hrs.

There are two things to be borne in mind. The organisation which is existing in our country is not capable of meeting this enormous calamity. Therefore, it must be revamped. When the cyclone came in 1969, the Andhra Pradesh Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee was appointed. It made certain recommendations in which it was

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

clearly said that the radar system must be strengthened and the preparedness to evacuate the people must also be there. After that, when another cyclone came in Orissa, another Committee was appointed and it made the following recommendations in 1974.

And I quote :

"In view of the limited resources and budget provisions usually available with the State governments, the Central Government should render prompt and timely financial assistance to the State governments for the implementation of the various emergency and long-term measures recommended by the Committee for cyclone distress mitigation to the extent required."

And it also said that there should be a national organization, i.e. a national calamities distress mitigation organisation. And it should cater not only to relief required after cyclones, but also due to droughts, floods, earthquakes and land-slides. Then there should be a national organisation which can organize not only relief measures but also re-construction work needed as a result of cyclones.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Naidu, you can continue after lunch. We will re-assemble at 2 p.m.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five past Fourteen of the clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I beg to introduce Mr. Arif Beg, the Minister of State

in the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Co-operation.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE —Contd.

(i) REPORTED FAILURE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO GIVE ADEQUATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CYCLONE-HIT STATES IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE COUNTRY—Contd.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : As I have mentioned already, the problem of the cyclone in the South is not only a problem of the States, not only a problem of the country, but a problem of the world, because it is so enormous. Andhra Pradesh has asked for Rs. 227 crores, Tamil Nadu Rs. 150 crores and Kerala Rs. 15 crores. How is it possible for the Central Government to give so much money unless a separate "Cyclone Distress Mitigation Fund to the tune of Rs. 500 crores is created.

As soon as the cyclone came, the Chief Minister and the other Ministers of the Andhra Pradesh Government went to the affected places to organise relief work, and they deputed 2,000 district officials who are carrying on relief operations. They have been doing very good work. In a short period they were able to undertake relief measures, but unfortunately, after Babu Jagjivan Ram's visit to Andhra Pradesh, politics has been injected into the situation. I am very glad that the Prime Minister has asked all to eschew politics, but even yesterday Shri Chandra Shekhar, the President of the Janata Party, has been talking of dismissing the Andhra Pradesh Government.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : (Delhi Sadar) : Is it relevant?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : It is quite relevant...



**MR. SPEAKER :** Kindly be brief.

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :**  
.....because these are irresponsible statements against the Andhra Pradesh Government and also intriguing.

We agree with the Prime Minister that we should all eschew politics, but he should advise his partymen and Ministers and his party head not to indulge in irresponsible talk and election speeches.

The Prime Minister has said that we had better go and see the affected areas and serve the people there. For the information of the House, I may say that Shri Brahmananda Reddy, our party President, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri Vengalla Satyanarayana, Shri M. Nageswara Rao, Shri P. Prasada Rao, Shri Kusuma Krishnamurthy, Shri Akkinedu, Shri Kommudi Satyanarayana, Shri K. Raghuramaiah, Shri K. L. N. Prasad and others went there and inspected all the places and have done something. They came back here only to appraise the Central Government of the magnitude of the calamity.

The people there want relaxation of the Reserve Bank rules so that short and medium term loans can be converted into long-term loans and long-term loans into longer ones. They want the suspension not only of land revenue collection but of the irrigation and other cesses. The Central Government must co-operate with and subsidise the State Government. It must assist the State Government by supplying seeds of paddy and seedlings for growing a fresh crop. Not only that, the land has been silted and, therefore, to de-salinise and also to reclaim the land, grants should be given to the agriculturists. Our Agriculture Minister himself has accepted it. I am very glad, his statement is quite correct not with regard to the men but with regard to cattle and other things. I would say that he must see that free loans are given to start cultivation. From the papers we have been learning that in Andhra and Tamil Nadu

cultivators have started going to their fields and they are working with the same vigour so as to raise the crops. So, unlike other classes, they know their responsibility. The Central Government also should know its responsibility of introducing crop insurance because it is very difficult without crop insurance to protect the people. It is very difficult to protect the people without house insurance and it is very difficult to protect the agriculturists without cattle insurance.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA :**  
My effort will be not to bring in politics in this because the Prime Minister had made a statement to that effect saying that we should not bring in politics in this matter and the effort of the Members is to render more and more relief possible to that area.

Suggestions have been made by my hon. friend regarding relaxation of Reserve Bank rules. We are making an effort to approach all the banks and also to request the Reserve Bank in that manner some relief can be given. We are already thinking of converting the short-term loan into medium term and medium term-into long term so that some relief could be given.

Regarding seedlings of paddy and other seedlings and seeds, I had a long talk with the Ministers concerned and also with the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and tried to find out their actual requirements.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** What about Kerala?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA :**  
We are in contact with Kerala also and we will try to make seed available to Kerala also.

Regarding seedling, etc. is concerned, they said that they would intimate their demands. About fertilisers also, they will have to intimate their demands. So far, I have not received their actual approximation of the demand.



[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

Regarding insurance of crops, to my mind, it would not be possible to have crop insurance. But so far as animal insurance is concerned, I think that can be a practicable solution and we can look into it. We will certainly examine it. In different parts of the country whenever there is a calamity, animals perish and it becomes very difficult for the farmers to purchase cattle in those areas. We need drought power immediately and so, we will have to try to get tractors etc.

Regarding cyclone area mitigation committee, on these lines the work has been going on. For the time being, we do not have a committee working like this. But we are certainly going to set up a committee which should be able to take decisions on the spot. We are going to set up this committee in one or two days so that immediate decisions are taken on the spot for doing certain things for which they need not have instructions from Delhi. A high power committee will be there. They will be consulting the State Government also whenever they require their assistance in this.

As regards the warnings given by the Meteorological Department, this time also the warnings were given by the Meteorological Department in time. The warnings were correct also as has been seen by subsequent happenings. About 24 hours before they had actually spotted the area where the storm was going to strike. This has been admitted by the State Governments also. The Industry Minister of Andhra Pradesh has also mentioned that 24 hours before the cyclone they knew that the cyclone was going to strike. They had actually taken some precautionary measures also. They had warned their officers that they should take necessary measures. It is said that they did take some necessary measures also. We will try to strengthen that department also.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Pondicherry?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

Regarding Pondicherry and Lakshadweep also, the Prime Minister has mentioned it. We are looking into all the States. Wherever assistance is needed, we will surely provide assistance to those areas. I have flown over Pondicherry in that area, and as the clouds were low, we could not see much damage. We could only see water-logging in that area.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, a large portion of our country, the southern part, is in the grip of agony as a result of this calamity and human tragedy. It is beyond the imagination of everyone of us. It is beyond repair, as the Prime Minister put it. This is not a problem of the States concerned alone. As pointed out, it is a problem of the entire nation. I admit, as the Minister said, it is primarily the duty of the States. But, as the Minister has also admitted, both the Centre and the States have to face this calamity together.

Unfortunately, the things are taking a shape in a different way. The big brother attitude has been taken. The way in which it has been dealt with in the last two days has created a suspicion in the minds of the people and amongst the Members sitting on this side of the House. It is true that the Meteorological Department had informed us about the cyclone in every place, in Kerala also. But they could not give warning about the magnitude and the power of the tidal waves which destroyed the entire coastal area, miles and miles together. It was not anticipated that the tidal waves would sweep away the entire area. The Meteorological Department is functioning under the Government of India. I do not know whether the Minister had any such information about it that the tidal waves are going to come with such a force that the entire area was going to be washed off.

If that were so, it was his duty to take all precautionary measures accordingly. But it was beyond their control also.

Let us not go on blaming each other. This problem has to be tackled on a war-footing. Speedy relief operations have to be undertaken to boost up the morale of the people there. The Minister has said that they have given aid to the States concerned. If you look into the statement, you will find that, as the Minister has himself admitted the aid that has been given to the States is within the State Plan allocations. So, this amount of money belongs to the States' Plan sector. It is not an aid from the Centre as such. He said that it was stopped in 1972. It was a wrong decision taken by the previous Government. This Government is also following the same thing. It is very clearly stated that the States have been given the assistance within the Plan allocations. Whatever is within the Plan allocations, the States can spend it. I want to know what is the aid or grant that the Central Government has given? The Government of India is lacking in giving proper assistance to the States. They are only adjusting the amount which is available to the States within their Plan allocations.

Then, the Minister has said that this is the first time that an advance assistance has been released to the States before the completion of the appraisal of the Central team about the damage caused. That is not correct. On the floor of this House, there was a discussion the year before last regarding the serious flood situation in Kerala, in Idukki and other districts of Kerala, and the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 1 crore on the same day without sending any Central Team there. So, the statement made by the Minister is not correct. I hope, he will correct his statement.

Now, Rs 5 crores have been given to Andhra Pradesh; Rs. 5 crores to Tamil Nadu and Rs. 2 crores to Kerala.

This aid is within the Plan allocation, it is not your aid. I am asking you what is your specific aid, grant and assistance to the State which is affected. We are only talking of book adjustment. That is I am objecting to. You have gone to Kerala. You have given only Rs. 1 lakh to Kerala. In the meanwhile, the Kerala Government has spent Rs. 3.5 crores only on rice all over the coastal belt. They have given a free ration to 9 lakh families. We should help the people in this area.

I had seen with my own eyes when I went to my own constituency, Chirayinkil, at mid night, the sea was coming and taking away cattle. I had participated in the evacuation work. Such a disastrous thing is happening in Kerala as well as in Andhra Pradesh. The Minister of State Mr. Bhanu Pratap Singh, without visiting the State, made his first statement. He said, "The Government of Andhra Pradesh has failed." Here you were good enough to allow a discussion on this for the whole day. Nobody dragged politics into the discussion. The hon. Minister of State made his first statement and abused and accused the Government of Andhra Pradesh. This is politicking.

MR. SPEAKER: Probably that was in the Rajya Sabha. He did not say here.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Then let us come to the visit of the hon. Defence Minister. We were surprised to know that the local Members of Parliament were there. They were not taken with the Defence Minister. He had taken four other people on an aerial survey. He came back and made a statement. They said:

"The four-member Janata Party team returned here last night after a visit to the cyclone-hit areas in Andhra Pradesh with the "clear" impression that the State Government had lost the confidence of the people."

[Shri Vaayalar Ravi]

(Interruptions) Here it is a politicking. There are some lacunae, there are some weakness. But we want to strengthen the whole thing. The Government of India must do this and that. We appreciate that. Instead of making a proper statement, the Minister, with an ulterior motive, abused and accused the Kerala Government. It is nothing but demoralising. It is coming from the mouth of a senior leaders as well as Defence Minister. If you go further, Mr. Speaker, you will find that a controversy had arisen whether the military had been called or not. There is another statement of the Defence Minister. It says:

"My army is not meant for clearing the dead bodies."

To clear dead bodies is a part of the relief work. Unfortunately, this kind of controversy is not expected from a senior leader like Shri Jagjivan Ram, who is a responsible leader in the country. It is all politicking.

Mr. Chandrasekhar, the most respected leader and President of the Janata Party—I have great respect for him—had landed in Hyderabad. I am very sorry for this. There the very first statement that he had made was that Government of Andhra Pradesh had failed. There he might have briefed the local people. Then he made a statement. It says:

"The Janata Party Chief, Mr. Chandrasekhar, today said that the Andhra Pradesh Government has not proved equal to the occasion in tackling the cyclone situation and it is time the State Governor and the Centre should seriously think about the situation.

He further says:

"If the administration collapses, the Centre will have to provide necessary apparatus either through the armed forces or through other methods. It is necessary to take over the Andhra Pradesh administration."

This is politicking. None of us made any attack on the Central Government, none of us said that the central aid was inadequate. Here comes the politicks. This is politicking. Here we say that you are interested in politicking than giving aid to the States. It is adding grief to the calamity.

In the patriot, you say, "Villagers ignored warnings. Mr. Vajpayee is here. He is angry with us now-a-days. You see the Samachar dated 26th November. Samachar is not a Congress agency.

"But for the adamant attitude of the people of Divi taluk, which was the central attack point of the cyclone combined with the fury of a huge six-metre tidal wave, the human casualties would not have been as high as reported."

"Samachar correspondent, who visited Bhavadevarapalli group of villages near Avanigadda, was told by the residents of the villages that though they were given the cyclone warning, they had not acceded to the request of the officials to evacuate the areas...."

These are very remote areas which have no infra-structure. And this is the time when the Central and State Governments should join hands to fight this calamity. It is very unfair and inhuman to try to make political capital out of this human misery. That will be adding insult to the injury. That is why, I make this appeal. I appreciate what the Prime Minister has said. That is like a silver lining in the black clouds. He has said that there should be no politicking in this. I appreciate his statement. But there is something here. Some people told him that the officials were corrupt. Some people from his Party must have told him. This is not the time to demoralise anybody there. If you start saying that this man has taken Rs. 10 or that man has taken Rs. 15, people will lose all initiative, nobody will take any initiative.



MR. SPEAKER: What he was referring to was that money given for the purpose was being diverted—corruption in that sense.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My only submission is this. The hon. Minister may kindly consider this. This is not the time for accusing each other. Let us first remove the dead bodies, let us do the relief work, let us build houses for them. We are very happy about what the Prime Minister has said. His statement is a very responsible statement. In the Gandhian tradition, he has said that there should be no politicking. But unfortunately this politicking has created the problem here. I would like to ask the hon. Minister pointedly whether their assistance to the States would be given apart from political considerations, whether the assistance will be given within the Plan or outside the Plan—whatever quantum you propose to give in kind or in money or as aid or grants. This is my specific question. You should avoid politicking. That will be dangerous and disastrous for the country and for its future.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The Prime Minister has made a very categorical statement in the House. It is not only here that he has made the statement, he had made a statement to the press also in Hyderabad. It has come in the press—in the *Times of India*. He made a clear statement that money was not a problem at all, and whatever was required would be provided to the people in distress. This is a very categorical statement, and after that, I do not think there is any need for much discussion. This is a question of providing money. There will be no shortage of money. Whenever it is needed and in whatever form it is needed, it will be provided—long-term loans and aid, everything is going to these areas in every form possible. We are getting some assistance from several other States and also from other countries. That is being directed immediately to those areas. Our main attention is to provide relief to the

actual persons there who need it. It should reach them immediately. I do not want to enter into any controversy, though effort has been made to bring it, whether the State Government was able to do the work that they should have done at that time. The only thing that we should now consider is this. Today the work is going on. It is going on properly. We should not criticise—what has not been done, what is being done, why there has been delay, and all that. We should not go into those small matters now. Our only concern now should be in what manner we should aid these people more and more.

Regarding some statements made by Shri Jagjiwan Ram and Shri Chandra Shekhar, I would not like to enter into any controversy here.

Regarding assistance from the Centre, the question was asked by an hon. Member why no aid has been given to Lakshadweep and Pondicherry so far. I may mention here that Rs. 10 lakhs have been sanctioned for Pondicherry and Rs. 2 lakhs for Lakshadweep. I received this information just now.

Now, the Hon. Member asked me to correct my statement because he says it was done earlier also—that before a Central team was sent, assistance was granted. I have information that this is the first time that assistance is being granted in this manner, but if it has been done earlier also, I stand corrected.

So, advance Plan assistance is being given and, if needed, we will provide Central assistance also.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Paravathipuram): Sir, as we all know a grave and serious situation, prevails in the southern parts of our country especially in the coastal parts of Andhra Pradesh as a result of the cyclone and the tidal wave that overtook the State a few days back. I would like to make a few points for the



[Shri. V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]  
consideration of the Hon. Hon. Minister. The Hon. Minister has just said that there was sufficient warning regarding the cyclone, but I would like to mention that the warning was that the cyclone would strike the coast at Nagapattinam and not at Andhra Pradesh. The coastline of Andhra Pradesh is about 1000 kilometres: it starts from the Orissa border and goes on to Nellore.

I have got a map issued by the Meteorological Department of India showing the cyclone warning radar network. There are cyclone warning radars at Calcutta, Paradip and Visakhapatnam, but there is no radar at Machilipatnam though there is a proposal to have one there. I would request the Hon. Minister to see that a cyclone warning radar is installed at Machilipatnam immediately, where depressions have occurred very often in the sea of the coast of Masulipatnam.

The Minister has said in his statement that the damages are still being assessed. According to certain reports which I have got from my State, about two-and-a-half lakhs cattle, one and-a-half-lakhs of other livestock have perished during the cyclone and the loss of crops is in an area of over 29, 71,833 acres. The State Government has already supplied 2,18,248 quintals of rice and more than 50,000 dhotis and other clothes to the cyclone victims. Besides that, they have also opened 200 relief camps in the State to help the victimised people of these areas apart from several medical centres which are in operation.

The State Government has so far been granted only Rs. 5 crores by the Centre. I am glad that the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture have just said that money would not be a problem. But the State had demanded Rs. 250 crores to be given by the Centre outside the Plan outlay and I hope that the Centre would not delay in seeing that this amount is granted as soon as possible to enable relief work to be hastened.

Sir, this is a natural calamity which is most unprecedented in recent times. I am one with those who feel that this is a national calamity in which partisan attitudes should not be expressed. We welcome the statement made by the Prime Minister and the assurance given by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture stating that politics should not be allowed to creep into this issue. But it is most unfortunate that, as my friends have mentioned earlier, the Hon. Defence Minister of this country, the President of the Janata Party and several other notable senior leaders of the Janata Party have accused the State Government of not having taken proper action. The impression we get is that the ruling party is trying to use this natural calamity at the expense of the people of Andhra Pradesh as a facade to meet their political ends. I would like to appeal to all Members on the other side to refrain from letting petty politics creep into this issue and to take up this cyclone relief work as a national measure.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Then why did the Health Minister of Andhra Pradesh resign?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): If Mr. Chandrasekhar says that the State Government has failed and should be dismissed, we can also say so many things. We are not going to tolerate this. We want to extend cooperation but if this kind of talk goes on it would be very difficult to control the House. (Interruptions). If you are going this way, it would be very difficult for you to function in this House.... (Interruptions) A number of people have died in this calamity and you want to take advantage of this. This calamity is being converted into a political cyclone.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I raised this issue about politics only because the Prime Minister and other senior Members of the ruling party have given an assurance in this House that politics will not be allowed

to creep in this matter. I have cited some instances where some of the Janata leaders have made certain remarks which suggest that this issue was being made use of by them for political ends.

Now, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that in several acres of land where the tidal wave came at a height of 10-12 metres and at a speed of 150 kms per hour, a lot of sand has been left in the soil by the receding tidal waves. Unless the sand left by the tidal wave is removed, this land would be rendered uncultivable. A lot of money would be required to reclaim this land plus a massive programme has to be taken up for the second crop by way of giving fertilizers, pesticides, seeds etc. at subsidised rates to the farmers affected by the cyclone.

I am really glad that the hon. Minister for Agriculture and the Prime Minister have assured the House that they would cooperate with the States in carrying on the relief work in these affected areas. I also want the hon. Minister to give an assurance that these materials would be given to the ryots and farmers along with the money demanded by the State Governments i.e. Rs. 250 crores outside the plan outlay, in cash or in kind, to help relieve the situation.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, a point was made that the cyclone warning system should be there at Machilipatnam. That is a vulnerable area and if such a system can be provided, we will examine that and that would be done.

Regarding sand casting, it is correct that a lot of sand came along with the tidal waves. During my visit, I could also see that there was a lot of sand casting in some of the areas, which have been badly affected. Some long-term measures will have to be taken to remove this sand, it cannot be done immediately and that will take some time. There is no machinery with the

Andhra Pradesh Government or with the Central Government to remove all that sand into the sea. It will have to be bulldozed or to be washed away by the rain or water. It is a long-term process, but it has to be done. We are already thinking in what manner it can be possibly done at the earliest possible time.

A mention was made about the supply of rice. I enquired from the Minister concerned and the Chief Minister whether they needed any food assistance. They said, they have enough food in the State.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Sir, I am coming from the area and I would say that the hon. Minister is not presenting an objective picture. In Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER: He is talking about Andhra Pradesh.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: By temporary measures, we could stop the sea water; we have experience in Kerala. We could have done that, but he says that it cannot be done.

MR. SPEAKER: He is answering a different question about the large amount of sand which has accumulated in the Andhra Pradesh coast and how it could be removed for the second crop. He says that it is a long-term measure and immediately it is not possible.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: I heard him saying that sea-erosion by temporary measures could not be stopped.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the question. He wanted to project Kerala's point.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Yes. The Railway Minister is going to Kerala also for this purpose. The problem of sand-casting is there. In some places the sand comes in along-

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

with the tidal wave and huge amounts of sand are deposited. That has to be removed. There is lot of salinity also because of that. These long-term measures have to be adopted. About the food problem, I had a discussion with the minister concerned and also the Chief Minister at Vijayawada. They told me that they had enough food in the State and they do not want any assistance immediately. All the same, I told the FCI authorities there that whatever food—rice or wheat—they need, that should be given from the FCI godowns.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that the meteorological information only said that the cyclone would hit Nagapattinam and nothing was mentioned about the Andhra coast.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: From the statement of the Chief Minister it is evident—it came in the papers also and he has also written to me—that they knew 24 hours earlier that it is going to strike somewhere near Machilipatnam. The people were warned but they were not willing to be evacuated. So....

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I have got a copy of the Chief Minister's statement. It says, by 17th afternoon the cyclone would hit between Nagapattinam and Madras.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I am referring to the 19th.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cananore): After we had the discussion on the last occasion, I went to Andhra to see for myself what had happened there. It was not by air; it was not an aerial survey. I travelled in Divi taluk in Krishna district and also in Guntur district. I saw the conditions in Mandapakka, Sarlagondi, Pottimeda and Bhavadevarpalli. These villages have been completely devastated. In Kodur, still human bodies are lying. I also visited Nagaalanka, Avaniyadda

Kollapalli and Sripuram. In Guntur district, I visited Sanjivayya Nagar, Indira Gandhi Nagar, Lambadithunda, Venkataramanagai, Chuttugonda, the Hindu College camp and Mangalagiri. In Tenali, I visited Ganga Bhavanipet, Ithanagar and Chiralawada. I took the trouble of pronouncing these difficult names....

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): They are not difficult.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: They are difficult for me.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a young man.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: In all these places I have found that a large number of dead bodies of animals were scattered. Quite a number of human bodies were still lying undisposed of and in a rotten state. I walked miles and miles through these areas. It is impossible for any human being to move there without proper medical prevention from nausea, etc. I have seen areas where water is completely polluted and the animals drank that water by drooping their head. I took some veterinary people with me because I am not an expert. They said that those animals would also die because of pollution.

I have seen these villages completely devastated. There are places like Bhavadevarpalli. If you see the place now, you can say once upon a time there was a village. That is the situation in that particular area in Krishna District. The entire area—50 miles long and 10 miles wide—500 sq. miles had been completely devastated by the tidal waves.

I would like to ask a question from the hon. Minister. Controversy is going on whether proper warning had been given. It seems that the disputed point is that the Centre and the



meteorological stations gave warning 24 hours before all this took place and whether Shri Vengalrao knew about it. I have no quarrel about it. May be, they might have given a warning and he might have known. But I am sure, people over there did not know about that.

I have asked the people who are living in the camps. I have asked the people who are still clinging to the ruins of their huts. They knew nothing about that. They said, "We saw mountain like water and fire over that and a butter like thing and we saw water flown into somewhere." That is exactly the point which I raised in the last debate.

The Centre might have told the State Government about the tidal wave. I do not want to accuse. Let the accusation go to the State Government, but I must say that the matter was dealt with irresponsibly by you as a result of which more than nearly 20,000 people died. I do not believe that figure. It is a small figure. Many more people died. Their dead bodies will be found.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU):** You did not see the dead bodies

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** These are under debris. I have gone to Bhavadevarpalli.

In my presence the house tops in Bhavadevarpalli were lifted and two dead bodies were taken out. They are afraid of going to those places. They say dead bodies are lying there.

That was one week earlier. I do not believe the statement that everything is over.

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE):** Except the Kerala Government.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** We are at different footings. Let us not come to that.

I am not interested in bringing politics into it. If people start bringing politics, the people outside will understand that.

I want to speak about the President of India. He did not go by an aerial survey. He might have. But he went to the people. He was with them. He saw their agony. He said let us not bring politics here. He said somehow bury these dead bodies. Remove them because it is bringing conditions of epidemic. It had already started. I have seen people suffering from gastro-enteritis. What is the Government going to do about it? You cannot just tell us that everything is over. It is not over. It is still there. I want to know whether the Government is going to take specific measures about it. You have the Nationalised Coal Corporation, a public sector undertaking. Why cannot you dump some coal there and ask the people to burn such things? You cannot do it by the help of the police and military alone. That should be made very clear. In that village, from where the Minister who resigned came, I met the sarpanch. I met the Minister himself, Mr. Krishna Rao. They all told me with Governmental machinery alone you cannot do it. You have to mobilise the people to do it. They are doing it there. We have to lend full support to those people. All the institutions concerned have to render them all help.

There is the Nagalanka town in the middle of some small villages which had a population of nearly 15,000. Now 25,000 more people have come. Now the population is roughly 50,000.

I met the Panchayat people. They say now everything is collapsing. They said there is immediate need to rush in more medical personnel, food and water-supply arrangements, setting up more of camps for the poor people to



[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

live in there. These are some pressing problems. I have seen some big temples or church with big, strong, concrete structures which still remain. Some hundreds of people got in there and saved their lives. We should have more of such concrete, granite structures in these areas. We should have such strong structures in Kerala also which is a coastal area. We should have such strong concrete structures in all these vulnerable areas. Is the Government going to have a plan for that? I don't know whether the Minister is aware of the havoc caused by sea erosion. In Machilipatnam big sea-walls were erected after the 1864 Cyclone.

In view of what happened, the whole area had been washed away by the tidal wave. I want to know whether Government will look into it. I had suggested something but the Minister said that it was not possible. I say it is possible, and it has been done in countries like China, Viet-Nam etc. Don't go by politics of the countries—here we are dealing with sea erosion. Japan and Poland, on their sea coast, have erected a special type of trees in line whose roots go deep down the sand which will form a protective wall. I have seen in Viet-Nam where they have completely solved this problem. What the concerned department is doing about this at different places is another thing. In Viet-Name, it has been done.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrappan, we have already taken a lot of time on this. Kindly be brief.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Another thing is this. If you walk through these areas, you can see everything that has been devastated. The books which the students had lay strewn and they had nothing else to go to their schools. Will the Government take some measures by which some special grants are given to them? I am of course happy that the UGC

has done something for the university students. But in our country the university students form a small part of the students community. You may say that it is a state subject. I want the hon. Minister, taking into account the seriousness of the situation, to help the students so that they will be able to continue their studies.

Now, coming to the last point, that is of course in the Concurrent List because of the Fortysecond Amendment, I want to know whether the hon. Minister will take some concrete steps in this regard for these people. The people are not interested in politics but they are only interested in their well being and, in this hour of crisis you should come out to help them. This is the only concern of the people. I hope the Minister will keep this thing in mind when we discuss here.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: May I know the date when you visited these places?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I visited these places on Saturday and Sunday, the 26th and 27th November.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, the hon. Member had started in a way saying that he visited the places. I have gone to the places. But, I did not make the aerial survey only.

MR. SPEAKER: You could not go by walk to those places.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I did walk about to some of the places. We went to Machilipatnam; also we went to Divi taluka; we visited some camps on this 90 mile route. We went there on the 21st. I did not see any human corpse on this 90 mile route.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I have myself seen the dead bodies there.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Kindly listen to me. I did not say that you did not visit this place. I am

only telling that I have visited some of the places. There were no human corpses on the 20 mile route. We found only 15 animal carcasses lying on the road. They were still lying and the President was pleased to remark at that time to the Chief Minister that efforts should be made to remove these animal carcasses immediately or they should be destroyed there itself by throwing petrol, etc. Now, the Member has said that he visited that place on the 26th and still on the 26th dead bodies were found there. What does it indicate! It does speak something. If the dead bodies were lying there on the 26th....

(Interruptions)

15.00 hrs.

So, Sir, he has mentioned that even now in some huts dead bodies were lying when he went there. This was a huge area. It was not two or three villages. Effort had been made by the State Government. I saw on the 24th some medical teams were going to that side and President said that water arrangements—drinking water arrangements—should be made. Some tankers were seen by me. The effort was started on the 24th and by this time, I am told, efforts are in full swing. Sir, the main work was that of inoculation. We wanted to start it immediately so that there is no spread of any epidemic.

As regards the suggestion about concrete structures in those areas it is a welcome suggestion. This suggestion was made by us. I made a statement to this effect. We had a discussion about it when the President and the Chief Minister were present there. We saw some structures still intact there though in some cases roofs had been blown off. We thought if they were raised to fifteen feet or twenty feet with concrete pillars then may be they will become good for a school or a community centre. If four to five hundred persons could go in that structure during the time of any calamity then they could be saved.

It is a good suggestion. We are looking into it.

Then the hon'ble Member has said that I have not seen the problem of sea erosion. Sir, I have seen the work being done in his State in connection with sea erosion. Probably, that also is not sufficient. I saw that in some areas in Kerala sea wall is being constructed. But that also is being eroded. A continuous effort has to be made in this respect.

Sir, a suggestion has been made about planting of special kind of trees. I will look into this matter as to what kind of trees these could be. Now, we have palm and coconut trees along the coast line. This time I was surprised to see that in some areas the entire range of coconut and palm trees have fallen to the ground. Then, Sir, he mentioned about the difficulty of the students. We will surely look into it. The students will be provided with text-books. The first priority is clothing. Then comes Housing. Along with the State Government we are making efforts to provide as quickly as possible some houses for these people who have been uprooted. Then the school buildings will have to be looked into and the needs of the students will have to be looked into.

\*SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB (Palghat): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir as the hon. Members who preceded me have already covered a wide ground of the Calling Attention Motion and as any repetition would be redundant, I would confine myself to a few cardinal issues.

Sir, Mother Nature unleashed her unheard of fury on her unwary children of Southern States leaving a trail strewn all over with carcasses of cattle and corpses of human beings. When we dread to tread this highway of havoc, you can imagine the suffering and distress of the people of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Kerala and Lakshadweep Islands whose scars of cyclone will take long

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. Sunna Sahib]

to heal. The Tamil Nadu known for its munificence from the dawn of civilisation is asking for alms today. The searing cyclone that hit the southern parts of our country has attracted international attention. The wail of women who have lost their breadwinners, of men who have lost their beloveds, of parents who have suddenly in a july become barren of the blossoming buds of humanity who have been orphaned, has touched the heart of entire humanity. The people of these States are not asking for your mercy; they are demanding their rightful share in their hour of agony. This is not the moment for political chicanery or for political vindictiveness. When hell has been let loose on the people of these States, political expediency must be given a go-by. When the Central Government could give 50,000 tonnes of rice, out of which 5000 tonnes are free of cost, to Tamil Nadu, I am unable to appreciate the allotment of 1000 tonnes of measly wheat to Kerala. I am constrained to construe whether there is any political witch-hunting even in this hour of grief. In Palghat district alone, which happens to be my constituency, the loss due to cyclone has been of the order of Rs. 1 crore. In the annals of history Palghat district has not witnessed such a vicious cyclone. Even the mountains at the outskirts of Palghat had become minions before the onrush of flood waters. More than four villages at the foothills have vanished. The people from Tamil Nadu who were living on the mountain-sides have disappeared. It looked that there was a sea which had swallowed the mountain-slopes.

Sir, day in and day out we hear the sermons from the Leader of this House about our age-old traditions. I am a humble student of Mahabharata which hinges on the philanthropy of Karna. We seem to talk about Karna's benevolence. At this juncture, is it

not the 'bounden duty of the Central Government to follow the footsteps of Karna's tradition and to come to the rescue of cyclone-ravaged people? I wonder whether the people, who cannot catch the cock on the roof of the hut, can show the path-way to Heaven.

Only yesterday the Kerala Chief Minister has demanded that the Centre should give an outright grant of Rs 5.84 crores to Kerala. He has reiterated that the total loss of Kerala on account of this cyclone is of the order of Rs. 15 crores. The hon. Minister of Agriculture cannot take shelter under the plea that since he has not come across dead bodies the devastation is not so heavy. The criteria of Central Assistance should be the intensity of the suffering of the people whether they live in Kerala or Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh. You will appreciate that the Central Government cannot make distinction in the degree of suffering or on the size of the State because human suffering is human suffering everywhere. Like water flowing fast down the decline, the Central Assistance should have come fast to the people in distress. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Agriculture that he should raise himself above the framework of Sixth Finance Commission or the Plan Allocations. The money for Cyclone Relief and Rehabilitation must have no relationship to the rigid administrative regulations. The basis of this assistance should be that a smile on the face of a suffering man is more scintillating than all the wealth in the face of the earth.

In the constituency of Dr. Henry Austin, Ernakulam, the fishermen living on the coast have lost hundreds of fishing boats. They must not be allowed to become living corpses. Kerala is the living example of the Tamil saying that the tiller alone leads real life and all others are serfs. Every inch of land in Kerala is cultivated. Now the agriculturists are facing the sand-casting on their fields. They need



immediate help if they are to survive. Their lands must be reclaimed before the next crop-season. They must be supplied with high-yielding variety of seeds and fertilisers. The relief assistance must be on a war-footing. I request that the hon. Minister of Agriculture should be guided only by the motive of relieving the distress of the people.

Before I conclude, I would remind him of the irreparable loss suffered by Palghat District in particular to the tune of a crore of rupees—which must be compensated and in general the financial needs of the Kerala Government to alleviate the agony of the people

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** I was reminded of the furious cyclone and its speed on hearing the speech. I am very thankful to the hon. Member for describing the calamity in his area. He has again and again mentioned that people living on the coastal areas should also be looked after and that we should provide relief to them also. As I have stated earlier, relief will be provided to everybody—may be he is living on the coastal area or inland area. But for the time being, we are not thinking of giving any compensation, we are thinking of only relief. We will be providing all types of relief, wherever it is necessary including his constituency. He has made no specific points. I assure him that relief will be provided in his constituency also.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** He has made a specific point that many fishing boats have been destroyed and that people are starving. What are you going to do in that regard?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has stated that he will examine that.

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur):** Another important point he has mentioned is about rice allotment.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** I was told that Kerala Government is providing food to those people. Today I have passed an order that one thousand tonnes of wheat should be immediately given free of cost.

15.12 hrs.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANT—Contd.

## (ii) REPORTED LARGE SCALE INFLUX OF REFUGEES FROM BANGLADESH

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** Sir, I have given a notice. I rise on a point of order. I would like to say that under Rule 41, sub-rule (xix), this Call Attention motion should not have been admitted. I have an apprehension that you have lost sight of this particular provision and admitted this motion. Sub-rule (xix) of Rule 41 reads:

"It shall not refer discourteously to a foreign country."

Now, the call Attention motion is to call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the reported large scale influx of refugees from Bangladesh to India—that part is alright—and the reported execution by Bangladesh Government of some repatriates from India. Sir, how can we sit in judgement about what they do in their own country. The second point is, if India wanted to grant asylum to those who are seeking political asylum, it is within our rights to say 'yes' or 'no'. You can allow or disallow them. But once a Bangladesh citizen goes back to Bangladesh, what they do there is purely their internal affair. How can we in this Parliament sit in judgment over the action of another duly constituted government and create disaffection between the two countries? I am afraid you have lost sight of this particular



[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu] provision. This calling attention, if allowed, will be highly irregular as it will violate the basic provision of the rules. Secondly, we shall be used as an instrument for creating disaffection with our next-door neighbour with whom we have friendly relations. I oppose the admission of this calling attention.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): This calling attention has nothing to do with the internal affairs of Bangladesh. An assurance was given that nobody will be pushed back. Even after that, they were pushed back and executed. It is not an internal affair of Bangladesh. It is an important matter and on the ground of rules, you cannot overrule it. It is a human problem. It has been raised in the House earlier and it is an important matter to this country.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiraymkil): I oppose the point of order raised by Shri Bosu. I do not think we are intervening in the matters of a friendly State. The main thrust of the motion is entirely different. There are many people including Dr. Subramaniam Swamy who took so-called political asylum in America and other places. Thousands of people came from Bangladesh seeking political asylum and are staying here. In the name of friendship with a neighbouring country, you are pushing them back. When you push them back, you are allowing them to be butchered. That is the point to be discussed. Is it fair on the part of a democratic government to throw back the people and allow them to be shot down on the border with Bangladesh? We are not discussing the internal affairs of Bangladesh but only the policy and action of this government.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu said that I have lost sight of the rule. I am afraid that Mr. Bosu, who is very studious, has lost sight of the fact

that rule 41 refers to questions. We are on rule 197.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg your pardon, Sir. The member will be putting questions to the minister.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a calling attention. I have gone through it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only uttered a word of caution.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): The point of order is unreasonable and untenable. The calling attention motion does not relate to what is happening inside Bangladesh. Some citizens of Bangladesh have taken refuge in our country. Our government is handing them over there. This calling attention is related to the action of this government in handing them over there. It is not about butchering in Bangladesh. My submission is that the Calling Attention motion relates only to the action of our Government and handing over the refugees to Bangladesh.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. It does not relate to that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): You have been allowing all the Members to speak on this. I request you not to allow anybody to speak on the Calling Attention motion. Our names are there. Otherwise what is the use of our putting questions?

MR. SPEAKER: You will be putting questions. I have not allowed them to speak. They are only speaking on a point of order.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I want to submit that the point of order is by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. This motion has got nothing to do with the internal situation in Bangladesh. Secondly, it is very much clear in the motion itself that some citizens of Bangladesh came to India and sought asylum.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not allowing you to speak.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** No, you cannot say that. They are repatriates from our country. It has got nothing to do with the Bangladesh situation. It is because of certain action taken by our border security force that they have been pushed into another State and something else happened.

(Interruptions)

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar):** Mr. Speaker, for once at least I must say that my friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, has gone wrong on this point.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Not at all.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** I am afraid his interpretation of the rules and directions as laid down is not in conformity with the rules and practice of this House. I do not want to go into the merits at all. I only try to help you by suggesting this much and that briefly is that this Calling Attention notice refers primarily and substantially to what is happening and what continues to happen for which the Government of India are responsible and therefore, this Calling Attention motion is within the rights of the House.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** No mention of the Government of India is there.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** What comes with regard to the Bangladesh Government is only incidental and if you please see the wording, you will find that the word used is "reported". There is no direct reference. And if we take Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's point of view, we cannot discuss in this House many problems about other countries. After all, we must see that the main responsibility is ours. Only incidentally, it is that

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, about your observation, with your permission may I read sub para (2) of Rule 197 of the Rules of Procedure....

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal):** Sir, your indulgence is being used too much. You should control this House. I do not know what has happened. This man is standing every time. He feels whatever he likes he can do. What is it? You should control the House. There should be some limit to everything.

**SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu had not taken the correct stand after what he has seen in 19 months. The Indian situation was discussed in the Commonwealth countries of Australia and England. They are friendly countries to India. On the aspect of the rules of procedure also, I think he has gone wrong. But, Sir, when the question of human rights is concerned, when there is a question of something which has happened, this Parliament must rise above its rules and discuss this thing and I must congratulate you for having allowed discussion on this. So, I think the point raised by him will be rejected by you.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The point of order is over-ruled. Now Mr. Samar Guha may speak

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal):** Before I call attention to this motion, I must say that I am terribly shocked by the observation made by my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. I do not know whether it is his individual opinion. If it is the projection of the opinion of his party, then the Central Government must take serious note of the mentality (Interruptions) because he is not so naive as to press it under cover of the rule.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The rule does not

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** If it is the party opinion, there is a political line; and he was projecting that political line on the floor of this House to stall this. I have many reports. I do not want to say anything. First I have to ascertain from his party leaders whether it is the political view; then certainly I will not hesitate to attack that political view and expose that political view, if my apprehension proves correct. But to-day I will take it only as an individual opinion that has been expressed by an over-zealous and over-enthusiastic friend of mine. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order, order.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance—and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported large scale influx of refugee, from Bangladesh to India and the reported execution by Bangladesh Government of some repatriates from India."

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU):** Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Government of India have seen newspaper reports stating that recently there has been a large scale influx of Bangladeshi nationals into India. These reports do not appear to be based on facts and are generally exaggerated.

Ever since Partition, there has been some migration of the erstwhile Pakistani and later Bangladeshi nationals into the neighbouring states of India. Historically also there have been movements of population, particularly of people belonging to the same ethnic group living in this area.

As the House is aware, there was a large scale influx of refugees into India during the liberation war in Bangladesh. Most of these refugees

returned to their country after Bangladesh emerged as a sovereign national entity. Since then, Bangladeshi nationals who have been crossing over to India are either those who come with valid documents or those who enter illegally. Those who enter or stay in India illegally are not, therefore, treated as refugees:

The Indo-Bangladesh border is more than 4,000 kms. long running through difficult terrains at a number of places. Despite the arrangement made by the Government for preventing infiltration it is impossible to put every stretch of this long border under surveillance and intercept each and every infiltrator. Moreover, a number of Bangladeshi nationals who come to India with valid travel documents do not return to their country and stay here illegally. It is difficult to trace these illegal migrants because, among others, of their common ethnic origin. It is, therefore, extremely difficult to know the exact number of persons who have entered or are staying in India illegally. However, according to the statistics available with the Government obtained through Central and State agencies, there is no evidence of any large scale influx recently of Bangladeshi nationals into India. (*Shri Samar Guha:* it is a matter of shame for the Government.) The total number of Bangladeshi nationals who were intercepted and asked to go back from January to October this year was 7,014. This figure is approximately the same as for the corresponding period of 1976 and significantly lower than the figures for 1974 and 1975.

Whereas most of the migrants to the adjoining states of West Bengal and Tripura belong to the minority communities in Bangladesh, in the migration to Assam and Meghalaya Muslim outnumber others. In 1977 so far Muslim migrants to Assam outnumber others by 4 to 1.



These figures have their limitations in that they do not take into account those who enter or stay in India undetected. However for want of more adequate information, we have no alternative but to rely on these figures as an indication of the trend of the migration of Bangladeshi nationals into India.

The factors responsible for migration are varied. Historical contacts between people along the border, and particularly ethnic similarity, has all along been an important factor. Developments inside Bangladesh having the effect of generating or accentuating sense of insecurity of particular sections of the population in Bangladesh, economic distress, activities of persons who make it their business to lure people out of the country etc. are some of the causes of such migration. Factors such as sowing and harvesting of crops, attraction of trade and commerce and prospect of employment sometimes account for fluctuations in the figures of migration.

It is basically the responsibility of the Bangladesh Government to prevent migration outside their country. The Government of India, however, have on a number of occasions and at different levels sought to impress upon them that it is primarily their duty to check or arrest the flow of migration to India.

The Government of India on their part are maintaining strict vigilance along the border. Field units of central agencies and the State Governments concerned have been requested that they should, in addition to their regular periodic reports, inform the Government of India urgently whenever they come across any specific case of a substantial increase in the number of migrants.

It is also important to underline that any attempt to treat illegal entrants as refugees and to exaggerate this problem can have serious impli-

cations for Indo-Bangladesh relations and for maintaining harmony and peace in the two countries. I would, therefore, like to urge Hon'ble members to observe restraint on this matter and to try to appreciate the problem in its proper perspective.

After the August 15, 1975 coup and the events following it, a number of Bangladeshi nationals crossed over to India and took shelter here. Some of them have since gone back to their country on their own accord. Hon. Members will appreciate that treatment to be meted out to these Bangladeshi nationals by the Bangladesh Government falls within their domestic jurisdiction and India cannot but follow a policy of non-interference in this regard. It would also be appreciated that there are obvious limitations to our being able to obtain information on the manner in which these Bangladeshi nationals have been or are being treated after their return to their country.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Sir, I would have joined the clapping for our young Minister for his maiden statement in this House, but it is known to us all that he has made a doctored statement, a statement which is not his own, because the question of Bangladesh is being dealt with by the Prime Minister himself. It is known to everybody; it is known to me and it is known to the world.

I am not talking today as a party member, or as a member belonging to the Janata Party. I want to talk as an unfettered man, a man with a conscience, derived from the freedom struggle and as a man having the fortune of sitting at the feet of many leaders, great men, of our country. Sir, today I do not call it as a mere Call Attention; I call it as a Call Attention to the conscience of our nation. That conscience, I want to remind you, had its expression on the night of 15th August, 1947. That conscience manifested itself through the



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speech of our first Prime Minister, through what Pandit Nehru said at midnight. He said:

"we think also of our brothers and sisters who have been cut off from us by political boundaries, and who unhappily cannot share at present in the freedom that has come. They are of us and will remain of us whatever may happen, and we shall be sharers in their good and ill fortune alike."

It was a pledge on behalf of the whole nation, a pledge that the whole Indian people had given to the people who were severed from three thousand years of history of our country.

The conscience of this nation also manifested itself through the speech of Mahatma Gandhi, I quote:

"My friends ask whether those who being mortally afraid or otherwise leave Pakistan will get shelter in the Indian Union. My opinion is emphatic on this point: such refugees should get proper shelter in the Indian Union and vice versa."

I also draw the attention of Mr. Vajpayee to what one of the Central Ministers of the first Government of India, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, said. He said:

"We have a great responsibility towards the Hindus in East Pakistan and that must be discharged.... If they fail to do so, they will be guilty of the grossest betrayal."

That is the reason why I said that today I am appealing to the conscience of the nation, not of this House alone.

Just now we have talked about the natural cyclone which came without any notice, but, through you, I want to warn my respected Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Bhai, and also this House and the people all over India, that there may be a political cyclone which

may burst out in an explosive manner, that may create more devastation not only in the eastern region, but for our whole country and nation.

There are many who rhetorically talk of secularism, but our ideology, our sacred objective of secularism, is interlinked with the prospect of secularism in Bangla Desh; the fate of the minorities in Bangla Desh is linked with the prospect of secularism there. That secularism and democratic freedom are in great danger today. I have no hesitation in saying that I come from there, I had been there. I had been working there. It was ten years before 1971 that I wrote the book "Independent Bangla Desh", forecasting that independence would come to Bangla Desh. Then people ridiculed me. Today I want to warn them that the things that are happening in Bangla Desh are worse than what happened during Ayub's regime and the regime of Yahya Khan. Thousands of patriots who fought for the liberation of their country are in jail. What happened to Bangla Bandhu and his colleagues is known to us.

Many people are talking of non-interference, but who are the refugees? From where have they come, these 70 lakhs? They have come from Bangla Desh. Have they have not interfered with us? They are still coming. Thirty years cannot wipe out the relations of so many thousands of years between brothers on this side and that side. You cannot compare the issue of Bangladesh with the issue of Iran and any other country on the usual accepted formal diplomatic norms. In historic relations, in cultural relations, in economic relations, in social relations we are one. Maybe politically we are divided but in all respects we are one and indivisible. It will be purile to say that we have no right to utter a word in relation to the happenings inside Bangladesh. When we were inside jail, everyday we were hearing BBC and all the papers in London, in

Germany, in Berlin were flashing news in defence of the democratic struggle in India. Even the President of America, the Prime Minister of Germany, the Prime Minister of Australia and many other countries and the Socialist International which represents ruling parties of many countries had a conference and passed resolutions. Therefore, it will be absolutely wrong to say that we have no right to say a word about Bangladesh, the danger from which may involve us and create a terrible problem for us.

Now, there are two parts of the question—one on the execution of repatriates from Bangladesh and the other on exodus. I will take the first part. I am not raising it for the first time. For four months, I have written lot of letters to the Prime Minister and to Shri Vajpayeeji. There is a big file with the Prime Minister of my letters. I have explored all the possibilities to see whether the problem could be solved. When the Janata Government came, they adopted a new policy. You know after the killing of Mujib and his other colleagues, thousands of persons who belonged to secular forces and National Awami League crossed over to India. When the Janata Party came into power, a policy was adopted that they would not be allowed to stay in India. When this policy was adopted, Assembly elections were going on. Then some over jealous BSF people forcibly pushed out many people. Now, I can say that many enclaves were in possession of freedom fighters. Unfortunately, due to the policy adopted those enclaves were cleared out due to our failings and hundreds of persons were killed then. I brought this matter to the notice of the President. Fortunately, he agreed that nobody should be allowed to be pushed out. The matter more or less, stopped thereafter, and there was no forcible ejection or any Bangladesh people who had taken shelter in India. But then another thing happened. Ziaur Rehman gave a categorical assurance to the Prime Minister that if those Bangladesh people

who have taken shelter in India, went back to Bangladesh, he would not take any penal or repressive measure against them and he would first open a reception camp near the border. Many got this assurance from our Prime Minister that they would not be penalised and they went back. In the month of June, 16 persons were killed. I read out their names:

Elisan Marak, Shushil Kumar Dutta, Fanesh Sangma, Abul Kashem Hendri Sangma, Abdul Jabbar, Kali Kaesher Biswas, Habib Mian, Serajul Islam, Mujibur Rahaman, Rafail Marak, Sarlatullah, Bachu Mia, Kasam Ali, Keshal Lai and Santu Roy.

When I wrote to them, the BSF people brought a person by the name Bachu Mia or some other—a different person—and I was told that here was the man. How could this appear in the Press? That is absolutely wrong. That man was killed. I have another report that a person in the cantonment of Chittagong has been brutally killed there.

About those repatriates, very recently, just a month before, I received a pathetic letter from the one who was going to be executed the day after. He has made a pathetic appeal to India and the Indian Prime Minister saying, "On Ziaur Rehman's assurance, we have come to Bangladesh. Tomorrow, the day after, we will be executed in the Kudumulla cantonment near Dacca". Out of 126 people, 40 people with Mr. M. A. Zailil as their head, we crossed into Bangladesh on an assurance from Ziaur Rehman have been executed there. This is the information we have got. We do not know other information. I want to know from the Government what is their reaction to this aspect of the matter. Why has the Prime Minister allowed himself to be involved with the head of a military junta who has neither commonsense nor any sense or patriotic sense. He has

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only a sense of usurping power. Why does he rely on them? I am sorry to say that this much of a simple reliance on the words of any head of the dictatorial regime will not pay. I do not mean to say that you jump over to Bangladesh to liberate them with our army. I do not suggest that. But if we cannot help them, at least we should not push them out of India to be executed by a butcher, a butcher of democracy in Bangladesh, a butcher of secularism in Bangladesh. That is on par.

The other part is that I can hardly imagine such a heartless, inhuman, unhistoric, even untruthful statement, as regards the refugee exodus from there. What are the factors responsible for creating a sense of insecurity in the minds of people there? The Prime Minister knows it Shri Vajpayee knows it. In what restraint what proper perspective, have you spoken? It is a distortion of facts; it is a concealment of facts; it is an untruthful statement. Is it a proper perspective? Certainly not. I have got the facts. I do not want to bother you with those facts. I will give you just a part of those facts. All the documents are with me. What are the factors responsible for the exodus? Why are the people coming from there?

The one factor is that recently the Bangladesh Government has made a statement that the number of minorities is only 60 lakhs which is absolutely a distortion of truth, a fact of concealment. At the time of 1971, about one crore refugees came from Bangladesh out of which 97 lakhs were non-Muslims. They came from the border areas. After the liberation, when I went inside Bangladesh, I found that the minorities, non-Muslims, were not evacuated from the interior. If 97 lakhs went back and, if you say, 70 lakhs were there, then at least 1½ crores of people are there. But they have said that there are only 60 lakhs people. Why? In the 1971 Census, non-Muslims were

not enumerated. In the recent voters list, in the Panchayat elections, in the Municipal elections, non-Muslims have not been enumerated. It is because non-Muslims were solidly behind the secular forces because they knew that that if there was secularism in Bangladesh, then there was a future for them in Bangladesh, and, if there was no secularism in Bangladesh, they would have no future in Bangladesh.

What is the cause of a sense of insecurity? The first cause is that Bangladesh has been declared a Theocratic State. The Constitution that was adopted by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has been changed. Now they are weeping. It is a politics of religious fanaticism. Everywhere there is a politics of religious fanaticism. That has created a sense of insecurity. Many important political leaders are kept in jail.

At the time of the 1971 Pakistan regime, all the important temples of Dacca and other places were completely destroyed. Sheikh Sahib promised that they would be rebuilt. There is not even a single religious institution which they have rebuilt. A lot of persecution is going on. I have given facts and figures to the Minister concerned. You know about the 1950 Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact. At that time, what was the Pact? The Pact was that those minorities who had migrated to India from West Pakistan and those minorities who had migrated from East Pakistan to India would have the right to their immovable property, to their industry, to their trade to their banking accounts and everything. Now, what is the present position. Now almost all the industries are owned by minorities there; big traders are owned by them; more than 65 per cent of these things (urban property) are owned by them. More than 71 per cent of the land and other things are owned by them. A Property Act was promulgated there. Forcibly all the buildings, land, agriculture and other things are taken



away by them. All the housed have been requisition. There has been an Acquisition Act. Recently, there has been a Non-Residence property Act. What is the meaning of it? Almost all of Bangladesh's minority families are divided. If a single member crosses into India, immediately the whole property will be confiscated; it has been confiscated. Then there is a forcible occupation of land. Everything has been taken away from them. Where will they live? What will they do? Most of the people who are living in Bangladesh are Harijans and SCs. I want to tell Mr Jagjivan Ram, I have heard many things about it. I have heard that he had a lot of talk with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman there and had cultivated friendship without knowing the fate of Harijans and SCs.

Then there is another cause of a sense of insecurity. There is no IG or any other important police officer belonging to non-muslim community or the minority. There is no important officer in the administration belonging to non-Muslim community. We have betrayed them. Let their voice, who have been betrayed, be heard on the Floor of this House, before the nation and before the country. Their complaints are: no khana anywhere. How many District Magistrates belonging to the non-Muslim community, IGs or other important police officers are there? There had been 3-4 Deputy Commissioners. All of them have been demoted. They have been made mere clerks and brought to Dacca. The administration has been completely denuded of any responsible officer belonging to the non-Muslim community. Major-General Dutta, who played a glorious role, who was a big officer in the liberation struggle—he is a non Muslim—has been deprived of his military status. He has been made a civilian, a chief, who is looking after the cases of freedom-fighter pension-holders. Other things, more serious things are also happening. I do not want to

express them here. I can give positive information, factual information, to the Prime Minister and to Shri Vajpayee. The non-Muslim boys, Hindus, Christians and Buddhists, are not getting any entry into the Engineering College or Medical College or Post-graduate College. What will they do? Trade and business licences are not given to them. I have given the names. Recently many of those licences have been forfeited. What will they do? How will they live there? These are the factors.

I want to know why they take this attitude of calling them infiltrators and asking the BSF to push them out. I know the case of a lady who came here to see her only daughter. I do not want to narrate the facts: I have many facts with me. She was her only daughter living in India. She came to see her daughter. She was arrested and kept in jail and after she was released, she was pushed out, back to Bangladesh. These people have been pushed back. Do you want that they should get converted? One day they will, like an avalanche, break all your barriers and come to India and create a difficult situation for you. Therefore, I am giving this political warning. A political cyclone may burst out on the eastern frontier.

If the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs give an assurance on the floor of the House that those refugees from Bangladesh, those unfortunate people who are now roaming in the streets—they have come to West Bengal, they have come to Tripura, they have come to Meghalaya, they have come to Assam; I know their names, their locations, but I will not give their locations now—will not be pushed back, they will be treated—as Mahatma Gandhi said they have a right to come and stay here—as refugees, then tomorrow I will give their names, and you will see in how many thousands, in how many lakhs, they have come here.



[Shri Samar Guha]

300 to 400 young students came to me with tears in their eyes saying, 'We had our Matriculation Certificates from Bangladesh, we came here and we managed to get entry into colleges and universities; but the colleges and universities would not give us the certificates after the final examination, they want us to get the citizenship certificate, but we are not getting the citizenship certificates.' So, these boys and girls have no entry into educational institutions and if they somehow manage to get entry into educational institutions they do not get the certificates. So, the prospects of their getting employment are bleak. What will they do?

I will conclude by saying this. Do not treat the issue like an issue between India and Iran or between India and Malaysia. Treat the issue in the historical perspective—I would use the words of Mr. Kundu—in the proper perspective of history, proper perspective of our relations, proper perspective of existing situation, proper perspective of the danger that is there before secularism, proper perspective that it might create a serious situation unless you properly, carefully, judiciously and tactfully handle it without directly interfering in their internal affairs—there are 101 ways of starting pressure on Zia-ur-Rahman—to see that secular democracy is restored there and in the meantime a place for the minorities is assured there.

16 hrs.

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रो० गुहा ने जो भावनार्थ प्रकट की हैं, उन की मैं कद्र करता हूँ। लेकिन यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि बंगलादेश का मामला केवल प्रधान मंत्री देख रहे हैं और विदेश मंत्रालय से उस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री समर गुहा : मैंने कहा है कि खास कर देख रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर ऐसा होता, तो इस समय उन की जगह खाली न होती। उत्तर देने के लिए मैं खड़ा हूँ। जो भी फैसले होते हैं, वे मनुक उत्तरदायित्व के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर होते हैं और पूरे सलाह-मशिवरे के बाद किये जाते हैं।

इस ध्यानाकर्षण सूचना के दो भाग हैं। एक भाग में चर्चा की गई है कि बंगलादेश से बड़ी तादाद में लोग आना घर-द्वार छोड़ कर भारत में आश्रय लेने के लिए आ रहे हैं। मेरे सहयोगी, श्री कुन्दू ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है—और वह वक्तव्य केन्द्रीय सरकार को विभिन्न ऐजेंसियों और पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से प्राप्त तथ्यों के आधार पर है—कि वह कहाँ और नहीं होगा कि अवानक बंगलादेश से आने वालों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो गई है।

16.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

श्री समर गुहा : मैंने "अवानक" नहीं कहा। मैंने धारणा दी है कि भविष्य में ऐसा हो सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : भविष्य में क्या जिना है, वह तो प्रो० गुहा उसे भविष्यवाणी ही देख सकते हैं, मेरे जैसा मामूली आदमी नहीं देख सकता है।

श्री समर गुहा : इस माय में मैंने एक किताब लिखी थी "स्वाधीनपूर्व बंगला"। उस बहुत रिडिकुल किया गया था। अब ता मैदान में डा० लक्ष्मण और मैंने भाग दिया था। मैंने दो बड़े तर्क स्वीच दी थी और कहा था कि भविष्य में इंडियेंडेंट बंगलादेश बनेगा, लेकिन किसी भी पेपर में एक लाइन भी नहीं प्रकाशित हुई। जायद यह सोचा गया कि यह एक पागल की बात है।

दस साल बाद वह बात सत्य साबित हुई। मैंने भविष्य के बारे में जो बात कही थी, वह पोलिटिकल दृष्टि से कही थी, न कि एस्ट्रालोजिकल दृष्टि से।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** उस समय प्रो० गुह की चेतावनी को किमी ने नहीं सुना, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है। लेकिन हम उन की बात को बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहे हैं, यह उन्हें मानना पड़ेगा। आशा है कि प्रेस भी उसे छापेगा और उन्हें जिजायत का मौका नहीं मिलेगा।

1974 में अप्रैल से लेकर दिसम्बर तक बंगलादेश में जो लोग भारत में आये, उनकी संख्या 15,278 थी। 1975 में यह संख्या बढ़ कर 38,445 हो गई। 1975 में बंगलादेश में क्या स्थिति थी, उस पर मैं प्रकाश नहीं डालना चाहता हूँ—प्रो० समर गुह समझ सकते हैं। 1976 में यह संख्या घटी—7,924 रह गई। उस वर्ष संख्या बढ़ी नहीं है। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि 7,014 लोगों का आना भी हमारे लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। अगर बंगलादेश का एक भी नागरिक अपना घर-द्वार छोड़ कर भारत में आश्रय लेने के लिए आता है, तो हमारे हृदय में चिन्ता पैदा होती है। यह मामला लगातार हम बंगलादेश सरकार के साथ उठा रहे हैं। यह विदेश सचिव के स्तर पर उठाया गया ठाका से। नई दिल्ली में बंगलादेश के हाई कमिश्नर को बुला कर यह बात उन के ध्यान में लाई गई। बंगला देश के विदेश मंत्री जब मुझे न्यूयार्क में मिले तब मैंने डम को चर्चा की। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जब बंगला देश के राष्ट्रपति श्री जियाउर्रहमान से लंदन में मुलाकात की थी तब भी यह मामला उठा था। प्रोफेसर गुहा ने 1947 के महात्मा गांधी के, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के और स्वर्गीय डा० श्यामा प्रसाद

मुखर्जी के वक्तव्यों का उल्लेख किया है। मुझे डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी का अनुयायी होने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त है। नजरबन्दी की अवस्था में उन की मृत्यु हुई और अल्पसंख्यकों के सवाल को मैंने कर उन्होंने स्वतन्त्र भारत की पहली सरकार में त्यागपत्र दिया। हम भला इस सवाल को कैसे भूल सकते हैं?

लेकिन यह 1977 है। बहुत सा पानी गंगा और पद्मा में बह गया। 1947 में भारत का विभाजन हुआ था। 1971 में पाकिस्तान का विभाजन हुआ। बंगलादेश एक स्वतन्त्र सर्वप्रभुता-सम्पन्न राष्ट्र के रूप में उभरा है और उस संघर्ष में प्रोफेसर गुहा ने जो भूमिका निभाई वह मैं जानता हूँ, वह इतिहास में अंकित होगी, यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसलिए उन का दुःख, उन को वेदना में समझता हूँ। लेकिन वह ऐसा न समझे कि सरकार को चिन्ता नहीं है। अब उन्होंने एक बात कह दी कि अबो बहा जनमख्या ला गई थी और यह कहा गया कि हिन्दुओं का संख्या 60 लाख है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, यह 60 लाख को संख्या बंगलादेश को सरकार की किम घोषणा में कहा कई गई?

**श्री समर गुह :** अखबारों में कहा है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अखबार पर आप विश्वास करते हैं तो काम नहीं चलेगा... (व्यवधान) हम ने इस के बारे में पता लगाया है। बंगलादेश की सरकार की कोई ऐसी गणना नहीं है। सच यह है कि वहाँ जन-गणना ली जाती है तो हिन्दू कौन है, मुसलमान कौन है, इसका कोई हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता है। फिर वहाँ वे 60 लाख रह गए हैं यह किम आधार पर कहा गया?

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

दूसरी बात कही कि बंगला देश को इस्लामी राज्य घोषित कर दिया गया। मेरा निवेदन है ऐसा नहीं हुआ। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं जानता हूँ क्या हुआ है। मुझे बोलने दीजिए।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is the amendment of the Constitution.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे पता है कि क्या अमेडमेंट हुआ है। आखिर विदेश मंत्रालय का भार प्रधान मंत्री ने मेरे ऊपर सौंपा है तो सांघे तथ्यों को जानता हूँ। बंगलादेश को इस्लामी राज्य घोषित नहीं किया गया। सैकुलर शब्द के स्थान पर उस में आलमाइटी अल्ला को रखा गया है। हम ने इस बात की ओर भी बंगलादेश सरकार का ध्यान खींचा

SHRI SAMAR GUHA. Is it not a theocratic State?

श्री सौगत राय : पूरा नाम क्या है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस में एक शब्द यह रखा गया है कि आलमाइटी अल्ला के बताए हुए रास्ते पर बंगलादेश चलेगा। अब आप जरा सा ठहरे। जो चीज हुई नहीं है उस को कहने से कोई लाभ नहीं है।

श्री समर गुह : जब कास्टीट्यूशन के प्रीएम्बल में आलमाइटी अल्ला का रेफरेंस किया गया है सैकुलर के स्थान पर तो उस को थियोक्रेटिक स्टेट कहेंगे या नहीं ?

State-sponsored complexes of mosques are being built.

इसको आप थियोक्रेटिक स्टेट कहेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं प्रोफेसर गुहा की तरह से इन्फरेंस नहीं निकालना चाहता हूँ। जितनी बात है उतनी कही जानी चाहिए। जब हमारे अधिकारियों ने इस तरफ ध्यान खींचा तो उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति जियाउर्रहमान का वक्तव्य हमें बताया कि राष्ट्रपति ने कहा है कि इस्लामी राज्य या थियोक्रेटिक स्टेट कायम करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है। हमारे राज्य में हिन्दू मुसलमान सब को बराबर अधिकार होगा। और राष्ट्रपति ने यह भी कहा कि मैं इस बात को चिन्ता कर रहा हूँ कि अल्पसंख्यकों में किसी तरह की असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा न हो। प्रो० गुहा निकायत कर सकते हैं कि कयनी और कयनी में अन्तर है, लेकिन कयनी क्या है, इसका भी विचार करना होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर बंगलादेश में आने वालों को सड़्या बड़ा चड़ा कर छापी जायेंगे जो तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं है तो उसके दुष्परिणाम होंगे, असुरक्षा की भावना फैलेगी और भ्रान्त में भी उसकी अच्छी प्रतिक्रिया नहीं दायेंगे। प्रो० गुहा जिस उद्देश्य का मिश्रि करना चाहते हैं वह उद्देश्य विफल हो जायेंगा।

श्री समर गुह : मैंने 6 महीने में सिर्फ एक स्टेटमेंट दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने बहुत अच्छा किया लेकिन अगर आप एक भी न देंगे तो और भी अच्छा था।

श्री समर गुह : श्री जय प्रकाश जी के पास दो दिन बैठ कर और बात करके स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसके पहले नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Guha, this dialogue may be stopped so that others may say something.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I shall stop it.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** यह आरोप सतत है और सारी दुनिया के साथ मैं इसका खण्डन करना चाहता हूँ कि बंगला देश में सैनिक फाति के बाद जो लोग भारत में शरण लेने के लिए आये वे उन्हें उनकी इच्छा के खिलाफ बंगला देश में ठकेल दिया गया। यह आरोप पहले भी लगाया गया था, हमने इसकी दोबारा जाच करवाई, केवल विदेश मंत्रालय का अधिकारी नहीं था, और मंत्रालय के अधिकारी सीमा पर गए और वे इस परिणाम पर पहुंचे कि जो लोग गए हैं वे अपनी इच्छा से गये हैं। (व्यवधान) अगर कोई जाना नहीं चाहता था तो उसके लिए भारत सरकार का विकल्प खुला हुआ था कि वह भारत में राजनीतिक शरण मांगता, मगर उसके साथ हमने दो शर्तें लगाई थी — एक तो उनको सीमा पर नहीं रहने दिया जायेगा और दूसरे भारत के भीतर बंगला देश के खिलाफ कोई राजनीतिक गतिविधि नहीं करने की दो शर्तें। (व्यवधान)

**श्री चित्त बसु (बारसाट) :** क्या करेंगे, यह बताइए।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** चित्त बाबू, आप बीच में बोल रहे हैं और मेरा चित्त बिगाड़ रहे हैं। जो नहीं गए वे भारत में रह रहे हैं। उन्हें किसी ने उनकी इच्छा के विरुद्ध नहीं भेजा और न हम भेजेंगे। जो आश्रय के लिए भारत में आये हैं उनको आश्रय देना हमारा नैतिक कर्तव्य है, नैतिक दायित्व है और हमने उसका पालन किया है, भविष्य में भी उसका पालन करेंगे। कैसा भी दबाव आये, जाने शक्तों की इच्छा के खिलाफ उनको कहीं नहीं भेजा जायेगा। प्रो० गुहा ने भी इस बात को माना है कि जब यह चीज सरकार के ध्यान में लाई गई ...

**प्रो० अमर गुह :** यह मैं मानता हूँ कि उनके साथ कुछ नहीं हुआ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** जो अपनी इच्छा से गए हैं वे बंगलादेश में सुरक्षित रहे, यह हमारी कामना है, हमारी इच्छा है।

**श्री सौमन्य राय :** लंदन में सीक्रेट डील हुआ था।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** सीक्रेट डील करने वाली सरकार को जनता ने उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया। हम जो कुछ करते हैं खुले मैदान में करते हैं। (व्यवधान) डा० कर्णसिंह बीच में न बोलें, उस सरकार ने जो भूमिका निभाई थी मैंने इसी सदन में खड़े होकर उसकी प्रशंसा की थी लेकिन गुप्तता का आरोप मेरे ऊपर न लगायें। ईंट का जवान पत्थर से देने की शक्ति हम रखते हैं। बंगलादेश की सीमा पर चोरी-छिपे जो हो रहा था मैं इस सदन के सामने रखना नहीं चाहता।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Please do not be emotional.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** यह देश के हित का सवाल है, मगर प्रधान मंत्री जी पर यह आरोप लगाना कि उन्होंने लंदन में कोई सीक्रेट-डील की थी, प्रधान मंत्री जी के व्यक्तित्व को समझना नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी घर जायेंगे, लेकिन गुप्त समझौता नहीं करेंगे।

मुझे खेद है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बोझ तैश में आ गया, विदेश मंत्री के नाते मुझे तैश में नहीं आना चाहिये था, मगर पुरानी आदत अभी गई नहीं है।

प्रो० गुहा ने यह भी कहा कि बंगला देश में ऐसे कानून बनाये जा रहें हैं जिन का सीधा प्रभाव अल्प-संख्यकों पर हो रहा है और उन्होंने इस संबंध में एक सम्पत्ति संबंधी कानून का हवाला भी दिया है। मैं उन का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा कि जो नया अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है, उस में कोई बुनियादी अंतर नहीं किया गया है, केवल कार्रवाही जल्दी करने का प्रावधान किया गया है।



**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Don't try to convince me. I have gone through the matter very deeply.

आप जानते हैं किस के साथ मिल कर बात हुई थी। सब नाम कहना मुश्किल है। आबर बात मत कहो।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मगर वह कानून तिम तरह से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, उस के बारे में शिकायत हो सकती है और प्रो० गुह ने उन शिकायतों की ओर संकेत भी किया है। हम ने भी उस कानून के अमल में लाने की तरफ बंगला देश को ध्यान खींचा है। मैं यहाँ कोई बंगला देश को डिफेंड करने के लिये नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूँ मेरे पीछे से आशज आई है। हमला दोनों तरफ से हो रहा है। लेकिन जो स्थिति है, वह बताती होगी, उस के प्रकाश में सदन फंसला कर सकता है। यह भी कहना ठीक नहीं है कि हम बंगला देश की स्थिति के बारे में असावधान है या हम पर्याप्त प्रभाव काम में नहीं ला रहे हैं जिससे कि बंगला देश में अल्प-संख्यक सुरक्षित रहे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने देश में अल्प-संख्यकों के साथ समानता, न्याय और कुछ मात्रा में उदारता का व्यवहार करके हम अपने पड़ोसी देशों के सामने एक आदर्श रख रहे हैं। बटवारे के समय यह प्रस्ताव आया था कि घर्म के आधार पर आबादी की अदलाबदली होनी चाहिये, लेकिन उस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया, क्योंकि यह बात मानी गई थी कि अल्प संख्यक जिस किसी भी देश में होंगे उस देश की सरकार का सबैधान्तिक, कानूनी और नैतिक दायित्व होगा कि उन के जीवन की रक्षा करे, उनके सम्मान की रक्षा करे और उन की सम्पत्ति की रक्षा करे और भारत ने इस के अनुसार आचरण करने का प्रयत्न किया है और हम चाहते हैं कि बंगला देश में भी ऐसा ही हो। लेकिन प्रो० गुह मानेंगे और उन्होंने स्वयं कहा भी है कि वे बंगला देश के मामले में सीधा दखल देना नहीं चाहते, लेकिन बंगला

देश को किस तरह से प्रभावित किया जा सकता है और उस को कितनी मात्रा में हम करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं—यह सदन और प्रो० गुह विश्वास रखें तो समस्या उलझने की बजाय सुलझी जायेगी।

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA** (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I have the opportunity of listening to the eloquent speech of Prof. Samar Guha and the beautiful emotional reply given by the hon. Minister of External Affairs. It is a very sensitive question for those of us who have migrated to this part of our country and settled down here. It is indeed a sensitive point for us because we are the victims of our independence.

Particularly, Punjab and Bengal, after Independence, suffered much; we lost our homes; we came to this part of the country and took shelter here. You know we stayed in the railway platform. We underwent all sorts of sufferings. That is the reason why we sometimes become emotional on this particular issue. When our hon. External Affairs Minister was replying, I was looking at him being emotional. I remember at that time, in those days, when refugee influx was coming to this part of the country, he was not sitting on that side but on this side and he was advocating or championing the cause of the refugees. Some replies which he gave now are evasive. I am sorry to say so.

I also remember that the same point was also raised at that time by Shri Guha. He had spoken on those points. I would only like to highlight three points. The refugees who were pushed back to the Bangladesh were butchered. We must honour the citizens of that country who were the patriots—the freedom fighters—and they came to this part of the country because they knew that India was their friend and because India participated in their liberation movement in Bangladesh. At that time, as Shri Vajpayee just now stated. In those days, our young

men—our soldiers—played a role and they laid down their lives in the struggle for liberation of Bangladesh. In those days, the freedom fighters who took part in the liberation movement were now fighting for the restoration of democracy. When they found that there was no democracy and the democracy had been butchered there, they came over here and asked for political asylum in our country. India was always telling that they were fighting for the restoration of democracy. That is why, even the present Government—even our External Affairs Minister—has also been advocating for the restoration of democracy. If there is something going on just at the doorsteps of our neighbouring country, we cannot keep quiet. When something is going on and when the freedom fighters or patriots are butchered there, we cannot keep our emotion under check. I accuse our Government because of this reason that if these people had not been pushed back to that part of the country, they would not have been butchered and their lives could have been saved. Only on this point I accuse our Government. They should have taken a practicable stand. They are all experienced people. They know that the military junta is ruling the country, they have no faith in democracy. They can even kill the patriots or butcher those patriotic and democratic people.

There is still refugee influx. Why is it so? When there is no democracy there, when the people there are passing through this odd situation in that country and when they cannot live in honour, there is no other option but to leave their homeland, their houses and everything, their forefather's property etc. They are coming here. They do not know what is their fate here. They are coming here for the sake of their honour and to save their lives. That is why I say it is the sacred duty of our Government to have diplomatic relations with them and to have a talk with them and tell them that normal conditions should be restored in Bang-

ladesh in such a manner that the minority communities, the democratic people, can live in this country. When our Government considers that Bangladesh is our neighbouring country, friendly country, we can definitely tell them that they should restore the normal conditions there so that the people are not crossing the borders and creating problems for us. Sir, my third point is—many Members have also spoken about it already and the Minister has also emotionally replied to it—about the question of package deal. It is the common belief of the people that when our hon'ble Prime Minister was in London there was a discussion with the President of Bangladesh about Farakka and also to send away all the freedom fighters to that country. There was such a package deal. How could those persons who championed the cause of refugees do this deal with the Bangladesh Government! Therefore, I would like the hon'ble Minister to give a categorical reply as to whether those patriots who have been sent back to Bangladesh and butchered there were pushed back to that country or they went on their own. Further, the Government of India should negotiate with the Bangladesh Government so that an atmosphere is created whereby these refugees do not come to our country. Lastly, the Government of India should send a strong note of protest against brutal murder of the patriots. It amounts to a breach of contract as they have been butchered there.

**SIIRI S. KUNDU:** The hon'ble Member has said many things in his speech. I think most of these points have already been covered in the reply given by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I do not know why, when we try to see that some reason should be drawn, some Members refuse to listen to us. Again the hon'ble Member has raised the story of 'package deal'.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** from a secret deal it has become a package deal.

**SHRI S. KUNDU:** The secre' deal was strongly refuted and the hon'ble Members accepted the refutation. Now, they have come to package deal. I do not know from here where will they go. As people of the country have packed them up they are also going to be packed up from here.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** All this is irrelevant.

**SHRI S. KUNDU:** The Prime Minister has said that the question of Farakka was not raised in London. There was nothing about Farakka. Again he has raised the question that migrants were pushed out; it has been stated that there was no pushing back. Those who wanted to go back have gone back on their own will. The hon. Member wanted that whenever the occasion comes we give a memorandum and we discuss with them. These are the various points he has taken. You say you are concerned and we are also concerned. I can assure you on behalf of the government that our concern for the refugees, if they are refugees at all, is sincere. We treat the whole problem if there is such a problem, with sympathy and care and understanding. Whenever the occasion has come we have discussed this matter. I can also assure you that if occasions arise, we will discuss this matter again. I started with the request that we should exercise some restraint on this matter; I shall repeat that request. Do such a sensitive matter, I hope the hon. Members will understand not provoke or ask various questions. We are trying to develop very warm and good relations with neighbouring countries. If your aim and our aim is the same, perhaps by building up the good relations, we will be able to achieve the objective which you perhaps hinted. Therefore in this matter I will again say: let us observe some restraint.

**श्री विश्व कुमार मल्होत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्री ने बहुत ही भावावेश में बहुत सी बातें यहाँ

रखीं और उन्होंने कई बातों से सहमत होते हुए भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो समस्या है, उनका कोई हल या निदान साफ तौर पर सामने नहीं आया। वो बातें उन्होंने साफ तौर पर कही हैं। एक तो यह कि अगर हमने बंगलादेश की सभी बातें जनता के सामने इस तरह रखीं तो हिन्दुस्तान में उसकी प्रतिक्रिया हो सकती है, और

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** यह नहीं कहा।

**श्री विश्व कुमार मल्होत्रा :** बंगलादेश में जो अल्प-संख्यक रहते हैं, वहाँ से उनका इनफ्लक्स बढ़ सकता है, उनमें इन-मिग्रेंटों की भाग बढ़ सकता है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी राय में दोनों बातों की कोई बुनियाद नहीं है। यह बात 30 साल से लगातार दोहराई जा रही है, और पिछले 30 साल से लगातार यही ग्राम्पेंट दिये जा रहे हैं, जब कभी बंगलादेश या पाकिस्तान का सवाल आता है।

1971 में एक करोड़ के लगभग लोग बंगला देश से हिन्दुस्तान में आये जिसमें 97 लाख हिन्दू थे, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में कोई प्रतिक्रिया इस मामले में नहीं हुई। इसलिये यह कहना कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई प्रतिक्रिया हो जायेगी, यह कोई सैसटिव मामला है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अपने देश के साथ भी अन्याय करना है। हमारे देश ने कभी अल्प-संख्यकों पर इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं की। इस बात पर बंगलादेश की आवाज न उठाई जाये, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह तर्क कोई मुनासिब तर्क नहीं है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,** 30 साल से लगातार बंगलादेश के लोग जो यहाँ पर हैं, वह पर-पीचुधल कीदरमें ज़िन्दा रह रहे हैं। 1947 में 3 लाख 44 हजार लोग हिन्दुस्तान में आये। मैं बहुत हीराम हूँ, कंडू साहब ने यह कहा है—



Ever since Partition, there has been some migration.

यह सम-माइग्रेशन है ? बंगला देश की 20 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या शुरू के 11 सालों में हिन्दुस्तान में चली आई और वह कहते हैं—देयर हैज बीन सम माइग्रेशन ।

1947 में 3 लाख 44 हजार, 1948 में 7 लाख 86 हजार आये, उसके बाद 1950—51 में जब यद्वा पर हैदराबाद का कांड हुआ, हैदराबाद में पुलिस एक्शन हुआ तो 15 लाख 75 हजार आदमी वहाँ में आये । उसके बाद 1958 तक 48 लाख लोग हिन्दुस्तान में बंगलादेश से आये, जो उस समय ईस्ट पाकिस्तान था । फिर 1968 तक 10 लाख और आ गये और उसके बाद फिर और बढ़ने शुरू हो गये । 1971 में तो 1 करोड़ हिन्दुस्तान में चले आये । वहाँ जो लोग रहते हैं, वह परपीचुअल डर में रहते हैं, अपहरण के भ्रदर, बलात्कार में, उनकी सम्पत्ति के छीनने में और उनके साथ अमानुषता का व्यवहार हा रहा है और 30 मल में लगातार होता जा रहा है । बीच में 2, 3 साल रुक जाता है और फिर वह हिस्ट्री रीपीट हो जाती है ।

दस समय 8, 9 हजार आ रहे हैं, शुरुआत इसी तरह होती है । जो गुहा साहब ने जिक्र किया, उनकी साइक्लोजी बताई, ना आज बंगला देश में यह साइक्लोजी काम कर रही है कि वहाँ पर हर आदमी अपने आपको इन सिक्कोर फील कर रहा है । उन्होंने उस के कारण भी बताये हैं । शुरू में सात आठ हजार आदमी आये हैं । स्टेटमेंट के आखिर में जो कहा गया है, उसे देख कर मुझे हैरानी हुई है ।

‘Hon Members will appreciate that treatment to be meted out to these Bangladesh nationals by the Bangladesh Government falls within their domestic jurisdiction and India cannot but follow a policy of non-interference in this regard.’

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह न सिर्फ उन लोगों के साथ विश्वासघात है, बल्कि बंगलादेश की सरकार को इस बात के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना है कि वह अपने देश की माइनारिटीज के साथ चाहे जैसा व्यवहार करे—वह उन के साथ जो ज्यादातिया कर रही है, भले ही उन्हें और ज्यादा कर दे, हिन्दुस्तान इस मामले में दखल नहीं देगा ।

इस बात का क्या प्रश्न है कि यह बंगलादेश का अन्दरूनी मामला है ? वे लोग हमारे खून वा खून हैं—एलड्राफ आदर एलड एंड फर्लस आफ आदर फर्लस हैं, जिन के बारे में हमारा कमिटमेंट है । अगर आज यह कहा जाये कि यह बंगलादेश का घरेलू मामला है, वह जैसे चाहे, वैसे उन के साथ व्यवहार करे, तो यह एक नामुमकिन बात है । कहा गया है कि हम इस बारे में क्या कर सकते हैं । दक्षिण अफ्रीका में काले लोगों पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, क्या उसके कारण हम उस के खिलाफ इकानॉमिक सैकशनज लगा रहे हैं या नहीं ? क्या सारी दुनिया उस के खिलाफ आवाज उठा रही है या नहीं ? इस लिए इस बात का कोई सबाल नहीं है कि जब बंगलादेश में इस प्रकार की घटनाये होती हैं, तब हम कहे कि यह उस का घरेलू मामला है । यह बात कहने का मतलब उन लोगों पर हो रहे जुल्म को परपेचुएट करना है ।

हमारे अपने देश में उन्नीस महीने के दौरान जो कुछ हुआ उस के खिलाफ सारी दुनिया में पब्लिक ओपीनियन को मोबिलाइज किया गया । जब हम अमरीका में काले लोगों के प्रति भेदभाव की बात सुनते हैं, तो हमारी आँखों में खून उतर आता है । इस लिए बंगलादेश में जो जुल्म किये जा रहे हैं, और आपर्टी राइट्स को छीना जा रहा है, उन के संबंध में कोई दूसरे कदम उठाने की जरूरत है ।



[श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा]

मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक जमाना था, जब बंगलादेश की 33 फीसदी पापुलेशन हमारे देश में आ गई थी। आज वहाँ की 20 फीसदी पापुलेशन हिन्दुस्तान में है। पार्टीशन के समय पाकिस्तान में जितने हिन्दू थे, उतने ही मुसलमान यहाँ थे। हमारी पालिसी की वजह से आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में 'छः' सात करोड़ मुसलमान हैं, जब कि पाकिस्तान में सिर्फ 60 लाख हिन्दू रह गये हैं। क्या उन का फोसिबल कनवर्शन कर दिया गया है या उन्हें मार दिया गया है? क्या यह ह्यूमैन राइट्स का सवाल नहीं है? क्या यह यू० एन० ओ० में ले जाने लायक सवाल नहीं है?

मैं आप को 1971 के समाचारपत्र दिखाना चाहता हूँ। शुरू में हम ने कहा था कि यह पाकिस्तान का घरेलू मामला है। बाद में हम ने कहा कि यू० एन० ओ० का हम पर विचार करना चाहिए। फिर हम ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो रेफ्यूजीज आ रहे हैं, उन की जिम्मेदारी यू० एन० ओ० का लेनी चाहिए। तब हम ने ह्यूमैन राइट्स का सवाल भी उठाया। मतलब यह है कि जब मामला गंभीर हो जाये और करोड़ों लोग हिन्दुस्तान में चले आये, तब हम कहे कि यह मामला ह्यूमैन राइट्स का है, और सारी दुनिया तथा यू० एन० ओ० की जिम्मेदारी है, और उससे पहले यह कहे कि यह पाकिस्तान या बंगलादेश का घरेलू मामला है, यह बात ठीक नहीं है।

मैं विदेश मंत्री को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरदार पटेल ने एक बार पाकिस्तान को यह वारनिंग दी थी कि यदि वहाँ से हिन्दुस्तान में शरणार्थियों का आना जारी रहा, तो पाकिस्तान को उन्हें बसाने के लिए जमीन भी देनी पड़ेगी। आज बंगलादेश की 20 परसेंट पापुलेशन यहाँ चली आई है, लेकिन 20 परसेंट जमीन हमें नहीं मिली

है। दिल्ली में ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के रेफ्यूजीज आज तक नहीं बसाये जा सके हैं, वे दर दर की ठोकरें खा रहे हैं और उन्हें भ्रम मान या दूसरी जगहों में बसाने की बातें सांची जाती हैं।

गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की फिगरज के मुनाबिक बंगलादेश के रेफ्यूजीज पर अब तक कुल मिला कर 591 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं। क्या यह हमारी जिन्दगी भर की जिम्मेदारी है कि इन लोगों पर सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने चले जायें और नये आने वाले शरणार्थियों को जिन्दगी भर शरणार्थी बनाये रखें? क्या हम बंगलादेश को यह वारनिंग नहीं दे सकते हैं कि अगर वह अपनी माइना-रिट्रीज के साथ ठीक ट्रीटमेंट नहीं करेगा, और उन लोगों को इस देश में आने के लिए विवश होना पड़ेगा, तो बंगलादेश को उन्हें बसाने के लिए जमीन देनी पड़ेगी?

मैं तो यह चाहता था कि फक्का के फंसले के साथ इस मामले को भी नय कर लिया जाता। फक्का के संबंध में हम अपने देश के इन्स्ट्रुमेंट का कृठ नीचा कर के भी समझौता कर ले, यह बात तो समझ में आ सकती है, लेकिन—बंगलादेश एक स्वतंत्र देश है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है—जो देश हमारा प्राबलम्ब को बढ़ाये, और जो लोग कल तक हमारे देश का हिस्सा थे, हिन्दुस्तान के नेशनलज थे, भारतीय थे उन के साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार करें, अगर उस के खिलाफ स्ट्राइक एक्शन लेना पड़े और इकानोमिक सेक्शनज लगाने या जमीन देने की बात करनी पड़े, तो यह सब करना चाहिए। एक भी शरणार्थी हिन्दुस्तान में अगर जायगा, एक भी वहाँ की माइनारिट्रीज के साथ जुल्म होगा तो उस का अंजाम अच्छा नहीं होगा, यह उन्हें क्लीयर होना चाहिए बजाय इस के कि उन्हें यह क्लीयर हो कि वे कुछ भी करते रहें, हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट केवल तमाशबीन बनी

रहेगी और कुछ नहीं करेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सब बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए विदेश मंत्री इस हाउस को आश्वासन दें।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि मेरे मित्र श्री मल्होत्रा ने बक्तव्य के अंतिम परिच्छेद के अर्थ को सही रूप में ग्रहण नहीं किया है। अंतिम परिच्छेद उन लोगों में संबंधित है जो 1971 में शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान की सरकार बनने के बाद जा सैनिक सत्ता प्रतिष्ठित हुई थी उस के पश्चात् भारत आया था। उन के बारे में हमारा कहना यह है कि वे अपनी इच्छा से गए हैं। वह पैरा सब माइनारिटीज से संबंध नहीं रखता। अल्पसंख्यकों का स्थान हमारी नीति का मवाल है अपने उत्तर में मैं उस का स्पष्ट कर चुका हूँ। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह बात उन्होंने कहा से ढढ़ निकाली। अंतिम पैरा बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है।

दूसरी बात—यह मुझे पसंद नहीं है कि बंगला देश की तुलना दक्षिण अफ्रीका या गणेशिया में की जाय। बंगला देश की नीतियों में हमारा मतभेद हो सकता है। मगर उन्निवेशवाद जिस तरह का राडेणिया में है और गणेशिया जिस तरह से दक्षिण अफ्रीका में अल्पसंख्यकों का आचार कर रहे हैं उन का हमारा दे कर हम बंगलादेश के बारे में भारत का केम मजबूत नहीं करते, हम उस केम का समझा कर रहे हैं। दक्षिण अफ्रीका राडेणिया या रमाभेद के प्रश्न साम्राज्यवाद के प्रयोग हैं। उन्हें समाप्त होना चाहिए। वह अलग कोटि के हैं। उन के साथ हम अपने टन भूखंड के मामले को न जाते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। फिर उन्होंने यह भी याद दिलाया कि क्या करना चाहिए, सरदार पटेल ने क्या कहा था। मैं उन के मुझाबा को ध्यान में रखता हूँ।

**श्री कंबर साल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय देश के एक बहुत बनेम्ह स्पीकर माने जाते

हैं और मैं उन के साथ बचपन से रहा हूँ। बहुत स्टेटफार्वर्ड भी वह है। लेकिन आज का जो बयान है वह हमारी सरकार की नीति को साफ तरह से नहीं बताता है। कुछ चीजें इस में जरूर ऐसी हैं जो बतानी चाहिए थी, नहीं बतायी गईं और कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जो कही गई हैं वह ठीक नहीं बतायी गईं। पूरी तरह से नहीं बतायी गईं।

दो मवाल हैं इस के बारे में। यह बात मैं मानता हूँ कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका का सवाल और बंगलादेश का सवाल एक नहीं हो सकता। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि बंगला देश में डिस्टेटरणिय है या कुछ और है हम उस के अदर देख नहीं दे सकते। यह बात सही है क्योंकि आधी दुनिया के देशों में डिस्टेटरणिय है, मिल्ड्री रूल है, उस में हम हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते। उन का क्या विधान है वे क्या कर रहे हैं उस के बारे में हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं। लेकिन बंगलादेश के साथ हमारी समस्याएं जुड़ी हुई हैं और जहां समस्याएं जुड़ी हुई हैं वहां उन का आप अनदेखी नहीं कर सकते। दो मवाल इस के अंदर हैं। एक मवाल तो टन्फ्लक्स का है। आप न आरंभ दे कर बताए कि शायद जितना रगुलर टन्फ्लक्स होता है उस में भी कम अब है। आप भी पहले आकरे दते रहे हैं आप सरकारी आकड़ों के फार्मिडेशन करते रहे हैं। उस के बारे में आप के क्या विचार हैं यह मैं जानता हूँ। कम में कम आप अपने आकड़ों के बारे में लोगों के दिवांग ऐसा न बनाए। मैं स्वयं बगल गया था और मैंने बंगाल के दंग, बाहर, पन्द्रह बड़े जिम्मेदार आफिसर्स के साथ बात की। जा आकरे अभी दिए गए हैं मैं सफाई में कहना चाहता हूँ, देश के लिए उन पर बिल्कुल विश्वास करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। यह बिल्कुल गलत आकड़े हैं। जा टन्फ्लक्स की तादाद है वह बहुत ज्यादा है। जो समस्या है वह बहुत ज्यादा है। इस को अदर करने से मैं

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

समझता हूं देश का हित नहीं हो रहा है। यह ठीक आपने कहा कि हम हर एक की जिम्मेवारी लेते हैं लेकिन हमारी जिम्मेवारी कहां तक है। बंगलादेश से जो रेफ्यूजी आये उनके लिए हमने हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के ऊपर टैक्स लगाया, आपको यह याद होगा, उस टैक्स के जरिए सारे देश के लोगों ने इसकी जिम्मेवारी ली थी। तो हमारे कमिटमेंट्स टोटल हैं, पार्शियल नहीं हैं।

आप देखें :

I think in his statement he has tried to have a very good rope-dancing.

कहीं कहीं अगर इन विटवीन दि लाइन्स पड़ा जाये तो इन्होंने कुछ बातें ठीक कही हैं। पेज (2) के ऊपर यह कहते हैं :

"Developments inside Bangladesh having the effect of generating or accentuating a sense of insecurity of particular sections of the population in Bangladesh, economic distress, activities of persons who make it their business to lure people out of the country etc."

तो इसका मतलब यह है कि इनसिक्योरिटी की बात भी है। और वह जो इनसिक्योरिटी की बात है, आपकी टोटल कमिटमेंट है उसके साथ, आप उससे बच नहीं सकते हैं। यह इस देश का कमिटमेंट है, केवल जनता पार्टी का कमिटमेंट नहीं है, सारे देश का कमिटमेंट है। इसके आगे आप देखें :

"It is basically the responsibility of the Bangladesh Government to prevent migration outside their country. The Government of India, however, have on a number of occasions and at different levels sought to impress upon them that it is primarily their duty to check or arrest the flow of migration to India".

"It is also important to underline that any attempt to treat illegal entrants as refugees and to exaggerate

this problem can have serious implications...."

इसके अंदर जो नीति दिखाई दे रही है, मैं समझता हूं वह नीति ठीक नहीं है और मैं उसको सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकता यह मानते हुए कि किसी के अन्दरूनी मामले में सरकार की इंटरफेरेंस नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं यह कहूंगा कि किसी भी सरकार को हमारे देश के एकोनामिक ढांचे को बिगाड़ने का अधिकार नहीं है। हमारे यहां जब लोग आते हैं तो वहां पर लोगों की इनसिक्योरिटी होती है। तो उस चीज को देखने का काम इस सरकार का होगा। 25-30 साल पहले भी यही नीति रही, उन्होंने भी यही नीति अपनाई—उसमें और इसमें मुझे कोई अंतर नजर नहीं आया। एक ही नीति है और उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ वह भी आपने देख लिया। हम लोग बंगलादेश से बराबर की दोस्ती चाहते हैं, वे अपने यहां मार्शल क्ल रखें, मिलिरी क्ल रखें या कोई क्ल रखें उसमें हमें कोई सरोकार नहीं है लेकिन हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि जो माइनारिटीज हैं वहां पर उनकी सोशल सिक्योरिटी रहनी चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि एक आदमी भी इसलिए इस देश में न आये कि उसकी वहां पर सोशल सिक्योरिटी नहीं है। लेकिन हजारों की तादाद में लोग आ रहे हैं। जो संख्या यहां दी गई है वह कुछ भी नहीं है, बहुत कम संख्या है। हालांकि कुछ बातें इन्होंने स्टेटमेंट में मानी हैं जैसे कि इनसिक्योरिटी है, और भी बातें ऐसा लगता है वैलेंसड तरीके से रखने की कोशिश की है, मंत्री का शायद यही काम होता होगा लेकिन वाजपेयी जी बहुत अच्छे कवि भी हैं इसलिए मैं एक शेर सुनाता हूं

हुस्तफरोशी की दुकान है चिलमन,  
रूपोशी की रूपोशी, नजारे का नजारा

"This chick is a shop where beauty is sold because it acts as a purdah as well as a show."

यह जो स्टेटमेंट है—यह पूर्ण भी है और शो—रूम भी है। इस के अंदर कुछ चीजें छिपी भी हैं और कुछ सामने भी आती हैं, लेकिन छिपी हुई ज्यादा हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि हम दोस्ती चाहते हैं, लेकिन किस कास्ट पर चाहते हैं? मेरा यह चार्ज है कि आप एपीजमेंट करके उम सरकार को आगे ले जाना चाह रहे हैं, जिस के परिणाम-स्वरूप कभी भी गैरी समस्या पैदा हो जायगी जो आप के काबू से बाहर हो जायगी।

अब मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री जी ने अपने ध्यान में कहा है कि हम ने कई लेबल पर इस चीज को टैकल करने की कोशिश की है—मन्त्रालय के लेबल पर, मंत्रों के लेबल पर, प्रधान मंत्री के लेबल पर। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या किसी मंटेज पर आपने उन को अपना डिस्प्लेजर भी शो किया कि जा लाग बहा पर आ रहे हैं, उन का आना बन्द होना चाहिए। यह उन की जिम्मेदारी है और उम का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। उन का कहना इस बारे में कुछ भी हो, उन के कहने पर मत जाइये, हर एक आदमी अपनी बात कहता है, लेकिन करनी क्या है, उम पर जाना होगा। यदि आप ने अब तक डिस्प्लेजर शो नहीं किया है, तो क्या सरकार पार्लियामेंट की भावना को देखते हुए उन को अपना डिस्प्लेजर बतलाएंगी? आप ने अब तक जिस लेबल पर भी यह काम किया है या जो कुछ भी आप ने उन को कहा है—आपने यह नहीं बतलाया कि बंगला देश का उस के बारे में रिएक्शन क्या रहा है? वहा पर जो कुछ हो रहा है—जैसे प्रोपर्टीज का मामला है, उन्होंने प्रोपर्टीज के बारे में चाहे जो कानून बनाया हो, लेकिन प्रोपर्टीज वहा पर जबरदस्ती छीनी जा रही है, और छीन कर दूसरों को दी जा रही है। यह इम्प्लीमेंटेशन बहुत गलत है। इस के बारे में जब आप ने उन से कहा—तो क्या उन्होंने अपने जबाब में केवल यही बतला दिया कि कानून क्या है, या उन का कोई दूसरा रिएक्शन

भी था। आप ने जिस लेबल पर अभी तक काम किया है, उस में उन का स्वयं का रिएक्शन क्या है—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

तीसरा सवाल—जब बरनाला साहब प्रधान मंत्री जी का पत्र लेकर बंगलादेश गये थे, क्या उस समय भी आपने इस चीज का जिक्र किया था कि रिफ्यूजी इम्प्लेक्स हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़ रहा है, जिस की वजह से हमारे लोगों में हिंस-कंटेन्मेंट बढ़ रहा है, यह चीज भी धीरे धीरे ठीक होनी चाहिये?

एक बात मैं वाइंग सिक्योरिटी फॉर्म के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछले दिनों जब मैं बंगला गया, तो उस की बड़ी शिकायतें मुझे मंरने की मिली कि वे लोग जबरदस्ती लोगों को वापस धकेल रहे हैं, मार-मार कर धकेल रहे हैं। क्या वाइंग सिक्योरिटी फॉर्म को उस बात की हिदायत दी जायगी कि जो इस तरह से मारे हुए, पीमे हुए लोग हिन्दुस्तान में आते हैं—रिफ्यूजीज की हैमियत से—उन के साथ ठीक बर्ताव किया जाय, उन क मार कर धकेला न जाये?

आखरी सवाल—आप ने जा कुछ कहा है—मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ—लोगों की राय हम में अलग है। हम लिये क्या सरकार इस सदन के पांच सदस्य की एक समिति बंगाल भेज कर हम की एम्बेसारी करायेगी कि वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है और वह रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखी जाय। सही स्थिति हमारे सामने आनी चाहिये, क्योंकि यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, किसी पार्टी-विशेष का सवाल नहीं है। इस के हैण्डलिंग में अगर कहीं भी गड़बड़ हो गई तो देश पर बहुत बड़ी आपत्ति आ सकती है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन पैट्रियाट्स को वहा पर भेजा गया था, जिन को मारा गया—क्या आप ने बंगला देश सरकार से उन के बारे में पूछा? यदि पूछा तो बंगला देश सरकार ने क्या जवाब दिया? जब हम ने उन को विश्वास दिलाया कि



[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

उन के साथ बंगला देश में खराब बर्ताव नहीं होगा, तभी वे लोग वहां गये, उन को इस तरह से मारना बहुत गलत काम है—इस सम्बन्ध में बंगला देशवालों ने क्या जवाब दिया है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरे मित्र श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त ने .

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) . बागज देख कर बोलिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मैं पढ़ा-लिखा हूँ, इसलिए कागज पढ़ सकता हूँ ।

मेरे मित्र श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त ने कुछ ता अरुनी भावना निकट की है और कुछ उन्होंने प्रश्न पूछे हैं । मैं प्रश्न के बारे में कुछ स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहूंगा । जब जब कोई बात हमारे ध्यान में आई है हम ने बंगला देश सरकार का ध्यान खींचा है । हम ने उन से अपनी चिन्ता भी प्रकट की है और यह भी उन से कहा है कि इस तरह की घटनाएँ बन्द होनी चाहिए । बंगला देश ने हमें आश्वासन भी दिया है कि ऐसी घटनाएँ बंगला देश में नहीं होने देंगे जिन में अल्पसंख्यकों में अल्पसंख्यकों की भावना बढ़े ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त ने यह भी कहा है कि जो आने हैं उन्हें आने दिया जाए । हमने हम सहमत नहीं है ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह (उमरगढ़) या आना चाहेंगे उन्हें आने नहीं देंगे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बड़ी संख्या में अगर बंगला देश में लोग आते हैं तो फिर बंगला देश सरकार में यह नहीं कह सकते कि उन के साथ वह अच्छा व्यवहार करने और बंगला देश में रखने की जिम्मेदारी उन की है । आप अगर आने देना चाहें तो अपने दरवाजे खोल दीजिए, अगर फिर बंगला देश सरकार को हम बान के लिए प्रेरित करना, उस को मजबूर करना कि वह अल्पसंख्यकों के साथ

न्याय करे, उन की देखभाल करे और उन की जान माल और इज्जत की सुरक्षा करे, यह कहाँ तक ठीक होगा । जो बैध दस्तावेज ले कर आते हैं उन की बात और है । जो राजनीतिक कारण के लिए आते हैं, उन का प्रश्न भी अलग है । इन का कहना है कि जो सीमा है, उस पर जब जाँ आएँ, उसे तब भारत आने दिया जाय ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है । जो मार्गपीट होने पर लोग आते हैं और बड़ी तादाद में आते हैं और बहा रह नहीं सकते, उन के लिये क्या आप करेंगे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आकड़े दे चुका हूँ ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त आकड़े ता गलत है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो बड़ी मुश्किल बात है । आकड़े अगर गलत है, तो आप के निष्कर्ष गलत है, मेरे निष्कर्ष गलत है और यह बहस ही गलत है । किसी न किसी पर तो भरोसा करना ही पड़ेगा ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : आप लोगों के आने की बात नह रत थ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डा० कर्ण सिंह यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं । मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल बंगला देश की सीमा का ही मद्दाल नहीं है । काश्मीर में पाकिस्तान की सीमा लगी हुई है । जो वहाँ आना चाहते हैं तो क्या आप उन्हें आने देंगे । जरा जवाब दीजिए ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जब मैं विदेश मंत्री बनूँगा, तब जवाब दगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि डाक्टर साहब की कामना जल्दी पूरी हो ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इधर आ कर के ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्रीर नहीं तो कैसे पूरी होगी। (व्यवधान) .. हम उधर बहुत रहे हैं। बड़ी मुश्किल से तो इधर आए हैं।

जो दस्तावेज ले कर आते हैं, उन के आने पर कोई रोक नहीं है, मगर उन में भी जैसा वक्तव्य में कहा गया है, लोग वापस नहीं जाते हैं। सीमा बहुत बड़ी है और चोरी छिपे भी लोग आते हैं। उन को रोकने की भी कोशिश हो रही है, लेकिन बोर्डर सेक्यूरिटी फोर्स को जोर जबरदस्ती करने का आदेश नहीं दिया गया है। बेक पोस्ट बनी हुई है, वे देखती हैं कि उन्हें अनुमति है या नहीं। अगर नहीं है तो वे वापस जायेंगे और अनुमति लेकर आयेंगे।

17 hrs

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : किस में लेकर आयेंगे, वहां तो उन्हें मारा जा रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब आप कहेंगे कि आकड़े मही नहीं हैं। आखिर बंगला देश से जो लोग आते हैं वे पश्चिम बंगाल में आते हैं, जहां हमारी सरकार नहीं है, अन्य दल की सरकार है। उसमें भी हम आकड़े मांगते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वे पोलिटिक्स करते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जितना सच है, उसको उतना ही देखें। भारत सरकार ने अन्यसंघको के बारे में बंगला देश सरकार से चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। अगर फिर भी स्थिति बिगड़ती है तो उसके अनुसार कदम उठाये जायेंगे। अगर प्रभावी कदम उठाने के लिए भी विवश होना पड़ा तो उस पर भी सरकार मानेगी। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में बड़ा-बड़ा कर बातें करना यह सही नहीं है।

2724 LS—10

अब कवरलाल गुप्त ने कहा कि एक संसदीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल बंगला देश को भेजा जाए। यह तो आप निर्णय कर सकते हैं, मेरा निवेदन है कि यह मैं नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने कहा था कि क्या आप बंगला देश सरकार को लिखेंगे कि यह सरकार डिस्प्लेजर शो करती है। दूसरी बात मैंने बरनाला साहब के बारे में कही थी। तीसरी बात मैंने पूछी थी कि क्या बंगला देश सरकार ने आपको यह विश्वास दिलाया है कि वहां अन्यसंघको की सिक्योरिटी रहेगी और इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कोई कदम उठाये है ? ये तीन सवाल मैंने पूछे थे जिसके जवाब नहीं आये हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मैं कह चुका हूँ कि हमने बंगला देश में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है और उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि वहां अन्यसंघको की सुरक्षा रहेगी। अब चिन्ता व्यक्त कर दी गयी है। वे कहते हैं कि डिस्प्लेजर व्यक्त किया गया है या नहीं। मुझे क्षमा करें कि सरकार का काम करने का अपना ढंग होता है। मैं नहीं जानता कि चिन्ता व्यक्त करने का मतलब क्या है और डिस्प्लेजर व्यक्त करने का मतलब क्या है। चिन्ता व्यक्त करना देश का हित करने वाली बात है जो हमने प्रकट की है। सरकार ने यह ठीक समझा और यह किया (व्यवधान)।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई स्टैंस उठाये, यह तो बताइए इस विषय में उन्होंने क्या क्या पग उठाये हैं ? उन्होंने आपके प्रोटैस्ट पर भी कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कई कदम बता सकता हूँ लेकिन इससे आपका पक्ष कमजोर होगा और फिर मैं बंगला देश की नीति पर प्रकाश डालने के लिए भी नहीं खड़ा हूँ। बरनाला साहब प्रधान मंत्री की एक चिट्ठी ले कर गये थे

[ श्री छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ]

कि अब फरक्का का समझौता हो रहा है, इससे दोनों देशों के सम्बन्ध सुधरेगे। जब सम्बन्ध सुधरेगे तो झूठसच्यको के सवाल पर भी इसका असर होगा।

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor)**  
The running thread in the statement presented by the hon Minister of State, Shri Kundu, is, I should say the Government of India's anxiety, rather over-anxiety, about the serious implications for Indo Bangla Desh relations and for maintaining harmony and peace in the two countries. Because of this over-anxiety, they have, I should say, gone out of their way and shirked their responsibility of honouring the assurance given to the freedom fighters of Bangla Desh who had sought political refuge in our country. I am surprised to see that the hon Minister has taken a purely technical stand by saying in the last paragraph of his statement that hon Members will appreciate that treatment to be meted out to these Bangladeshi nationals by the Bangladesh Government falls within their domestic jurisdiction and India cannot but follow a policy of non-interference in this regard. Nobody in this House would suggest that India should abandon the policy of non interference and also the policy of non alignment and immediately take military action or any other action resulting in direct intervention. No Member has suggested that. But it is our responsibility keeping in view the glorious tradition of our country the heritage of our national freedom struggle that we the people as well the Government of India, raise our voice in support of human freedom and also take whatever steps possible to mitigate the sufferings of the people here. Now, I am not at all convinced with the reply given by hon Minister of External Affairs, Shri Vajpayee when he said that no political refugee had been pushed back to Bangladesh. I do not believe it at all. May be in his posi-

tion, he finds it difficult to state the facts. I have with me some reports from Bangladesh papers. You know, there the papers are Government controlled papers. Here it says

"Dainik Bangal (May 27) Quotes its correspondent in Mymensingh to say that four persons were handed to Bangladesh by the BSF in Kal makanda police station area

Holiday (May 29) Already 517 fugitives have surrendered to the Bangladesh authorities since May 18—the day which may be taken as the starting point of the process of implementation of the understanding.

What happened at Bhavanipur (liquidation of a guerrilla camp) under the Durgapur police station.

It may be the enclave to which Prof Samar Guha has made a reference

of Mymensingh district on May 24 amply demonstrated that the two Governments are quietly working out the understanding

Neither of the governments is making any infare about these developments for understandable reasons, the official position being that the fugitives surrender to the Bangladesh authorities on their own.

From this it is clear that the political refugees had been pushed back. My own information is that about a thousand freedom fighters had either been pushed back or handed over by the BSF. I was told that in the area where they were residing electricity was cut off, even water was not provided to them. Of course, they went on their own when conditions became so intolerable. They must have been forced to surrender.

On August 15 1977 a number of Members of Parliament of this House and the other House had issued a

statement. I am quoting only a part of it. It says:

"What has caused us great shock is the report based on documentary information that out of 168 political refugees who gave a joint application for granting political asylum in India, as many as 160 were caught and handed over to Zia's government."

This is what has happened on the border. I want to ask the hon. Minister as to how long he will continue to mislead the people of India by giving all these false statements.

It is not a question of creating difficulties in the relationship between the two countries. I do not agree at all with Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra who said that the problem of minorities has to be taken into account. Of course their interests have also to be considered. But he went to the extent of saying that the Bangladesh Government will have to be forced to surrender a part of their territory in order to accommodate the refugees coming from that country. I do not agree with that. I do not see the problem as the problem between India which is a Hindu dominated country and Bangladesh which is a Muslim-dominated country. It is not a problem between Hindus and Muslims. It is a problem of human rights; it is a problem of democratic rights; it is a problem of freedom to live in one's own way. It is a problem of saving democracy in that part of the world.

I want to put some simple questions to the hon. Minister and, I hope, he will not evade them. Some negotiations had taken place and some understanding has been reached between the two countries in order to reduce the tension on the border. I want to know whether the Bangladesh Government has given any assurance that as regards the political refugees who return to Bangladesh, whether they are pushed back or they return on their

own, their interests will be protected, that they will be treated as other citizens of Bangladesh and that they will not be punished in any way.

Secondly, the hon. Minister had said that about the political refugees, whoever asks for political asylum, India is prepared to give asylum and India has given asylum. I want to ask the hon. Minister how many Bangladesh citizens have asked for political asylum, how many have been given political asylum and how many have been refused political asylum and what has happened to those Bangladesh citizens who have been refused political asylum, whether they returned on their own or they were forced to return.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to give a simple answer to the simple question Sir, after the military coup in Bangladesh in 1975, a large number of people crossed the border, they came to West Bengal; some of them established camps just on the border. When the Janata Government came to office, we decided that we would not allow any camps on the border. The people concerned were given a choice either to go back to Bangladesh or to shift away from the border inside India. Many persons decided to go back. I have already denied and I will repeat my denial that nobody was pushed back into Bangladesh against his wishes. So, there is no question of having a deal with Bangladesh on this issue. Neither any assurance were sought nor any assurances were given. Those who came, who were in India, we dealt with them by putting before them two alternatives either to go back to Bangladesh or to shift from the border. The Member asked as to how many citizens have asked for political asylum? I am sorry I do not have that figure with me just now. If the hon. Member takes the trouble of tabling a separate question, I will try to collect the information.



17.17hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

## EIGHTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee

With your permission, I want to refer to another matter concerning the business of the House. In today's agenda paper, it has been put down that after the conclusion of the discussion on the *Samachar*, we will take up further discussion on the motion regarding railway accidents. Unfortunately, since the time has been taken up in other matters, we may not reach the discussion on the railway accidents. The hon. Minister for Railways is scheduled to visit Kerala tomorrow, and therefore I would crave the indulgence of the House to permit us, to put this discussion on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I hope the House will agree to it.

SOME HON. MEMBER: Yes

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

## THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum) I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Hundred and Eighty-third Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on New Service—New Instrument of Service—Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs).

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

## FOURTH AND SIXTH REPORTS

SHRI PURNA SINHA (Tezpur) I beg to present the following Reports (English and Hindi versions) of the

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—

(1) Fourth Report regarding Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-ninth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the India Tourism Development Corporation

(2) Sixth Report on the Ministry of External Affairs—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry of External Affairs and its Subordinate Offices including Indian Missions abroad

17.22 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY  
MEMBER

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH (Guntur) At page 7 of today's Indian Express a report has been published that I along with two others have received Boeing pay-off running into thousands of dollars according to the information given by the Central Bureau of Investigation. It also proceeds to say that the information reportedly relates to foreign accounts held by "these men and money deposited therein from time to time." This is an absolutely false, malicious and defamatory statement without any iota of truth so far as I am concerned. I can state categorically that I have not received any pay-off in this or in any other case. Not only that, in fact to the best of my recollection I have not even met at any time in my life any Boeing people or any people remotely connected with them.

I can also state categorically that I have no foreign account whatsoever. Since this allegation is stated to be based on some information obtained by the Central Bureau of Investigation, I am raising this matter in the Lok Sabha today under rule 387.

to request the Home Minister to place before the House information, if any obtained by the CBI in regard to this matter. This is a clear case of character assassination and I would request you to kindly ask the Home Minister to make a full statement in the matter.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA** (Delhi Sadar): This is a very important issue that he has raised. The Home Minister should make a statement.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He has requested for a statement, and the matter will be sent to the Home Minister.

17.24 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

##### (i) HAVOC CAUSED BY CYCLONE IN LAKSHADWEEP

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED** (Lakshadweep): I am sure this House has, by this time, heard the harrowing reports of the plight of the cyclone victims from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

My sympathies go out to them and when I say this, I know what a cyclone can do. I am now here to invite the attention of this House and the Government to the havoc that has been brought about in Lakshadweep.

At the very outset, let me tell the House the better side of the tragedy. In Lakshadweep not a life was lost. This was due to the timely warning and timely action—not from the meteorological department but from our village elders who have watched and learnt to interpret nature. They could and did warn the population of the impending calamity hours in advance, and the population took shelter under strong buildings at high locations.

But that is all about the brighter side. They have survived the cyclone,

but they are left with nothing to survive any more.

The worst hit is an island named Kalpeni—an island with an area of just 625 acres but a population of 4,000. It is an island more than 150 miles away from the mainland and even the nearest island in the group is about 35 miles away.

The entire island was under four feet of sea water. The fresh water wells have been salinated. All the standing crops are gone and nothing may grow for years. Out of 600 homes, 150 are completely destroyed and another 400 need repair. Not a single government office or quarters is without damage.

Out of the two lakh coconut trees, only 25,000 will bear any fruit any more. Nearly one-third of the cattle perished. Out of 1400 goats, only 200 survived. Out of 6,000, only 1,000 poultry are left.

Being an island, the only mode of travel is by boat. Most of the boats have been damaged.

This is the picture of Kalpeni. The 4,000 people are alive but are now captives in an island where nothing can grow. Very few roofs are available and even drinking water is a scarcity.

The other islands in the group also had their share of the fury. At many places, the losses are being assessed. They are not as big as these of Kalpeni, but they are not insignificant either.

Lakshadweep suffers from being small and being away. We are very small—the smallest constituency in this House and mine is a feeble voice. ....

**SOME HON. MEMBER:** No, we all support you.

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** We are the farthest perhaps from this Capital. And now to those handicaps has been added the fact that our misery has

[Shri P. M. Sayeed]

been eclipsed by the colossal tragedy on the eastern coast.

We do not have an Assembly; we are directly under the Central rule. Our smallness and our location might have been the reasons for the fact that nobody in authority from the centre or the mainland visited us in this hour of our need.

I am not saying this as a complaint or in anger. I am only saying this out of a feeling of helplessness and loneliness.

Whatever that may be, I request the Government, Sir, to urgently take some steps to help those people in that island.

Firstly, let there be a medical team. Also let there be more supplies of food articles—not only grain. Let there be supply of building material—cement, timber, tiles, lime, asbestos etc.

Secondly, please send some soil scientists. Let them test the soil and suggest something to make it fit for cultivation. Then, rush coconut seedlings, other seeds and fertilizers.

Thirdly, please give them fishing boats and also two big boats so that inter-island traffic could be re-established. Now, not only the mainland but even we in the other island are helpless to help our brethren.

Sir, I hope the Government will take these measures. Let it not be said that those people who had survived the cruelty of nature were doomed by the inaction of men. Just because we are small and away, let us not be forgotten.

17.29 hrs.

(ii) ACCUMULATION OF STOCKS IN SOME SICK ILKTELE MILLS

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विषय को नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत उठाने जा रहा हूँ, अच्छा होता कि सम्बन्धित मंत्री भी यहाँ पर उपस्थित होते—इस बात का मुझे बहुत दुःख है।

भारत सरकार ने देश की 103 कपड़ा मिलों को अपने हाथ में लिया है। ये मिलें प्रतिवर्ष 42 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा देती जा रही है और यह घाटा दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। इस का मूल कारण है कि इन मिलों के अन्दर टेक्नीकल लोग ज्यादा नहीं हैं, अफसर ज्यादा भर गये हैं, जिन्हें वस्तुस्थिति का कोई ज्ञान नहीं है और कपड़ा बेचने की जाँ पोलिसी है, जो वितरण व्यवस्था है, उस में नानाप्रकार की त्रुटियाँ हैं। उसी का परिणाम है कि तमाम मिलों में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में कपड़ा जमा होता जा रहा है, जिस में ए.जी. जाम होनी जा रही है। जब कि कोई भी कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा मार्केट में मिलता नहीं है, आप दिल्ली शहर में ही देख लीजिए कन्ट्रोल की धोती पहनने को नहीं मिलती है। यह स्थिति आज सारे देश में है। ऐसा क्यों है ?

व्यापारी एन० टी० सी० की मिलों से कपड़े का मोदा करता है, लेकिन अगर दो पैसा बढ़ जाए तो त्रिम से मोदा किया होता है, उस का मोदा एन० टी० सी० द्वारा रद्द कर दिया जाता है और दूसरे को मोदा दे दिया जाता है। अपनी बात के पक्के नहीं हैं, जिस से दलाल और व्यापारी दोनों उन में नाखुश हैं। कपड़ा बेचने में इस तरह की और भी अनेकों त्रुटियाँ हैं, जिन में मुशक होता बहुत बड़ा है।

मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—मध्य प्रदेश की कुछ मिलों ने कलकत्ता की एक पार्टी को कपड़ा बेचा—पार्टी का नाम है—राज लक्ष्मी एमोसियेट्स कलकत्ता—इन के साथ 50 लाख रुपये का मोदा हुआ, लेकिन इन से केवल 15 हजार रुपये डिपोजिट रखवाया। 50 लाख का कपड़ा बेच दिया और जब वह कलकत्ते पहुँच गया, तो उस व्यापारी ने उस कपड़े को लेने से इनकार कर दिया। महीनों हमारा कपड़ा वहाँ पड़ा रहा और इस में हमें काफी घाटा हुआ। उसने बिन्दी छुड़वाई नहीं और हमें डेभ्यूर देना पड़ा और उस कपड़े को



ले कर वापस आना पड़ा, कुछ सस्ते दामों पर बेच दिया। ऐसी स्थिति है।

इतनी ही नहीं बल्कि जो माल खरीदा जाता है, उस में भी नाना प्रकार की वृष्टियाँ हैं। कैमिकल का माल, काटन का माल या मशीनरी में लगने वाला जो सामान है, वह बटिया किस्म का लिया जाता है और ऐसे ज्यादा दिये जाते हैं। ऐसे अनेक आप्र को उदाहरण मिलेंगे।

इन मिलों के अन्दर कुछ मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों काम करती हैं लेकिन वे ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं करती। मशीनों बन्द रहती हैं और पिछली सरकार की शरण में चलने वाली मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन जो हैं, उस के वर्कर्स और मैम्बरों जो मिलों में काम नहीं करते और फीकट की तन्त्रबाह लेते हैं। अगर किसी मिल में 3 हजार आदमी काम करने हैं तो उन में से 500 ऐसे आदमी आप्र को मिलेंगे जो बिना काम करे बेतन लेते हैं। आप्र इसकी इन्क्वायरी करा कर पता लगा सकते हैं। चार साबुओं का समझौता हुआ था मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन से, लेकिन उन्हीं मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन द्वारा रद्द किया जा रहा है जिससे काफी मशीनें बन्द रहती हैं और मिलों में घाटा हो रहा है। मेरा सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि सरकार ऐसी पालिसी बनाए जिस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिले। जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने अधिक लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात कही है। अगर इन सब मिलों में चार शिफ्टें छः घंटे की चालू कर दी जायें, तो बहुत से लोगों को काम मिल जाएगा। मैं इस का विरोधी नहीं हूँ। इस से उत्पादन भी अच्छा होगा परन्तु यूनियनों के सगड़े नाना प्रकार के हैं और हमारे जो आई० ए० एस० आफिसर्स हैं, वे उन को समझ नहीं पाते हैं जिस का परिणाम यह होता है कि आप्र दिन हड़ताल होती रहती हैं। जो यूनियनों पहले हड़ताल का विरोध करती थीं, आज वे विरोध में आने के कारण हर जगह उद्योगों में

हड़ताल करवा रही हैं चाहे वह बम्बई हो, कलकत्ता हो, कानपुर हो या मध्य प्रदेश हो, सो किसी भी प्रान्त की मिलें हों, हड़तालें हो रही हैं। इस से उत्पादन की क्षति होती है और तोड़फोड़ भी होती है। यह सारी स्थिति ब्राज है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ कि ब्राज जो अफसर एन० टी० सी० में बैठे हुए हैं, वे अव्यवस्थित हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप्र ने सुना होगा कि हमारे भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के श्री दीक्षित सेनेट्री हुआ करते थे। उन्होंने बहुत घपले किये हैं। और बहुत प्रकार का गबन किया है। उन को इस का डिप्टी चेयरमैन बना कर रखा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो टैक्नीकल आदमी हैं उन्हें काम सौंपा जाए। टैक्नीकल लोगों को बूढ़ कर ऐसे काम पर लगाया जाए और उन से यह काम लिया जाए और पुराने अधिकारियों को निकाला जाए। अगर ऐसा होगा तो मुझे विश्वास है कि 103 मिलें जो देश के अन्दर हैं, वे अच्छी चलेंगी और उन को मुनाफा होगा।

इस के अलावा वितरण में और माल के बेचने की व्यवस्था में सुधार हो और माल खरीदने में जो वृष्टियाँ हैं, उसे ठीक किया जाए। अगर मिलों के अन्दर सुधार होगा, तो मुनाफा होगा और प्रतिवर्ष जो घाटा बढ़ता जाता है वह नहीं होगा। अगर इसी तरह से घाटा बढ़ता रहा, तो यह एक बहुत बड़ा अभिशाप जनता सरकार पर होगा कि इतना घाटा हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मैंने जो चार शिफ्टों का सुझाव दिया है और अधिक लोगों को काम देने के लिए कहा है, उस पर सरकार ध्यान देगी और मेरे सुझावों को मानेगी।

17.34 hrs.

(iii) ATTACK ON INDIAN EMBASSY  
OFFICIAL IN WASHINGTON

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM  
(Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker,  
Sir, I do not know whether any useful purpose will be served by my



[Shri M Kalyanasundram]

raising it here because the Minister concerned has not even condescended to stay for two minutes more to listen to this important question. Anyhow, it is my duty to bring to the notice of this House the ghastly attack on our diplomatic personnel in Washington as reported in the press. A young officer has been attacked in a very gruesome manner. It is, however, not the only incident. This House is in session. Should we not even feel concerned about it? Should we not express our sympathies for the officer who is suffering for no fault of his, for being just an Indian, for being an officer serving the Indian Mission in Washington?

This is not the only incident. A series of incidents have taken place in some of the important cities of the Western world—the so-called free world. Is there so much of inefficiency in Washington that protection could not be given to our official? Even after the incident they have not been able to identify the culprits. The culprits have not been apprehended. I do not know what is our Government doing in these matters so as to give a feeling of confidence to our staff in foreign countries? I do not know the action being taken by our Government so as to give confidence to our people in other countries to make them feel that their interest will be safe. As things stand it seems there is an organised gang being helped by the foreign forces. Our Government is even unable to tell the country which are those forces behind this tragic incident.

Inside the country the railway accidents are attributed to sabotage. Our Home Ministry has not been able to identify those who are responsible for that. Are they really unable to identify those forces or do they want to conceal them? This is a question in the minds of the people of our country. Therefore, I will request the Government to make a statement in

this House and allot some time to discuss this matter.

I will submit further that the Government of India must take up the matter with the Governments concerned and let this House know what those Governments have to say in this matter—whether those Governments will be in a position to give protection to our diplomatic personnel in their countries or not?

I request the Govt to place the facts before this House.

17.38 hrs

MOTION RE STATEMENT ON "SAMACHAR" BY THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING—Contd.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up discussion on Samachar. Shrimati Pravathi Krishnan may speak.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am on a point of order. Kindly listen to me. I am not using the time for making a political speech.

It is not that you have given permission for 377 but the hon. Speaker gives permission every day, that I accept. Therefore, whosoever were permitted were making speeches—short or long. My point of order is that for the last one week continuously I have been giving notices as per prescribed rules before 10 O'Clock in the Notice Office on some of the subjects. I am not mentioning even those subjects which are as important, if not more important, as the subjects already covered by 377 for the last one week. I am not complaining against the Speaker. My complaint is different. That unlike in the past, I have been watching for the last one week, I have not been informed by the Office whether my 377 has been accepted or not.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. May be, that may be under consideration

If you are not informed either of having been accepted or rejected, the inference should be that they are still under consideration I know how many 377 notices are there—hundreds of them

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR  
I would only say we should be told of its acceptance or rejection

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. It should be presumed that they are still under consideration

Before Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan starts speaking, I may say, we have now started at 1740. We have one hour and 10 minutes for this discussion according to our time allocation. It means that we can go up to 650. The Minister will take 1/2 an hour. Suppose he starts at 6-15, we are left with only 35 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.) I have to reply also

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. We will sit till 650 and finish this. We have to cut down the time of the other members if he wants his right of reply.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore). Mr Guha has had a full innings, may I have a partial innings. I will cut short my speech.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. We must cut short the time of the Members.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA. It does not look nice if I don't say a few words.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. All right, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN. Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, even before the Minister made a statement, we have seen in the Press that the Government was deciding upon restoring the *status quo ante* as far as Samachar is con-

cerned, splitting up of Samachar and bringing it back to the original position. It is really amazing that with a view to setting right what is wrong they are going in for another wrong. I cannot understand this position at all. They set up a Committee. That Committee gave a report and the Minister said this in his statement.

'The Committee gave its report and soon thereafter the Government had the benefit of the reactions of the Press and the public in general in formulating their approach to the recommendations that have been made.'

I am very happy that the Minister does not accept the recommendations of the Committee, I am not in tune with them. What we see is that the reactions of the newspaper employees and the democratic sections of the people are totally opposed to what the Government has thought fit to decide. You have achieved a milestone in restoring the freedom of the press but in so doing you are throwing the news agencies back into the hands of the big monopoly press. This position is totally unacceptable to the working journalists and non-working journalists and employees of the newspapers and news agencies. I was really surprised yesterday by my friend Mr Somnath Chatterjee's tight-rope walking when he said he did not agree, but he added so on and so forth. We have seen in the Press that a member of the Central Executive Committee of his party Mr Kolhatkar has said that they are against restoring *status quo ante*, they are against Kuldip Nayyar Committee's recommendations and what they want is one single agency with more funds and viable and under democratic control.

17 45 hrs

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

That is to diffuse the influences that are there in Samachar. Nobody here in this House can hold a brief for Samachar. Everybody knows how Samachar was brought about, everybody knows what type of agency it

[Smt. Parvathi Krishnan]

was; everybody appreciated the fact when the Committee was appointed that it was to be gone into and the era of Samachar as it was, would come to an end as the era of the emergency came to an end. I am very seriously concerned now with this decision of the Government which has nothing in common with the general sentiments of those who are concerned with mass media in this country and those who are the recipients of the materials that emanated from the mass media.

What happened, for instance, after emergency came into being? The loss of Samachar in 1976-77 was Rs. 78 lakhs which was made up by the Government by giving a subvention of Rs. 50 lakhs. When the estimated loss for 1977-78 is Rs. 90 lakhs and the economic of the Samachar is this.

Then the expenditure on the language wing is at present Rs. 60 lakhs as opposed to an income of Rs. 14 lakhs. Now, after pooling the technical equipment, manpower and everything this much of loss is there to-day. Now you say that you want to separate this again and you want to go back to the *status quo ante*. Then what happens? You will have to pump in more and more money. Therefore Government influences will grow. Is this the freedom of the press that you are promising us? Is this the opening to complete freedom of the press? No, Sir.. I cannot accept it.

In fact, the users have already said complete freedom of the press? No, Sir, I is what happens. No agency can defy the great Ministry of Information and Broadcasting under Shri Lal Krishna Advani because they will be dependent on Government's subscriptions to survive. That is why I say this cannot be the freedom of the press.

On the other hand, if you have a single viable news agency, which is run by the employees which will also have on the Board of Directors representatives of the users, representatives

of the working journalists and the non-journalists employees and eminent people, for instance, Sangeet Natak Akademy and from other cultural organisations and other eminent people in the field of literature and of mass media, certainly, there will be some guarantee, some help towards guaranteeing us the freedom of the Press.

Then, A.I.R. and T.V. can step up their subscriptions but unless and until the subscriptions of the news agencies are linked with the income of the newspapers, the gross income, as has been done with regard to the salaries and the emoluments of the employees; unless that is done, you cannot expect the news agencies to be independent of the various influences that are there. For instance, to-day, what is the gross income of a paper like the *Times of India* from the vast advertisements that they get? It is as much as Rs.25 crores. And yet, what is their contribution to the news agencies in terms of their cost of production—only 1.5 per cent. Even to-day, the newspapers give more commissions to the vendors per copy than what they subscribe to the news agencies. How can a news agency become independent? How can a news agency become economically viable? Therefore, this diffusing of the limited resources that we have will certainly not be proper. I do not want to go into this much more as my hon. friends, Shri Mavalankar and many other speakers have also spoken about it.

I would only like in this connection to answer a point that was raised by my hon. friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta who is conveniently not here. He talked about competition, healthy competition. Only if there is competition according to him can news agency flourish. He forgets how these news agencies were being run in this country. He forgets the way in which the UNI had been brought into being by the same forces which were behind the PTI. That only led to such distortion in the news even in the old days. I would like to remind this House that



the PTI, in the name of competition, killed the late Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Shri C.N. Annadurai two days before he died. Is this the competition? Similarly, in the name of competition, the UNI started the Bangladesh war before it actually broke out scoops—socalled—and is this competition? No, Sir. It is not a question of competition. It is only a question of seeing that the maximum news coverage reaches the maximum number of people in this country in the best possible way.

Therefore, if you want to guarantee that you cannot go back to the *status quo ante*. Even in Samachar, pooling all the resources—you have only seventy bureaux in the country—may of which are run by the Teleprinter operators. And the tele-printers themselves are junk. And, therefore, Sir, many of our newspapers in the regional languages hardly get any news. That is why there is a fear—and a genuine fear—that when this decision has been taken will there be the danger of domination of the Hindi part of the news agency which means the papers of regional languages will suffer. Even when there were three agencies functioning one knows very well that out of the 700 newspapers in the country only 300 subscribed to these new agencies and only 81 subscribed to the two news agencies and these 81 also were going on with kind of musical chair. When the bills of the UNI went up they cancelled their subscription with them and started subscribing to PTI and vice versa. Do you want to go back to that distortion and leave these agencies to the mercy of these big monopolists. I would like to remind Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and bring to the notice of the hon'ble Minister that when you talk in terms of competition, the reason for the theory of competition is exactly what is being put forward in the dissenting note to the Kuldip Nayyar Committee report. It is very revealing. I quote:

".....It is now virtually impossible to deal effectively with any inefficient or unprofessional employee

....in this situation the only safeguard to the customer is effective competition between the two-fledged agencies."

In other words the theory of competition being put forward by the employers is to hold a sword of Democles over the employees.

This is all that I have to say on the question of competition and that is why I would request the Minister that he should take up what the Press Commission said in 1954, namely, work out the scheme of an autonomous Corporation, set-up a body that will be independent of all influences, namely, governmental, communal such as the R.S.S. or whatever it may be and in the mean time re-structure the present Samachar. Expand it. Let the employees run it and give attention to all the news so that there will be a guarantee that the maximum amount of news goes out to the maximum number of people in this country. Therefore, increase the number of bureaux, improve your technical equipment and at the same time in the non-aligned pool—through the other international agencies—see that there is proper international coverage. I would like to conclude by saying that when I say this I am also taking up a stand already reflected in the Report itself. I would quote from the rejoinder that Shri Kuldip Nayyar has made to this dissenting note:

"Some of us were in favour of one trust with three autonomous news agencies—English, multilingual and international—with a common board of governors, common administrative set-up, common budget and common cadre of employees. We thought that the problem of resources force us to combine as many factions as possible while maintaining the autonomy of the three agencies. But when there was strong objection from some members, we tried our best for a consensus until the last minute. I sincerely believed that Shri Irani and Shri Sarkar would come to accept the re-



[Smt Parvathi Krishnan]

commendations which other members had collectively made"

Therefore, Sir, when we are talking about this single agency with these three arms we are only reflecting the views of the majority in the Committee and at the same time the majority opinion being expressed by the Indian federation of working journalists and the non-journalist newspaper employees who after all are fully representative of the employees in this very important and vital industry in building up freedom of thought freedom of expression and freedom of the Press in the country. It is with this view that I have proposed an amendment which I have moved

"That for the original motion the following be substituted namely

"This House having considered the statement made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the House on the 14th November 1977 regarding Samachar' recommends that the Government do take immediate steps to bring forward legislation to make news agencies as statutory corporations under broad democratic control on the lines recommended by the Press Commission, 1954"

I request the hon Minister to accept this amendment. I have moved this amendment in the light of immediate restructuring of Samachar in order to guarantee total independence of the existing arms in the Samachar and at the same time ensure pooling of resources and improving the network of the bureau that are here in the country

**SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN** (Deogarh) I rise to congratulate the Minister for his statement. I have yesterday very attentively listened to Mr Stephen and Mr Lakkappa and I have just now heard the speech of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan. They are

not in favour of dissolving Samachar. Their plea is that if you dissolve it and the four constituent news agencies are reverted to their status quo ante, then the purpose will not be served, but I see it otherwise

This Samachar was created with a view to serve a dictatorial regime of the previous government. So, it should not be allowed to exist. In my opinion any government supported agency will be the creature of the government, whatever the government desires it would give out, it would give only that much news which is censored finally by the censoring officer. The news is censored by the agency. So if this agency is retained the country will not enjoy the benefits of a democratic press, a free press. So it must be dissolved and after dissolution the employees who were brought from the four old dissolved agencies should be reverted to their own agencies. But there is a doubt whether those agencies may be recreated or not.

18 hrs

I think those agencies will be created and if created I do not know whether those agencies will accept the employees who had been brought from those agencies and utilised in Samachar. My prayer and suggestion is that after they revert to their old agencies the extra emoluments salaries amenities and benefits which they were getting in Samachar shall be protected in their own agencies after their reversal. Here, in Samachar they were getting something more more salary more benefits and more facilities. So those agencies may not be able to give the same because in the meantime they have been put to financial difficulties. Their offices have been dissolved and their finances have been shattered. It is proposed that upto three years the Government will give subvention. Within three years, they cannot revive their finances and economy to such an extent that they can go on paying the extra pay which

was given by the Samachar and also other amenities and facilities. So, I suggest that the Government should give this subvention or aid upto a minimum period of seven years, during which, we may expect these agencies may make up this shortage.

As I have said earlier I once again say that I very attentively heard the Members on the Opposite side. They have said that Samachar at present is a better organisation, better spread out throughout India and that Samachar is giving a true picture of everything. They gave the example of recent cyclone to this. They have also said that if these four agencies are restored they will be economically very weak and that therefore they must not be restored and that the present status-quo should be maintained i.e. Samachar should be retained and maintained. It is their argument and it is because they in their Government formed the Samachar. Therefore they have the firmness and to have it. As I have said earlier I say again that any Government agency cannot serve better than the private agencies to serve with news in a democratic country even though they become financially weak and may not have their employees throughout the length and breadth of the country. Supposing as they say if this Samachar is retained so far as the Government is concerned, for collecting information it will be a redundant one a duplicate one. The Government has got Information and Broadcasting department. They have their Radio Agencies throughout the length and breadth of the country. If the Government desires to get any news national or state news they can get it over phone. They can daily disseminate the news three four five or seven times as and when they like. Nowadays on behalf of the government, they have got various agencies beginning from the village policeman to the village level worker, chowkidar and village revenue inspector. From these persons they can get news daily three or four times. They have the machinery to dis-

seminate this news to the entire nation any number of times as they desire during day and night. If Samachar is retained, it will be a duplicate and costly machinery. So, this must not be retained and the four agencies should be restored. With these words, I once again welcome the minister's statement.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY (Barrack-pore) Sir, at the end of the day, I am sorry I have to do something which I do not like, viz., oppose a proposal brought forward by Shri Advani known for his sweet reasonableness all over the country. We had the privilege of supporting him when he brought the Prevention of Objectionable Matters Act. We congratulated him when he allowed time to the opposition on the radio during the last Assembly elections. But today he has brought forward a proposal behind which I cannot find any logic or rationale. As I thought over it, I only came to the conclusion that politically he is anti-merger. He is against the merger of RSS with Jan Sangh. He is against the merger of Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad with Yuv Janata. He is against the merger of Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh with Hind Mazdoor Panchayat. He is against the merger of Hindustan Samachar with Samachar. So, he is against any merger. That can be the only logic.

Let us see the background of this decision of the new government. After coming into power, they appointed the Kuldip Nayar Committee which completed its work in record time by holding 18 sittings and submitted a report. Mr. Advani has chosen to ignore the majority decision of this committee and accepted the minority decision given by Shri C. R. Irani and Shri A. K. Sarkar, both of whom can be called the representatives of the monopoly press. Why did he advise the Samachar Chairman to break it up into four agencies? After the revocation of the emergency did the four

[Shri Sangata Roy]

news agencies represent to him that they want to go back to the status quo ante positions? Did they file any suit in the Supreme Court asking back their properties? They did not do any such thing. With his sweet reasonableness, gentle persuasion and a little pressure, Mr. Advani told them, "I do not like that you remain one. You go back to your former position". He says, Samachar was a product of the emergency. I agree during the emergency, news was distorted and Samachar helped to do so. But does he want to go back on everything done during the emergency? Does he want to go back on the land reforms, on the giving of house sites to Harijans, on the setting up of rural banks? I do not think so. So, this logic that just because it happened during the Emergency and so it is bad cannot be very well founded. Samachar was a good thing done at a bad time by a bad man. That is all I can say. And it is for a good man like Mr. Advani to keep up the good thing and continue with the Samachar. But he has not done so. Now what is the reaction of the country to Mr. Advani's decision? Four of the members of the Kuldip Nayyar Committee—Mr. Mankekar, Mr. Barpute, Mr. Nikhil Chakravarty and Mr. Munagokar—have come out against this decision. Eminent journalists, Mr. Romesh Thapar, Mr. Chanchal Sarkar, Mr. C. G. K. Reddy, Mr. C. Raghavan and Mr. Abu Abraham, openly opposed this decision. None of these are Congressmen and many of them suffered during the Emergency at the hands of Samachar.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Reddy was involved in the Bareda Dynamite case.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Mr. Reddy is famous for his Baroda Dynamite case probe. And the people who work in the Samachar, what have they to say? The Indian

Federation of Working Journalists said:

"In the name of competition there will be duplication now as has been the case before frittering away the limited resources. As for the foreign coverage, the restoration of status quo ante will further increase inter-dependence of transnational news agencies which the Government of India have pledged to fight from Lima to Colombo in all the non-aligned conferences."

This is the reaction of the country. The most important point that we have to study now is whether this decision increases the freedom of the news agencies and whether it increases the viability of the news agencies which is the most important criterion that is to be judged at the present moment. What was the position of these four news agencies before they were merged into Samachar? The PTI had a paltry capital of Rs. 4.5 lakhs which had been eaten away to the risk of third parties, viz, the employees. The UNI had a capital of Rs. 3.5 lakhs which had been eaten away much to the risk of the employees. You know, the UNI was taken over due to the initiative taken by Dr. Roy, our then illustrious Chief Minister. And the big monopoly newspapers who had originally subscribed to UNI did not invest much money in it. Even the Statesman which was one of the founders of the UNI withdrew from the UNI when the subscription rates were raised. The Samachar Bharati had a capital of Rs. 26 lakhs and that had also frittered away and Samachar Bharati had written to the Government: "Please take us over." About Hindustan Samachar, Mr. Advani can tell us better. It is only with the dedicated workers of the RSS who worked without salary and for propagating thought in Hindu Rashtra that the Hindustan Samachar was surviving. It could not be called a news agency. It was only a missionary organisation doing missionary work with missionary zeal. I have no quarrel with them. This was the con-



dition of the viability of the news agencies. Even after the merger, *Samachar* continued to lose and I think the estimated loss to *Samachar* at the end of the year 1978 will be to the tune of Rs. 82 lakhs.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** It is Rs. 90 lakhs.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Rs. 90 lakhs to be exact, as Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan has pointed out. It is in the Report also. So, what I want to stress at this point is that the viability of the news agencies is directly related to the freedom of press. If one has to be really free, one has to be viable. That is, as you say political independence is not complete without economic independence. Similarly, the news agency cannot be really free unless it is cut off from the apron strings of the patronage of either the Government or any monopoly news papers. This is the point I want to stress. If we have to achieve viability, splitting up will not solve the problem; on the other hand, splitting up will fritter away the scarce resources already accumulated. Splitting up will not make for strong news agencies. It will create weaker news agencies which will have to depend on the Government. The main point here is, as the Committee on Newspaper Economics which was set up by the Government of India has said, that we have to raise the subscription rate for big newspapers. If *Samachar* is split up and if the 4 agencies go back to their original owners, it will not help matters.

For a newspaper like the one in my hands, the hawkers get 10 paise; and the news agency's share comes to less than 0.5 paise, not even to 1 paise. My appeal to Mr. Advani is to raise the subscription rate to make the news agency viable. Only a news agency which is not dependent on Government or on revenues from AIR or the TV can be really free. With such a news agency Government cannot do any arm-twisting, nor can the mono-

poly Press do it. The split-up news agency will be entirely at the mercy of Government and of the subscribers, viz. the monopoly Press. It is with these words that I appeal to Mr. Advani, to his reasonableness, and to this experience of journalism. Let us have a national news agency. Let us not make this a party issue. In every country of the world, they have set up a national news agency which covers all the places in the world with stringers, and with people to cover all places of the world. On the other hand, PTI, before merger, had representatives only in 70 districts out of the 300 districts in India. Let us have a viable news agency. Only United States has 2 news agencies viz. Associated Press and UPI; Britain has only one viz. Reuter; Soviet Union has Tass; France has AFP, Japan has Kyodo, Italy has Ansa and FDR has Deutsche Press. They have spent all their energy and all their money for this purpose. Newspapers have pooled their resources. They could have total coverage inside their country as well as total coverage outside their country. We should have a news agency about which we can be proud of. I do not know whether it is too late, at this stage, to ask Mr. Advani to revise the decision of splitting up *Samachar*. But I still appeal to him, even if he sticks to his decision and makes it a prestige issue, that this split-up must stay. Since Government has taken a decision let him ensure that the news agencies have viability and an elected board of directors, with representatives of mainly journalists and journalistic interests. Let him ensure that none of these news agencies survives on the subsidies from Government.

While ending, I again repeat my plea to Mr. Advani with the hope of having a national news agency in future. Let us consider how we can re-structure *Samachar* and strengthen it so that it can really be a news agency we can be proud of, which can really contribute to the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool can represent the



[Shri Saugata Roy]

voice of the Third World, and really serve as a source of pride to India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister Mr. Advani.

श्री बिजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दक्षिण बिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, हम भी बोलना चाहते हैं, २, ३ मिनट का समय दिया जाना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : मल्होत्रा जी, अभी १०, १२ लोगों के नाम हैं, बोलने के लिये और आपका नाम १०वां है। अगर आपको समय दिया जायेगा तो और लोग भी बोलना चाहेंगे।

श्री बिजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : २, २, ३, ३ मिनट हरेक को दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय : २, ३ मिनट में कोई अपनी बात समाप्त नहीं कर पाते। आपसे पहले बोलने वाले श्री दुर्गाचन्द, डा० रामजीसिंह और बहुत से लोग बैठे हैं। इस तरह से बहुत समय लग जायेगा। आपकी बात तो मिनिस्टर साहब कवर कर लेंगे। इसलिये अड़वाणी साहब अब आप बोलिये।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अड़वाणी) : सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने जो बयान दिया है, उस पर तीन प्रतिक्रियाएं सम्भव हो सकती थीं। पहली प्रतिक्रिया तो यह कि यह बयान ठीक है, समाचार का गठन एक गलत कदम था और इसलिए उसे विघटित करना उचित है। दूसरा दृष्टिकोण यह भी हो सकता था, जो श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन् ने व्यक्त किया, कि समाचार उसी प्रकार से गलत था, जिस प्रकार इमर्जेंसी गलत थी, और इसीलिए समाचार का अन्त करने का सब लोगों ने, उसी प्रकार स्वागत किया, जिस प्रकार उन्होंने इमर्जेंसी के अन्त का स्वागत किया था।

लेकिन तीसरे दृष्टिकोण की मैंने अपेक्षा नहीं की थी। मैं सोचता था कि मेरे कांग्रेस के मित्र इसी दृष्टिकोण को अपनायेंगे, जो श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन् ने अपनाया। लेकिन मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ इस बात को देखकर कि स्टीफन साहब ने शुरू किया और श्री सीतल राय ने अन्त किया, और दोनों ने केवल सरकार के निर्णय की आलोचना की, बल्कि बड़े जोरदार ढंग से समाचार के गठन का समर्थन किया और कहा कि समाचार का गठन एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण कदम था, बहुत अच्छा कदम था, और इमर्जेंसी में अच्छे बुरे जितने भी काम हुए थे, सरकार उन सब को खत्म कर रही है।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I am sorry, I did not say that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not referring to you. He is referring to Shri Stephen and Shri Saugata Roy.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: What I have said is that I was expecting that the kind of criticism I would face would be the one that has been voiced by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, and that I can understand and appreciate. Because, that criticism is based upon the acceptance that the creation of Samachar was bad, but what the Government propose today is not right. This is your stand, which I can understand and appreciate. But what I cannot understand and what I cannot appreciate is what Shri Stephen says and what Shri Saugat Roy says.

मुझे इस पर विशेष ताज्जुब इसलिए हुआ, क्योंकि मैं पिछले सात घांट महीनों से बड़े ध्यानपूर्वक यह देखने की कोशिश कर रहा था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी इस बारे में क्या सोच रही है। हम लोगों ने इस बारे में विचार करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई। उस कमेटी के कुछ लोगों ने एक मत दिया है और दूसरे लोगों ने दूसरा मत दिया है। लेकिन एक बात ध्यान में रखने योग्य है कि

कुलदीप नायर कमेटी एक बात पर सर्व-सम्मत है कि समाचार का गठन एक बहुत गलत बात थी। उसमें मेजारिटी और माइनारिटी में री-स्ट्रक्चरिंग के बारे में मतभेद है कि री-स्ट्रक्चरिंग कैसे होनी चाहिए लेकिन समाचार के गठन के बारे में मतभेद नहीं है, और मैं सोचता था कि जब देश भर में इतनी सारी चर्चा हो रही है तो कांग्रेस पार्टी का भी मत कहीं दिखाई या सुनाई देगा। एक बार सुना दिया जिसमें आठ एम पीज ने सरकार के ऊपर यह आरोप लगाया वक्तव्य देकर कि सरकार इस मामले में डील कर रही है और वह जानबूझकर के डील कर रही है। मैं तो पढ़ कर हैरान हो गया। नेशनल हेराल्ड में वह काफी थोड़ा कालम हेडलाइन के साथ छपा और वबटिम उनका बयान छपा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह कांग्रेस एम-पीज कौन हैं ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण श्रद्धानी : मैं बताता हूँ। वे कांग्रेस के ४ एमपीज इस प्रकार हैं—

पहला नाम है श्री बेदवत बरुआ....

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह अन्तिम है, बाद में जोड़ा गया।

श्री लाल कृष्ण श्रद्धानी : श्री संतोष मिह, गुणानन्द ठाकुर, वीरेन्द्र सिंह, आइ एच खां, ए हुमैन, कल्पनाथ राय, श्याम लाल यादव और नारायण चन्द्र पारासर।  
..... (व्यवधान) ..... देखिए, मुझे आपके आपसी झगड़े से कोई मतलब नहीं है। मैं तो इतना जानता हूँ कि आठ कांग्रेस के एम पीज ने यह बयान दिया और उस बयान में वे क्या कहते हैं कि :

'If the Janata Government were anxious to avoid suspicion about its goal, it should restore P.T.I. and U.N.I., only taking due precautions

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to safeguard the Hindi and Indian language news agencies."

They further say:

"Failure to follow this simple and natural course of action would only expose in its true colour the real intention of the Janata Government despite its platitudinous tongue-in-the-cheek pronouncements about anxiety to restore full press freedom."

और इसका लम्बा वर्णन है जिसका साग यह है कि समाचार को गठित किया गया था कंट्रोल करने के लिए यह आपका पना है और आपका भी उद्गम यही दिखाई देता है जो पिछली सरकार का था जिसने आप न्यूज मीडिया को कंट्रोल करे, इसलिए आप इस को बनाए रखना चाहते हैं।

अब कोई कह सकता है कि एम पीज काउन्ट नहीं करते हैं,

You might say they are insignificant people, but I take it seriously. I wish this charge had not been levelled at me or at the Government that we are taking a political decision.

मैं तो यह कहना हूँ इस वक्तव्य को आप देखें और इतना ही नहीं, मेरे पास एक दूसरा वक्तव्य भी है, उसको सुन कर तो आप को और भी ताज्जुब होगा। वह वक्तव्य अक्तूबर का वक्तव्य है, कोई बहुत पुराना नहीं है। उस वक्तव्य में कहा गया है :

"Speaking in my individual capacity, I certainly stand for competitive news agencies."

Who says this? This is said by no less a person than the Leader of the Opposition Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, while he was addressing the AINEC.

ए आइ एन ई सी ने प्रस्ताव पास किया उस दिन कि स्टेटसको ऐंटी रेस्टोर करो। यह एंडोर्स बाड़ी है और उसमें कोई जनता पार्टी का बहुमत नहीं है। उस में कौन लोग हैं यह आप जानते हैं। उन्होंने जिस दिन प्रस्ताव

[श्री लाल कृष्ण भट्टशर्मा]

पास किया उस दिन श्री यशवत राव चव्हाण बहा गए हैं। नयी दिल्ली में 2 अक्टूबर को यह मीटिंग हुई थी और जब वह बहा गए तो उनसे पूछा गया कि न्यूज मीडिया के बारे में कांग्रेस पार्टी का क्या मत है तो उसका उन्होंने जवाब दिया

'Before taking any decision on the subject during the winter session of Parliament, Mr Chavan said that his party would like to know what the Government was thinking about the matter'

कि हम अपना निर्णय तब लेगे जब गवर्नमेंट अपना फैसला कर लेगी और उस से पहले

In my individual capacity, I can say that I stand for competitive news agencies'

अब बोलिए मैं क्या कहूँ इसको मिवाय इस के कि कांग्रेस पार्टी आज अगर विरोध कर रही है तो मिवाय पोलिटिकल डेमीशन के और कोई बात नहीं है कि आपने निर्णय स्टेटसको गेटी का लिया, हम उसका विरोध करेंगे। इस का क्या कोई और एक्स्प्ले-नेशन दिया जा सकता है ? उसीलिए मैंने प्वाइंट राउट किया, राज्य सभा में एकमात्र पत्रकार जो कांग्रेस पार्टी की ओर से बोले उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार ने जो निर्णय किया है वह अच्छा किया है लेकिन मुझे खेद है इस बात का, श्री सीतल राय बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमने आपका स्वागत किया था जिस दिन आप वह रिपील बिल लाए थे, हमने स्वागत किया था आपका जिस दिन आप प्रेम के मामले में कानून लाए थे लेकिन आज आप अचानक गलत निर्णय करने जा रहे हैं, आज आपकी स्वीट रीज-नेबलनेस उल्टा काम कर रही है। मैं आशा करता था कि इस मामले में भी मतभेद हो सकते हैं, हमारे यहाँ भी मतभेद है। आपने स्वयं कुलदीप नैयर को नोट किया। हमने उनकी बात नहीं मानी हैं। हमने ईरानी की बात भी नहीं मानी है। जितनी

बाते उसमें कही गई हैं, उनको आप पढ़िये, मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हूँ। उन्होंने जिस प्रकार से पत्रकारों के बारे में कहा है, जिस प्रकार से भाषायी एजेंसीज के बारे में कहा है, उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। हमारा बयान उससे असहमति को दर्शाता है। जो मेजरिटी रिपोर्ट है उसके तथ्यों से मैं सहमत हूँ, वह मेरे ध्यान में है लेकिन मैंने अपने बयान में कहा है कि इस समय सरकार का दायित्व बहुत सीमित है। यही कारण है कि श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी ने यहाँ पर मेरा समर्थन किया। वे मेरी सारी बात से चाहे सहमत नहीं होंगे उनका और हमारा दृष्टिकोण मिलता नहीं है लेकिन उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि समाचार के गठन में बहुत गलत चीज थी। मैं और भी उदाहरण दूँगा कि प्रेस की पर्वस्थिति स्टेटसका गेन्टी प्रेस के लिए अच्छी थी क्या ? मैं नहीं ब्रह्मा कि वह अच्छी थी लेकिन जिस समय मैंने प्रिवेशन आफ पब्लिकेशन आफ आब्जेक्शनेबिल मटर्स ऐक्ट का रिपील किया मैंने उस समय स्टेटस-को गेन्टी का रेस्टोर कर दिया। वह कानून जो था वह अखबारों के ऊपर सरकार का नियन्त्रण देता था। अगर अखबार जनता के हित के खिलाफ बात कर, जिस भाषा में आप बोलते हैं, तो आप उसको रोक सकते थे लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि उसको लेकर वापिस उन पत्रकारियों को दे रहे हैं तो इस प्रकार की लाजिक दूसरी जगह भी एप्लाइ हो सकती है। इसीलिए मैंने बार बार साफ साफ कहा है कि सरकार जब कहती है कि हम पूर्व-स्थिति पर लाना चाहते हैं तो हम इसको प्रथम कदम मानते हैं। हम यह नहीं कहते कि पूर्व-स्थिति बहुत अच्छी थी। मैं स्वयं एक पत्रकार हूँ, मैं जानता हूँ कि न्यूज एजेंसीज की क्या दशा है, प्रेस की क्या दशा है।

जहाँ तक बायबिलिटी की बात कही जाती है, बिस्वी कमबोरियो की बात कही जाती है वह कमजोरी की बातें केवल न्यूज एजेंसीज के साथ ही लागू नहीं होती हैं

बल्कि सारे प्रेस के साथ लागू होती हैं। अर्बन एग्जिप्टेशन जो है वह केवल न्यूज एजेंसीज के साथ नहीं बल्कि सारे प्रेस के साथ लागू है। जितनी भी सारी बातें, सारी कमजोरियाँ आप गिना सकते हैं वह प्रेस के लिए कामन है। इसका एक मतलब तो यह है कि इन सारी कमजोरियों का दूर करने के लिए हमारा दायित्व है कि हम कानून पास करें लेकिन हमारी सरकार इस मत की नहीं है। हमारी सरकार मानती है कि मोडिया अच्छा या बुरा

they should be allowed to fend for themselves and the Government should have a kind of helping role

थोड़ा सा डायरेक्शन दिखा दिया जाये, इतना ही कर दिया जाये लेकिन

Essentially the Press should be allowed to grow by itself

उसमें कहा पर हम कस्ट्रेंट्स लगाने जायेंगे। हमारे स्टीफन साहब ने एक शब्द का प्रयोग किया और उन्होंने कहा

Creation of Samachar was the natural evolution

एक सहज स्वाभाविक विकास की प्रक्रिया है लेकिन यह किस हिसाब से विकास था ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI That was there in the Report of the Press Commission

SHRI L K ADVANI Because they committed the same mistake by saying that the Press Commission wanted one agency you also repeat the same thing

So far as Mr Stephen is concerned I am afraid he said something very categorical

मेरे पास स्टीफन साहब की स्पीच है— उन्होंने कहा है कि एक दिशा धारण बड़ रही है, यह नैचुरल-इवोल्यूशन का कोर्स है जिसके अन्तर्गत इस एजेंसी का गठन हुआ। मेरा कहना है कि यह नैचुरल-इवोल्यूशन नहीं था स्वाभाविक, सहज विकास की प्रक्रिया नहीं थी। यह तो जानबूझ कर लाई हुई

विकृति थी। श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी और श्री समरगुह ने तो इलैजिटिमेंट-प्रोडक्ट कहा था, मैं उन शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं करूँगा, लेकिन यह वास्तव में प्रेस स्ट्रक्चर का डिलिब्रेट डिस्टॉर्शन था। मैंने “डिलिब्रेट” शब्द का प्रयोग इसलिए किया कि उसके पीछे एक भूमिका थी। वह भूमिका क्या थी—उस का उल्लेख हमारे व्हाइट पेपर में आया है—1 जन को एमर्जेंसी घोषित हुई, जुलाई में तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री के कक्ष में एक मोटिंग होती है, जिसमें फैसला होता है कि न्यूज एजेंसीज को री-स्ट्रक्चर करना चाहिये। उसके बाद एक इन्टर-डिपार्टमेंटल ग्रुप बना, उस ग्रुप ने नवम्बर में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और उसमें क्या कहा—

“In view of the public purpose involved, the best course would be to nationalise the news-covering business. Thus, it would not be necessary to provide for licensing or regulation of news agencies to keep up the proposed body. The financial ownership must entirely be of the State. The Government share-holding may be hundred per cent and there may not be any private share-holding

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI This is by whom?

SHRI L K ADVANI This is an inter-departmental group set up by the Government in my Ministry. I am not going into the names of the officials who are there. I am merely referring to the governmental thinking at that time. This was the direction in which the country was moving

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) What was the public purpose?

SHRI L K ADVANI That was for the then Government to decide

The Samachar did not come into being as a natural evolution. It was



(Shri L. K. Advani)

certainly not a natural evolution. It was a deliberate design to make the news agencies serve as tools of the then ruling party for purposes of political aggrandisement.

मैं बिल्कुल स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहता हूँ— उसके बाद कैबिनेट में मामला गया और न केवल कैबिनेट में यह प्रपोजल गई, बल्कि फार्मेनी आर्डिनेंस भी ड्राफ्ट हुआ, उसकी काफी मेरे पास है, कि आर्डिनेंस के द्वारा इन चारों न्यूज-एजेंसीज का नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाय और उसके बाद यह नय हुआ कि अभी आर्डिनेंस की जरूरत नहीं है—

Other methods may be adopted to bring them together. The bulk of it is in the White Paper. I have said it. It may not have been drawn to the attention of the people

लेकिन यहाँ पर जब कहा गया कि स्वाभाविक विकास की प्रक्रिया थी, नैचुरल डेवलपमण हो रहा था—इसलिये मैं इस बात का यहाँ पर उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि समाचार का गठन सरासर गलत था, ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे सामने कोई दूसरा ऑप्शन नहीं था, सिवाय इस के कि सबसे पहले पूर्व-स्थिति पर आया जाय। उसके बाद मैंने अपने बयान में साफ किया है कि आगे चल कर ये जितनी एजेंसीज है—

I have always emphasized this.

"The Government have, therefore, come to the conclusion that at the moment the Government's role in the matter should be limited simply to the setting right this aberration. News agencies forced to merge under pressure and against their will during the Emergency should be allowed to function independently as they were doing earlier. It was then open to them, if they so desire, to cooperate or come together in order to ensure that they are able to play more effectively the

pivotal role expected of them in the press set-up."

"Government feel that having created a climate of freedom, they should leave the development and expansion of news agencies to the press and the agencies themselves."

The logic is very simple. There is no complicated logic about this decision.

यह इतना सरल लाजिक है, मीधा लाजिक है कि जिसके कारण मुझे इस बात की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं हुई कि मैं अपने बयान में यह कहूँ कि कंपोटीशन होना चाहिये या नहीं होना चाहिये, कम्पटीशन होना जरूरी है या जरूरी नहीं है—इन बातों में जाऊँ। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि 1952 में जब प्रेस कमीशन बना था, तो प्रेस कमीशन ने इस बात पर बल दिया था कि न्यूज एजेंसीज में कंपोटीशन होना चाहिए और मजा यह है कि यह 1952 की रिपोर्ट है लेकिन 22 जुलाई, 1971 का पॉलिसीमेंट में एक सवाल पूछा गया था जिसमें यह पूछा गया था कि प्रेस कमीशन ने जो रिकमंडेशन किये थे, उनके बारे में सरकार का क्या मत है। न्यूज एजेंसीज के बारे में जो प्रेस कमीशन की रिकमंडेशन कोटेड है, वह मैं पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है :

"The Commission referred to major news agencies operating in this country and the third which has to develop and say that however objective a news agency tries to be, there are certain drawbacks which arise from a monopoly which could be obviated only by a competitive service available freely to all users."

What does the Government comment on this? The Government has accepted this recommendation. Some more news agencies have since come up. This is July 1971. This is the very Government, the same Government and that Government accepted the recommendation of the Press Commission. The Government announced it

to Parliament. It has accepted it earlier. It might have given only reiteration. It has already accepted it in the form of a news agency. Competition is a must; competition is necessary and should be there and they call it a natural evolution. Mr Saugata Roy tells me that we are out to destroy everything, even the good things done during the emergency and he regards it a good thing. It was, therefore, very readily that a person who was in the then Government Mr Chavan, and who felt that everything done during the emergency that was wrong should be left out. He indistinctly said: So far as I am concerned, as an individual, I am in favour of an objective news agency.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY You are making casual remarks

SHRI L. K. ADVANI I am not making casual remarks. I am merely saying that that remarks were not casual; it reflects a mind.

कि भई दो एजेन्सिया नही होगी। अब आप इमर्जेंसी की बात छोड़ दीजिए। इन मान घाट महीनों में क्या हुआ है। सात, घाट महीनों में समाचार की जो खबरें हैं उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया होनी है, बताएं। प्रतिक्रिया यह होती है कि अगर सोनार राय जी की खबर उस दिन नहीं छपती है, तो वे कहते हैं कि इन विजिबिल सेंसरशिप चलती है और मायरांकर जी भी यह कह सकते हैं कि इनविजिबिल सेंसरशिप चल सकती है और अडवाणी साहब तो बहुत रीजनबिल है लेकिन अन्तर से कह देते हैं कि इस खबर को मत छापो और अगर हमारी पार्टी और हमारे गोयल साहब की खबर नहीं छपती है, तो ये कहते हैं कि आपका जो यह 'समाचार' है और आपका जो आकाशवाणी है, इसमें पुराने इस्टाब्लिशमेंट के, पुरानी सरकार के लोग बैठे हुए हैं और जब तक उनको नहीं निकालेंगे तो यही होता रहेगा कि हमारी खबरों का ब्लैक आउट कर दिया और यह नहीं छपा और वह नहीं छपा।

पिछले दिनों में जितनी शिकायतें मूनता रहा हूँ उन शिकायतों से मैं कभी कभी थोड़ा परेशान भी हो जाता हूँ लेकिन बहुत बार मुझे लगता है कि इसका कारण यह है कि 'समाचार' की क्रेडिबिलिटी अभी बन ही नहीं पाई है और इन सात, घाट महीनों में भी 'समाचार' की क्रेडिबिलिटी नहीं बन पाई। कभी कभी बिल्कुल आईनरी जर्नेलिस्टिक एडिटोरियल लैप्स हो जाती है

Even that is seen with suspicion.

और किसी में भी ऐसी गलती हो सकती है। हमारे यहां आकाशवाणी में भी गलती हो सकती है। मैं आपको बताऊँ कि परमो राज्य सभा में जा डिपेंडेंट हुई, नौ रात्रि की पॉल नौ की आर ना बजे की रिपोर्ट में एक शब्द भी उगके बांग में नहीं आया। मैं मन में सोचने लगा कि अगर किसी मंत्री का भाषण आ जाता और बाकी का गुच्छ न आता, तो कितना बड़ा नुकसान होता और यह अच्छा ही हुआ कि पूरी की पूरी डिपेंडेंट का ब्लैक आउट हुआ। इसमें इनफॉर्मिश्मन्ती भले ही जाहिर हों लेकिन कम से कम किसी की नीयत पर शक तो नहीं होगा। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह इस बात पर है कि इन 8 महीनों में भी 'समाचार' की क्रेडिबिलिटी नहीं बन पाई और उसका एक ही कारण है कि एक ही एजेंसी थी। अगर दो एजेंसियां हों तो अगर एक ने नहीं छपा, तो दूसरी छाप देगी और अगर दोनों ही किसी खबर का ब्लैक आउट करती हैं, तो यह मान लिया जाएगा कि यह कोई महत्व की बात नहीं थी क्योंकि दोनों को ही उसमें वजन नहीं दिखाई दिया। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि कम्पीटीशन का जो मुद्दा है, वह कुछ मामलों में महत्वपूर्ण है। एक बार क्रेडिबिलिटी इस्टाब्लिश हो जाए, एक बार वह सेटिल हो जाए और एक बार इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया जाए, जिस बात पर प्रेस कमीशन ने बहुत बल दिया था कि न्यूज एजेंसीज में एडिटोरियल की पालिसी नहीं होनी चाहिए तो मेरी बात में यह ठीक

(SHRI L. K. ADVANI)

होगा। प्रेस कमीशन ने जो इस बारे में कहा है, उसको मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ :

"On account of... comments, there is a widespread agreement that news agency should eschew any comment in their service and we accept this view."

Not only this much.

"The privilege of commenting should be left to newspapers, but what has happened without condemning or justifying the event, a certain amount of objective reporting explaining how it came to happen would appear to be legitimate."

कितना आगे बढ़ जाते हैं प्रेस कमीशन के लोग।

और इसी कंडेवस्ट में कहते हैं—

"To say that one person made an impressive speech or that another let loose a tirade would be expressions of personal comment."

अर्थात् यह न्यूज एजेंसी में यह एक्सपेक्ट नहीं करते कि वह यह लिखे कि

So and so made a very impressive speech and so and so let loose a tirade. These are really subjective judgements.

और न्यूज एजेंसी में यह अपेक्षा करें वह स्टेपल आफ दि माइण्ड भी करे, स्टेपल आफ दि न्यूज भी करे या हार्ड केव्ट्स या कमेन्ट्स को न्यूजपेपर्स पर छोड़ दें।

हमारे समाचार के लोग क्या करते हैं। एमर्जेंसी के समय के बढ़िया उदाहरण कुलदीप नायर कमेटी ने दिये हैं। उनमें सबसे बाढ़िया उदाहरण यह है जो कि मैं समझता हूँ कि क्लामिक होगा। चुनाव के दी-जोन महीने पहले 16 नवम्बर, 1976 को—

"On 16th November, 1976, the Samachar released the results of a

'nationwide survey' made through crews of Samachar reporters trekking the towns and villages in high hills and flat plains who took the pulse of hundreds of men and women... from the heights of Kashmir to the coasts of Kerala and from salubrious Shillong to sun-baked 'Bikaner...' Large contingents of the Samachar reporters are said to have interviewed countless people from different strata of society in all corners of India and came to the conclusion that country did not want elections and wanted to 'consolidate the gains of Emergency'."

See the kind of stupidity that resulted. No lesser word can be used for this

इसलिए यह देखा कि समाचार के बारे में यह मान लिया गया है कि वह ब्राइडियल पालिसी भी बनावे, एमर्जेंसी को भी सपोर्ट करे तो इसलिए समाचार को बिचरित करने के अज्ञात कोई चारा नहीं है, कोई आप्शन नहीं है।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This happened because of Emergency, not because of Samachar.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The Samachar was there because of Emergency. All this happened because of Samachar.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Did you prefer competition between the same language agencies or between different language agencies?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Really the statement of the Government does not refer to this issue; we have not gone into this question. But by and large I would say that the Press Commission's view in this matter is sound; right from 1952 to 1971; it continues to be round till this day. There is no change. There was a proposal for an autonomous corporation. It was only with reference to PTL, not with reference to all the news agencies in this country being combined under



an autonomous corporation. I feel that this is a matter which should remain open. I am open on that.

इसलिए मैं अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि अब जो प्रेस कमीशन बनेगा और जिसकी हम कल्पना कर रहे हैं, वह प्रेस कमीशन उपयोगी होगा और इस प्रश्न पर फिर से विचार करेगा और यह देखेगा कि वास्तव में जो स्थिति हिन्दुस्तान में है, उसमें न्यूज एजेंसी का आदर्श स्ट्रक्चर कैसा होना चाहिए। आज मैं आदर्श स्ट्रक्चर की कल्पना नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

This is not the ideal solution. I say that this is the only solution, but this is not the ideal structure of news agencies.

अब सोल्युशन गीर सिबुएशन में फर्क करने से दूसरा अर्थ निकल जाता है। आज की स्थिति में जो कदम उठाये जा सकते थे और जो कदम मही थे वे सरकार ने उठाये। मैंने अपना मत व्यक्त किया। मैंने अपना मत कैसे व्यक्त किया। उसका कारण यह है कि कुलदीप नायर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में समाचार की मैनेजिंग कमेटी ने एक प्रस्ताव पास करके हमको लिखा कि सरकार का इससे बारे में क्या मत है और सरकार का जो भी मत होगा उसमें हम सहयोग करने को तैयार है। तो हमने श्री कुलदीप नायर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट और बाकी सब बातें देखने के बाद जब अपना मत बनाया, जैसा मैंने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि देश भर में कुलदीप नायर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर जो प्रतिप्रियाएं हुईं, उनको देखकर हमने जो मत व्यक्त किया और उनको लिखकर भेजा कि हम उसको कार्यान्वित करेंगे, उस पर काम करेंगे, भ्रम नहीं लगता कि इसमें कोई गलत बात है। और अगर गलत बात है तो आप यह कह सकते हैं कि आप छोड़ दीजिए, कुछ भी करिये, चलने दीजिये। ऐसा भी कोई नहीं कहता, बल्कि कहते हैं ऐसा करो, वैसा करो, कोई कहता है कि अटर्नामस बाड़ी बनाओ, कोई कहता

है कि दो में स्प्लिट करो, कोई कहता है कि 3 में स्प्लिट करो। अपेक्षा सरकार से है। जब सरकार कुछ करते जाती है तो और करने के लिये केवल एक मत व्यवस्थित करती है तो कहा जाता है कि ग्राम टुबिस्टिंग है, वह तो कूडली करते थे, ये सोफिस्टिकेटेड ढंग से करते हैं।

This Government does not believe in any kind of arm-twisting.

यह सरकार किसी प्रकार का दबाव प्रेस पर नहीं डालना चाहती है, न खुले रूप से और न गुप्त रूप से। इन 7, 8 महीनों में, मैं बड़े बड़े और विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि कभी किसी प्रकार पर या किसी प्रेस पर किसी भी प्रकार का दबाव सरकार की ओर से नहीं आया। कई चीजें ऐसी हुईं होंगी, जो हमको पसन्द नहीं आती, लेकिन उन्हें स्वीकार करते हैं।

एक बात की जरूर खुशी हुई। आज श्री सीतल राय ने हिन्दुस्थान समाचार की बड़ी तारीफ कर दी। आर० एस० एस० की जब बात आती है, मैं यह मानने लगा हूँ कि जब किसी के पास कोई तर्क नहीं होता है, तो आर० एस० एस० का नाम आ जाता है, चाहे वह रैलेवैंट हो या न हो। लेकिन वह एक प्रमाण बन गया है हमारे लिये कि जब कोई आर० एस० एस० की बात करे, तो उसका कोई तर्क नहीं है। लेकिन जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्थान समाचार का सवाल है,

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Hindustan Samachar was not at all viable.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I know it, I fully know it and what he says, is correct.

वह एक मिशनरी जील से काम करने वाले लोग थे, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं। लेकिन मिशनरी जील काहे के लिये था? इस बात के लिये था, जिस बात का भ्रम अफवाह होता है कि सारे देश में 30 साल तक समाचारों का विकास होगा। समाचार



[Shri L. K. Advani]

बने, लेकिन केवल अंग्रेजी समाचार एजेंसीज बनी रही। किसी ने भाषाई समाचार एजेंसी शुरू करने की कल्पना नहीं की यह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्थान समाचार ने की। यह मिशनरी जिल है कि भाषाई समाचार एजेंसी भी होनी चाहिये, अग उनमें था तो गलत क्या था ? श्री एस० एम० आस्टे, जो उसके फाउण्डर थे, जिनका नाम इसमें है, या श्री बालेष्वर अग्रवाल अगर किसी समय आर० एस० एस० में थे तो क्या अपराध हुआ गया ? मैं नहीं मानता हूं। मैं कहता हूं कि हा, सही बात है, गलत बात नहीं है। आप गलत बात मत करिये। आप इस बात को देखिये कि काम क्या करते है ?

मैं यह मानता हूं कि हिन्दुस्थान समाचार अगर अपनी खबरों में वायस बना लेता है, जिम को एक आइडियोलोजीकल वायस कहते हैं, अगर लेता भी तो कौन उसकी खबर लेता ? कोई खबर नहीं लेता। आपको यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि हिन्दुस्थान समाचार की खबरें हिन्दुस्थान में न केवल 110 अखबार लेने थे, बल्कि आकाशवाणी और आल इंडिया रेडियो भी लेता था। आप यह समझते है कि वह गवर्नमेंट उनकी आइडियोलोजी में विश्वास करती थी, जो उनकी खबरें लेती थी? यह तथ्य है, जिनको अगर आप मानें तो यह जो एक कमान पोलिटिकल एगूजेंट होते हैं, उनमें आप इन्डलज नहीं करें।

Then you will argue on the basis of logic

और इसीलिए मैं यह मानता हूं कि हिन्दुस्थान के अन्दर न्यूज एजेंसीज जब तक भाषाई भाषाओं में नहीं बढ़तीं, और उन्होंने केवल हिन्दी में नहीं किया, 10, 11 भाषाओं, इन्क्लूडिंग मलयालम, में खबर देने की कोशिश की। बड़े-बड़े अखबारों के पास सीमिन साधन होते है, उनके भी बहुत सीमिन साधन हैं।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What will happen to the programme of supply-

ing news in regional languages.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: This is what is exactly in my mind.

मुझे और सरकार को तब तक संतोष नहीं होगा जब तक हिन्दुस्तान में भाषाई पत्र अपना स्थान प्राप्त न कर लें। केवल हिन्दी ही नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी भी भाषाएं हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि मलयालम में मनोरमा को, और मातृभूमि को खबरें मिलें, बंगाल में खबर बंगला में मिलें। हिन्दी में खबरें मिलने का क्या मतलब है ? इसमें भाषाई पत्रों से भी मैं अपेक्षा करता हूं कि वह इस दिशा में कदम उठावेंगे। हमारी सरकार की ओर से तो इस नीति की घोषणा की गई है कि भाषाई ढंग से एजेंसीज के विस्तार से जो कुछ कदम उठाये जायेंगे, उसमें हमारा सहयोग रहेगा।

एक चीज बाकी रहती है, जिसके कारण बहुत सारे जो समाचारों के अन्दर काम करने वाले पत्रकार थे और कर्मचारी थे, उनके मन में चिन्ता थी, जिम दिन मैंने कुलदीप नायर कमेटी की घोषणा की थी, उसी दिन उन्होंने चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी। मैंने कहा था कि हम जो भी निर्णय करेंगे, उससे पत्रकारों के उस स्थान में कोई कमी या अन्तर नहीं होगा, जो समाचार के गठन के कारण स्वाभाविक रूप से बन गया है, और जो लॉग बहुत समय तक बहुत बुरी स्थिति में काम करते रहे थे, उन्हें जो सुविधायें मिल गई हैं, हमारी कोशिश होगी कि उनकी वे सुविधायें बनी रहे।

इसलिए मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार ने जो व्यवस्था की है, उससे और उदार कोई व्यवस्था हो सकती है। हमने कहा है कि एक तरफ हम उनकी आयनामिज्म को खत्म नहीं करना चाहते हैं, और दूसरी तरफ कोई सबसिटाइज्ड एजेंसी नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, जो सबा-सबदा सरकारी डोल्ब पर चलती रहे। आखिर जो एक एजेंसी

बनाई गई है, वह कौन सी वायबल बन गई है? उसमें कितना घाटा हुआ है। अगर हम चार एजेन्सियां बनायेंगे, तो उनमें डायनामिज्म और एन्टरप्राइज आयेगा, उनमें जूझ आयेगी जिसके कारण वे बेहतर काम कर सकेंगी। हम ने कहा कि हम छ माल के लिए इतना आश्वासन देते हैं कि उनके वर्मचारियों को तकलीफ न हो, लेकिन वे कुछ काम करें। सरकार नेवल डाज देती रहे, यह हमारा मत नहीं है। इसी कारण हमने कुछ निश्चित घोषणाएँ की हैं।

हम यह भी समझते हैं कि किमो न्यज एजेन्सी को वायबल और आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिए अन्तर्गतता उस के सब-स्काइवर्ज-अखबार वाला, विशेषकर बड़े अखबार वालों और आल इंडिया, रेडियो का उचित शेयर देना होगा। हम आल इंडिया रेडियो के सबस्क्रिप्शन को रेशननाइज करने की वाशिष्ट कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं बड़े अखबार वाला से भी यह अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि वे उचित शेयर देंगे।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN That is why I suggested that it should be linked up with their gross income as is done in respect of emoluments

SHRI L K ADVANI Various suggestions have been offered. The Prime Minister himself has spoken about the possibility of a cess

अनेक प्रकार के सुझाव आये हैं। पिछले दिनों मुझे कुछ पत्रकारों से मिलने का मौका मिला, जिन्होंने अन्य बातें कहने के अलावा यह भी उल्लेख किया कि आप जो विज्ञापन नीति बना रहे हैं उसमें आप छोटे पत्रों को देंगे, मध्यम दर्जे के पत्रों को देंगे, इत्यादि, यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है, उसके बजाये खुल्लम-खुल्ला जैसे मार्केट में एडवर्टाइजमेंट दिया जाता है, वैसे दीजिए। वह एक सम्मेलन था, जिसमें मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका मिला। मैंने कहा कि

मैं विज्ञापन की बात तो नहीं कहना चाहूँगा, लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि पत्र या प्रेस बाकी इंडस्ट्री की तरह नहीं है और अगर कोई दूसरा उन्हें बाकी इंडस्ट्री की कैटेगरी में मानता है तो कम से कम यह सरकार नहीं मानती है। यह सरकार ही नहीं, एनलाइटण्ड डेमाक्रेसीज भी नहीं मानती है। इंग्लैंड में 1974 में एक रायल कमीशन आन दि प्रेस बना था। इसी साल उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है। उसमें बहा की न्यूजपेपर पब्लिशर्ज एसोसियेशन ने एक बात कही है

'Nevertheless a newspaper is still a piece of private property with public responsibilities, and the issue at the heart of the present enquiry is whether such a hybrid can survive under modern conditions. Is a press with its run on strictly commercial lines now capable of discharging its public functions

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Mr Chairman, Sir, we have already exceeded the time for which the House was extended. The time need to be extended further if Shri Advani has to continue

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Deputy-Speaker was in the chair when the time was extended. He has not fixed any time. Anyway, the hon. Minister may conclude as he has covered almost all the points

Let us agree or disagree. It is very difficult to convince them

19 hrs

SHRI L K ADVANI I have convinced them

मैंने उद्धरण का हवाला इसलिए दिया क्योंकि इंग्लैंड में भी यह माना जाता है कि चाहे प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी हो लेकिन उसकी पब्लिक रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी है और इस पर सन्देश व्यक्त किया गया कि क्या आज की

[Shri L. K. Advani]

स्थिति में यह सम्भव है यह जो 'प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी' वाले हैं वे कोई पब्लिक रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी फुलफिल करेंगे, उस पर प्रेस कमीशन से कहते हैं कि

"There is thus a consensus shared by almost all of those who gave evidence that the press should neither be subject to State control nor left entirely to the unregulated forces of the market."

स्टेट कंट्रोल भी नहीं होना चाहिए लेकिन अगर कोई मानता है कि अनरेगुलेटेड फॉर्सेज आफ दि मार्केट के ऊपर छोड़ देना चाहिए तो वह भी गलत है और जो बात इंग्लैंड के लिए कही गई है मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ तो उस से कई गुना अधिक अप्लीकेबल है। यहाँ पर तो प्रेस की पब्लिक रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी बहुत ज्यादा है, कई गुना ज्यादा है उनमें और इमीलिए सरकार उसके बारे में तटस्थ और उदासीन नहीं हो सकती है। हम यही मानते हैं कि यह जो है इट ड्रॉ फार दि मूमेंट। इस समय पूर्व स्थिति स्थापित करना है लेकिन उसमें जितनी कमजोरियाँ हैं उन कमजोरियों को दूर करने की दिशा में हम कोशिश करेंगे, लगातार लगे रहेंगे और मुझे विश्वास है कि प्रेस कमीशन जो हम गठित करने जा रहे हैं वह इस दिशा में बहुत सहायता करेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we have to deal with the Substitute Motions. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is not here. But still I have to put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding 'Samachar', urges

upon the Government to set up a Parliamentary Committee in pursuance of the recommendations made in the Kuldip Nayar Report to go into the reasons for indulging in professional misconduct by some journalists and some newspapers during the period of emergency."

(1)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Substitute Motion moved by Shri Yuvraj to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding 'Samachar', urges upon the Government to implement the recommendations of the Kuldip Nayar Committee within a month." (2)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav is also not here. I have still to put the Substitute Motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding 'Samachar', recommends to the Government that:—

(a) proper legal action should be taken against those who had exerted force and pressure on different news agencies against their will to merge into one news agency in order to establish Government monopoly on the news media; and

(b) the news agencies should be reorganised in such a manner that neither the Government nor the capitalists could have a hold over them." (3)

*The motion was negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Samar Guba is also not here. I have to put the motion, substitute one, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding "Samachar", recommends to the Government to set up a Committee of three eminent retired Journalists to go into the cases of professional misconduct and excesses indulged in by some journalists and newsmen during Emergency, in violation of the code of conduct voluntarily evolved for the guidance of the pressmen by the former Press Council and for suggesting remedial measures for future and also to name those journalists and newsmen who refused to abide themselves by their accepted code of conduct." (4)

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, are you withdrawing the Substitute Motion?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I am not withdrawing. I have asked the Minister to accept it.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I am not accepting it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put the substitute motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding "Samachar", recommends that the Government do take immediate steps to bring forward legislation to make news-agencies as statutory Corporation under broad democratic control on the lines recommended by the Press Commission, 1954." (5)

Let the lobby be cleared.

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: There is no quorum. Kindly ascertain whether the quorum is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The lobby is cleared. There is no quorum.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The House should be adjourned.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cananore): If the quorum is not there, the voting can be held over till tomorrow.

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: Kindly don't decide the issue because there is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No question of deciding. Quorum has been challenged. There is no quorum. When there is no quorum, there is no question of putting it to the vote.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: This only shows how much the ruling party is interested in restoring the freedom of the Press. Obviously they treat it with scant consideration and disrespect. Even the Movers of the Substitute Motions are not there. I am really surprised about this. There is no quorum. It is a very sad commentary.



MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be taken up tomorrow.

ing the House now to meet tomorrow at 11 A. M.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Am I to take it that because there is no quorum you are adjourning the House?

19.08 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. There is no quorum. That is why the voting will be taken tomorrow. I am adjourn-

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 2, 1977/Agrahayana 11, 1899 (Saka).*