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**Monday, August 2, 1971
Sravana 11, 1893 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 2, 1971 | Sravana 11, 1893 (SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock
[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of MIGs.

*1502. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI M. C. DAGA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what further progress has been made regarding manufacture of MIGs ;

(b) whether all the units are busy in production ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The production of MIG-21 aircraft is proceeding broadly according to schedule. An agreement for the manufacture of a modified version of MIG-21 aircraft has been signed. Delivery of modified aircraft is expected to commence from 1973-74.

(b) and (c). All the units are in production.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Since we are confronted with a serious situation in relation to Pakistan and China on the issue of Bangla Desh, and as Yahya Khan is talking of total war every day practically, I would like to know whether steps will be taken to expedite the production of MIG-21 before the scheduled time.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We are aware of the threat that is being posed by the military regime in Pakistan, and we are taking all the steps necessary to keep our air defence in trim and in proper order to meet any threat from quarters which are on the borders but I do not think it will be proper for me to give all the steps,—what we are exactly, taking—in this regard.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Since the hon. Minister stated in this House that workers' representative will be taken on the Board or the Corporation in public sector undertakings though not in the defence industry as such, I would like to know whether any workers' representatives will be included in this particular Board which is responsible for the manufacture of MIGs.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As the House knows, the MIGs are being made in the MIG Division of the Hindustan Aeronautics, Ltd. ; and this question has been under consideration of the Government for some time, and we will try and expedite the decision on this subject. But as of today, no firm decision has yet been taken.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने एक बात कही कि आशा है कि 1973-74 में कार्य शुरू हो जायेगा, और दूसरी तरफ आप कहते हैं कि एग्जीमेंट हो चुका है। तो जब एग्जीमेंट हो चुका है फिर आप यह सब क्या काम में लायें कि आशा है कि कार्य शुरू हो जायेगा ? जब एग्जीमेंट हो चुका है तो उस के अनुसार कार्य हो जाना चाहिये। या अभी आशा ही है ? आप निश्चिन्त रूप से बतायें कि 1973-74 में हो जायगा या केवल आशा ही बनी रहेगी ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैंने उत्तर के प्रारम्भिक भाग में कहा है कि हम लोग जिस तरह का एग्जीमेंट कर चुके हैं उस के अनुसार मिग 21 के उत्पादन का कार्यक्रम हम पूरा कर सके हैं। और इसी तरह में अभी जो उस के नये वर्जन, मिग 21M के बारे में एग्जीमेंट किया है उस की हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि 1973-74 में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो जायगा। अभी तक जो हम ने आजायें इस बारे में की हैं वे पूरी हुई हैं और इस में भी हम को कोई शक नहीं है कि यह आशा भी पूरी होगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, हम मिग 21 बना रहे हैं लेकिन दुनिया में मिग 23 भी है और हम उस का 1973-74 में निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं। क्या तब तक और भी कोई विकसित मिग मैदान में नहीं आ जायेगा ? और क्या मिग 21 पाकिस्तान ने फ्रांस से जो मिराज लिये हैं उनका सामना करने में समर्थ है ?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : जी हाँ। उम क्षेत्र में हम नरह के हवाई जहाजों के बारे में और भी जो नई बातें होती हैं उनको हम लेकर जाच पड़ता है, हम जो नये उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम बना रहे हैं, उस में सम्मिलित करने जाते हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में हम लोग बहुत सतर्क हैं, और हम यह नहीं चाहते कि हम जो हवाई जहाज बनायें वह गेम हो कि उनका आजकल के युद्ध में उपयोग न हो सके।

श्री बी० पी० मोर्य : मिग का कारखाना जो खोला गया है और जो निर्माण होगा क्या यह सत्य है कि उस में कुछ ऐसे पुर्जे हैं जो इस कारखाने में नहीं बन पायेंगे और बाहर से हम को मंगाने होंगे और इस के बगैर यह मिग का कारखाना बंकार रहेगा ?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : मिग का कारखाना बहुत दिनों से स्थापित हो चुका है और बहुत से मिग हमारे कारखाने में बन चुके हैं। और यह बात भी ठीक है कि कुछ ऐसे कम्पोनेंट्स हर एक हवाई जहाज बनाने के जो कारखाने हैं उन में ऐसे रहते हैं जो उसी कारखाने में नहीं बनते, या तो उन को बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है या दूसरे कारखाने में बनाने पड़ते हैं।

‘ जो भी आधुनिक हवाई जहाज बनाने के कारखाने हैं उन सब में यही हाल है, चाहे अमेरिका के हो, चाहे रूस के हों। बहुत से ऐसे कम्पोनेंट्स हैं जिन्हें अमेरिका वालों को बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है हवाई जहाज बनाने के लिये। यह बात बिल्कुल सत्य है, माननीय

सदस्य चाहें तो पता लगा सकते हैं। हम लोग चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा चीजें अपने ही देश में बनायें और जो बाहर से दूसरी चीजें मंगानी भी पड़ती हैं वह ऐसे देशों से मंगावें जिनकी मित्रता पर हम को विश्वास है।

Election of Secretary General of U. N. O.

*1503. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U Thant has made it clear that he will not seek re-election to the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations after his present term expires ;

(b) whether some candidates are already in the field for this post ; and

(c) whether India also wants to contest for the post ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : ‘No’ means that India is not contesting for the Secretary-Generalship of the United Nations. Since it is an important post and whoever will be holding the post will wield very big political influence in world matters, what is the policy of the Government in regard to this matter ? I want to know whether we have taken any diplomatic initiative in this matter.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : This is a very important office to which there is a proposal to elect an incumbent. As regards India's decision, about our own candidature, I have said ‘no’ in the main reply. Consultations are going on between various Members on this matter and we are also being consulted ; we are in touch with a number of countries and a decision will be taken at the right time.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : May I know whether the Government of India will try to take diplomatic initiative with the Afro-Asian countries and the Latin American countries to get elected a Secretary General who will be more or less to our liking ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : In

this matter a lot of informal consultations take place and when the election comes to the General Assembly, it is more or less a formal affair.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We will support you. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Your support will not help me much. In this matter there is a lot of consultation and the Security Council has also first to agree, which means that the permanent members have first to evolve a consensus. So, it is not just anybody being elected by a majority of votes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Some time back there was a consensus among several countries to confer this post of Secretary-General on our External Affairs Minister, Mr. Swaran Singh. What was the reaction on the Government to that ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is a little embarrassing for me to say anything, but I am not a candidate at all.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : His name was not proposed formally, but there was a consensus. What is the reaction of the Government of India to that ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have myself first to agree before there is anybody's reaction.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the very important office of the Secretary General being now open to election, may I know if the Government has brought it before the world forum that the present incumbent, by his calculated connivance in the tragedy and horror perpetrated in Bangla Desh by the Pakistan Government, has put himself out of bounds ? India, I expect, is pulling her weight in this matter, just as India has given the first Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding to U Thant. May I know whether the Government of India are telling the world community about the default of this particular gentleman, and by that way trying to bring into the picture the perspective in which the election of the Secretary-General should take place ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : U Thant, Secretary-General, has already made a very

clear statement that he is not a candidate. So, there is no point in our trying to highlight that aspect which the hon. Member has mentioned. We may not agree with the assessment made by an international civil servant, but we should be very careful in adopting our attitude. International civil servants have got difficult duties to perform, and it may not perhaps be wise to make this type of statement.

Anti-Indian B. B. C. Broadcasts Re. Bangla Desh Refugees

*1505. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :**

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the B. B. C. has been broadcasting anti-Indian programmes regarding refugees of Bangla Desh during the last three months ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Broadly speaking, B. B. C. coverage of the problem of Bangla Desh refugees has not been anti-Indian.

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

Visit of Foreign Parliamentary Delegations to India and Bangla Desh

*1508. **SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of parliamentary delegations from various countries visited India and Bangla Desh to have a knowledge of the situation that had arisen out of the heavy influx of refugees from Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, how many delegations and from which countries and what was their impression ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Parliamentary delegations from the U. K., Canada and West Germany visited both India and Bangla Desh. A parliamentary delegation from Ireland visited India.

All these delegations were agreed on the key issue, namely that a political settlement reflecting the wishes of the people of Bangla Desh is necessary.

A Statement is laid on the Table of the House giving further details. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-785/71].

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : From the reply it appears that all the members of the delegation have agreed on one point that a political settlement should be made. I want to know what they have done in their own respective countries, whether they have urged their Governments to press President Yahya Khan to come to a political settlement and if he does not do it, whether they have recommended to their Governments to stop all aid and assistance to Pakistan?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : All the delegations who came to India saw the situation for themselves; formed a certain opinion and expressed their opinion in India as well as in their own countries. I am sure their opinion will go a long way in mobilising the right kind of public opinion in those countries. As regards the effect their opinion will have on their Governments, it is very difficult to say, because Governments' attitude in such matters is always difficult to spell out. But there is no doubt that their opinion has been helpful in creating the right kind of public opinion in their own countries.

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : If they have appreciated the action taken by the Government of India in giving shelter to the refugees, I want to know whether they have spoken to their own Governments to assist us in meeting the situation created by the refugees?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Yes, they have appreciated all the India has done

for the refugees, and they gave expression to that feeling in India as in their own countries. I am sure they must have conveyed their views to their Governments also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This statement refers to delegations from four countries. I want to know whether these delegations had come on their own volition or they were invited by us and whether the Government of India is doing anything to see that delegations from other countries also, whether of parliamentarians or other eminent people, are invited to come, particularly in view of the fact that propaganda is now being made by Pakistan that the refugees have been forcibly prevented from going back, though they want to go back. Is the Government going to do anything about inviting other delegations to come and see for themselves and report back?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Through our embassies and High Commissions abroad, we made it known to all friendly countries that we will be very glad if delegations from various countries come to India and see things for themselves. It is in response to that that a number of people expressed their desire to come. We gave all facilities to them to go round and see. We welcome the idea of people coming over to our country and seeing things for themselves. Not only these four delegations, but there were a number of other Members of Parliament who came to India in their individual capacity.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : From the statement it appears that the Canadian delegation "urged upon the parties concerned, namely, the Government of Pakistan and the representatives of East Pakistan that a political settlement be reached reflecting the clear expression of opinion in the election of last December for greater autonomy and a role in their own affairs."

After these massive killings have taken place in Bangladesh, the Bangladesh freedom fighters themselves have formed their provisional government. From this aspect, any attempt to have a political settlement on the pattern suggested by the Canadian delegation would be a betrayal of the cause of the freedom fighters. I want to know from the Government their reaction to this opinion expressed by the Canadian delegation.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : As mentioned on page 2 of the statement, they had "urged upon the parties concerned . . . that a political settlement be reached reflecting the clear expression of opinion in the election of last December for greater autonomy and a role in their own affairs." This is what they have reported. We have ourselves made the position quite clear that it is for the elected representatives of Bangladesh to decide as to what is to be the future of their country and we have always supported the right of the people of Bangladesh to determine their future.

SHRI DASARATHA DIB : The suggestion was for greater autonomy. But after the formation of the government there that question does not arise at all. Will the government now recognise that independent government ?

MR. SPEAKER : We cannot have a debate on it during question hour.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether the delegates from the different Parliaments of different States who visited this country have reported to their own governments after their return and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government to that ? Secondly, may I know whether the government have made a compilation of the statements made by the different foreign dignitaries, including Members of Parliament of this country and other countries and also whether they have taken documentary films of those visits and whether the compilation of statements and the documentary films are shown and circulated to the embassies of the different countries of the world to rouse the conscience of the world on this matter of Bangladesh ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The dissemination of information on the lines suggested by the hon. Member is in hand. Some films about these visits have also been prepared and some of them have been shown inside the country and also in some other countries.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about the statements ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Some of them have been circulated ; some of them not.

Replacement of Destroyers and Frigates

*1509. **SHRI V. N. P. SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of destroyers and frigates that need replacement ; and

(b) the steps being taken to replace them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Old destroyers and Frigates of the Navy are being replaced by construction in the country as well as by acquisition from abroad. It would not be in public interest to disclose any further details in this regard.

Establishment of new Medical Colleges during Fourth Plan in West Bengal

*1510. **SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3548 on the 7th December, 1970, regarding opening of New Medical Colleges in the country and state :

(a) whether West Bengal had any specific proposal for establishment of Medical Colleges during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) whether all the proposals have been accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The Working Group on Medical Education in respect of the Fourth Five Year Plan had recommended the establishment of two medical colleges in West Bengal out of the total of ten to be opened during the period of the Fourth Plan in the whole country. The Government of West Bengal were addressed in the matter and they have stated that the two medical colleges allotted to them during the Fourth Plan have already been set up, one at Siliguri and the other at Burdwan.

There are no further proposals from the Government of West Bengal in regard to the opening of any additional college.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : In view of the statement of the Minister that two new colleges have been established, I would like to know whether in setting up these two colleges all the norms and conditions have been fulfilled, as laid down by the Medical Council of India ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : At the initial stage of starting these colleges some of the facilities are not readily available and we are experiencing certain difficulties there. But given sometime I think these difficulties would be removed.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : The Minister said that West Bengal has no proposal to open more colleges besides these two medical colleges. Is it not a fact that there is acute shortage of doctors in West Bengal and there is great pressure for admission to the medical colleges? In view of these facts, may I know whether government propose to set up another medical college at Midnapur, according to the recommendation made by the Mudaliar Commission that for 50 lakhs people there should be one medical college?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : It is true that there is demand for further medical colleges but for taking a decision to open a medical college we have to take into account the demands of the country as a whole. Since there was no specific proposal from the West Bengal Government, there is nothing that the Government of India could do in the matter because medical education is primarily a State subject.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : May I know whether it is a fact that some medical colleges in the country have reduced the number of seats in their colleges?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about the establishment of new medical colleges.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : Why should they open new medical colleges when the existing colleges themselves are reducing the existing number of seats?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Sir, it is true in some areas some medical colleges are forced to reduce the number of seats. But the question of opening medical colleges and the question of reduction of seats are unnecessarily related. It is a regional question. In some areas there is increase in demand and in some areas there is decrease in demand.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या पश्चिम बंगाल के अलावा और भी कहीं इसी साल मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने का विचार हो

रहा है? क्या दिल्ली में कोई मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने का निर्णय ले लिया गया है?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Yes, Sir, we are thinking of opening a medical college in Delhi and there is a near-final decision.

Propaganda by Pak Leaders Re: Indo-Pak War

+
*1511. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :**
SHRI R. V. BADE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the effect that a number of West Pakistan leaders are propagating that war between Pakistan and India is becoming inevitable; and

(b) whether Pakistan Radio and newspapers are deliberately creating a climate of war hysteria in Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). In accordance with their policy of trying to divert attention from their brutal suppression of the people of East Bengal, West Pakistani leaders and publicity media under their control have continued to make provocative statements about India. They obviously hope that their propaganda about a possible Indo-Pakistan conflict will shift world attention from the true nature of the Bangla Desh issue and make it appear to be an Indo-Pakistan affairs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, may I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the press report in the Tass Agency of Russia in which it has been stated that war preparations are going on in East Bengal. These included: Evacuation of civilian population from certain districts bordering India in eastern sector and setting up of military camps there, movement of tanks and mechanised units to advanced positions in direct proximity to West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya States with biggest concentration of troops in north eastern sector bordering West

Bengal and growth of the number of armed incidents along these borders.

May I also know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the broadcast made by Australian radio where Mr. Yahya Khan in an interview said "a total war with India is very near."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Sir, I read reproduction of the Tass report in our own Indian newspapers this morning and the Tass report itself purports to reproduce certain other reports that have appeared in other places and I have seen the part the hon'ble Member has read out. I have no information about this Australian radio broadcast. I will check it up. This is in line with what President Yahya Khan has said earlier about which I have made my own statement. If Pakistan wants to use as an excuse for attack any success of the Mukti Fauj in establishing their effective control over any part of Bangla Desh—if such a thing is taken as an excuse by Mr. Yahya Khan to start a war—then I have no doubt that our defence forces will give a befitting reply.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that Mr. Yahya Khan has already threatened India to the extent that if Mukti Fauj occupy any big chunk of Bangla Desh that will be considered as an attack on Pakistan? Also, may I know whether it is a fact that the Mukti Fauj has already by now finished nearly 45,000 of the elements of the Pakistan Army, including 14 battalions of the regular army, men of the Razakars, Badar Bahini and Ansars, and have almost isolated Comilla and Barisal completely from Bangla Desh; if so, whether as a reaction to this triumphant march of the Mukti Fauj the Pakistan Government is trying to create a war hysteria? What is the reaction of the Government to this and what action is the Government going to take about it?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This has been answered by me while answering the first question.

श्री आर० बी० बाबे: मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान रेडियो सुबह से शाम तक, डे इन

एंड डे आउट श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण को गाली देने के साथ साथ हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ भी प्रचार करता है। मैं नहीं जानता कि मंत्री महोदय उम रेडियो को सुन सके या नहीं, लेकिन हमारे गावों और शहरों की जनता उम को सुनती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उम रेडियो को हमारे यहाँ की जनता न सुन सके, मंत्री महोदय ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: ऐसा मालूम होता है कि श्री बाबे को पाकिस्तान रेडियो सुनने का शौक है और इस मामले में उनकी काफी वाकफियत है। मैं ने उनसे वाकफियत हासिल कर ली। मुझे उसको सुनने का कोई शौक नहीं है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I know whether the Government also thinks that all this war propaganda is designed to securing the posting of UN observers; if so, whether Government has made it absolutely plain, beyond any shadow of doubt, that they are not going to agree to it? In fact, it seems, Pakistan has already agreed to the posting of observers on its side.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly do not connect that with this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This may be the object of all this war propaganda.

MR. SPEAKER: This is too far fetched a supplementary.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I might submit that it is not far fetched at all. This is, in fact, the objective.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask a separate question about it.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: We have consistently been taking the stand that Bangla Desh is not an issue between India and Pakistan. Are we taking any steps, through our publicity media, to counter the propaganda of Pakistan that it is a matter between India and Pakistan?

MR. SPEAKER : This is about propaganda by the Pakistani leaders.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Are they countering the propaganda ? It is a relevant question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know from the Government whether the information, which they have at their disposal regarding the build-up by Pakistan military forces across the border, tallies with this propaganda ? Is it simply propaganda or does the Government have information that the actual military build-up is being intensified, not only in the east but also in the west, as preparations for aggression by Pakistan ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is addressed to the External Affairs Minister but both the Defence Minister and the External Affairs Minister are sitting together. If he is in a position to answer it, he may do so.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : We keep watch over the movement, concentration or deployment of the forces across our borders and we make our preparations taking into consideration whatever comes to our notice.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That was not my question. I know, he is making his preparations. Is it that the information that they have got shows that this tallies with their propaganda ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question was whether the facts tallied with the information ; whether there was really a concentration. I think, you tried only indirectly to answer him. He is still not satisfied.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I do not think it will be possible to give more information than what I have given.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के नेताओं ने जो भाषण किये हैं, प्रोपेगन्डा किया है और रोज करते हैं, घमकी देते हैं, ललकारते हैं, लड़ने की बात कहते हैं, युद्ध का बात करते हैं, युद्ध का आह्वान करते हैं, उस की पूरी खबर मन्त्री महोदय के पास है। यह ठीक है लेकिन अगर सचमुच उधर

लड़ई की तैयारी हो रही है तो उस के लिये हमारी भी तरफ क्या कोई तैयारी हो रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Sorry, this does not arise.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में जो पाकिस्तान का हाई कमिशन है वह भी इस तरह की विज्ञप्तियां प्रसारित कर रहा है, इस तरह की विज्ञप्तियां छाप रहा है, बांट रहा है, जिन के द्वारा हमारी राजधानी में पाकिस्तान का प्रोपेगन्डा चल रहा है। क्या पाकिस्तान हाई कमिशन को यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है कि हमारी जमीन का उपयोग वह हमारे खिलाफ प्रचार करने के लिये नहीं कर सकेंग ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It has been pointed out to the Pakistan High Commission very clearly. We must, however, recognise the fact that any statement that is made by Government leaders in Pakistan, according to normal diplomatic conventions, they can publicise. The statements made by our Prime Minister and our Foreign Minister and the statements of the Heads of missions located there, we can publicise.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Quite apart from the presumption which the House must make that our Defence Minister is ready for any eventuality, the House is entitled to know what has been the result of the efforts made by our External Affairs Minister to counteract this propaganda not only by telling the so-called international community about the nefarious nature of Pakistani goings-on but also by taking steps which were suggested in Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee's question in regard to pin-pointing that these actions are against the spirit of international law and international relations.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I must confess I have not been able to..

MR. SPEAKER : What steps have you taken to counteract this propaganda ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The statements that we have made explaining our attitude to

the warlike statements made by President Yahya Khan have also received wide publicity all the world over and we have also explained our position very clearly to the member countries of the United Nations and other important countries.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I had asked for a specific clarification about Mr. Vajpayeeji's question, namely, that the diplomatic representations of Pakistan is doing something which goes against the grain of international law and convention and that shows the nefarious conduct of Pakistan which should be highlighted before the so-called international community. Are we doing it or are we just passive, negative and pursuing a non-policy attitude all the time ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We are not pursuing a negative attitude. We are very positively always highlighting our Comments about these statements where they are made by the Pakistan High Commission or by the military leaders of Pakistan. We are bringing our attitude with regard to all these statements in a very clear manner to the notice of all the countries.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Have you ever declared anybody *persona non-grata* ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : The Charter of the United Nations prohibits war but also any threat of war. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the statement made by the Head of State of Pakistan constitutes a threat of force or not. If so, is the Government prepared to take up this matter to the Security Council ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The hon. Member can have his own interpretation of the UN Charter. It is not for me to interpret the Charter. He can himself do it.

With regard to our taking up this matter to the UN, I have explained the position on an earlier occasion and there is no change in our attitude.

Completion of Enquiry Regarding Maxwell's Book India's China War

*1512. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry have completed enquiries about leakage of secret defence documents as focussed through Maxwell's book "India's China War" ; and .

(b) if so, the result of such enquiry and the reaction of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The hon'ble Member may kindly refer to the reply given in this House to Starred Question No. 322 on 7th June 1971. The matter is still under investigation of the Central Bureau of Investigation.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The hon. Minister referred to Starred Question No. 322 where information was given to the House that the matter is still under investigation of the Central Bureau of Investigation. The same reply has been given to-day also.

The report was published in July 1970 and it was discussed on 9th November and the hon. Defence Minister made a statement on 16th December last. Still the matter is under investigation. I would like to know as to what is the time limit within which this investigation will be completed. Will it be in a few weeks' time ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is a very serious matter and the CBI has taken up the investigation in right earnest. We have been assisting them. The CBI has started this investigation vigorously. They have not yet completed the investigation and in this respect we do not want the press them to do some hurried work. They have to go into the root of the matter and find out who are the culprits so that we can weed out leakage of such kinds in future. And, therefore, Sir, I would like to plead to the House to be a little patient about this matter. Let us allow the CBI to complete the investigation. After the CBI completes investigation then we shall take appropriate action on them.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What are the terms of reference the CBI investigation ? How many copies of the document were there ? This is point number one. This

should be investigated. The CBI is investigating into the matter as to who are the persons who are responsible. I would like to know as to what are the terms of reference of the CBI investigation.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There are no terms of reference as such. Whenever such criminal cases are handled by them they can look into all connected and related matters and they have got complete freedom to go into all matters related with the main investigation. We don't put any fetters on their investigation, by giving them any specific terms of reference. They can go into any things connected with this matter and things that have any bearing which are needed to be gone into. They are free to go into all such matters and we shall fully cooperate with them as far as this matter is concerned.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : I want to know whether Government is aware of the fact that there is a growing practice for defence officers to write books on defence matters after their retirement. This practice was started by Gen Thimmayya ; then Lieut. General Kaul wrote a book. There was another book by one Brig the Himalayal Blunder, and only 2 days back there was a book by Lieut. Gen. Kaul, recently released. Is there any check which the Defence Ministry is exercising to see that vital and secret information with regard to defence matters is not used by defence officers after retirement, in respect of writing books using the information which they came across while they were in service, and having first-hand knowledge about them? Is there any condition which they are imposing to see that retirement benefits will be only available to them if the officers after retirement do not disclose vital information which they came to know while they were in service? Sir, all this information leaks out through these sources.

MR. SPEAKER : Your question is as long as a speech.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There is the Official Secrets Act of the Government of India according to which an officer (whether serving or retired) is precluded from using classified documents. That is the position and if any violation takes place, action can be taken as laid down by law.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : In view of the fact that a number of books are being written not only by retired army officials but also by other officers of the Government of India after retirement, will the Government consider making materials available to the academic persons also in the universities, etc. and also bringing out its own version of the happenings narrated in those books?

MR. SPEAKER : This question is about leakage in a particular case. It cannot go beyond the scope.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Sir, a number of such books are written every day.

MR. SPEAKER : But you can put a separate question. You can't get that out of this question.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the House having been told during the Parliament when we had a discussion here that only a very few officials, two or three, very highly placed and highly trusted, had access to the secret documents which were alleged to have been passed on to this man, may I know why it is that in spite of only two or three officers having been involved this delay is taking place?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There is no delay as such. I just checked up the position before coming to the House. The CBI have been investigating into the matter and they are completing their investigations in the sense that they have laid down the procedure, and although I cannot indicate the time that they will take to complete their reports, yet, as far as the investigation procedure and other things are concerned, I am quite satisfied that there has been no delay either on our part or on their part in conducting investigations into this matter.

Release of Foreign Exchange to Foreign Oil Companies

*1513. **SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign exchange has been released to foreign oil companies keeping in view the decision on prices by crude oil companies functioning in India ; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). While the Government have made it clear to the Oil Companies that they do not see sufficient justification for accepting to the full extent the higher prices being charged for crude imports by the oil companies, Government have considered it necessary, nevertheless, in the present situation to allow on a provisional basis import of crude oil at June, 1971 prices to ensure adequate supplies of oil products.

SHRI N. E. HORO : May I know the reaction of these foreign oil companies to the step taken by Government ? Are they going to reduce the prices ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We have not yet reaction of the companies.

SHRI N. E. HORO : The hon. Minister has said that Government have received no reaction. But the fact remains that these foreign oil companies are charging high prices for crude oil and they still go on using foreign exchange. I would like to know what vital justification Government see in giving them foreign exchange under these circumstances.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We have made it very clear a number of times that whatever foreign exchange is being released is on a provisional basis. At the present juncture, it will not be prudent to import less crude oil, and, therefore, we are releasing the foreign exchange, so that the crude oil may not be reduced.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : In case the foreign oil companies decide to cut down the imports, how do Government propose to meet the situation ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : By nationalising them.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This is a hypothetical question. When such a contingency arises, we shall take suitable action.

MR. SPEAKER : Such hypothetical questions need not be answered.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : इन आयल कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के मार्ग में गवर्नमेंट के सामने क्या रुकावट है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल का जवाब तो रेडीमेड होना चाहिये आपके पास ।

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : इसका जवाब मैं कई बार दे चुका हूँ ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : विदेशी तेल कम्पनियाँ विदेशी मुद्रा की माग करती हैं। बार बार यह बात सामने आई है कि आप तेल इंडियन आयल कम्पनी के जरिये मगाये और जो अरब में तेल वाले देश हैं और मध्य पूर्व के देश हैं उनको हमारे माल की जरूरत है, कपड़े की जरूरत है इजीनियरिंग गुड्स की जरूरत है और उन से हम रुपये में कारोबार भी कर सकते हैं, उन से तेल मंगाएँ। अपनी चीजों के बदले में हम वहाँ से इंडियन आयल कम्पनी के जरिये तेल मंगा सकते हैं। इससे विदेशी मुद्रा की भी बचत होगी और हमारे माल की भी वहाँ खपत होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में दिक्कत क्या है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have pointed out a number of times that we are in search of an alternative source of crude. As far as the private companies are concerned, they have, according to the refinery agreement, the right to bring crude from their own sources. I have also said that the question whether the refinery agreement, this particular clause or entire agreement, has to be changed is under the review of Government.

Separate Allotment for Rural and Urban Sectors for Housing in the Fourth Plan

*1514. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not making separate allotment for Rural and Urban Sectors out of Rs. 193 crore, the total amount in the Fourth Five Year Plan for Housing ;

(b) whether these allotments to States are on population basis and States are required

to provide matching amounts ; and

(c) whether the State Governments are free to utilise the amount on schemes of their choosing or whether any programme is attached to the allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The State Governments are free to allocate the approved outlay for Housing to different schemes in the rural and urban areas according to their own requirements and priorities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No specific programme as such is attached to the approved outlays. The State Governments have complete freedom to formulate their housing programmes within the framework of the social housing schemes introduced by the Ministry of Works and Housing.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : In what way are Government going to tackle the problem of rural housing which is gigantic if it is not on population basis ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am in agreement with the hon. member that the problem is gigantic. But the difficulty is that ever since the beginning of the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission has now taken an attitude that they do not give earmarked grants for projects like this. They give block grants and block loans. It is left to State Governments to allocate their priority. Personally, I am not very happy about it because I think housing is suffering a lot on account of this.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Have Government information that housing funds allotted up till now have not been spent on other items by State Governments ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As I said just now, unfortunately we do not earmark grants. So it is not called diversion. It is for the States to decide whether to spend it on housing or not. I wish they spend more on housing.

श्री एन० एन० पांडे : इस बात को देखते हुए कि हिन्दुस्तान के पांच लाख गांवों में अभी भी बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, जो झोपड़ियों में रहते हैं और ऐसी जगहों में रहते हैं, जो

रहने लायक नहीं हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय हाउसिंग के सम्बन्ध में कोई नेशनल स्कीम बनाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं, जिस से सारे देश में गांवों की भी प्रगति उन्नी तरह से हो सके, जिस तरह दिल्ली को खूबसूरत बनाया जा रहा है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am in agreement with the view that the problem of housing in rural areas is more intense. As I said earlier, it is not even a question of housing ; at the moment, there is a huge majority of people who do not even have house sites. That is why for the rural areas now we are evolving schemes for giving 100 per cent aid to State Governments to acquire land and at least in the first phase give housing sites to the houseless.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात का ओर गया है कि बाढ़ और वर्षा से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीब लोगों के मकान बर्बाद हो गये हैं, यदि हां, तो या मुख्य मंत्रियों को इस तरह के आदेश दिये गये हैं, और उन को धनराशि उपलब्ध की गई है, जिस से उन लोगों के सिरों पर छप्परों की तत्काल व्यवस्था की जा सके ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As I said, the issue falls entirely within the state sector. If the State Governments come forward with schemes for central aid, I am sure the Central Government will consider these sympathetically.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अभी तक किन किन राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने इस बारे में सहायता मांगी है और उस पर क्या विचार हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में एक नया सवाल लिख कर भेज दें ।

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : In States where land reform have been implemented, landless labour have been given lands. The problem is that they have not been able to put up houses in those lands because they have not the wherewithal to do so. Will Government formulate a policy to enable these landless people in possession of surplus land to have houses built on them ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : It is very unfortunate that the implementation of schemes is very meagre in the sense that even the allotment of house sites has been paltry. As I said in the debate on the Demands for Grants, about 6 States have taken steps and have expressed their desire to give house sites. But the total number allotted in all the 6 States is about 2,000. Therefore, the problem has not even been touched. If the problem is to be tackled and some sort of schemes are put forward for house sites and construction, we will be inclined to consider them very sympathetically.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Sir, there are five basic necessities of life food, clothing, shelter, education and medical aid. The question of housing is no less important, which the citizens of any country would demand from a socialistic, democratic government for a comfortable, honourable but not luxurious living. I would like to know from the Government, how is it that they are not alive to this acute and alarming shortage of houses, and why is it that they are not going ahead with the building of cheap type of houses for the common man on a hire purchase term either in the public sector or through the building societies?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The approximate shortage of housing both in the urban and the rural areas is of the order of about nine crores. The dimension of this problem could be understood from that; even then, whatever is possible within the meagre resources, is being done. In the fourth Plan, Rs. 212 crores have been allocated for this purpose. We are of course paying a great deal of Central attention to Calcutta, for instance. In Calcutta, in the fourth Plan, we have allocated Rs. 40 crores for this purpose, and now we have raised it to Rs. 150 crores, so that in Calcutta at least the situation can be tackled well.

Delegation to Djakarta

*1517. **SHRI P. GANGADEB :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to send a Cabinet Minister to Djakarta to convey to the Indonesian Leaders the Implications of the massive influx of refugees from East Bengal and to seek Djakarta's support to resolve the Bangla Desh crisis; and

(b) if so, whether the Minister is likely to visit Djakarta immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). As the Minister of External Affairs will be paying an official visit to Indonesia in the second week of August, 1971, in response to an invitation from the Indonesian Foreign Minister, there will be an opportunity to discuss this matter with the leaders of the Indonesian Government.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : In view of the situation, may I know whether Indonesia will wholly support India's action in regard to the Bangla Desh issue and the refugee problem?

MR. SPEAKER : You are anticipating things.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : As my colleague has pointed out, this matter will be discussed with Indonesia during my visit to Indonesia.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : That the Minister of External Affairs is going there is very good news. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether Pakistan, at this present juncture especially, would condescend to listen to the advice of Indonesia.

MR. SPEAKER : That does not arise. Mr Deb. Do not ask such questions out of this innocent interview.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA rose—

SHRI PILOO MODY : Bangla Desh has been mentioned, and Mr. Samar Guha must ask a question!

MR. SPEAKER : Please confine your question to the Minister's going to Indonesia.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In view of the fact that the visit of our Cabinet Minister during the pre-election period in Indonesia—*(Interruption)*—Naturally the Indonesian Government could not commit themselves to anything, and the whole visit was infructuous. Now, after the election—*(Interruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Now is it not a

fact that the condition is favourable for a fruitful dialogue with Indonesia? If so, may I know whether, without waiting for your going there, yourself, much later, the Government will invite a delegation from Indonesia to visit the refugee camps there and have a talk with them?

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise out of this. Let it be left to him. I am sorry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is a relevant question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I am not going to allow it. We have not also been able to cover the normal number of questions since the last few days.

ग्राम्य क्षेत्रों में नियन्त्रित मूल्य पर मिट्टी के तेल की बिक्री

* 1518. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्य को नियंत्रित करने और ग्राम्य क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल की नियंत्रित मूल्य पर बिक्री सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को अनुदेश दिये हैं; और

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Under the Essential Commodities Act the State Governments have powers to fix the retail selling price of kerosene at individual locations, including in the rural areas, and also to take up all cases of violations of the Act in this regard. Attention of the State Governments has been drawn to these provisions of this Act, with the request that the instructions in this regard may be reiterated to the District officials. The results of the measures that the State Governments will be taking in this regard will, no doubt, be watched by them.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री जी बार बार कहते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को इंस्ट्रक्शंस भेज दिये गए हैं लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या मंत्री जी ने अपने यहां से कुछ लोगों की भेज करके देहातों में—खास तौर से बिहार में—यह दरियाफ्त किया है कि गांवों में निश्चित कीमत पर मिट्टी का तेल मिलता है या नहीं ? यदि मिलता है तो किस कीमत पर और यदि नहीं मिलता है तो क्यों नहीं मिलता है और उसके लिए कौन जवाबदेह है ?

श्री पी०सी० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले एक दो महीने पहले जरूर यह शिकायत आई थी, जैसे उड़ीसा से, यू० पी० से कि मिट्टी का तेल वहां कम है क्योंकि रेलवे बैगनस न मिलने की वजह से तेल कम पहुंचा था लेकिन उसके बाद हल्दिया-बरोनी पाइप लाइन से किरोसिन आयाल पहुंचाने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है और मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक बिहार का ताल्लुक है मई के अन्दर 9216 टन किरोसिन आयाल बिहार में पहुंचा था लेकिन पाइप लाइन के जरिए जून, 1971 में 16281 टन किरोसिन वहां पर पहुंचा है। और उसके बाद फिलहाल किरोसिन की शार्टेज की कोई शिकायत वहां से नहीं आई है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं ने यह पूछा था क्या आपने किसी एजेन्सी को वहां भेज करके यह दरियाफ्त कराया था कि गांवों में मिट्टी का तेल मिलता है या नहीं और निश्चित कीमत पर मिलता है या नहीं लेकिन मंत्री जी ने इसका कोई जवाब दिया नहीं है। (व्यवधान) ...

श्री पी०सी० सेठी : मैं ने पहले ही बताया कि राज्यों के अन्दर जहांतक किरोसिन की प्राइसेज को देखने का ताल्लुक है यह स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को ही देखना है कि वह उचित कीमत पर मिल रहा है या नहीं। हमारे पास जब किरोसिन की कमी की शिकायत आई तो जरूर हमने पता लगाया था कि किन किन इलाकों में कमी है और उसके बाद पाइप लाइन से किरोसिन पहुंचाने का काम किया जा रहा है

श्री विष्णुति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, आपके आसन के ऊपर "धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय" लिखा हुआ है। आप सविधान के अन्तर्गत हम लोगों को मिनिस्टर से उत्तर दिलवाइये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गाँवों में जो मिट्टी का तेल जाता है वह किस कीमत पर बिकता है और वह वहाँ पर लोगों को मिलना भी है या नहीं? इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई एजेन्सी कायम का है—स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट के अलावा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह धर्म चक्र इसलिए लिखा है कि आप भी मेरा कहना मानें। यह न हो कि घटी बजे उसको भी नहीं सुनना है और मैं कहूँ कि क्वेश्चन आवर ओवर ता उसको भी नहीं सुनना है।

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : मैं ने तो अभी निवेदन किया कि जहाँ तक राज्यों में तेल की बॉमल तय करने का सवाल है हम जो कीमत तय करते हैं वह बास्केट प्रोडक्शन में पोर्ट प्राइस पर तय करते हैं लेकिन उसके बाद ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन पर कितना खर्चा आया, स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स या सेल्युल टैक्स कितना है उसको जोड़कर स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स प्राइस निर्धारित करती हैं। इसके अलावा कंट्रोल आर्डर के मुताबिक किरोसिन बिके, यह काम भी स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स का हा है। जहाँ तक मण्डार की कमी का ताल्लुक है उसको हम देखते हैं और पूरा करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्नों का समय समाप्त।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Geneva type Conference on Laos

*1501. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2076 on the 14th June, 1971 and state the progress made so far in reconvening the Geneva type conference on Indo-China to consider the latest developments in Laos?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The two co-Chairmen have not come to any agreement on reconvening the Geneva Conference.

नगरों के विकास के लिये योजना

*1504 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री . क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने नगरों के विकास के लिये एक योजना बनाई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). नगरों के विकास का योजनाएँ राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं, तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाई जाता है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा महायन्त्रा को व्यवस्था के फनस्वरूप, देश के 52 नगरों के लिये विस्तृत विकास योजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं।

भारत द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों को लौटाने से कुछ देशों का इंकार करना

*1506. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या कुछ देशों ने हाल ही में उन्हें भारत द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों को लौटाने से इंकार किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं, और

(ग) भारत सरकार की इस पुर कया प्रतिक्रिया है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Naphtha-Based Fertiliser Factory at Bhatinda

*1507. SHRI B. S. BHURA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government have requested the Centre to issue licence for a naphtha-based fertilizer factory in Bhatinda District ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A proposal has been received from the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a fertilizer factory at Bhatinda/Sirhind. The proposal envisages the use of naphtha or fuel oil/LSHS as feed-stock, though the Corporation has expressed preference for naphtha. The proposal is under consideration.

Curb on sale of Unhygienic Ice Cream in the Capital

*1515. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to check the unhygienic ice cream being sold in the Capital ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

The licences for the manufacture and sale of ice cream are issued after checking the hygienic conditions of the premises. A constant check is exercised by the enforcement staff on the manufacture and sale of ice-cream by inspection of the ice-cream manufacturing concerns and drawing samples from them as

also from the vendors. Suitable action is taken against the offenders under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and the Rules made thereunder.

Rehabilitation of released Emergency Commissioned Officers

*1516. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Directorate of Resettlement, in the Ministry of Defence, does not have complete details of all E. C. Officers who were released from Army and who have not yet been rehabilitated ;

(b) the number of such officers registered with Directorate who have yet to be rehabilitated ; and

(c) what the Government propose to do for their rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Directorate General of Resettlement maintains complete details of Emergency Commissioned Officers so far released. Excluding those killed in action, transferred to Remount and veterinary Corps and removed from resettlement list owing to their own refusal or on disciplinary grounds, the number to be resettled was 8,324 out of whom 6,782 have been resettled. This leaves 1,542 yet to be resettled.

2. The steps taken in this direction have been reported to the House from time to time. These are re-stated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—786/71].

Support to Bangla Desh by Israel

*1519. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Israel have been supporting people of Bangla Desh for their struggle ;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made as to how many countries in the world have supported the Bangla Desh cause ; and

(c) whether Israel has stated that they are ready to recognise Bangla Desh provided India recognises first ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The Foreign Minister of Israel, in a speech in the Knesset (Israeli Parliament) on 23rd June 1971, strongly condemned the Pakistani military action in Bangla Desh.

(b) Many foreign governments have assured us that they are using their influence with the Government of Pakistan to stop the use of force and to seek a political solution.

(c) Government have seen press reports stating that Israel had offered military help and diplomatic recognition to the Provisional Government of Bangla Desh and that the Bangla Desh Provisional Government had not accepted the Israeli offer.

Eviction of Khawa and Sardupen Tribes of NEFA for construction of family Cantonment

*1520. **SHRI C. C. GOHAIN :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire Khawa tribes of Sinchong village and Sardupen tribes of Kameng District of NEFA have been evicted from their villages for construction of Army Family cantonment ;

(b) if so, whether these tribes have been paid full compensation ;

(c) the total amount paid to them and to each family per acre ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) About 1430 acres of land including approximately 60 acres in village Sinchong, belonging to inhabitants of NEFA is held on hire in Kameng District. According to information available, the occupation of land did not involve their eviction. Land has been taken on hire.

(b) Yes, Sir except for small area of 64 acres, about which there is uncertainty of title.

(c) A total sum of about Rs. 1,69,460 has so far been paid as rental for the land and

compensation for resettlement. Details of amount paid to each family are not readily available.

(d) Does not arise.

Losses due to Defective Printing of Census Forms

*1521. **SHRI C. P. SHAILANI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the past, the printing job of census forms worth lakhs of rupees was done in the Government of India Press, Aligarh and supplied to various census offices ;

(b) whether all those forms were found defective and spoiled and returned to the said Press by Census Offices of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Lucknow, Delhi, Punjab and others ;

(c) if so, the loss involved in this case ; and

(d) the persons responsible therefor, and the action taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. 15 crores of Hindi version of Individual Slips were printed in the Aligarh Press. These slips were made into pads of 100 each.

(b) No, Sir. Out of 15,74,496 pads supplied by the Press to different Census Offices, some pads were returned for rectification of defects in cutting and stitching. All the pads except 25,000 were re-supplied to the Census Offices after rectification.

(c) The 25,000 pads which were beyond rectification, are covered by the normally admissible spoilage allowance both in printing and binding.

(d) The matter is being looked into in detail.

Eradication of Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

*1522. **SHRIMATI JEYALAKSHMI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme by the Central Government to eradicate the contagious diseases known as Diphtheria and whooping cough prevalent among most of the children between the ages of one and eight years in many parts of rural areas of the country ; and

(b) the States in which the Scheme is operating ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The State Governments are immunising children against these diseases. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the budget of the Family Planning Department during the current year for assistance to the States for this purpose.

Plant for Manufacture of Filament Nylon Yarn

*1523. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under considerations to license a plant for the manufacture of "Polyamide Continuous filament yarn-Nylon-6" ;

(b) if so, whether the plant is proposed to be in the public or private sector ; and

(c) the Government's reaction to the West Bengal State Government's reported recommendation that the plant be located in the Purulia-Bankura region ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Taking over of Private Medical Colleges in the Country

*1524. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under

consideration of Government to take over all private Medical Colleges in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of such Colleges which are likely to be taken over during the year 1971-72 ; and

(c) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Issue of letters of intent for setting up Polyester Fibre Plant in Punjab

*1525. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued letters of intent for setting up polyester fibre plant in Punjab ;

(b) if so, the total production capacity of this project, and the percentage of country's requirements that will be met by this ; and

(c) whether the new project has also export potential and if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A letter of intent has been issued to the Punjab Industrial Development Corporation.

(b) The capacity of the proposed plant is 6000 tonnes/annum. The estimated demand of this commodity by the end of the 4th Plan is 16,000 tonnes/annum. If this unit goes into production by that time, it will be meeting arithmetically approximately 38% of the estimated demand. Government has, however, licensed a total capacity of 30,400 tonnes distributed over five manufacturers ; and there is also an export commitment so that it is not possible to state exactly what percentage of the country's requirements will, in fact be met by the Punjab project.

(c) The letter of intent carries the condition that export of goods from weavers in the Punjab should not be less than Rs. 4 crores per

year, in order to cover fully the requirement of imported raw material.

Supply of Electronic Equipment to India by U. S. A.

*1526. SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States has offered India certain electronic equipment to watch out for enemy air intrusions ;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to purchase the equipment ; and

(c) the cost of the equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No Sir.

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

Acquisition of Land in Cavellossim in Goa

*1527 SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken possession of any land by acquisition of Cavellossim in Goa ;

(b) the date on which possession was taken ;

(c) the compensation offered and the date on which it was offered ; and

(d) the compensation paid and the date on which it was paid ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d). About 230 acres of land at Cavellossim (Goa) was requisitioned and possession taken over on various dates between April and July, 1970. The amount of compensation payable as a result of requisitioning has not been finally determined by the local civil authorities. The Collector of Goa has, however, been advised to make 'on account' payment. It has been decided to acquire the land permanently. Acquisition proceedings are in progress.

Rise in Price of Chloroformin

*1528. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chloroformin which was being sold at less than Rs. 4 per 100 tablets is now being sold at more than Rs. 13 per 100 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the phenomenal increase in the price of this drug ; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the drug manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir. The retail price of Chloroformin tablets in bottle packing of 100 tablets was Rs. 13.80 plus taxes before the commencement of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, in May 1970, whereas the present price of 100 tablets in strip packing is Rs. 13.5 plus taxes.

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

Rise in Price of Diesel Oil

*1529. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of diesel oil have gone up after the recent rise in excise duty levied by Central Government ;

(b) if so, pre and post budget prices of diesel oil per litre ;

(c) the cost, Excise Duty, Central Tax and net profit in pre and post budget as regards diesel oil ; and

(d) steps being taken to check the rise in prices affecting adversely the small farmers with less than 30 acres of land ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Due to steep increase in crude prices which has occurred since November 1970, the prices of petroleum products were increased with effect from 28. 5. 1971. The price of High Speed Diesel Oil was thus increased by Rs. 27.81 per K.L. from that date. New rates of excise duty came into effect on 29. 5. 71 but there was no increase in the excise duty on High Speed Diesel Oil and thus no increase in the prices of diesel oil on account of excise duty and thus the pre and post budget prices of High Speed Oil are the same. The price of High Speed Diesel Oil ex-retail pump outlet at Bombay with effect from 28. 5. 71 is Rs.

793.34 per KL and at Calcutta Rs. 745.53 per KL. The prices differ slightly from one pricing point to another.

(c) It is not technically possible to indicate the cost of production of any particular petroleum product because the various products are jointly produced from the crude oil and for the same reason it is not possible to state any figure for profit for any single product. The total excise duty on High Speed Diesel Oil is Rs. 505.31 per KL at 29.5°C. There is no other Central tax imposed on High Speed Diesel Oil unless Central Sales Tax is realised thereon by any particular State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Loan for Rural and Urban Housing Programmes in Andhra Pradesh

*1530. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted to Andhra Pradesh during the year 1971-72 for rural and urban housing programmes ;

(b) the total amount that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has asked for ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Against an Outlay of Rs. 167.00 lakhs (inclusive of L. I. C. funds) proposed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in their annual Plan for the year 1971-72 for rural and urban housing programmes, an Outlay of Rs. 169.00 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Commission. Since, however, Central assistance is given to States in the form of block loans and block grants without being tied to any specific scheme or head of development, it is entirely within the discretion of the State Government to determine the amount to be used for their housing programme, in the light of their own priorities and requirements.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of an Indian Audit and Accounts service Officer by the World Bank

6581. S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has succeeded in securing the services of IA and AS Officer earlier dealing with the classified files on Defence Imports from Socialist block ; and

(b) what security checks, the Foreign Office makes on the persons recommended by other Ministers for foreign assignments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) : An IA and AS officer, formerly Joint Secretary in the Department of Economic Affairs, dealing with classified files on Defence Imports, including those from Socialist countries, was deputed to the World Bank in April 1971 by the Ministry of Finance with the concurrence of the Ministry of External Affairs. The deputation was made on the initiative of the Indian Director on the World Bank and was in the public interest.

(b) In accordance with the standard procedure, political clearance of the Ministry of External Affairs is required in respect of deputations recommended by other Ministries for international assignments. Security clearance is a prerequisite in respect of all Government servants dealing with classified subjects and specific clearance for particular assignments is obtained from Ministry of Home Affairs, wherever necessary.

Setting up of Marketing Centre in Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi

6582. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no marketing centre in the Safdarjung Enclave, a Government Developed Colony in New Delhi ;

(b) whether the residents of the locality have to undergo great inconvenience as they have to go far away marketing places ;

(c) whether there is any proposal for setting up a marketing centre for the locality ; and

(d) if so, where it would be located ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (d). There is provision for Community Centre, shopping

centre and convenient shopping centre in the colony. Actually number of shops have already come up in the Community Centre. More are expected in the future.

Grant for Dr. Bhubaneshwar Boruah Cancer Hospital, Gauhati

6583. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assam Government have requested the Central Government to sanction grant to Dr. Bhubaneshwar Boruah Cancer Hospital at Gauhati ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). No such request has been received. However, the Government of Assam has been addressed to ascertain the position.

Primary Health Centre at Dhoot Kalan Punjab

6584. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Panchayat Samiti, Bhunga, District Hoshiarpur (Punjab) as well as the Chief Medical Officer and the Deputy Commissioner of the District had all unanimously recommended that a Block Primary Health Centre be located at a site in village Dhoot Kalan about a mile from Block Headquarters ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government of Punjab.

Fencing around Military Cantonment Headquarters of Lekhapani

6585. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn

to the fact that as there is no fencing around the Military Cantonment Headquarters in Lekhapani and so whenever any cattle of the nearby villages enter the compound the military people fine Rs. 10 per cattle on failure of which they take the cattle in their trucks and leave them in hilly jungles far away from the villages, causing great inconvenience and hardship to the villagers ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to remove the grievances of the poor villagers ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Lekhapani is not a Cantonment. However, neither Cantonments nor other military areas are normally provided with fencing ; only defence installations are so fenced. The allegation was investigated and was not proved.

Payment of Compensation to Villagers for land acquired for Lekhapani Cantonment

6586. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received complaint from the village people living around the Lekhapani Military Cantonment regarding non-payment of adequate compensation for the land acquired ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Acquisition proceedings in respect of a total area of 687 acres of lands which were initially requisitioned at Lekhapani in Lakhimpur District, were completed in January-March 1970. The acquisition compensation was determined by the local civil authorities at Rs. 300/- per bigha and the same has been paid to all the ex-owners, except four who did not turn up to receive payments.

Some of the ex-owners have represented that the compensation determined is inadequate. The cases of 32 persons, who received payment under protest will be referred by the competent authority to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act 1962 under which the lands have been acquired.

Allocation of funds for Cooperative House Building Societies in Kerala during Fourth Plan

6587. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to the State of Kerala for Co-operative House Building Societies during the Fourth Five-Year Plan;

(b) the total amount allotted to the State of Kerala for (i) Industrial and (ii) lower income group people for house-building during Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether any scheme has been submitted by Kerala Government for co-operative house building societies in Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, what amount is allotted for that purpose in Kerala Government's Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). The Fourth Five Year Plan does not specify scheme wise allocation of amounts (outlays) under Housing for any State. The State Government are free to determine the allocations for different Housing Schemes themselves according to their own requirements and priorities within the approved plan outlays.

According to the information available with the Ministry of Works and Housing, the Government of Kerala have proposed outlays of Rs. 5 lakhs for Cooperative Housing Scheme, Rs. 10 Lakh for Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and Rs. 50 lakhs for Low Income Group Housing Schemes in their Fourth Five Year Plan.

The State Governments are competent to formulate and execute the Housing Scheme included in their Plan and the actual amount of financial assistance to be given to Co-operative House Building Societies is also determined by them. The question of submitting schemes, in this regard to this Ministry by the Government of Kerala does not arise.

Compensation for Hijacked Plane

6588. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the progress regarding the compensation demanded by Indian Government from Pakistan in respect of Aero-plane which was taken by force and burnt;

(b) the number of foreign countries who extended their co-operation in this regard; and

(c) the details regarding the further action in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (c). Government are continuing to press the Pakistan Government to pay compensation for the I. A. C. plane and its contents. The Pakistan Government has not accepted our demand so far.

(b) Does not arise, since Government have made it clear that this matter can best be resolved bilaterally between India and Pakistan.

Setting up of Health Laboratories in Kerala

6589. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up Health Laboratories in the State of Kerala with aid from the World Health Organisation; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Government have not set up any health laboratory in Kerala with Health Organisation assistance. However, the World Health Organisation under one of its programmes namely strengthening of laboratory services, has been assisting the Medical College, Trivandrum for improving the training of laboratory technicians by providing one World Health Organisation technician (con-

sultant), fellowships and some equipment. This assistance was given by the World Health Organisation between 1965 and 1970 and with this assistance a one-year course for medical laboratory technicians has been organised in the Medical College, Trivandrum.

O. N. G. C. without full time Chairman

6590. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission is functioning without a Chairman since September, 1970 ;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps in this regard , and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The post of Chairman, Oil and Natural Gas Commission fell vacant on September 8, 1970 with the end of the tenure of Shri L. J. Johnson. The officer, appointed to succeed Shri Johnson, did not, however, join the post. Government are, therefore, considering other proposals for filling this post on a substantive basis.

In the mean time, as an *ad interim* arrangement, Shri B. S. Negi, Member (Exploration), Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been officiating as Chairman, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, with effect from September, 8, 1970 and discharging all the functions of the chairman.

Request from Assam Government to raise Crude Oil Royalty

6591. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Assam Government has requested Central Government to raise the crude oil royalty from Rs. 10 per tonne to Rs. 20 per tonne recently ;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Assam had any discussion with him recently in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The present rate of royalty on Crude oil is governed by Prime Minister's Award of the 28th December '68, and its validity extends from 1-1-1968 for a period of four years. The Award contemplated a review of this rate at the end of 1971. In discussions held recently with the Chief Minister Assam, it was decided that preparatory to this review, Assam Government would send to Central Government, by the end of September, 1971 a Memorandum explaining Assam Government's case for an increase in Royalty rate for future.

Second Refinery in Assam

6592. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision for selection of site has been taken for the second Refinery to be set up in Assam at Bongaigaon, and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Effects of Diesel smokes on Human Life

6593. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASHAD : SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :

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

(a) whether the Maulana Azad Medical Research Institute had submitted its recommendations for effects of Diesel smokes on human life ;

(b) if so, the main features of the recommendations ;

(c) whether All India Loco Running Staff Association had represented during, 1969 for ill-effects of Black Diesel smokes on Railway Drivers ;

(d) if so, the particulars of the representations ; and

(e) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The particulars of the representation are as under :—

The high contents of Carbon particles emitted by Diesel engine cause annoyance, irritation of upper respiratory passage, watering of eyes, burning of eyes and causing nuisance and suffocation in the Locomotive Cab., and some time vomiting too.

The association requested that the Railway Ministry may be approached to take steps in minimising utilisation of such locos and also to provide some allowance to the engine crew for having some vitamins to maintain good physique.

(e) A study of health hazards to diesel operatives on the Indian Railways was undertaken by the Central Labour Institute, Bombay. After study, the Institute came to the conclusion that the diesel engine crew are not exposed to any health hazard due to contamination of the control cabin by gases given off by the diesel exhaust.

Setting up of a Board for better Working of Willingdon and Safdarjung Hospitals, New Delhi

6594. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is proposal under consideration of Government to set up a Central Board to ensure better working in Willingdon and Safdarjung hospitals, New Delhi.

(b) if so, the composition of the Board ; and

(c) the broad functions which are being entrusted to it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). To improve the working efficiency and services of the Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home, New Delhi and the Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, a high-powered Control Board has been constituted vide Resolution No. 2-74/71-H. dated the 6th July, 1971, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—787/71].

Rural and Urban Water Supply Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

6595. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of rural and urban water supply schemes taken up a new or already under construction in Andhra Pradesh in 1970-71 under National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme ;

(b) the main features of the schemes and their estimated expenditure, scheme-wise ;

(c) whether the progress of work is keeping to schedule ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the measures proposed to be taken to expedite their construction as planned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). The information is awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Posting of U. N. Observers on Indian Border

6596. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States of America is promoting the idea of posting of U. N. observers both in East Bengal and on the Indian side of the border ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Informal suggestions have been made by the Government of USA to that effect.

(b) The Government of India have categorically stated that the first task is to immediately stop the exodus of refugees from East Bengal which can only be achieved through a reversal of Pakistan's present policy of military oppression. The refugees can be persuaded to return only when they have the confidence that they can do so in safety and without fear and under, credible guarantees for the security of their person and property. This can be ensured only through a political settlement acceptable to the people of East Bengal and their already elected leaders. The posting of UN observers in East Bengal cannot by itself, achieve this objective. Nor will the presence of such observers in the border areas have the effect of restraining the perpetration of atrocities by the Pakistan Army which is what is required. The stationing of observers will merely create an illusion of action by the international community, which will divert attention from the necessity of continued and vigorous pressure on the Government of Pakistan with a view to the achievement of an appropriate political solution to the problem of East Bengal.

The Government have also made it clear that they will on no account agree to the stationing of UN observers on Indian territory and that any proposal to that effect will be regarded as an unfriendly act. The refugee camps in India are being visited almost daily by UNHCR officials and other foreign nationals, and not a single one of them has reported that India is preventing or obstructing the refugees from returning to their homeland.

Pending Cases Regarding Gujaranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

6597. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of disputes/court cases pending in regard to the Gujaranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi ; and

(b) the nature of those disputes/cases and

the names of the parties involved and their present position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) According to information given by the Society there is one cases pending in the High Court.

(b) The case relates to the recovery of earnest money paid to M/S Chunna Mal Saligram for purchase of land. The case is pending in the High Court.

Bye-Laws of the Gujaranwala House Building Society, Delhi

6598 SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a provision in the bye-laws of the Gujaranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi that plots by the Society would be allotted to its members on the basis of their seniority ;

(b) if so, the particular bye-law, its number and the date of the General body meeting of the Society at which it was approved .

(c) whether the members who were registered with the Society in 1957, 1958 and upto August, 1959 were termed as senior members of the Society ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not terming the members who got themselves registered with the Society in September-November, 1959 as senior members and the basis on which the seniority was decided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bye-laws No. 51 (A). Passed in the General Body meeting of the Society held on 11th February and 15th August, 1962.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The seniority of a member is reckoned from the date on which he is actually enrolled as a member of the Society.

Unsuccessful Sterilisation Operations by Private Medical Persons

6599. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THIAN-
KAPPAN

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether some unauthorised Medical persons have made some unsuccessful sterilisation operations in the country ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to frame some laws in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATOPADHYAYA) : (a) Government have not received any report about sterilisation operations having been done by unauthorised persons.

(b) The question does not arise. The existing provisions of Law are considered adequate for dealing with such cases.

दिल्ली में हस्तशिल्प एम्पोरियम के लिए
बैकल्पिक प्लाट हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का
अनुरोध

*6600 श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या
निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार में अनुरोध किया है कि नई दिल्ली स्थित हस्तशिल्प एम्पोरियम के लिये कोई अन्य बैकल्पिक प्लाट आवंटित किया जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Misuse of Foreign Exchange allotted to Indian Navy

6601. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI N. SIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some allegations against Commander K. K. Nayyar and his brother film producer Shri R. K. Nayyar regarding misuse of Foreign Exchange allotted to Indian Navy ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct any inquiry against them through Central Bureau of Investigation ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Military Pensioners Re-Employed in Central and State Governments

6602. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a few military pensioners re-employed in the Central and State Governments are not getting the minimum pension of Rs. 40/-;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have received any representation in this regard ; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering to pay the minimum pension Rs. 40/- to them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Military pensioners were granted temporary/ad hoc increases in pension from time to time to mitigate the impact of higher cost of living. When they are re-employed, they are entitled to dearness allowance in addition to pay. The minimum pension of Rs. 40/- p. m., which includes the temporary/ad hoc

increases, does not apply to them, as they cannot claim double compensation for increase in the cost of living.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir, in view of (b) above.

Closure of Mala Road, Kota

6603. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the Military Commander ordered closure of road for traffic during the last three years on Mala Road passing through the Guard Training Centre, Kota ;

(b) the names of the local papers through which such information was publicised before closing the road for traffic ;

(c) whether the traffic of St. Paul an Goods Shed and the students of Sophia School had to take a round of five miles on account of the closure of traffic , and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to stop closure of this road for traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Traffic on this road was suspended during this year for 10 minutes on 3 occasions only , information regarding preceding 2 years is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The closure of the road was not publicised in local papers.

(c) and (d). The increase in travelling distance due to closure is only 1 kilometer. The road is closed only for essential ceremonial parades for 10 minutes only on each occasion. This is done in consultation with local Civil Administration. No alternative arrangements are possible.

Huts-Cum-Rest House in Delhi

6604. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct huts-cum-rest houses in Delhi ,

(b) if so, the location of such huts ; and

(c) the daily rent proposed to be charged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) There is no such proposal.

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

विदेशी दूतावासों द्वारा भारतीय समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित विज्ञापनों का मूल्य

6605 श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे :

यथा विदेश मन्त्रा यह बनाने का कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) भारत स्थित विभिन्न दूतावासों, वाणिज्य दूतावासों तथा उच्च अयोगों ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश के समाचार पत्रों में कितने मूल्य के विज्ञापन प्रकाशित कराये , और

(ख) उन भारतीय समाचार पत्रों के क्या नाम हैं जिनमें रूस, उत्तर कारिया, पूर्वी जर्मनी, चीन तथा अमरीका के दूतावासों तथा पाकिस्तानी उच्चायोगों ने अपने विभिन्न विज्ञापन आदि छपवाये हैं तथा उनका मूल्य कितना है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना मुलभ नही है ।

Refugees from Bangla Desh Suffering from Pneumonia and Bronchitis

6606. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a larger number of refugees from Bangla Desh are now suffering from Pneumonia and bronchitis due to their exposure to monsoon rains and mud, and

(b) if so, the number of victims of such diseases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPAD-

DHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Allotment of Land to Indo-Pak Conflict Victims

6607. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that after the Indo-Pakistan war, Shri M. L. Sukhadia, then Chief Minister of Rajasthan, had declared publicly in a huge meeting at Amritsar that one lakh acres of land in the new canal colonies will be allotted to the dependents of the soldiers who were killed in the war or those who were disabled, and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to honour this commitment,

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Necessary information and details are being ascertained from Government of Rajasthan and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of West Bengal

6608. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give more attention for the development of West Bengal, particularly the mofussil Districts, small towns and municipalities, by taking up programmes like Bustee development, water works, sewerage etc. as taken up with an estimated amount of rupee 150 crores for the Calcutta metropolitan district in the Fourth Five Year Plan,

(b) whether Government propose to chalk out any intensive plan to take up such programmes for 250 crores or so to be taken up during the next Fifth Five-Year Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Response by Commonwealth Countries on Bangla Desh Issue

6609. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) which of the Commonwealth countries have responded favourably towards solving the Bangla Desh crisis and help at International level to create conditions so that the refugees return back to their home safely and in conditions to enable them to live without fear;

(b) the steps being taken to foster understanding of the real situation with regard to the Bangla Desh among the Government of such of the Commonwealth countries, which are neutral or siding with the military regime in Pakistan, and

(c) whether any emergent meeting of the Commonwealth countries is likely to be held in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have been in touch with almost all the countries of the Commonwealth and the true facts of the situation prevailing in Bangla Desh, as also the problems faced by India arising from the arrival of millions of refugees who have been forced to flee as a result of the brutalities committed by the Pakistani Army in Bangla Desh have been fully explained to them. Most Governments are deeply conscious of the humanitarian aspects of the issue, and it is our understanding that many are trying to use their influence with the Government of Pakistan to stop the use of force and to seek a political settlement which will enable the refugees to return to their homes and lands in safety.

(c) Government feel that the full magnitude of the problem and its implications in realised in most foreign countries, including Commonwealth countries and, therefore, Commonwealth meeting on this issue is not necessary.

Eradication of Communicable Diseases

6610. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have

studied the progress made in eradicating communicable diseases in India ;

(b) if so, the results thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to intensify the drive against communicable diseases in the current Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes. The Government review from time to time the progress made in eradicating the two communicable diseases i. e. Malaria and Smallpox.

(b) the results of the study are as follows :

Malaria : The incidence of the disease which used to be about 200,000 cases in a million population in 1952 has come down to about 100 cases in a million population in 1970. At present 59% of the population of the country has been declared free from malaria. While 17% of the population of the country is in the areas under advanced stage of the eradication, only 24% of the population is in Attack phase where spraying of insecticides is continuing.

Smallpox

The incidence of smallpox which used to be as high as 83,943 cases resulting in 26,225 deaths in 1967 has now been brought down to 10,786 cases resulting in 1,985 deaths in 1970. Thus a reduction by 87.4% in morbidity and 92.4% in mortality has been achieved.

(c) The Government of India have categorised the programme for eradication/control of communicable diseases like Malaria, Smallpox, Filaria, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Cholera, Trachoma and V. D., as Centrally Sponsored Schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 12,528.08 lakhs in the Fourth Five Year Plan. For all the schemes 100% subsidy is being given to the State Governments over the level of committed expenditure by the States. In addition, material and equipment required for implementation of these programmes are also provided. Technical guidance is being imparted for the successful implementation of the programmes.

A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has also been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan for an immunization drive against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

The Indian Council of Medical Research is carrying out research on many communicable diseases of bacterial, viral, protozoal and helminthic origin.

Curb on use of Intoxicating Drugs

6611. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under its consideration to curb the use of intoxicating drugs on national level ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). No. However, for spirituous medicinal preparations and narcotic drugs provisions have been made in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules, the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act and the Dangerous Drugs Act for regulating their manufacture, sale and levy of excise duty at higher rates on those preparations which are liable to be misused. In the case of psychotropic substances like L. S. D., the United Nations convened a conference at Vienna in January February, 1971, for formulation of an international treaty for preventing and combating the abuse of psychotropic substances. A convention on psychotropic substances was adopted which specifies certain control measures which the nations ratifying the convention would have to exercise both at the national and international level. India has not yet ratified the Convention although certain measures of control proposed in the Convention such as the licensing for manufacture and sale of psychotropic substances, maintaining records etc. are already provided for under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

Construction of Houses in Mysore

6612. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the amount so far spent by the Government of Mysore during the last three years out of the funds made available by the Government of India for construction of Houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): During the year 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 41.37 lakhs was drawn by the Government of Mysore as Central financial assistance for the implementation of various social housing schemes of the Ministry of Works and Housing.

All the social housing schemes of the Ministry (except the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers which was transferred to the Central Sector from the 1st April, 1970) are in the State Sector. During the Fourth Plan period beginning from 1969-70, Central financial assistance to State Governments, including Mysore, for all the State Sector Schemes taken together (including Housing) is being given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. No amount of this block assistance is relatable to any specific scheme/head of development. The State Governments are free to utilise the block Central assistance on various schemes and projects included in their Plan on the basis of their own requirements and priorities. The amount spent by the Government of Mysore for housing out of the block central assistance during 1969-70 and 1970-71 has not become available as yet.

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was released to the Government of Mysore during the year 1970-71 for the implementation of Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers but it was not spent by them during that year.

Indians who Visited North/South Korea

6613. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the present and former M.P.s, intellectuals and newsmen who visited North Korea in last three years on invitations and/or offer of hospitalities from that country; and

(b) the names of the present and former M. P.s, newsmen and intellectuals who visited South Korea in last three years on invitations and/or offer of hospitalities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A list of present and former M. Ps., intellectuals and newsmen who visited DPRK

and ROK since July 1, 1968 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-788/71].

दानापुर छावनी द्वारा दायर किया गया मुकदमा

6614. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड ने 1969-70 और 1970-71 में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता और आपराधिक प्रक्रिया संहिता के अन्तर्गत नागरिकों के विरुद्ध मुकदमों दायर किये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने नागरिकों पर मुकदमों चलाये गये तथा उसके क्या कारण थे;

(ग) उक्त बोर्ड ने कितने मुकदमों जीते और कितने हारे; और

(घ) इन मुकदमों पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय हुई?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) 1969-70 एवं 1970-71 वर्षों में दानापुर कैंटोमेंट बोर्ड ने कैंटोमेंट्स एक्ट, 1924 की धाराओं 118 और 184 के अन्तर्गत सात मामले दर्ज कराये थे।

(ख) उन नागरिकों की संख्या, जिन पर मुकदमा दायर किया गया, सात थी। मामले, अनधिकृत निर्माण, सरकारी जमीन पर अनधिकृत प्रवेश और सरकारी भूमि पर गन्दा पानी बहाने से संबंधित थे।

(ग) एक मामले में फैसला बोर्ड के पक्ष में हुआ है। एक अन्य में प्रशमन किया गया, तथा पांच न्यायाधीन हैं।

(घ) अभी तक कैंटोमेंट बोर्ड ने 40 रुपए का खर्च उठाया है।

पटना नगर में पीने के पानी की कमी

6615. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सम्पूर्ण पटना नगर में जनसंख्या

बढ़ जाने तथा पीने के पानी की सप्लाई के पुराने साधन होने के कारण पीने के पानी की बहुत अधिक कमी है;

(ख) क्या नगर के बहुत से मुहल्लों में अब तक पानी के पाइप नहीं लगाये गये हैं और जहाँ कई वर्ष पहले पाइप लगाये जा चुके हैं वहाँ भी पानी नहीं दिया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या पानी के संसाधन बढ़ाने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्र से सहायता मांगी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी राशि कितनी है और सरकार की उसके प्रति क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :
(क) से (घ). बिहार सरकार से सूचना मांगायी गयी है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

प्रधान मंत्री को ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री से प्राप्त पत्र

6616. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री देवेन्द्र सिंह गरचा :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिटेन के उच्च आयुक्त ने 8 जुलाई 1971 को भारतीय प्रधान मंत्री से भेंट की तथा उन्हें ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री श्री एडवर्ड हीथ का एक पत्र दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पत्र में क्या लिखा था ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जो हां ।

(ख) और (ग). यह सन्देश वैयक्तिक और गोपनीय है और दो शासनाध्यक्षों के बीच ऐसे पत्राचार को विषय वस्तु बताने की प्रथा नहीं है ।

Setting up of Holding Company to take Decisions for various Petro-Chemical Complexes

6617. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a holding company to take decisions in financing, planning development of various units in the four petro-chemical complexes to be set up in the public sector in Gujarat, Assam, Bihar and Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) and (b). The Indian Petrochemical Corporation Ltd. had asked the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, to undertake a study of the organisational pattern which would be required to be introduced to cover all petrochemical projects in the country, including those proposed for the future. The Institute has since submitted its report. It has been suggested in the report that a holding company may be formed to take critical decisions in regard to finance, long-term planning, development and Research and Development functions of the petrochemical complexes in the country. The matter is at present under consideration of the Government. Before taking a final view, some more studies will need to be made and all aspects of the matter considered.

राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन द्वारा सुझाये गये सस्ते तथा सुन्दर मकानों का दिल्ली में निर्माण

6618. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन ने दिल्ली में निर्मित हो सकने वाले सस्ते तथा

सुन्दर मकानों की लागत के बारे में सरकार को कोई ब्योरा प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन द्वारा दिये गये सुझाव को कहीं क्रियान्वित किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कब और कहाँ ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री आर० के० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय भवन (निर्माण) संगठन ने निम्न लागत के मकान का एक डिजाइन प्रस्तुत किया है जो केवल उन क्षेत्रों में अपनाए जाने के लिये उपयुक्त है, जहाँ भूमि की लागत अधिक नहीं है। प्रदर्शन के उद्देश्य में उम डिजाइन पर आधारित एक मकान का दिल्ली में बनाया जाना प्रस्तावित है।

हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा की गई प्रगति

6619. श्री भूल चन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड कारखाना किस तारीख को स्थापित किया गया था तथा इसके अधीन कुल कितने एरक कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यह उपक्रम इस समय किस-किस तरह के किमानों का निर्माण कर रहा है ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विमानों की बिक्री से इस कुल कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई ; और

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उमने निर्यात तथा अन्य साधनों द्वारा कितनी राशि की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में (रक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड की स्थापना 1 अक्टूबर,

1964 को हिन्दुस्तान एयरोक्राफ्ट्स लिमिटेड और एयरोनाटिक्स इंडिया लिमिटेड के समामेलन के द्वारा हुई थी। इस समय इस कम्पनी में 6 एकक हैं।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा इस समय निम्नलिखित किस्म के विमानों का निर्माण हो रहा है :—

- (1) नैट मार्क-1
- (2) एच० एफ०-24मार्क-1
- (3) प्रारम्भिक जेट ट्रेनर विमान (किरण)
- (4) एलाउते III हेलिकाप्टर
- (5) मिग-21 विमान
- (6) एच० एम०-748 विमान

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुल बिक्री (अर्थ साहाय्य के समेत) निम्नलिखित थी :—

(रुपए करोड़ों में)		
1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
52.55	67.23	70.88

(घ) 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 में हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा निर्यात एवं अन्य उपार्जनों से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा निम्नलिखित है :—

1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(रुपए लाख में)		
11.19	13.72	14.06

सरकारी क्षेत्र में आयुध उत्पादन उपक्रम

6620. श्री भूलचन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के आयुध उत्पादन उपक्रमों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनमें अब तक कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है ; और

(ग) ऐसे उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें बाहरी लोगों के अंश भी हैं ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). रक्षा मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों के नाम एवं उनमें से प्रत्येक में लगायी गई पूँजी निम्नलिखित है :—

क्रम संख्या	प्रतिष्ठान का नाम	शेयर पूँजी में लगाई गई धन राशि (स्थिति 31-3-1971 को) (रुपए करोड़ों में)
1	हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड	50.41
2	भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड	2.21
3	भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लिमिटेड	11.90
4	मझगाव डाक लिमिटेड	3.30
5	गोवा शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड	0.60
6	गार्डेन रीच वर्कशॉप लिमिटेड	3.00
7	प्रागा टूल्स लिमिटेड	3.00
8	भारत डायनामिक्स लिमिटेड	0.75
	कुल	78.17

(ग) केवल प्रागा टूल्स लिमिटेड और गोवा शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड में कुछ गैर सरकारी शेयर-धारी भी हैं।

Settlement of Kachchativu Island Issue

6621. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress made

so far with regard to the settlement of Kachchativu Island issue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The question of sovereignty over the Island of Kachchativu continues to be the subject of discussions between the Government of India and Ceylon. As the Hon'ble Members may be aware, both India and Ceylon had expressed their desire to resolve this in a spirit of friendly co-operation.

भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड को बिक्री से प्राप्ति

6622. श्री भूल चन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड को 1969-70 के बिक्री से कितने करोड़ रुपये को प्राप्ति हुई और 1970-71 में बिक्री से कितनी राशि के प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) 1975 तक इसके उत्पादन लक्ष्य क्या है ; और

(ग) इसके द्वारा 1971 में तिननी नई परियोजनाएं आरम्भ की गईं अथवा किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड को 1969-70 की बिक्री तथा 1970-71 की अनुमानित बिक्री निम्नलिखित है :—

	करोड़ रुपये में
1969-70	27.00
1970-71	26.35
(अनुमानित)	

(ख) कम्पनी का 1975 तक दोनों वर्तमान बंगलौर तथा नई फैक्टरी गजियाबाद का उत्पादन लक्ष्य लगभग 60 करोड़ है।

(ग) 1971 में नए उपकरणों के विकास

(v) Shri Jog Chatterjee,
Managing Director,
Advertising and Sales
Promotion, 1, Ratendone
Road, New Delhi. Member

(vi) Shri I. P. Tewari,
Director, Indian Institute
of Mass Communication, Member-
New Delhi-49. Secretary

4. Other General Conditions

The Committee will devise its own procedure of work and submit the report as early as possible. The headquarters of the Committee will be at New Delhi. The membership of the Committee is honorary but non-official members will be entitled to claim travelling allowance for their journeys performed in connection with the meetings of the Committee in accordance with the orders on the subject in force from time to time.

Government Advertisements through D.A.V.P.

445. SHRISHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of advertisements given by Government through D. A. V. P. to the various newspapers being published in Hindi, English and Urdu during the last three years ;

(b) whether there is a set policy for giving

advertisements to newspapers of various languages ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and whether the said policy is strictly followed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The policy of Government is to make increasing use of small and medium newspapers, particularly those published in Indian languages for Government advertisements. In selecting newspapers and periodicals for the release of advertisements the following factors are kept in view :

- (i) Effective circulation.
- (ii) Regularity in publication.
- (iii) Class of readership.
- (iv) Adherence to accepted principles of good journalistic ethics.
- (v) Other factors such as standards of production, language and area intended to be covered within the funds available.

Advertisements are withheld from newspapers and periodicals which indulge in virulent propaganda inciting communal passions or preach violence, or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals, thus undermining the basic national interests.

Statement

	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Space in Cms	Amount Rs.	Space in Cms	Amount Rs.	Space in Cms	Amount Rs.
English	7,13,360	50,97,396	10,04,462	74,93,971	10,99,308	79,49,460
Hindi	8,34,912	23,57,354	11,80,624	35,68,360	10,72,755	37,03,843
Urdu	4,02,211	6,11,345	5,81,829	8,87,200	7,52,491	7,46,650

Report on Working of film and Television Institute of India, Poona

446. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Film and Television Institute has recommended *inter alia* that the status of the Institute should be

raised to that of an autonomous body and it should be linked with the University Grants Commission ;

(b) nature of other recommendations made by the Committee ; and

(c) whether Government have examined the recommendations and taken decision on each ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Pakistan has ignored our representations on behalf of our nationals in Pakistan custody and yet she is demanding the release and repatriation of a handful of West Pakistanis who have entered India illegally. This is all the more strange considering that she has shown no solicitude for over seven million people driven from their homes and lands by the brutality of the Pakistani Army in Bangla Desh.

Petro-Chemical and Fertilizer Complex at Haldia

6625. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to set up the Petro-Chemical and Fertilizer Complex at Haldia in West Bengal has been given due consideration in view of the unemployment problem in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government will take a decision ?

THE MINISTER ON PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Proposals for setting up a Petro-chemical complex and a fertilizer project at Haldia are being examined from the techno-economic angle. Decisions thereon will be taken as soon as possible.

Taking over of Chittaranjan Sevasadan and Cancer Institute, West Bengal

6626. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chittaranjan Sevasadan and Cancer Institute of West Bengal appealed to his Ministry for taking over the same by Central Government ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADH-YAYA) : (a) and (b). No, but the question of

amalgamating the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital with the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta is under consideration. The latter is financed by the Central Government.

Taking over of National Medical College and Hospital, West Bengal

6627. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take over National Medical College and Hospital, West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADH-

YAYA) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have already taken over the National Medical College, Calcutta, since 9th June, 1967 for a period of 10 years. Hence the question of taking over of this institution by Central Government does not arise.

गाई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कोटा को दूध और मांस की सप्लाई

6628. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रक्षा मन्त्रा यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उस पार्टी का नाम क्या है जिसे इस समय गाई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र कोटा को दूध और मांस की सप्लाई करने का ठेका दिया गया है ; और

(ख) ठेके की शर्तें क्या हैं और उसका मूल्य कितना है और इन वस्तुओं की सप्लाई किस दर पर हो रही है ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) अभी गाई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र कोटा की दूध सप्लाई करने के लिए कोई ठेका नहीं है। उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति मिलिटरी कार्य डिपो कोटा के द्वारा दिन प्रति दिन में सबसे सस्ते माधनों में उपलब्ध सप्लाई के द्वारा की जाती है। मांस

को सप्लाई का ठेका मैसर्स मोहन लाल ओबराय एंड सन्स, 4/7 देश बन्धु गुप्ता रोड, पहाड़ गंज नई दिल्ली-55 के पास है।

(ख) (I) दूध की सप्लाई

अभी गाय के दूध को जो परीक्षण में 4% बी एस ए तथा जो 1.029 से कम न हो प्रति 100 लीटर के लिए 103 रुपए की अधिक दर से नहीं खरीदा जाता है।

(II) मांस की सप्लाई

मांस की पूर्ति नियमित वार्षिक ठेका 1971-72 वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्तर्गत की जा रही है। ठेका अर्मा सर्विस कोर की मानक शर्तों के अनुसार किया गया है जिसमें पेशगी देना, निष्कृष्टि जमा करना, सप्लाईज को ठेकेदार के द्वारा सप्लाई डिपो (वूचरो) में देना, निरीक्षण तथा चुकने के मामले में ठेकेदार के द्वारा भूल होने पर दण्ड, जब सम्भव हो ठेकेदार को सप्लाई के स्थान पर यूनिट बगीचे का उपयोग, पशुओं को ग्रीज रबना, अखाद्य छाछछड़ों का निपटान करना तथा मांस को तैयार करने इत्यादि में ए एम सी के विशेष विवरण को काम में लाया जाता है। ठेके की दर प्रति 100 किलोग्राम के लिए 418 00 रुपए तथा ठेके का लगभग मूल्य 2, 50, 800 रुपए है।

पौड़ी गढ़वाल उत्तर प्रदेश में धनबन्तरि औषधालय

6629. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री 9, नवम्बर, 1970 के अनारंकित प्रश्न सख्या 38 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

* (क) क्या राज्य सरकार ने उस प्रति-वेदन में, जो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उस सरकार को धनबन्तरि औषधालय, ग्राम खोल (अमरकोट) पट्टी इडबालस्युं, डाकखाना क्याकं, जिला पौड़ी गढ़वाल को वित्तीय सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में दिया गया था, यह

सिफारिश की है कि इस औषधालय के लिये मांगी गई वित्तीय सहायता इसे दी जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस औषधालय को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1971-72 में गढ़वाल में कितन-कितन औषधालयों को अनुदान दिया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :

(क) और (ख) . धनबन्तरि औषधालय के आवेदन-पत्र की एक प्रति उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भेजी गई थी ताकि राज्य सरकार गुणा-वगुणों के आधार पर इस पर विचार कर सके। राज्य सरकार में यह भी निवेदन किया गया था कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में लिये गये निर्णय की सूचना भारत सरकार को भेज दे।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में किसी भी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

Bringing to Notice of UNESCO and other Countries Destruction of Temples, Mosques/Churches of Bangla Desh by Pakistan Army

6631. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ancient Dhakeswari and Ramna Kalibari temples and almost all other temples at Dacca and mosques of Sankhai Bazar, Tanli Bazar and Bangshal areas of Dacca have been demolished by Pakistan Army ;

(b) whether all the Buddhist temples of Chittagong areas and many churches of Bangla Desh have been wantonly destroyed by Pakistan army ;

(c) whether reports about desecration and destruction of temples, mosques, churches and Buddhist temples by Pakistani army have been collected ;

(d) whether such sacrilegious acts of Pakistan army against religious sentiments of all sections of the people of Bangla Desh have been brought to the attention of UNESCO and other religious and humanitarian organisations of the world ; and

(e) if so, their reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). In the unsettled conditions in Bangla Desh, it is difficult to ascertain the details of various acts of sacrilege and vandalism on the part of the Pakistan Army. However, we are continuing our efforts to collect full and authentic information in this respect and appropriate action will be taken when such information is available.

भारत-पाक सीमा का सीमांकन

6632. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाक को बितने किलोमीटर सीमा का इस बोच खम्बे लगा कर सीमांकन किया गया है ; और

(ख) उस सीमा क्षेत्र का व्यौरा क्या है जहां अभी सीमांकन कार्य पूरा करना है और वह कितने किलोमीटर लम्बा है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) 4762.2 किलोमीटर ।

(ख) 2234.8 किलोमीटर ।

सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है जिसमें सीमा के उन क्षेत्रों का विवरण दिया गया है जहां सीमांकन कार्य अभी पूरा किया जाना है ।

विवरण

पाकिस्तान और भारत की सीमा के उन क्षेत्रों का विवरण जिनमें खम्बे लगाकर सीमांकन कार्य अभी पूरा होना है ।

जम्मू तथा कश्मीर-पश्चिम पाकिस्तान क्षेत्र

1216 मीटर लम्बी इस समूची सीमा

में सीमांकन होना है ।

2. राजस्थान-पश्चिम पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र

राजस्थान-गुजरात-सिंध के त्रि-संगम के निकट 825 मीटर लम्बी (लगभग) सीमा में रेखांकन होना शेष है ।

3. गुजरात-पश्चिम पाकिस्तान क्षेत्र

सर ग्रीक में सीमा पर और सर ग्रीक की चोटी से कच्छ ट्रिबुनल एवार्ड के पश्चिमी छोर (वेस्टर्न टर्मिनस) तक (लगभग 25 किलोमीटर) सीमांकन होना शेष है ।

4. पश्चिम बंगाल-पूर्व बंगाल क्षेत्र लगभग 153 किलोमीटर में सीमांकन होना शेष है ।

इसका व्यौरा नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :—

- (1) बेरवाड़ी 41.8 किलोमीटर (लगभग)
- (2) हिलां 9.6 किलोमीटर (लगभग)
- (3) महानन्द-बोरंग-कर-तोबा क्षेत्र 45.0 किलोमीटर (लगभग)
- (4) चौबीस परगना-जैसूर-खुलना क्षेत्र 51.5 किलोमीटर (लगभग)
- (5) छिनहटी क्षेत्र 4.8 किलोमीटर (लगभग)

इसके अलावा, जैसूर-खुलना के साथ चौबीस परगना में 155 किलोमीटर लम्बी तरल सीमा है । हर वर्ष 124 किलोमीटर लम्बी इस सीमा में मौसमी सीमांकन किया जाता है ।

5. असम-पूर्व बंगाल क्षेत्र

इस सीमा पर 310 किलोमीटर में सीमांकन कार्य होना है । इसमें लगभग 1.6 किलोमीटर उमापति गांव के समीप है, लगभग 10 किलोमीटर लाठोटीला-दुमावारी गांवों के नजदीक और मिजो पहाड़ियां-बटगांग पहाड़ी ट्रैक क्षेत्र की सीमा में है ।

6. त्रिपुरा-पूर्व बंगाल क्षेत्र

निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में स्वयंसे लगाकर
सीमांकन अभी किया जाना है :—

त्रिपुरा और कोमिल्ला-

नोआखाली क्षेत्र —32 किलोमीटर

त्रिपुरा एंव सिलहट क्षेत्र—237 किलोमीटर

त्रिपुरा एंव चिटगांग-

चिटगांग पहाड़ी क्षेत्र —251 किलोमीटर

नेपाल में भारतीय अधिकारी

6633. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या
विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि
नेपाल में विकास परियोजनाओं में कितने
भारतीय अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र
पाल सिंह) :

नेपाल में विकास परियोजनाओं में काम
करने वालों की संख्या नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :-

वर्ग I	69
वर्ग II	136
वर्ग III	834
वर्ग IV	1010
कुल	2049

Supply of Superior Automatic Rifles to Indian Jawans

6635. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the automatic rifles provided
to the Chinese infantry at present are generally
superior to the rifles supplied to the Indian
jawans ;

(b) if so, the firing capacity of Chinese
rifles and the Indian rifles per second ; and

(c) if there is any difference, the steps
proposed to be taken to remove it ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI
JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). While the Chinese rifle is slight-
ly lighter than the Indian rifle, the firing capa-
city of the Indian rifles per second is some-what
superior.

Recruitment of Mizos by Pak Army

6636. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether the military regime of Pakistan
have already recruited considerable number
of Mizo army in Pakistan and posted them at
various places in the district of Rangpur oppo-
site to the Indian border at Cooch Behar
District of West Bengal ;

(b) whether Government have studied this
problem and the defence strategy the Pakistani
military regime is posing ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government there-
to ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI
JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Government
are aware that some Mizos are being utilis-
ed by the Government of Pakistan in their
efforts to suppress the democratic movement
in Bangla Desh. Government are also aware
of the possibility of those Mizos being used
against India. The Security Forces are vigilant
and have taken appropriate steps in this
regard.

Proposal for special U. N. Session

6637 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether suggestion for convening a
special U. N. Session for raising Bangla Desh
issue has been made by some countries ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No,
Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Location of Oil Belts in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri

6638. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry has conducted any survey for location of oil belts in Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and other neighbouring areas, where deposits of petroleum and other oils are likely to be found ; and

(b) if so, the result of such survey ? .

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Surveys in this Region were carried out by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(b) The results have not been encouraging.

Survey for requirements and supply of Paraffin Wax

6639. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the total requirements of Paraffin Wax and the actual supply at present in India ;

(b) the requirement for Orissa and the present actual supply ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to overcome the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Indian Institute of Petroleum has made a forecast of the internal demand for wax upto 1980. In terms of this forecast, the indigenous demand for 1971 is estimated at 40,560 tonnes. The total indigenous production during 1971 is estimated at 38,000 tonnes but in view of the inadequate production of crude in the Digboi fields, there is likely to be a drop in production resulting in a shortage of about 4,000 tonnes to meet the indigenous demand. The demand and supply in Orissa during 1970 was 90 tonnes. The Government has examined the question of demand, raw material availability and techno-economic feasibility of additional wax production. Necessary steps are being taken to encourage further production in the country.

Schemes included in Fourth Plan for supply of Drinking Water in Rural Areas

6640. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes included in the Fourth Plan for the supply of fresh drinking water in the rural areas ;

(b) the progress so far made in implementing the schemes ; and

(c) the number of villages to be covered under the schemes during the Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement.

(c) It is proposed to cover 10,369 villages with piped water supply and 35,669 villages with simple measures such as wells and hand-pumps during the Fourth Plan period.

Statement

A scheme entitled 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme' both for Urban and Rural Areas was launched by the Government of India (Ministry of Health) in the year 1954-55 and is continuing since then. The rural programme envisages provision of potable drinking water to the rural community in India through piped water supply schemes involving a measure of technical skill for their design and execution. Further a scheme for providing simple wells and hand-pumps in the villages has been in operation since the inception of the First Five Year Plan under the Community Development Programme, the Local Development Works Programme (redesignated as Wells Constructions Programme since 1967-68) and also under the Backward Classes Sector.

In the Fourth Plan, a sum of Rs. 124.49 crores has been allocated for rural water supply schemes out of a total provision of Rs. 407.29 crores as decided by the Planning Commission (on 19.5.1970) for "Water Supply Sector". During the first two years of the Fourth Plan viz. 1969-70 and 1970-71, the State Governments have spent about Rs. 45.00 crores and for the year 1971-72, an outlay of about

Rs. 29.00 crores (tentative) has been earmarked for rural water supply.

Schemes included in Fourth Plan for Supply of Drinking Water in Urban Areas

641. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes included in the Fourth Plan for the supply of drinking water in the urban areas ;

(b) the estimated cost of the schemes ; and

(c) the actual progress registered in implementing the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme under the Fourth Plan covers, *inter alia*, the provision of facilities for drinking water in urban areas. This scheme is now under the State Sector and the State Governments formulate their own water supply schemes, allocate funds and implement them. A provision of about Rs. 277 crores has been made in the urban sector of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme which includes urban water supply, sewerage and drainage. No separate allocation for urban water supply schemes has been made. During the first two years of the Fourth Plan *i.e.* 1969-70 and 1970-71 an outlay of Rs. 32.22 crores and Rs. 41.56 crores respectively was made under the urban sector. During 1971-72 a tentative allocation of Rs. 54.48 crores has been made.

मध्य प्रदेश में बेरोजगार दल चिकित्सक

6642. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कितने दल चिकित्सक बेरोजगार हैं ;

(ख) क्या दातों के डाक्टरों में विद्यमान बेरोजगार को दूर करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने किमी* आर्थिक सहायता को मांग की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा मभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Central Government Health Scheme in U. P.

6643. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government's Health Scheme is being opened in selected towns of the State of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) the names of those cities and the criteria for selection ; and

(c) the expected expenditure being incurred on each centre annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Three cities of Uttar Pradesh have been included among the six cities in the country selected for the introduction of the Central Government Health Scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). The Scheme has been extended to Allahabad from 25th March 1969 and to Meerut from 19th July 1971. The Scheme is proposed to be extended to Kanpur during the current financial year. A statement giving the criteria for selection of the cities and the expenditure is attached.

Statement

Criteria for selection :

1. There should be a minimum of 7500 Central Government Servants to justify its extension and that it should cost less to the exchequer by extending the Scheme in lieu of the medical care benefits provided under CS (M.A.) Rules, besides providing more comprehensive medical benefits under C. G. H. S.

Name of the City	No. of employees covered		Expenditure incurred	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
Allahabad	7,500	12,100	Rs. 7,26,000	Rs. 13,23,000
Meerut	The Scheme has been extended with effect from 19-7-1971.			

Deployment of Special Squads by Federal Naga Army in Manipur

6644. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federal Nagas Army is reported to have deployed special squads in the cease fire bound Mao area Manipur to retaliate the operations of the security forces ; and

(b) if so, whether Hostile Naga have terrorised villagers by forcible collection of money and food ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Government have no reports about any special squads of Naga hostiles being deployed in the cease fire bound area of Mao-Manipur. There have however been a few violent incidents involving Naga hostiles in this area recently. Government have also received reports of forcible collection of money and food by Naga hostiles from the terrorised villagers of Mao area.

Foreign Pharmaceutical Companies in India

6645. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Pharmaceutical Industry there are twenty Rupees-Companies whose majority share holdings are owned by bodies Corporate, incorporated outside India ;

(b) whether these outside registered companies have places of business only in India and making high profits in relation to their assets and turn-over ; and

(c) if so, whether there is any future planning as regards the Pharmaceutical Industry in

the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) The development of pharmaceutical industry is regulated in accordance with the Government's Industrial Policy Resolution which permits both private and public sectors to play their part. Targets are fixed for individual drugs on the basis of assessments made by the Development Council for Drugs & Pharmaceuticals set up under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act and development is regulated in relation to these targets. It is also the policy of the Government to progressively reduce the foreign equity holding in firms operating in this country and also to encourage the public sector to assume greater share in the industry. The prices of drugs and through them the profits of the drug industry are regulated under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 whose main objective is to make the drugs available to public at reasonable prices.

Need for Army Aviation Corps

6646. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the need for an Army Aviation Corps has been recognised by our military experts ;

(b) whether the existing inter-services co-operation and co-ordination will not be affected in any way by the creation of an Army Aviation Corps ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government on the above in the over-all concept of Defence strategy ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). The require-

ments of air support to the Army are met by Indian Air Force. To this end, arrangements have been made to provide and secure effective cooperation and coordination between these two Services

Reservation of formulations of Drugs for Small Scale Sector

6647. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to reserve certain formulations of drugs exclusively for the small scale sector is underway ; and

(b) if so, whether it will have an encouraging effect on the small scale sector ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Study Group appointed by the Government to go into the problems of the small scale sector in the pharmaceutical industry has recommended reservation of certain types of drug formulations exclusively for the small scale sector. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Trace of missing Lady Doctor of Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

6648. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any trace was found of the Willingdon Hospital Lady Doctor who was reported missing from the hostel during the second week of June, 1971 ;

(b) whether any enquiry was held in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) From the information available it appears that the lady Doctor has not yet been traced.

(b) and (c). A complaint was made to the Police by the parents of this lady Doctor. Police investigation still continues.

Effect of Penicillin Injection

6649. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a patient at C. G. H. S. Dispensary, Moti Nagar, New Delhi was removed to the Willingdon Hospital in an unconscious condition after he was given a test of penicillin injection on the 30th June, 1971.

(b) if so, the reasons of the same as the patient was given this type of injections before ;

(c) whether all the injections in the stock of the dispensary were returned to the dealer concerned ; and

(d) if so, the name of the firm and the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) A patient at the Moti Nagar Dispensary was removed on 30. 6. 71 to the Willingdon Hospital for observation after he had developed a little reaction to a test dose of penicillin injection ; but he was not unconscious.

(b) It is a fact that this patient had such injections of Strepto Penicillin before also in the month of March, 1971. However, Hypersensitive reactions to Penicillin injections can occur at any time including at the first injection.

(c) No, Sir. This was the last injection vial of the particular batch supplied by the Manufacturers. Hence nothing was left from that particular batch which could have been returned to the dealer.

(d) This particular injection was manufactured by M/s Indiau Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. New Delhi. The matter has been reported to the Manufacturers for investigation.

Allotment of Flats in South Avenue and Vithalbhai Patel House to Non-Official Organisations

6650. SHRI SHIV PUJAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the non-official organisations that have been given Government flats in South Avenue and Vithalbhai Patel House, and

(b) whether all these organisations are registered societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) No non-official organisation has been given Government flat in South Avenue. However, some of the Political Parties in Parliament have been given accommodation in Vithalbhai Patel House for the use of their Parliamentary office staff for residential purposes. In addition, accommodation has also been given to the Institute of

Parliamentary Studies in that hostel

(b) Not known

Increase in Pay-Scales of Defence Personnel

6651 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the Pay Scales of Defence personnel, 2nd Lt. to Lt. Col. and other ranks since 1948, and

(b) the percentage of their pay increase?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b).

ARMY OFFICERS

(General Service)

Rank	Pay scales		Percentage increase
	1948	1971	
	Rs. p. m.	Rs. p. m.	
2nd. Lt.	350.00	400 00	14%
Lt.	Min. 400.00	450 00	12½%
	Max. 450 00	540.00	20%
Capt.	Min. 450 00	630.00	40%
	Max. 700 00	990.00	41%
Maj.	Min. 700 00	840.00	20%
	Max. 1050 00	1300.00	24%
Lt. Col.	Min. 1100 00	1100 00	Nil
	Max. 1400.00	1500 00	7%

PERSONNEL BELOW OFFICER RANK

(Infantry)

Rank	Pay Scales		Percentage increase
	1948	1971	
	Rs. p. m.	Rs. p. m.	
Hony. Capt.	500 00	570 00	14%
Hony. Lt.	400 00	470 00	17½%
Sub Maj.	250.00	297.00	19%
Subedar	Min. 130.00	173.00	33%
	Max. 160.00	203.00	27%
Nb. Sub.	Min. 90.00	130.00	44%
	Max. 105.00	145.00	38%
Havildar	Min. 45.00	75.00	67%
	Max. 55.00	85.00	55%

Rank		Pay Scales		Percentage increase
		1948 Rs. p. m.	1971 Rs. p. m.	
Naik	Min	35.00	65.00	86%
	Max.	45 00	75 00	67%
L/Nk	Min	30.00	60.00	100%
	Max.	40.00	70 00	75%
Sepoy	Min.	25.00	55.00	120%
	Max.	35 00	65.00	86%

Note— As part of their basic pay, Army personnel below officer rank were/are also entitled to service increments and good service pay as mentioned below :—

	1948	1971
<i>Service increments</i>	(a) Rs. 2.50 p. m. admissible to non commissioned officers and sepoy's after 5 years' man's service, and a further increment of Rs. 2.50 p. m. after 10 years man's service.	(a) Re. 1/- p. m. restricted to 15 such increments for non commissioned officers and 20 for sepoy's.
<i>Good Service Pay</i>	(a) Rs. 2.50 after 3 years' service as non-commissioned officer, subject to 2 such increments to Naiks and 3 to Havildars	(a) Rs. 1/- p. m. after 3 years' service as non-commissioned officer subject to 2 such increments to Naiks and 3 to Havildars.

Reduction of Seats in Medical Colleges of Punjab

6652. SHRI JADEJA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab Government has decided to reduce the number of seats for admission in the two Medical Colleges in the State ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAY) (a) The seats reduced by the Government of Punjab have been subsequently restored by the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Naval Base at Dharmara in Balasore District

6653. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have any proposal to build a naval base at Dharmara near Chandbali of Balasore district ; and

(b) if so, the main features therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

दन्त चिकित्सा की शिक्षा के लिये आयुर्वेदिक कालेज

6654 श्री महा दीपक सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में ऐसा कोई आयुर्वेदिक कालेज नहीं है जिसमें दन्त चिकित्सा की उच्च शिक्षा दी जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गुरुकुल कागड़ी में दन्त चिकित्सा विभाग स्थापित करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) (क) आयुर्वेद में दन्त चिकित्सा की उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिये कोई विशेष पाठ्यक्रम नहीं है।

(ख) गुरुकुल कांगड़ी में दन्त चिकित्सा विभाग स्थापित करने सम्बन्धी किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार नहीं कर रही है।

Proposal for sending Bangla Desh Refugees back under U. N. Protection

6655. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking of sending the refugees to Bangla Desh under U. N. protection ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Alleged Joint Agreement between India and Britain on Political settlement in Bangla Desh

6656. SHRI P. GANGADEB
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a Joint Indo-British Agreement for a political settlement in Bangla Desh ;

(b) if so, whether Pakistan has lodged a protest to India alleging as unwarranted interference in its internal affairs ,

(c) if so, Government of India's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Agreed Statement issued after the meeting of the Indian Minister of External Affairs with

the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary of the United Kingdom stated, *inter alia*, as follows :—

“Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Mr. Swaran Singh agreed that a political solution must therefore be found which was acceptable to the people of East Pakistan.”

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

D. D. T. causing Lung-Cancer and other Diseases

6657. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that D. D. T., which is so generously used in hospitals and homes, causes lung cancer, laryngeal cancer and several other diseases, including gastro-enteritis, nausea, vomiting etc. ;

(b) if so, whether its harmful ingredients have been examined by some Research Laboratories and the result thereof , and

(c) the steps being considered to prevent this dreadful insecticide from causing harm to the human body ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) There is no evidence that D. D. T. in the quantities used in the programmes for control of insects or insect-borne diseases and in hospitals and homes, have produced cancers in man. The other ill-effects such as gastro-enteritis, nausea, vomiting etc. are also extremely uncommon among persons employed in such programmes and places. But DDT is a very stable compound and it has been known that it accumulates in the fat of man and other warm-blooded animals, without apparent ill-effects.

(b) and (c). Many laboratories in the world are studying whether DDT has any harmful ingredients which may produce disease in man. No specific powerful ingredient has been isolated from DDT as yet. The Indian Council of Medical Research, in collaboration with the World Health Organisation, has recently started a project for the study of the long-term effects of DDT on man including possibilities of developing Cancer. The unit has recently commenced work in Amedabad, but has so far

done only preliminary work in selecting suitable populations for study and for training staff. The work envisaged includes —

- (i) Examination of a large number of DDT spray-men who have been exposed to DDT for 5 years or more. The examination will include, besides physical examination, bio-chemical tests on their blood.
- (ii) A study of a large number of spray-men so far not exposed to DDT, just prior to and immediately after a spraying season.
- (iii) A five year study of selected spray-men and members of the family for possible appearance of illness.

This study, when completed, is expected to provide valuable precise and scientific information which will be useful for taking appropriate steps to prevent harm, if found necessary.

राजदूतों का प्रशिक्षण

6658. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजदूतों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये कोई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है। लेकिन, राजदूतों को समय-समय पर परामर्श तथा विचार विनिमय के लिए बुलाया जाता है और तब ही उन्हें यथोचित रूप से ब्रीफ भी किया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अस्पतालों में सुविधायें देने के लिये राज्य सरकारों द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार से अधिक धन राशि की मांग

6659. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बहुत सी राज्य सरकारें अपने अस्पतालों में दिल्ली के सघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अस्पतालों जैसी सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अधिक धन राशि की मांग करती रही है ; और

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

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को ऐसी किसी मांग की जानकारी नहीं है जिसमें राज्य सरकारों ने अपने अस्पतालों में दिल्ली के सघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अस्पतालों जैसी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने के लिए अधिक धन राशि की मांग की हो।

इसके अलावा चिकित्सा परिचर्या राज्य क्षेत्र में आता है और राज्य क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता अलग-अलग योजनाओं के लिए न देकर सभी योजनाओं के लिए एक साथ ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है।

चम्पारन में वायुसेना के अड्डे की स्थापना

6660. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार का विचार उत्तर बिहार में चम्पारन में वायु सेना का एक अड्डा स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक तथा किस स्थान पर ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

संसद् सदस्यों को पुराने बंगलों का उपयुक्त होना

6661. श्री विमल मिश्र : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समद् सदस्यों को आवंटित किये गये पुराने बंगले भारतीय दृष्टिकोण से अनुप-युक्त है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन फ्लैटों को भारतीय रहन-सहन के उपयुक्त बनाने के लिये उनमें रहो-बदल करने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Coal-based Fertilizer Plant at Korba

6662. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether necessary Technical know-how for Korba Coal-based Fertilizer Plant had been arranged from Japan and Hungary , and

(b) if so, whether the Madhya Pradesh Government will have to bear a share in the cost of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The phasing of the Korba project is yet to be decided. The question of obtaining technical know-how for the project will arise only after its phasing has been decided.

(b) Does not arise.

Submission of case of Proof Readers in Government of India Presses before Third Pay Commission

6663. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the case of Proof Readers of the Government of India Presses has been

placed before the Third Pay Commission as recommended by the Committee on Petitions in its Seventh Report presented to Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, when it was submitted to the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the 7th October, 1970.

Recommendation of Categorization Committee Re. Posts in Government of India Presses

6664. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether three posts of Reader-in-Charge and one post of Copy Editor were sanctioned by Government on the recommendations made by the Categorization Committee for the Reading Branch of Government of India Presses ,

(b) whether these posts have not been filled up till now ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay and the time by which such posts will be filled up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The posts were created in the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi in January, 1970.

(b) and (c). The posts have not been filled up so far for administrative reasons but are expected to be filled up soon.

Construction of School Buildings in Manipur

6665. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Manipur P.W.D. has received a list of houseless schools in Manipur with adequate indication of priorities ; and

(b) if so, the total number of such schools District-wise and Government's plan to construct them in the future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The information has been called for and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Stores and Workshop Division of Manipur P.W.D.

6666 SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur is examining the issue of making the Stores and Workshop Division of the Manipur, P.W.D. a specialised one in view of the highly technical character of the same, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Stores and Workshop Division of the Manipur P.W.D. is already a specialised Division under the charge of a qualified Mechanical Engineer

(b) Does not arise.

Irregularities in Stores and Workshop Division of Manipur P.W.D.

6667. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government of Manipur has been drawn to the fact that during the last few years serious irregularities occurred in Stores and Workshop Division of P.W.D. Manipur, and

(b) whether these irregularities have been adequately probed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These irregularities are being probed.

उत्तर प्रदेश-नेपाल सीमा पर सिद्धार्थ राज मार्ग का निर्माण

6668. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की पश्चिमी सीमा को काठमाण्डू (नेपाल) से मिलाने के लिये किसी सिद्धार्थ राज मार्ग के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) (क) और (ख). भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर मुन्नीली (जिला गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश) को नेपाल में पोखड़ा से मिलाने वाली सड़क का नाम सिद्धार्थ राज-मार्ग है। परियोजना पूरी होने वाली है तथा इसका अनुमानित लागत लगभग 15 करोड़ रुपये है।

Advanced Centre of Haematology for Treatment of Blood Diseases

6669. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Advanced Centre of Haematology for the treatment of patients suffering from complicated blood diseases ; and

(b) if so, whether such Centre is appropriately equipped for (i) functioning as Referral Centre for receiving patients from far and outlying areas of the country, and (ii) imparting necessary specialised training for the doctors of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAY) : (a) The Department of Haematology and Nuclear Medicine of Sankarajang

Hospital is one of the advanced centres of Haematology for the treatment of patients suffering from complicated blood diseases.

(b) The Department is well equipped with facilities for clinical, laboratory and nuclear haematology for comprehensive care of the haematological patients. This Department has a modern and sophisticated equipment system, including electronic instrumentation for diagnosis and treatment with radioactive isotopes.

The Department is at present engaged in imparting post-graduate training in Haematology to the doctors employed in Safdarjang Hospital only.

Other specialised haematological centres are at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay, and the Christian Medical College, Vellore.

Setting up of Research Laboratory by Indian Oil Corporation

6670. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has been permitted to set up its own Research Laboratory in the field of lubricating oils ;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure of the project ;

(c) whether the proposed research work could be done at less cost by the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to avoid unnecessary duplication of research work by Indian Oil Corporation and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). All the aspects connected with the proposal of the Indian Oil Corporation to set up its Research and Development Centre, including the respective spheres of functions and responsibilities of the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun, and the proposed Research Centre of the Indian Oil Corporation, are under consideration, and no final decision has been taken.

Price of Imported Rostam Crude Oil

6671. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the price at which Rostam crude has been imported during the last three years, year-wise, from Iran for the Cochin Refinery ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : It is not in the commercial interest of Hydrocarbons India Private Limited to disclose the price of Rostam Crude. Only two cargoes were imported of Rostam Crude in India. The price was comparable with other crude prices.

Setting up of Ammonia Factory by Iran in India under Joint Venture

6672. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an official delegation from Tehran recently visited India ;

(b) if so, whether that delegation has had talks with Government of India for Joint venture for the production of ammonia in this country ; and

(c) if so, the result achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

Request for Loan from Central Government by Housing Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.

6673. SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Managing Director of the Housing Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. located in Himayatnagar in Andhra Pradesh has recently shifted his headquarters to Delhi and approached the Central Government for a loan of Rs. 2 crores ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Works and Housing is not aware whether or not the Managing Director of the Housing Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. has shifted his headquarters to Delhi. He had approached this Ministry for financial assistance from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation for construction of houses for the low and middle income groups. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation can consider giving financial assistance only to Statutory Corporations etc. As such, the request of the firm cannot be entertained by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation.

Meeting between General Yahya Khan and Prime Minister

6675. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :
SHRI GANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gen. Yahya Khan has expressed his desire to have a dialogue with Prime Minister on Bangla Desh issue ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen reports that Gen. Yahya Khan had said he was prepared to meet the Prime Minister.

(b) The Bangla Desh issue is a question of the refusal by the military rulers of Pakistan to recognise the legitimate aspirations of the people of East Bengal, and to seek to suppress these aspirations by brute force. It is thus an issue between the military rulers of Pakistan and the already elected representatives of the people of East Bengal. Any suggestion to have an Indo-Pakistan dialogue on the Bangla Desh issue is wholly irrelevant and is obviously an attempt to make it seem an Indo-Pakistan dispute, which it is not.

Representation from MES Employees of Udhampur regarding Hard Station Allowance

6676. SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to

state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received a representation from the MES employees stationed at Udhampur (Jammu and Kashmir State) for payment of "Hard station allowance" in view of very high cost of living at this station ;

(b) whether at the time of withdrawal of 'Field Service Concession' in the case of these employees, an assurance was given that civilian employees of all the Defence installations of allowance in order to compensate them ; and

(c) how Government propose to meet the demand of the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No such representation has been received from the MES employees stationed at Udhampur ; however, the MES workers' Union (Area Committee) Ambala which also seeks to represent the grievances of the MES employees at Udhampur, passed a resolution at their Annual Conference on 8/12 October, 1969, demanding payment of "Hard Station Allowance" to the MES civilian employees at Udhampur, in lieu of the field service concessions which were withdrawn from them w. e. f. 1st March, 1968. A copy of this resolution was forwarded by the Union for action, to this Ministry, and to the Army Headquarters.

(b) There was no such assurance.

(c) The following steps which had been taken earlier by the Government to alleviate the hardship caused to these employees due to withdrawal of field service concessions were regarded as adequate :—

- (i) Drawal of half free rations for one year from 1.7.68 and quarter free ration for one year from 1.7.69.
- (ii) Waiver of rent for tents in their occupation subject to certain conditions.

Therefore these demands are not tenable.

Alleged Charges against Senior Officers of Ambala Cantonment Board for Corruption, Embezzlement and misuse of power

6677. SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cantonment Board Workers and a section of local Press of Ambala

have levelled serious allegations of corruption, embezzlement, misuse of power causing financial loss to the Cantonment funds etc against a few senior Officers of the Cantonment Board, Ambala ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into these allegations in order to ascertain correctness, or otherwise, of these allegations ; and

(c) what other action Government have taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some complaints have been received.

(b) and (c). The allegations have been enquired into by GOC-in-C, Western Command. One of the allegations is under further investigation by the Special Police Establishment.

Establishment of Central School at Naval Housing Colony in Powai, Bombay

6678. **SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the reasons for the delay in not implementing the recommendation of the local authorities and Naval Headquarters, Bombay for the establishment of a Central School at Naval Housing Colony Powai, Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : A Central School at Indian Institute of Technology, Powai is already in existence. The proposal for opening of additional primary classes at Powai Housing Colony as part of the Central School at Indian Institute of Technology, Powai is under examination.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Teachers in Delhi

6679. **SHRI A. N. CHAWLA :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of teachers working in various Government schools in Delhi at present ;

(b) the number out of them who have been allotted Government accommodation ;

(c) the percentage of Government servants in Delhi, who have been allotted Government accommodation and how this percentage compares with the percentage of teachers having Government accommodation ; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to allot Government accommodation to all the teachers and that too near their educational institutions and if so, the time likely to be taken in providing them Government accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The allotment of general pool accommodation is made to eligible Government employees, including the teachers working in Government schools located within the eligibility zones under the Delhi Administration, keeping in view their positions in the respective waiting lists prepared each month for different types. No statistical data in regard to the total number of teachers working in various Government schools in Delhi are available in the Directorate of Estates as applications are invited on a restricted basis, i. e. upto priority dates which are likely to be covered during a particular allotment year.

(b) At present 344 teachers working in Government schools are in occupation of general pool accommodation in different types.

(c) As the total number of teachers working in schools located within the eligibility zones is not available, the percentage of teachers in occupation of Government accommodation cannot be calculated.

(d) No, Sir.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Nurses in Delhi Hospitals

6680. **SHRI A. N. CHAWLA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of nurses working in different hospitals in the Union Territory of Delhi⁸;

(b) the number out of them who have been provided with Government accommodation ;

(c) when Government propose to provide

the remaining nurses with Government accommodation and that too near their place of duty, and

(d) whether there is any separate quota fixed for the allotment of Government accommodation to the nurses and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING (SHRI D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b) A Statement giving necessary information in respect of Government Hospitals financed by Government is attached

(c) More Hostel buildings will be constructed for Nurses as and when resources permit

(d) No

Statement

S No	Name of the Hospital	The total number of nurses working in different hospitals in the Union Territory of Delhi	The number of Nurses provided with Government accommodation
1	Lady Harding Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi and Kalavati Sarin Children Hospital, New Delhi	264	175
2	Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	427	38 Married accommodation 258 Hostel accommodation
3	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	557	15 Married accommodation 260 Hostel accommodation
4	Irwin Hospital, New Delhi	455 (plus 260 student Nurses)	310 (plus 260 student Nurses)
5	G B Pant Hospital New Delhi	98	69
6	Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi	110	94
7	Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi	230	17 (Married accommodation) 200 (Hostel accommodation)
8	New Delhi Municipal Committee Hospital	10	8

Permanent Lease for Houses in Delhi

6681 SHRI A N CHAWLA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of houses in Delhi are on temporary lease, if so, the number thereof

(b) whether it is proposed to grant them permanent lease after charging some reasonable premium amount from them, and

(c) if so, the time likely to be taken in taking this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) Yes, Sir. 1271

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It has since been decided that as and when zonal plans are finalised and approved, steps should be taken to grant long term leases in conformity with the prescribed land use, and subject to certain conditions regarding premium etc.

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों के कर्मचारी

6682 श्री सतपाल कपूर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों के कर्मचारी अस्थायी है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उन्हें स्थायी घोषित किये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :
(क) उनमें से कुछ अस्थायी है।

(ख) योग्य कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने के लिये उनके मामलों पर कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान

6683. श्री सतपाल कपूर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों के स्टोर्स में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मान एलोपैथिक और होम्योपैथिक औषधालयों में इन्हीं पदों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के बराबर है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनको भत्ता देने की कोई योजना है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में

राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों का कार्यकरण

6684. श्री सतपाल कपूर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों की मर्यादा इस समय कितनी है और ने किम-किस तारीख को स्थापित किये गये थे;

(ख) इन औषधालयों के भण्डारों (स्टोर्स) में खुली औषधियों का वजन करने के लिए किन तारीखों को तराजू मंगवाई किये गये थे;

(ग) तोलने की व्यवस्था करने से पूर्व कितने मामलों में औषधियाँ निर्धारित मात्रा से कम पाई गई थी और उन मामलों में क्या कार्य वाही की गई है, और

(घ) तराजुओं की अनुपस्थिति में यह कार्यवाही किस नियम के अनुसार की गई थी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) इस समय दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के पांच आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय हैं जो कि प्रत्येक के सामने दी गई तारीख से निम्नांकित स्थानों पर खोले गये हैं।—

1. गोल मार्केट	1-4-1968
2. क़िदवाई नगर	8-3-1966
3. रामकृष्णपुरम	14-2-1969
4. नार्थ एवेन्यू	31-3-1969
5. देव नगर	2-6-1969

(ख) इन औषधालयों को प्रत्येक के सामने

दी गई तारीखों से वजन करने के लिए तराजू दिये गये हैं —

औषधालयों का नाम	दिये गये तराजूओं की संख्या	किस तारीख को दिये गये
1. गोल मार्किट	एक	16-2-1963
	दो	6-7-1964
	एक	6-9-1969
2. किदवाई नगर	एक	11-3-1966
3. रामकृष्णपुरम	तीन	13-2-1967
		17-10-1970
		4-11-1970
4. नार्थ एवेन्यू	एक	11-6-1969
5. देव नगर	एक	30-5-1969

(ग) शून्य ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों के कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास तथा अन्य सुविधायें

6685. श्री सतपाल कपूर क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या देश में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों के कर्मचारियों को आवास सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य सुविधाएँ नहीं दी जाती हैं जो एलोपैथिक औषधालयों के कर्मचारियों को दी जाती हैं, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) (क) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत देश भर के आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों के कर्मचारियों को वही सुविधाएँ दी जा रही हैं जो कि एलोपैथिक औषधालयों के कर्मचारियों को दी जा रही हैं । सिवाय इसके कि उन्हें केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना

पूल से आवास देने के बारे में नहीं दिया जाता है । परन्तु वे सामान्य पूल से आवास के हकदार हैं ।

(ख) क्योंकि, केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना, आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों में काम करने वाले वैद्यों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों को रात्रि को तथा छुट्टी के दिनों में औषधालयों से झूट्टी नहीं देनी पड़ती, अतः उन्हें केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना पूल में से आवास नहीं दिये जाते ।

Setting up of Oil Refineries Fourth Plan

6686 SHRI CHANDRE GOWDA :

SHRI M. M. HASHAM :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Oil Refineries proposed to be set up during the Fourth Plan period ,

(b) the proposed capacity of the refineries ;

(c) whether preference for the above proposals would be given to those areas which are chronically backward economically , and

(d) the criteria for selection of sites and whether any provision of final selection has been made in this regard and if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) Besides the Haldia refinery in West Bengal which is at present under consideration by the I. O. C., proposals for setting up a refinery at Bongaigaon in Assam and another refinery in North West Region are also under consideration of the Government.

(b) Haldia Refinery will have a capacity of 2.5 mtpa while the proposed Bongaigaon and North West Refineries will have a capacity of one million tonnes and 5 to 6 million tonnes per year respectively.

(c) and (d) The location and selection of sites of the proposed refineries will depend upon techno-economic considerations.

Improvement of Katra Balla Mall Ward No. 6, Delhi

6687. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 2389 on the 14th April, 1958, Unstarred Question No. 162 on the 12th August, 1958 and Unstarred Question No. 1463 on the 12th December, 1958 and state :

(a) whether even after the lapse of a period of 13 years, no improvement has been made in the Katra Balla Mall Ward No. 6, Delhi ;

(b) whether the condition there is deteriorating day by day and it has become a place not worth for human habitation ;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and whether it is proposed to acquire this Katra under the Slums Clearance Act or built new residential accommodation at that place ; and

(d) if so, the time likely to be taken in taking a final decision in the matter and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Certain improvements like provision of water-borne latrines, brick flooring of the court-yard, provision of drains, replacment of chhajja by a verandah, and strengthening of ground floor roof, have been carried out by the owners. Electric Lights exist in practically all the portions.

(c) There is no scheme for the acquisition of this Katra or construction of new residential accommodation at this site.

(d) Does not arise.

Alternative Accommodation for Jhuggi Jhonpris in Delhi

6688. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Jhuggi dwellers in the Union Territory of Delhi on public land ;

(b) the area where the number of Jhuggi-Jhonpris have been the largest ;

(c) the measures adopted by Government to allot multi-storeyed alternative accommodation to them at or near the site of their jhuggis ;

(d) the time by which it is proposed to provide all the jhuggis with alternative accommodation ; and

(e) the main features of the scheme formulated in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) About 100,000.

(b) (i) Sadhora Khurd from Bridge of Ganda Nallah to W. Jamuna Canal.

(ii) Anand Parbat area behind D.T.U. Depot.

(c) to (e). The Delhi Development Authority has been asked to prepare a pilot project on the base of resettlement of jhuggi dwellers in multi-storeyed tenements at or near the sites of their jhuggis provided the approved land use permits such resettlement. As the project is still in a formative and pilot stage, it is premature to give either the features of the scheme or the time to be taken on its implementation.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कठोली जल सप्लाई योजना

6689. श्री धनराह प्रधान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में विदेशी सहायता से बनाई जाने वाली कठोली जल सप्लाई योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ; और

(ख) सरकार ने उस योजना पर अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख). हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना की इत्तजारी की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

African Majority Rule in Rhodesia

6690. SHRI M. M. HASHIM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a recent statement of the British Foreign Secretary in which he is reported to have stated that just settlement can be reached in Rhodesia only, when power is transferred to the African majority ; and

(b) the steps which the Government of India propose to take as a member of the Commonwealth, for the unimpeded progress towards African majority rule in Rhodesia ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The British Foreign Secretary stated in House of Commons, on July 12, 1971 that any settlement in Rhodesia will have to be within the framework of the Five Principles. As the Hon'ble Member is aware, one of these is that the principle of unimpeded progress to majority rule would have to be maintained and guaranteed. In view of the Government of India, the United Kingdom as the Administering Power has the ultimate responsibility for ensuring majority rule in Rhodesia, and should take effective measures, including the use of force, to bring down the illegal regime. This view has been urged upon the Government of U.K. directly and at other forums, including the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in Singapore in January, 1971. Further steps in this direction will be taken when considered necessary, and in consultation with the other members of the Commonwealth.

Irregularities in Purchase of Molasses by Punjab Government

6691. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government bought huge quantities of molasses used in the preparation of country liquor at an exorbitant rate of Rs. 175 a quintal and sold it to distilleries at the controlled rate of 40 to 67 paise per quintal ;

(b) whether this shady deal resulted in a loss of Rs. 2.61 crores to the State Exchequer ;

(c) whether tenders were invited for the purchase of molasses and whether there were many irregularities in giving advertisements to the newspapers by the Public Relations Department for supply of molasses ;

(d) whether the firm which was given orders for the supply had made full supplies and within stipulated time ; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto and whether Government propose to appoint a high power commission to inquire into this shady deal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Punjab Government reports that during the year 1968-69, the Punjab Government purchased 1,45,341.76 quintals of molasses at the rate of Rs. 175/- per quintal and 42,880.16 quintals at the rate of Rs. 160/- per quintal from private parties. These molasses were supplied to the distilleries in the State at the controlled rate of 67 paise per quintal.

(b) The Punjab Government say that there was no overall loss. The Government was committed to supply of 12 million proof litres of country liquor to licencees. Since Government did not have enough molasses for the production of this quantity of liquor, purchases from private parties had to be resorted to.

(c) The first lot of molasses was purchased by negotiations and the subsequent purchase was made by inviting tenders. To give wide publicity, the tender notices were published in "The Tribune", Chandigarh, and "The Hindustan Times", Delhi, the two premier dailies.

(d) Again the contracted supply of 1,93,000 quintals, a total of 1,88,221.92 quintals of molasses was supplied. These supplied were made within stipulated time. The firms were made to pay penalty of Rs. 62,559.50 for the short-fall.

(e) The Punjab Government has not found it necessary to appoint a Commission.

Supply of Drinking-water in Sarvodaya Housing Cooperative Society Colony, New Delhi

6692. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Municipal Water supply has been provided in the residential colony of Sarvodaya Housing Cooperative Society, New Delhi ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action Government are taking to ensure that filtered water is made available to the residents of this Colony ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) The Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation, Delhi, has informed that—(1) presently there is no filtered water supply available near the area ; and (2) the service plans of this colony were sanctioned on the specific understanding to the coloniser that (i) he will have to make arrangement of an overhead tank of 41,000 gallons capacity of 50' high staging with deep tubewell of sufficient yield ; and (ii) no municipal mains were existing near the colony for supply of filtered water and the coloniser will have to connect distribution system to the municipal mains at his own cost whenever it would be laid.

(c) Arrangements to provide filtered water are being made under the Kailash Reservoir Scheme. This Colony is to be supplied filtered water from Malviya Nagar overhead tank which is expected to be commissioned by December, 1972.

12 hours

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DISLOCATION OF N. E. RAILWAY STEAMER SERVICE IN THE GANGES NEAR PATNA

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH (Chapra) : Sir, I call the attention of the

Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Reported recent dislocation of N. E. Railways steamer service in the Ganges opposite Kurzi, Patna causing harassment to thousands of passengers."

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI) HANUMANTHAIYA) : On 27-7-71 Steamer Yamuna while working 487 Up from Mahendrughat to Palezaghat arrived opposite Kurzi at about 18.30 hrs. At this time there was some minor trouble with the boiler feed pump and in order to build up adequate steam pressure in the boiler, anchor was dropped at that point. The pump was set right in a short time but the anchor could not be pulled up as it got stuck due to some obstruction in the river. Help was asked for from the Shore Establishment at Mahendrughat and the AME (Marine), Mahendrughat left immediately in a Diesel Tug. In spite of the efforts made for about 7 hours, the anchor could not be pulled up and ultimately the chain had to be dropped in the river. When the anchor and the chain were released the steamer could move. The steamer berthed at Palezaghat at about 02.45 hrs. The river condition on that night was extremely difficult, the river flowing above the danger level and there was also very heavy wind.

Arrangements were made to despatch food and drinking water from Mahendrughat at about mid-night but it could not be reached to the passengers in the steamer as suitable craft to cross the river in that difficult condition was not available.

The normal capacity of Steamer Yamuna is about 1500 passengers. Though it has not been possible to ascertain the exact number of passengers in the Steamer on that day it is estimated that the number was well under 1000.

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Only the railway Steamer service is dependable and the best means of communication between north and south Bihar, especially for the passengers who come from the northern side to Patna. There are four or five steamers running daily, but unfortunately these days, and last year also, the steamers are stranded in the river without any rhyme or reason. You

[Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh]

may have seen that a few days ago the ex-Chief Minister, Mr. Karpuri Thakur, was also stranded in the steamer. During the last fortnight about half a dozen times the steamer has stranded.

With this background I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the steamers have become very old, that they have completed their life of service and that they are being used even after the expiry of the period and so they cannot run efficiently. The capacity of these steamers is low and is not able to meet the requirements of the people.

If they say that because of the turbulent or forceful current the steamer could not run, I want to know how the steamers with the private contractors are running efficiently and why your steamers alone are not running.

Sometimes the steamers are stranded in mid-Ganga and the people have to remain there for more than 15 hours. They are not supplied with food because food cannot be supplied to so many people in the steamer, and it can not also be brought. On the southern side of Patna there is no difficulty, they can get food, but in the northern side there are no bazaars, nothing of the kind. So, what arrangements have the railways made for the passengers who are stranded because of the dislocation of the services? At present there is not even a restaurant. We have suggested in the Railway Budget discussions that Janta meal restaurants should be opened on the northern side at Palezaghata where there is no market. So, I would like to know what the Railway Ministry is contemplating for meals and other arrangements for the stranded passengers.

As these steamers have served their term of life, is the hon. Minister thinking of replacing them by new steamers or is he going to make some other arrangements so that in future such accidents may not take place?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : These accidents take place mostly in the flood season. The hold up was due to the danger level of the floods. I have also given the reason why there was delay.

So far as the life of the steamers is concerned,

they are about 20 years old. I am told that they can be used for about 40 to 50 years. I also understand they are giving satisfactory service. Only during the flood season these things happen. If, on enquiry, I find that these steamers have become too old for the purpose, I am prepared to replace them.

So far as flood is concerned, Bihar is not merely troubled by these floods, but also by the flood of ticketless travellers. In this steamer, the actual number of people who had purchased tickets was 300 and the passengers who had crowded numbered more than 1,000. When the railway authorities made enquiries for supplying food, they found only 300 had purchased tickets and they had been already served. Even then, we did not take that into consideration. We made arrangements for food, but another steamer could not go and stand by that steamer *Yamuna* whose passengers had been stranded, because of the fierce current and flood. That was the real reason. Arrangement for food had been made for all passengers.

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : The Minister said that because of the forceful current and rainy season, this happened. But the private steamers run by private contractors are running efficiently and on time. So far as railway steamers are concerned, why are they not efficient? Is it because your technical personnel are not competent or the machinery is outmoded or what is the reason?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I have not got that information with me. If the private steamers are running more efficiently than the railway steamers, I will make enquiries and find out what type of steamers they use, the fare they charge and also whether ticketless travellers are permitted in private steamers.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष जी, पटना के उत्तर बिहार में दो करोड़ आबादी के आने जाने का यही मार्ग है। उधर मुकामा रेलवे लाइन खुली है लेकिन उस से ज्यादा लोग नहीं आते। यह जो स्टीमर कहा है, प्रतिवर्ष होती है। केवल बरसात के दिनों में ही नहीं होती, जाड़े के दिनों में भी ऐसी हालत होती है। स्वर्गीय मदन मोहन मालवीय जी के लड़के

अपने परिवार के साथ माघ के महीने में, जाड़े के दिनों में नदी के बीच में रहे और जाड़े के पानी में भीगते रहे। न कहीं बैठने की जगह और न खाने का कोई इंतजाम। उस में मैं भी था।

इस स्टीमर में ऊपर तीन बाथ रूम हैं, एक फर्स्ट क्लास का और दो सैकेन्ड क्लास के। और नीचे एक आध है। मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि 300 यात्री टिकट वाले थे, और हजार के करीब बगैर टिकट वाले थे। तो यह हमारा कसूर नहीं है बल्कि रेलवे की व्यवस्था का कसूर है। स्टीमर में इस तरह की घटना प्रतिवर्ष जाड़ा, गर्मी, बरसात में होती है। इसलिये मंत्री जी एक तो स्टीमर के ऊपर फर्स्ट, सैकेन्ड और थर्ड क्लास में बाथ रूम की व्यवस्था कर दें ताकि जब कभी लोग इस तरह से फंस जाये तो उनको किसी तरह की दिक्कत न हो।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो इन का टग है वह पुराना है। जब स्टीमर फंस जाता है तो टग की ताकत के बाहर हो जाता है उसको खींचना। तो क्या मंत्री जी नये टग का इन्तजाम करेंगे। इस के अलावा यह स्टीमर कुर्जी में फंसा जो पटने की तरफ है जिधर करन्ट कम तेज रहता है। और उस पार यानी पहलेजाघाट की तरफ करन्ट तेज रहता है। तो जब कुर्जी के सामने फंस गया, जिधर करन्ट तेज नहीं था, तो लोगों को खाना लेकर नावें वहां पर जा सकती थीं, कोई ज्यादा दूर नहीं था। रात भर लोग बिना खाने के रह गये। मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि टिकटलैस ट्रेवलर्स थे, तो क्या वे बिना खाने के मर जायें, आखिर वह भी हमारे वोटर्स हैं।

नदी में कितना क्यूसेक्स पानी बह रहा है इस को गिनने वाला कर्मचारी रेलवे की तरफ से रहता है। लेकिन नदी के पानी की हालत को देख कर क्यों इन्होंने स्टीमर चलाया और वह फंस गया। और आज हफ्तों से स्टीमर की

हालत ऐसी है कि रात को तो स्टीमर जाता नहीं, दिन में कभी एक बार गया और कभी वह भी नहीं गया, और अगर गया भी तो बीच में फंस जाता है। जो हमारा कष्ट है उस को अध्यक्ष जा, आप एक बार चल कर देखें। माननीय मावलंकर जी कहते थे कि हम चम्पारन चलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन का स्वर्गवास हो गया, कृपया आप चल कर देखिये कि हम लोगों को कितना कष्ट होता है। महेन्द्रघाट से जो पहलेजाघाट जाने में हमारे यहां लोगों को तकलीफ होती है, वह आप को वहां चलने पर मालूम हो जायगी। रेलवे मंत्री को जरूर देखना चाहिये।

पटना अस्पताल बिहार का सब से बड़ा अस्पताल है। उत्तर बिहार से काफी लोग दवादारू के लिये स्टीमर से जाते हैं। उन की क्या हालत होती है इस स्टीमर पर चढ़ने के बाद, यह आप स्वयं वहां चल कर देख सकते हैं, ये जो स्टीमर्स हैं ये पुराने हैं, आउटमोडेड हैं, इन को बदलिये, उस पर बाथ रूम का इंतजाम कीजिये और स्टीमर पर अमरजेंसी फूड का भी इंतजाम रहे ताकि जब कभी ऐसी स्थिति आ जाये तो कम से कम लोगों को खाना तो मिल जाये। टिकटलैस ट्रेवल की बोनमारी सारे देश में है, इस की व्यवस्था करना रेलवे मंत्री के हाथ में है।

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The tug was purchased in 1950 and I am told it is in good condition. It has a tonnage of 113 and 540 HP. I am told it is good enough. I readily agree with the suggestion made that I should personally visit the place and see things for myself. In one breath he asked why ticketless travel is allowed and in the other breath he said, it has become the general habit with the people of Bihar....

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : All over India.

MR. SPEAKER : He asked, why are they not given food ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : That food must be supplied to ticketless travellers also is

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

a new suggestion worth examination. Hon. members from Bihar will forgive me if I say that ticketless travel is not prevalent to this extent anywhere in the south,—whether it is Mysore, Andhra or Madras or Maharashtra or Orissa. Even in Kerala, it is not there to that extent. It is only in Bihar, a part of UP and Bengal that it is there. That is why I once made a joke : Where Rama, Krishna and Buddha were born, ticketless travel is large. But where Hanuman was born, there is no ticketless travel.

I would beg of hon. members coming from that area not to give encouragement to ticketless travel by saying that it is a general habit. They should cooperate with the railway administration in checking ticketless travel.

I am thankful to hon. members for raising this discussion because I did not know till today that ticketless travel is there even in steamers. I have now issued strict instructions to see that ticketless travel is checked in steamers also. I hope this evil practice will be minimised in a few months' time

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : बाथरूम की व्यवस्था के बारे में मंत्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया। जब स्टीमर फंस जाता है तो लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। साथ ही अमर्जेन्सी फूड की भी व्यवस्था हो।

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I agree. I will issue instructions that there must be sufficient bath room facilities, etc.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधुपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अभी बिहार के दौरे में आ रहा हूँ। पटना को देख कर लगता है मानो चारों तरफ समुद्र भरा हो। बाढ़ और वर्षा के कारण ऐम समुद्र में जब इतने सारे लोग जा रहे हों और बीच में अगर स्टीमर फंस जाये तो यात्रियों की क्या स्थिति होती होगी इस का अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है। उस समय भगवान ही याद आता है। मंत्री महोदय के मुताबिक किसी तरह से कोई मदद नहीं पहुंचाई जा सकती थी और इसलिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। हालांकि हम इस को गलत मानते हैं। व्यवस्था की जा

सकती थी। इतना पानी आने के बाद भी वहां नावें चलती हैं और प्राइवेट स्टीमर भी और वह भी बखूबी से, लेकिन पना नहीं इस मामले में रेलवे की क्या कमजोरी है, ऐसी बात क्यों होती है। हमेशा यह कायदा रहा है कि जब भी पानी की कमी होती है या वैदर खराब होता है या कोई भी परिस्थिति हो, उस का सर्वे कराया जाता है। यहा पर जब वैदर खराब हुआ या काफी पानी आया, इसका सर्वे कराया गया या नहीं कराया गया, हम नहीं जानते। यहा पर तो ले जाकर उस को बीच में फसा दिया और चूकि उस में टिकिटलेस आदमो थे, इस लिये उन को खाना भी न दिया जाये—यह कहा की बात है। वे लोग पैसा देने के लिये तैयार थे, फिर भी उन तक खाना नहीं पहुंचाया गया।

यह अच्छी बात है कि मंत्री महोदय ने कन्सीड किया है कि वह उधर जायेंगे, लेकिन भगवान न करे, कभी ऐसी मुसीबत में आप को फंसना पड़े, तब आप को उस डिफिकल्टी का पता लगेगा, जिस से उन लोगों को गुजरना पड़ा है। आज वहां की जो स्थिति है, वर्षा और बाढ़ के कारण, एक समुद्र-मा बन गया है, हम चाहेंगे कि मंत्री महोदय इसी दरमियान में विद-टन-ए-वीक-और-सी, वहा जा कर खुद उस स्थिति को देखे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इस प्रकार की दिक्कत को दूर करने के लिये, जो अभी हम लोगों ने आप के सामने रखी है, सरकार के पास कोई प्रपोजल है या नहीं, ताकि आइन्दा इस तरह की दिक्कत पैदा न हो, चाहे बारिश हो या कम पानी हो, इस तरह से बीच में स्टीमर स्ट्रेण्डेड न हो जाये, यदि स्ट्रेण्डेड हो जाये तो उन लोगों को मुविधाये दी जायें।

अभी जैसा हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि वहां बाथ रूम की व्यवस्था नहीं है, पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, हालांकि हम गंगा में चलते हैं, लेकिन पानी निकाल नहीं सकते हैं, उन को खाना नहीं मिलता है—इस ओर सरकार को

विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमारे बिहार में जहा जहा ऐसी व्यवस्था है, दोनों तरफ रेलवे है, बीच में स्टीमर सर्विस चलती है, प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथ में है, वह बखूबी चलती है, लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारी सर्विस ठीक से क्यों नहीं चलती है। रेलवे इतनी बड़ी संस्था है, सब तरह की सुविधायें उस के पास हैं, फिर भी पता नहीं क्यों ठीक से नहीं चल सकती है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस तरह की व्यवस्था करे, जिस में ये सब दिक्कतें दूर हो सकें।

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Sir, the hon. Member got excited under the impression that it was a greater tragedy. Fortunately, no tragedy occurred. It was only a question of a few hours delay because the anchor got stuck up in the middle of the river. The rest of his arguments are not, if I may say so, relating to the point. I will certainly look into this arrangement. As I have already promised bathroom and other facilities must be provided. If it is necessary we will provide more amenities. As regards catering arrangement, there is catering arrangement at Mahendru Ghat either side. As I submitted the food was got ready even for ticketless travellers. It could not be transported at that hour because the steamer was standing in the middle of the stream and another steamer could not berth alongside *1 amuna* as there were swift currents. That is a rare occurrence.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : If the private steamers were running why could not your steamers run.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Then the only solution is to hand it over to private steamer owners.

SHRI BHOGEENDRA JHA : (Jainagar) The apprehension is that our men are being bribed by private steamer owners.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The hon. Member has given to me a useful information and I will take steps. I have not gone to the place. I will go to the place once and see it for myself. I will issue instructions that catering arrangements must be made adequately and also this facility for bath-room etc., on steamer.

So far as drinking water is concerned, I thought, there was no problem in the midst of the Ganga River. Anyway, I will look into that matter also.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरि अनन्त हरि-कथा अनन्त जैसी स्थिति हमारे यहां है। जब में यह स्टीमर मेवा हमारे यहां शुरू हुई है, तब में दुर्घटनाओं की जो बात चली, वह अभी तक कायम है। पता नहीं कब इनसे फुरमन मिलेगी। आज के इस वैज्ञानिक युग में हम असम्भव को सम्भव करने जा रहे हैं, हम इस दुनिया से दूसरी दुनिया में बसने की बातें करते हैं, लेकिन यह एक मामूली सी बात है—शक्तिशाली गंगा को स्टीमर के माध्यम से मरलता-पूर्वक पार कर सकें—यह हमसे सम्भव नहीं हो रहा है, यह कितनी बड़ी चुनौती है, स्वयं-सिद्ध है। हमारे यहां कितनी चुनौती है, हम कितने दुरुस्त हैं कि हम जनहिन में काम करें, जन का जो दुख है, उसकी जो परेशानी है, उसके निवारण में हम कितनी रुचि लेते हैं, यह उसका एक उदाहरण है। जब जब दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं तो कहा जाता है कि गंगा की धारा बहुत तेज थी। हर प्रश्न का यही जवाब होता है, लेकिन इसकी तह में जायें तो हम देखने हैं कि कारण कुछ और है।

प्रथम कारण तो यह है कि गंगा की इस स्टीमर सेवा के अन्तर्गत—दो स्टीमरों से अनवरत सेवा काम होना रहता है और एक स्टीमर को आपदाकाल के लिये रखा जाता है। नियम यह है कि वर्षा शुरू होने के पहले तीनों स्टीमरों की मरम्मत करा दी जाये। अभी अभी गोमती की मरम्मत हो रही है, लेकिन दूसरे स्टीमरों की मरम्मत हुई या नहीं—यह नहीं कहा जा सकता। यह कह देना कि तेज धारा थी—यह कौन सी बड़ी बात है। हम सब लोग चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर कहते हैं कि गंगा की तेज धारा है, कोसी की तेज धारा है, गण्डक की तेज धारा है, सारे का सारा बिहार पानीमय है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी मुनबाई कहां होती है, धारा तो तेज रहेगी ही, यह

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

शिथिलता आप के साथ है। हमारे यहा यहा भी नियम है कि जब मरम्मत की जाती है, तो पुराने कल-पुर्जों को निकाल दिया जाता है, उनके बदले नये लगा दिये जाते है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसकी जाच करवाये कि अब ऐसा होना है या नहीं होता है। कोई इम चीज को बहा देखने वाला नहीं है, इन समस्याओ का कोई निराकरण नहीं होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से विनम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि मैंने जिन जिन चीजों का उल्लेख किया है, वे उनकी जाच करवाये। मैं यहा पर केवल बोलने के लिए ऐसा नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि इसका मुझे स्वयं का अनुभव है।

मैं एक बार की बात निवेदन करूँ-मैं गया से पार हो रहा था, उस समय मुझे भी इसी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ा था और बचने की कोई उम्मीद बाकी नहीं रही थी। हजारों यात्री चिल्ला रहे थे, सब भगवान की दुहाई दे रहे थे। तब मैंने यह निश्चय किया कि अगर दुनिया में कोई मुनने वाला नहीं है तो मैं बहा जाकर निवेदन करूंगा कि दूसरा क माय फिर ऐसी घटना न हो। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी समय है, आप का ध्यान उधर जाना चाहिये और आप उन चिल्लाते हुये लोगों पर दया दृष्टि करे।

मैं आप के सामने अखबार की एक कटिंग से पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ-जब जहाज रुक जाता है तो कितना भीषण दृश्य बहा पर उपस्थित हो जाता है, प्रलय का दृश्य बहा पर पैदा हो जाता है, बचाओ-बचाओ की ही आवाज सुनाई पड़ती है- इस कटिंग में आप को यह बात स्पष्ट हो जायेगी 'गंगा की तेज धारा और स्टीमर का आप समाप्त हो जाने के कारण यमुना नामक स्टीमर को पटने के कुर्जी अस्पताल के पाम लगर डाल कर रुक जाना पड़ा। स्टीमर पर तीन सौ से अधिक यात्री है किन्तु महेन्द्र-घाट के रेलवे अधिकारी के अनुमार चिन्ता की कोई बात नहीं है।

स्टीमर अपने नियमित समय में डेढ़ घंटे

विलम्ब में आज दिन में साढ़े चार बजे महेन्द्र से पहलेजा घाट के लिये रवाना हुआ था।

महेन्द्र के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर ने आज रात साढ़े दस बजे आर्यावर्त को बताया कि स्टीमर पर सवार यात्रियों को टग द्वारा कुछ भोजन पहुँचाया गया और भोजन पहुँचाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

यमुना स्टीमर पर सवार तीन सौ से ऊपर यात्री चिल्लाते बताये जाते हैं। वायरलेस में सम्पर्क स्थापित होने में दिक्कत हो रही थी।

महेन्द्र घाट के अधिकारी के अनुसार रेलवे यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिये सभी तरह का प्रयास कर रही है।"

अब आप देखें कि जब स्टीमर अपने नियमित समय में डेढ़ घंटे विलम्ब में चला ता उसका कुछ कारण रहा होगा और उसका निराकरण करने के बाद ही यह स्टीमर चला होगा फिर भी वह स्टीमर फग जाता है, बहा नहीं है और उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप यात्रियों का काफी परेशानी व अफन का सामना करना पड़ता है। जाहिर है कि इसके लिये दोषी इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट है जिसे कि बाढ़ में पूर्व उसकी मरम्मत पूरी तरह से करना चाहिए थी

अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य अब मंत्री महोदय से कुछ प्रश्न भी कर लें।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा क्या यह स्टीमर्स वही पुराने स्टीमर्स नहीं है जबकि अब हम छात्र लिये गये थे और क्या कब उनको बदलने की सरकार की कोई नीति है? विशेष कर जब इस तरह की घटनाएँ होती हैं और यात्रियों को काफी मुसीबत व परेशानी उठानी पड़ती हो तो क्या उनको अब बदलने के वास्ते नहीं कहा जा सकता है?

इसके स्थायी इंतजाम के लिये क्या सरकार जो गंगा पर पुल बनाने की बात है उस पुल के बनाने की व्यवस्था तुरन्त करेगी ? अगर नहीं तो कब तक उसकी व्यवस्था करेगी ?

इस तरह से जो लौस आफ लाइफ एंड प्रापरटी होता है उसकी रक्षा के लिये क्या सरकार कोई व्यवस्था करेगी और जो क्षति होती है उसकी पूर्ति क्या सरकार करती है, अगर हा तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

जब तक गंगा पर पुल नहीं बनता है और इस तरह से लोगो की जान व माल के साथ खिलवाड़ होता है और उनके साथ इस तरह की दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती है तो तब तक के लिये क्या हम यह नहीं कर सकते हैं कि स्टीमरो की मर्यादा बढ़ा दी जाये ! अत्यधिक भीड़-भाड़ होने से जो दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं उनका निराकरण हो सकेगा ?

मैं प्रार्थना करता हू कि मैंने जिन बातों की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है उनके बारे में वह सदन को बतलाये ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I agree with the hon. Member that this is not an insurmountable problem. It has to be tackled and we shall tackle this problem. I am particularly grateful to the hon. Member for bringing to my notice these defects and deficiencies in the ferry system.

So far as the repairs are concerned, the information supplied by the concerned authorities is that the steamer was put into service on 25.5.71 after scheduled repairs and boiler wash-out. It was in very good mechanical condition.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह मैंने कम्प्लेट बुक में लिखा था कि वह स्टीमर चू रहा था और वहां बैठना मुश्किल हो गया था ।

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : They undergo periodical repairs.

That is the information given to me. If my hon. friend had told me earlier about the leaky

condition of the steamer, I would have looked into the matter.

Regarding his second point, I have already answered it.

In regard to the bridge, that is a new matter and I do not have the information with me now but I would look into the matter.

So far as going into the root of the matter is concerned, by temperament I go into the root of every matter. So I will go into the root of this matter also not merely in regard to its satisfactory working but also with regard to ticketless travelling.

श्री मोहम्मद युसुफ (सिवान) : अभी उन्होंने इस चीज को उठाया कि यह बिहार में बिना टिकट लोग अकसर सफर करते हैं तो उस के लिए मेरा कहना है कि इस टिकटलैस ट्रेविल के लिये बिहार के लोगो का ही कसूर नहीं है बल्कि यह कर्मचारी का कसूर है कि वह नाजायज तौर से अपनी जेब भरने के लिये लोगो को टिकटलैस ट्रेविल करने देता है । यह टिकटलैस ट्रेविल खाली बिहार में ही नहीं अपितु सारे देश में चलती है और कर्मचारी कुछ ले देकर मुमाफरो को बगैर टिकट चलने देते हैं । अगर आप का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अपनी जगह पर सही हो जाये तो मैं समझता हू कि मन्त्री महोदय ने जो फला फला सूबो के नाम टिकटलैस ट्रेविल के लिए और जिसमें उन्होंने बिहार का भी शामिल किया तो यह टिकटलैस ट्रेविल की बीमारी काफी हद तक दूर हो सकती है । यह हमारे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की कमजोरी है जिसके कि कारण वह बीमारी चलती है ।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो बतलाया कि इन स्टीमरो की लाइफ 50 वर्ष है या 85 वर्ष है तो मान लीजिये कि मेरी जिन्दगी 100 वर्ष की है लेकिन हो सकता है कि वह पहले ही बीज में खत्म हो जाये और यही बात स्टीमरो के बारे में भी लागू होती है । मंत्री महोदय को देखना चाहिए कि आया वह 85 वर्ष चलेंगे भी

[श्री मोहम्मद यूसुफ]

या बीच में ही खत्म हो जाएंगे और उस के हिसाब से उनमें मरम्मत और उन्हें बदलना चाहिए।

एक अन्य चीज मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो प्राइवेट स्टीमर्स चल रहे हैं उनकी सर्विस बन्द नहीं होती है और वह चलते रहते हैं। हमारा जो रेलवे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है जो वहाँ के कार्यकर्ता हैं वह ले लेते हैं और इसीलिए हम देखते हैं कि उनकी एक नहीं पाँच, पाँच सर्विस आती जाती हैं और कभी भी बरसात में उनकी स्टीमर सर्विस बन्द नहीं हुई जबकि हमारी अपनी स्टीमर सर्विस बन्द होती रहती है।

एक अन्य मेरा निवेदन यह है कि चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर या तारण से जो बसेज आती है, पहलेजाघाट पर जो बस से या ट्रेन से लोग आ गये उन के लिए न तो वहाँ कोई बेडिंग रूम है, न ही खाने, पीने का कोई इन्तजाम है और वहाँ उनको इस कारण बड़ी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : सत्तू का इंतजाम है।

श्री मोहम्मद यूसुफ : अजी वह भी नहीं हो पाता है क्योंकि एकदम 300-300 और 400-400 लोग जाकर पड़ जायेंगे तो सत्तू का भी इंतजाम नहीं हो पाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि प्राइवेट सर्विस स्टीमर की ठीक से बगैर इंटरप्शन के चलती है। और हमारी अपनी सर्विस समय समय पर रुक जाया करती है और उस कारण यह जो नेशनल लौस 5000-10,000 का डेली होता है उसे बन्द करने के लिये प्रयास किया जायेगा या वह हमारा नेशनल लौस उसी तरह से होता रहेगा ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में वह जो पुल बनने जा रहा है

उसको रेलवेज क्यों नहीं टेकअप कर रही है ताकि हमारी जितनी भी कठिनाइयाँ हैं वह उस ब्रिज के बन जाने से दूर हो जायें ?

इसके अलावा एक होटल जनता होटल के तर्ज पर जहाँ लोगों को सस्ते दाम पर मुनासिब भोजन मिल सके पहलेजाघाट में खुलना चाहिए और साथ ही वहाँ पर एक बेडिंग रूम की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I want to know whether the very location of Mahendrugarh from where the steamer runs is two miles down stream and during the flood season it has to run against the current for 2 miles. The location is now 2 miles away.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Even the point made by my hon. friend regarding location can be looked into when I go there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : When are you going there ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Whenever the hon. Member may accompany me. After the Parliament session, I may be able to go there. Regarding the question of bridge, I have already answered it. That the passenger steamer service is running at a loss is another information that I have secured here and I will also examine that aspect of the matter.

Regarding waiting room facilities as mentioned by the hon. Member, I agree that they have to be provided with all the passenger amenities.

MR. SPEAKER : You may take along all the gentlemen who are mentioned in the Call Attention Notice. Please take all these five gentlemen who have asked this question.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : They are welcome, Sir.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There is no Member from the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER : There are.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक भी नाम नहीं है यह बैलट ने एक चमत्कार किया है।

अगर कभी भविष्य में किसी कौलिंग अटेशन के नोटिस में एक भी ट्रेजरी बेंच वाले का नाम न आये और पांचों के पांच अपोजीशन के नाम पर आये तो फिर मेरे काग्रेसी मित्र इसकी शिकायत न करें।

MR. SPEAKER : Vajpayee ji may also be taken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have an adjournment motion which you have disallowed. It is a very serious matter. Please permit me to speak for one minute. I will speak only for one minute and then sit down, Sir. In the last one month there were two very serious collisions in the Eastern Railway, in Scaldah Division alone. Shri Hanumanthaiya should follow the example of the Japanese Defence Minister who has voluntarily resigned and the chairman of the Railway Board should follow the example of the Chief of Staff there.

In the last collision, 9 people have died, and over 54 seriously injured. This is the fifth case of such collision. It has to be discussed in the House. You may kindly admit it as a calling-attention-notice.

MR. SPEAKER : The normal practice is that the Minister makes a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You may admit it as a calling-attention-notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Normally, on such occasions, the Minister himself makes a statement. I hope Shri Hanumanthaiya is going to make a statement.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Yes, Sir. I am ready with the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : It is already there on the Order Paper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What happens is that the hon. Minister gives his version of the statement and gets away with it. We have got material with us to show the railways' utter negligence.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is he making a statement in reply to the calling-attention-notice ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chairaymkil) : For the last one week, a big strike is going on at the Cochin port, and ten thousand people have been involved, and it has resulted in a loss of about 20 million rupees. I referred the matter to the hon. Minister...

MR. SPEAKER : Order. Why should those hon. Members who have not given any notice get up abruptly in this manner and go on speaking ? They should take the trouble of sending some advance intimation.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के जरिये एक गम्भीर बात की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और आग्रह करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री, खास कर प्रधान मंत्री इसके बारे में जल्दी सदन में जवाब दें और कार्रवाई करें। एक साल पहले बिहार विधान सभा ने और बिहार विधान परिषद् ने बिहार भूमि सुधार कानून में संशोधन किया। अभी तक उस पर राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है। आशका है कि चूक टाटा की भूमि उस के द्वारा ली जा रहा है, इस लिये उन के प्रभाव में उस नहीं किया जा रहा है हालांकि उस को पाम किये हुए एक साल हो गया है। उस के बाद बिहार की प्रान्तीय सरकार ने दो अध्यादेश जारी करने का निर्णय किया। वह केन्द्र के पाम आ गये हैं, शहरी सम्पत्ति की हद्दबन्दी निर्धारित करने के लिये आर जर्मन की हद्दबन्दी को कम करने के लिये। मैं आप के जरिये से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में यहाँ पर जवाब दिया जाये और राष्ट्रपति में इन दोनों पर स्वीकृति दिलाई जाय।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : राष्ट्रपति के पास यह मामला आया है कि वह अध्यादेश जारी करें। लेकिन बिहार विधान सभा की बैठक बुला कर यह कानून पारित कराया जा सकता है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यादेश तो मौजूद है उस पर स्वीकृति मिलनी चाहिये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Tata zamindari should come to an end.

12.44 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF MADRAS REFINERIES LTD.
AND INDIAN PETROCHEMICALS CORPORATION AND
GOVERNMENT'S REVIEW THEREOF

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :
I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the
following papers (Hindi and English versions)
under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the
Companies Act, 1956 :

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the
working of the Madras Refineries Limited,
Madras, for the period 1st April,
1969 to 30th June, 1970.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras
Refineries Limited, Madras for the
period 1st April, 1969 to 30th June,
1970 along with the Audited Accounts
and the comments of the Comptroller
and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. Ser. No. LT—782/71].

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the
working of the Indian Petrochemicals
Corporation Limited, for the period
22nd-March, 1969 to 31st March, 1970.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Petro-
chemicals Corporation for the period
22nd March, 1969 to 31st March, 1970
along with the Audited Accounts and
the comments of the Comptroller and
Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. Ser. No. LT—781/71].

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRAGA TOOLS LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA
GHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on the
Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi
and English versions) of the Praga Tools
Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1969-70
along with the Audited Accounts and com-
ments of the Comptroller and Auditor General
thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A
of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library.
Ser. No. LT—784/71].

12.45 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the

following messages received from the Secretary
of Rajya Sabha :

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok
Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its
sitting held on the 30th July, 1971, has
passed the enclosed motion referring the
Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969,
to a Joint Committee of the Houses
and to request that the concurrence of
the Lok Sabha in the said motion and
the names of the Members of the Lok
Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint
Committee may be communicated to
this House.

MOTION

"WHEREAS this House at its sitting
held on the 18th August, 1970, adopted a
motion that the Bill to provide for the
prevention of water pollution and the
maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness
of water, for the establishment, with a view
to carrying out the purposes aforesaid, of
Prevention of Water Pollution Boards for
conferring on such Boards functions relating
there to and for matters connected there-
with, be referred to a Joint Committee of
the Houses consisting of 36 members ; 12
members from this House and 24 members
from the Lok Sabha ;

AND WHEREAS this House appointed
twelve members from this House to the said
Joint Committee ;

AND WHEREAS this House recom-
mended that the Lok Sabha do joint in the
said Joint Committee and communicate to
this House the names of members to be
appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint
Committee ;

AND WHEREAS a message was there-
after transmitted to the Lok Sabha on the
19th August, 1970, communicating to the
Lok Sabha the adoption of the said motion
by this House ;

AND WHEREAS the Lok Sabha at its
sitting held on the 4th September, 1970,
adopted a motion concurring in the said
recommendation of this House and nominat-
ing 24 members from the Lok Sabha to
serve on the said Joint Committee ;

AND WHEREAS the Lok Sabha was
dissolved on the 27th December, 1970

before the Joint Committee could conclude its deliberations and a new Lok Sabha was thereafter constituted on the 15th March, 1971 ;

NOW THEREFORE this House do resolve that the aforesaid Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 36 members ; 12 members from this House, namely :

1. Shri Nawal Kishore
 2. Chaudhary A. Mohammad
 3. Shri M. H. Samuel
 4. Shri Balram Das
 5. Shri Baharul Islam
 6. Shri Kalyan Chand
 7. Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur
 8. Shri U. K. Lakshmana Gowda
 9. Shri G. A. Appan
 10. Shri Salil Kumar Ganguli
 11. Shri U. N. Mahida
 12. Shri Krishan Kant
- and 24 members from the Lok Sabha ;

That in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make ;

That the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the Seventy-eighth (Winter) Session of the Rajya Sabha ; and

That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do joint in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee".

- (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 July, 1971, agreed without any amendment to the

West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1971."

12.46 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM SITTINGS OF HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Second Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated in the report :

1. Shri Shrikrishna Agarwal, ... 22nd July to 12th August, 1971 (Second Session).
2. Rajmata Krishna Kumari Jodhpur... 31st May to 27th July, 1971 (Second Session).

I hope that it is the pleasure of the House to grant them leave.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : It is the pleasure of the House that leave be granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.46½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. COLLISION OF RAILWAY TRAINS AT ULTADANGA STATION

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : It is with profound regret and sorrow...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : He will get away with his version.

Kindly admit it as a calling-attention-notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot say anything about it now.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Sir, it is with profound regret and sorrow that I have to inform the House that at about 20.30 hours on 31.7.71 while Suburban Train No. P-398 Down was standing on the down Suburban line of Ultadanga Road station on the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway, Suburban Train No. K-62 Down came from behind and collided in the rear of P-398 Down. As a result, the Front Coach of K-62 Down partly tele-

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

scoped into the rear TLR (third class-cum-luggage and brake van) of P-398 Down. In this accident 7 Persons were killed on the spot, 8 Persons were grievously injured and 12 sustained simple injuries. One of the grievously injured Persons subsequently expired in the hospital. In addition 99 Persons received trivial injuries like minor abrasions and scratches who were discharged from the hospital after being rendered first aid.

Immediately on receipt of the information of the accident Railway Doctors from Sealdah rushed to the site of accident. The General Manager and the Chief Operating Superintendent, Eastern Railway accompanied by other senior Railway officers also proceeded to the site of the accident. Member (Transportation), Railway Board went by air to Calcutta and inspected the site of the accident and visited the injured in the hospitals.

Ex-gratia payment has been made to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta is holding an inquiry into this accident.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : We have read all this in the newspapers. What is new in his statement ?

MR. SPEAKER : No questions now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In the same division . . .

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I do not allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He should resign. The example of the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is there

MR. SPEAKER : Then I think there should be a long chain of Railway Ministers one following the other.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He should have set an example. He has no right to stay there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Let him not resign. But I want a high power commission to inquire into these matters.

12.48 hours

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : On a point of order, under item 7—rule 345. I had given notice of an amendment to this.

MR. SPEAKER : That was a substitute motion. I have not allowed it. It came very much late. I had examined it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : (Gwalior) : What is the amendment ?

MR. SPEAKER : Something opposite to this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : As soon as we get the list of business, we give notice.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not admissible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Under rule 345, we are required to give notice one day earlier. Kindly send for the notice and see the timing indicated on it . . .

MR. SPEAKER : It is not admissible. It is a substitute.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is not a substitute. Kindly read it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAY) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of clause 3 (vii) of the Rules and Regulations of the Tuberculosis Association of India, the members of the House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of clause 3 (vii) of the Rules and Regulations of the Tuberculosis Association of India, the members of the House do proceed to elect, in such

manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India".

The motion was adopted

12.49 hours

***COAL BEARING AREAS (ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION BILL**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, and, to validate certain acquisitions of land or rights in or over land under the said Act.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, and to validate certain acquisitions of land or rights in or over land under the said Act".

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbar) : I had given notice to you. If you look at the Seventh Schedule, Union List, item 54, we find :

"Regulation of mines and mineral development to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest".

Enactment of this Bill by us will mean taking away from the jurisdiction of the States their competence to develop the State public sector. But I know this will be cutting into the States jurisdiction of developing their own public sector which is very objectionable. Today the States are debtor to the Centre to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crores and unless they are allowed to appropriate their own natural resources in order to augment their revenue, they cannot become self-sufficient.

Here there is a skeleton in the cupboard. I have a news item here which says 'that the

coalminers of Bengal and Bihar had contributed Rs. 14 lakhs to the election fund of the ruling party, so that Rs. 19 crores of royalty to be paid to the Government could be shelved for the time being. This is the reason why this Bill is being brought now under the full clutches of the Central Government. I object to the introduction of the Bill, unless they consult the States and take the views of the State Governments. Without that, it will be encroaching upon their own natural resources. I object to the introduction of this Bill here.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Sir, he has made a serious allegation. Let the Minister reply ; let him confirm or deny it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Shall I place it on the Table ?

MR. SPEAKER : No. no. You have so many cuttings.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : That newspaper cutting, I am afraid, is wholly unfounded and false. I totally deny it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. I am on my legs. The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, and to validate certain acquisitions of land or rights in or over land under the said Act."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : I introduce† of the Bill.

12.52 hours.

RESOLUTIONS RE : CONSTITUTION OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

MR. SPEAKER : Now we will take up the resolutions be moved by Shri K. Hanumanthaiya.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 2.8.71.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : How many hours for this ?

MR. SPEAKER : You fixed it yourself at the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I was not present, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have given my amendment to this also.

MR. SPEAKER : That is also a substitute motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is an amendment, I did not touch the original resolution. Please see.

MR. SPEAKER : I will enquire about it. Now, the time for this is one hour and 30 minutes. I think out this, the Minister will take about—well, we will try to save as many minutes as possible from the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : I beg to move the following resolution :

“That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon”.

MR. SPEAKER : I think you had better move both of them. The time is fixed for both of them together.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Yes, Sir. I beg to move the following resolution :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate 6 members from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon and to communicate the

names of the members so appointed to this House.”

You may kindly permit me to make a few remarks in support of these resolutions.

The finances of the railways were separated from the general finances of the country in 1924-25 in accordance with the resolution passed on the subject by the then Central Legislature in September, 1924. The object of this separation was two-fold. One was to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates. The second was to enable the railways to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return to the general revenues on the money spent by the State on railways. Under this agreement, the general revenues were to receive a definite contribution from the railways based on the capital at charge and the working results on commercial lines.

Sir, this arrangement has by and large worked satisfactorily ; in fact, the previous four or five committees that examined the problem have more or less agreed to reiterate the position.

It might be of interest to the House to know that in 1950-51, the capital at charge was Rs. 827 crores. During the plan period, 20 years, the capital at charge has gone up and is expected to be Rs. 3473 crores at the end of 1971-72. It is a phenomenal growth. The Railways have also paid dividends under this arrangement in a big way. 20 years ago the dividend paid was only about Rs. 32—33 crores. Today we are paying Rs. 173-174 crores by way of dividend. The figure of cumulative dividends payable by the Railways to the General Revenues in the 20 and odd years from 1950-51 to 1971-72 stands at the staggering figure of Rs. 1605 crores; which is almost fifty per cent of the capital at charge.

There is some law I have forgotten the exact law as I have not been practicing for a long time now. If the interest paid over the years equals the capital, the capital itself is deemed to have been paid up. In that background, if you see the payment of Rs. 1605 crores, the Railways have really done their duty by the General Revenues.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister says he has forgotten law. He was the Law

Minister. Let that remark be expunged ; otherwise it will be known to all the people that the Law Minister did not know law.... (*interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : All of us I can say about me. I mayself have been a lawyer for many years. But I cannot claim to know law now. To become a Law Minister is not to have a re-orientation course. I think he is only frank.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Under the existing arrangements which were earlier approved by Parliament, the Railway are paying dividend at the rate of 5.5 per cent including one per cent in lieu of passenger tax on the capital invested on the railways upto 1963-64, and six per cent on the capital invested after 31.3.1964 subject to certain concessions. This arrangement was to continue for a period of five years from 1.4.1966 to 31.3.1971. The period was to be co-extensive with the Fourth Plan. There was a plan holiday for about three years and the Fourth Plan began only on 1.4.1969. It was considered necessary to make the convention arrangements co-extensive with the new Fourth Plan. Therefore a convention committee was appointed in 1968. This committee could not however complete its deliberations and present its report before the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in December 1970.

While asking for a vote on account during the March 71 session I had given advance intimation that the need to set up such a committee to review the position still remained and that it be constituted by a resolution of the House as soon as possible. I was particularly glad that during the Railway Budget discussions in June 1971, many hon. Members expressed a keen desire for an early review of the existing convention arrangement. That this subject has continued to interest Members is a welcome feature. I eagerly look forward to a thorough re-examination by the proposed *Committee of the Railways' obligations to the general revenues and other concerned matters.*

13 hrs.

The Administrative Reforms Commission has made a recommendation, which the Railway Board has accepted, that the Railways should be enabled to function on sound business and commercial principles within the framework of Parliamentary accountability.

The Commission has further recommended that the Government should devise ways and means of providing the Railways with sufficient funds for development. I have no doubt that these recommendations of the ARC would also receive the attention of the Convention Committee to be set up.

During the course of the deliberations of the Convention Committee of 1968, much valuable material has been collected. This will, no doubt, be found useful by the Committee to be constituted, and I am therefore, hopeful that the new Committee would be in a position to arrive at their conclusions within a reasonably short period. The trouble was that the previous Committee was not able to work for one reason or other for over a year. I hope that the Committee which we are going to constitute, would be able to give a report—my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee was in that Committee—within six months if possible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are presiding over the liquidation dinner of the Indian Railways.

MR. SPEAKER : Both the Resolutions are now before the House.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) : I rise to support this Resolution. The hon. Minister observed that Parliament has taken keen interest in this Committee, but I must say that the Railway Board is not so eager to have this Committee as desired by Parliament. In last year's Budget discussion, one of the Members observed that not even a reference was made in the Railway Board's Report regarding the existence of the Committee. This shows that this Committee is meant to change the attitude of the Railway Board and to have a new orientation towards the development and growth of the Railways.

But in last year's Budget speech the hon. Railway Minister said that he was bothered where he would get the money for the development of the Railways. This year also the hon. Minister has said that they have no funds. This committee has the responsibility of looking after the over-all financing system of the Railways. I am astonished that the hon. Minister and his predecessor should have said that they have no finances, because they were in this Committee, as also the Finance Minister,

[Shri Biren Dutta]

and they ought to have looked after the interests of the growth of the Railways.

What is happening? Year after year the freight rates and passenger fares are increased. The hon. Minister has said that the Railway income has grown so much. From what source has it come? By taxing the people. In every Budget the ordinary people are taxed for the development of the Railways, and later on it is said that there are no funds available for the development of the Railway system. There is a contradiction here. You are taxing the people every year and your income is growing. At the same time, you are not able to provide amenities. Even for a small railway line from Dharmanagar to Agartala which we are urging, you say, we have no funds. In the present context of the Bangladesh issue, you are spending crores of rupees to send materials for the evacuees. There are 16 million refugees in Tripura, where the original population is only 16 lakhs!

In the last year's budget, the Railway Minister suggested that the contribution to the general revenue should be at the rate of 4.5 per cent. Last time during the budget debate, it was charged that the Railway Board did not refer to it. This time they have mentioned it. You will find from page 103 that whereas the Railway Minister suggested 4.5 per cent, actually 5.5 per cent has been charged. This committee, which is going to be nominated after this resolution is passed, will have to go very seriously into the attitude of the Government itself, whether the Government is willing to give a reorientation to the railway financing system or not or whether the control will mean only dittoing whatever is proposed by the Railway Board. This problem must be seriously dealt with, because it has serious responsibility in relation to the whole development problem. It has relation to the removal of imbalances in our economy and growth of industries in backward areas. A proper assessment should be made by this committee. Merely dittoing the Railway Board's opinion will not help us very much.

With these words, I support the resolution.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, I suppose we are all agreed that this Railway Convention Committee is supposed to act as a sort of sentinel on behalf of Parliament in order

to see that a proper balance is struck between general revenues and railway revenues. But I am sorry to find—I do not know whether the annals of Parliament have any such precedent to show—that the last Convention Committee which was appointed in 1968 failed even to submit a report. This matter has been passed over, in my opinion, rather lightly by the Minister. It is a very extraordinary thing; a committee was set up in 1968, the Lok Sabha was dissolved only in December of 1970 and so from 1968 to the end of 1970 I think was more than enough time for this committee, which was seized of the urgency of the problem before it, to have submitted a report. Today we are without any report. The last report we had of a Convention Committee was the one of 1965. I hope somebody will enlighten us as to why this extraordinary state of affairs has come to pass. I am told that the Committee met only two or three times and then some sort of assurance was given the further meetings would be called, may be there was a change of Ministers in between—but I do not see what this has got to do with the Committee—and then when finally the Lok Sabha was dissolved the Convention Committee also passed into the limbo of history. I think it is a very extraordinary thing and I hope similar fate would not overcome this Convention Committee which is now proposed to be set up again. I welcome the hope—it is not an assurance because he cannot give an assurance in this respect—I welcome the hope which he expressed that in view of the urgency of the matter this new Committee which is going to be appointed, would try to expedite its report and try to give it even within six months. I do not think it will give it within six months, but at least it should take a lesson from what has happened to the predecessor committee and not take such a leisurely attitude towards this problem.

Shri Hanumanthaiya's predecessor, Shri Nanda, when he was speaking last year in the debate on the railway budget, lamented very much the fact that unless some sort of relief was provided to the railways they were going to face practically an insoluble financial problem. Whether that problem is really insoluble or not without getting relief from other sources it is not for me to discuss in today's discussion, because there is no time. It has been discussed on other occasions and I continue to hold that it is possible for the railways to augment their resources considerably without involving them-

selves in extra expenditure if only they will seriously try to cut down a great deal of the wasteful expenditure which is still being incurred and by trying to plug the enormous losses which are due to things like pilferage, corruption and so on. I think these things run into crores of rupees.

But, apart from that, Shri Nanda had reminded the House last year that the financial basis of the railway programme for the Fourth Plan is, firstly, Rs. 585 crores which is to come out of the plan funds and, secondly, contribution of Rs. 940 crores which is to come from the resources out of the railways themselves. These two items taken together constitute the Five Year Plan programme of the railways. Then Shri Nanda went on to say :

"I am afraid that apart from Rs. 525 crores arising out of the contributions to the Depreciation Reserve Fund the railways will not be able to generate resources of more than Rs. 215 crores, leaving a gap of Rs. 200 crores of funds which are required for the implementation of the Plan."

That is to say, the railway plan. Last year, according to the Railway Minister the failure of the railways to generate these Rs. 940 crores from their own sources left them a gap of Rs. 200 crores. He went on to say that unless this gap is filled somehow the railways would not have any funds at their disposal to take up important projects like completing the lines which are already under construction or the conversion of old lines to broadgauge, upgrading of uneconomic lines and so on. Shri Nanda pleaded in his speech that the gap must be bridged in the interests of the country, in the interests of the people, and it should be brought within the plan allocation. He was pleading with the government that out of its general plan fund it must allocate a further sum of Rs. 200 crores to the railways to bridge this gap. I find he has also expressed a wish that the Convention Committee would put the dividend liability of the railways on a more equitable basis.

Now, Sir, all I wish to say is that I hold no brief for the railways in the sense that unless they are given some relief by the Convention Committee they will be absolutely left with no alternative but to give up many of their programmes and projects. I do not support this

view because I have already said that they should set about on their own to augment their resources by other means but I do feel—the experience shows—this rate of 6 per cent which is on the capital investment after 1964, theoretically it may be all right but in practice it seems to be a little excessive. If the Government of India finds that in practice the railways are not able to meet this liability of 6 per cent dividend without running into absolutely insoluble crisis then I do not think there is anything sacrosanct about this 6 per cent. We have to cut the coat according to our cloth. I find Rs. 940 crores which are supposed to be generated by the railways—this works out to an average of Rs. 188 crores every year—and the dividends contributed to the general revenues have been increasing from year to year. Three years back it was Rs. 142 crores; then it increased to Rs. 152 crores and then it increased to Rs. 163 crores. It is increasing by 9 to 10 per cent per annum and if this statutory liability is to remain at this level it is obvious that the railways will not be able to execute their planned programmes. Therefore, I think that a practical view of this should be taken and I hope also the Conventions Committee will go into all aspects of the question, and if they feel convinced that railways do require relief they should not hesitate to give that relief.

One or two other points I want to make. The Minister referred to some recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission of which he himself happened to be the Chairman. He knows it very well and I may remind him that the Administrative Reforms Commission in its report has thrown out an idea and suggested that the railway's contribution to the general revenues need not necessarily be a prior charge always and at all times and for all times to come. The rate can be reduced or even internal arrangement can be made so that for a temporary period at least it ceases to be a prior charge. I think the Administrative Reforms Commission has suggested that allocations for the depreciation fund and for the reserve fund of the railways—upto a limit, of course—should be made the prior charge. I think if the administrative Reforms Commission was serious about this question it can be taken up and studied in greater depth by the Convention Committee.

Finally, I would mention about another suggestion that the Administrative Reforms

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Commission made. That is, on major works of the railways, by which they mean works which are of the value of Rs 1 crore or more than Rs. 1 crore on such major works there should be a five-year moratorium on the payment of dividends. This is a suggestion of the Administrative Reforms Commission itself that on the major works for re-modelling of lines for increasing rail capacity which are of the value of Rs 1 crores and more, on all such works there should be a five-year moratorium on the payment of dividends. This can be done by internal arrangement. I think now the time has come when some of the surpluses of the railways are required to be ploughed back and so we should not always think mechanically of this so-called sacrosanct idea that contribution to the general revenues must at all stages and at all costs be given the top priority and made the prior charge.

I think, these are some considerations which, I hope, the Conventions Committee will keep in mind. I hope, the Railway Minister will also keep in mind that he should not only hope for relief from that source but should also set about trying to augment the revenues of the railways from other sources without increasing expenditure. I hope, finally, that the Convention Committee will, in contrast to its predecessors, set about this job with some alacrity and seriousness and will complete its work as soon as it possibly can so that we can find some solutions to these apparently baffling problems which are presented to us every year at the time of the Railway Budget.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, railways constitute the largest public sector organisation in this country. It is rather unfortunate that the inefficient functioning of practically all the public sector organisations, particularly so of the railways, is the biggest drag on the entire economy. Why is this so? It is all because of one basic reason, namely, over-capitalisation and under-utilisation of its capital.

Who is to be blamed for over-capitalisation and under-utilisation? I would blame the Planning Commission for its faulty planning, so far as over-capitalisation of the various public sector units in this country is concerned, and for under-utilisation I would certainly blame the ministries or the units concerned.

The railways cannot be excused for their poor performance on the ground that the gestation period in their case was more. They have had a long period of service but it is rather unfortunate that after this long period also, the railways are showing heavy losses, with the result that the average railway user has to pay a higher price either in terms of fare or by way of freight.

In what way can we solve this problem of the poor finances of the railways? It is really a serious problem which should be considered rather carefully. But, unfortunately, we have to go into this whole question because ultimately it is inefficiency, mismanagement and corruption at all levels which prevail in the railways which are largely responsible for the poor finances of the railways.

The railways are drawing funds from the general revenues. They have gone to the extent of Rs. 150 crores. It has been suggested that the rate of dividend or interest to the general revenues should now be tampered with, because the railways are incurring losses. If we decide to reduce the rate of interest or dividend to the general revenues, who suffer? Of course, the general revenues would suffer. Who would pay ultimately if the general revenues suffer? The average taxpayer in the country. Therefore, I feel, the moment we concede or agree with reducing the rate of dividend, it would be a sign that the railways cannot be improved at all.

I am one of those who believe that the railways have got vast potentialities to improve. If we have got the right men at the helm of affairs, I do not see any reason why the railways cannot be improved. But for improving the railways, we have to go into the basic problems with which the railways suffer. We should not think in terms either of reducing the rate of interest to the general revenues or of saying that the payment to the general revenues should not be a priority charge or that the major works up to Rs. 1 crore should have some sort of a moratorium. These suggestions, I feel, will go very much in improving the functioning of the entire public sector organisations in this country.

I would go a step ahead that whatever the Railways draw from the General Revenues,

and for all the major works they undertake in future, they should try to raise resources directly through borrowings from the market. They should also try to have loans directly from the nationalised banks. If they go and enter the market directly and raise resources through borrowings and loans from the nationalised Banks, I think the Railways can think in terms of standing on their own legs. Unless and until the Railways develop some very reasonable scheme of placing their finances on sound lines, the future of the railways cannot be considered safe. At the moment, apart from many other problems, the problem of coal shortage is widely known and because of the coal shortage we have to blame nobody else but the Railways themselves that the prices of coal in different parts of the country are going up.

It is true that democracy functions through a committee, but the committee should realise its function towards democracy as well. When the Committee is constituted, the Committee should see to it that not within a period of six months as has been suggested by the Railway Minister but within a very short duration the Committee should devise ways and means for placing the railway finances on sound lines.

With these words, I expect this Committee to render some useful service and also expect that the Railway Minister would not be required to come to this House again either for increasing the passenger fares or the freight on goods.

Thank you, Sir.

13.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

*SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I extend my support to the Resolution moved by the hon. Minister of Railways for the constitution of Railway Convention Committee, I would like to say a few words.

Sir, the Minister of Railways in his introductory speech stated that in the year 1950-51 the capital-at-charge of the Railways was Rs. 827 crores and in 1970-71 it had gone upto

Rs. 3473 crores. In 1950-51 the Railways contributed as dividend to the General Revenues a sum of Rs. 32 crores and the dividend contribution of the Railways to the General Revenues had reached the figure of Rs. 173 crores in the year 1970-71. So far, during the period of 20 years, the cumulative dividend contribution of the Railways to the General Revenues is Rs. 1605 crores. This comes nearly to 50% of the capital-at-charge of the Railways. In addition to the dividend, which the Railways have to contribute statutorily to the General Revenues, the Railways part with passenger tax at the rate of 1%.

I welcome the constitution of Railway Convention Committee at this juncture when the Railways are faced with acute financial stringency. We are all accustomed to hear the Railway Minister lamenting the lack of funds for railway developmental programmes like construction of new railway lines, much needed overbridges, manned level-crossing and renovation of rickety bridges built many decades ago. You are aware, Sir, that during the discussion of Railway Budget this year, many hon. members referred to the surveys made several years ago which have not seen the light of the day. The paucity of funds has prevented the Railways from the undertaking the constructions of lines for which such surveys had been made long ago. There are lakhs of unmanned level crossings throughout the length and breadth of the country and we read invariably every day in the newspapers the fatal accidents that take place on account of such unmanned level crossings. Similarly, there are any number of crossings under the charge of one man. You can imagine how it is possible for one man to be on duty for twenty-four hours a day. On account of many-sided economic developmental activities undertaken, the traffic has gone up manifold and there is constant congestion on the narrow overbridges which are in the same stage from their date of construction. No steps have been taken to widen such overbridges.

I would like to give to the House a few instances to show how the progress of Railways has been impeded for want of funds. The hon. Minister of railways is aware of the survey carried out twenty years ago for linking by rail Coimbatore—Satyamangalam in Mysore.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. P. Ulaganambi]

This has not yet been taken up for construction. In my constituency, Katpadi Junction connects two States and two districts of these States, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The capital of North Arcot District, Vellore is linked with Chittoor, the capital of Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh. Here in Katpadi Junction, there is a 50-year old railway overbridge. This overbridge is so narrow that it is really a hindrance to free flow of ever-increasing traffic. Not only that. The people of the area are afraid that it may collapse any day, as this looks like an old monument. This overbridge is a standing reminder to the Railways, inability to take up renovation work so far as overbridges are concerned. The railway track between Katpadi and Villupuram runs through the heart of Vellore town, bifurcating it into two halves. Vellore Town Station and Vellore Cantonment Station are there. To the southern side of Cantonment Station, there is a gate. The people of the area have been demanding for decades the construction of an overbridge which will facilitate the movement of school students, college students and the business people and others from one side to the other. This demand has not so far been heeded to by the Railways. The usual plea is lack of money. Similarly, there is a long standing demand from the people for extending the train to Katpadi from Tiruvannamalai, which at the moment goes back from Tiruvannamalai to Villupuram, the originating station. If this is done, it will help the people of the area greatly. The Kerala Express which starts from Madras does not stop at Ambur, a place throbbing with industrial activities as there are many tanneries and other manufacturing units in and around. The Railways do not hesitate to appease the people by advocating that whenever funds permit they will take up such items of work.

As the Railway Minister pointed out, the Railways have contributed already to the General Revenues nearly 50% of the capital-at-charge in the shape of dividend and in addition gives to the General Revenues the passenger tax revenue at the rate of 1%. I would suggest that the Convention Committee proposed to be constituted should bear in mind the predicament in which the Railways have been placed in the matter of undertaking the works on new lines, renovation and widening of old overbridges, manning the lakhs of

unmanned level crossings in the country, construction of rail track for which surveys had made long ago, extension of train and rail track wherever the economic activities demand and giving additional manpower to thousands of level crossings now manned by a singleman. I would only say that the dividend to General Revenues should not be a prior charge at least for some time till the Railways are able to meet the genuine demands of the people in the matter of providing greater amenities to III Class Passengers.

With these words, I conclude

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajanji) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have high very regard for the Railway Minister and when I feel that he is in difficulties, my sympathies are with him.

He himself said in this publication 'New task that for 4 years in succession there has been a loss of Rs. 36 crores a year and he has set about several new tasks for the Railways, so that Railways may show profit.

Sir, I am one of those who consider the Railways to be the most important artery of the nation; the more the Railways are efficient, the greater will be the progress of the country. Transport is very essential for the country and my sympathy is with him in every demand that he likes to make.

But I would like him to consider this point. We have invested a large amount of capital in the Railways. About 15 years back in 1951 when Sir Padampat Singhanian was a Member of the House, after the Railway Budget was presented which showed a loss, he said to me if the Railways were in the private sector in his charge, he would assured a dividend double of what was demanded by Government now and there would have been large profits and no losses. At that time about Rs. 800 crores was the capital invested. What he meant was, the functioning of the public sector was wasteful and the private capitalists could make the railways function at double the efficiency at which they were working. As a socialist, I believe in the public sector and the socialisation of industries. But it is unfortunate that I have to hang down my hand in shame when I find that our public sector industries mostly

run into losses. In steel which should be the pride of the country, we are having losses, and in the railways also, we are having losses. Once when I was in Russia, I asked the chairman of the Russian Planning Commission. 'In our country, when we take up a project in the public sector, we make losses, but in your country you are always able to make it a success. What is the reason for this?'. He told me 'The reason is this. In your country you put the public sector projects under the charge of civilians, administrators etc who do not know anything of commercial economy. In our country our managers are far more efficient than those in the private sector, and so we are always successful whenever we undertake a public sector project. Secondly, we have also got methods of giving incentive to the workers. We have so many methods of making the workers feel that it is their work and it is their enterprise and they will get more benefits if there are more profits'. We must take a lesson from them. First of all, I think we must have an economic service which must be fully trained to take up all projects. Secondly, we must also find out methods to give incentive to the workers so that they may feel that it is their work and they will benefit, the more they produce and the more efficient the plant is, the more they will get.

I have a very high opinion of the Railway Minister. Only the other day he made an announcement about punctuality, and I am glad to say that there has been a great improvement, and today the trains are running much more punctually than at the time he made that announcement. He does not believe in red tape, he is zealous in his work and he takes things very seriously. Therefore, I am prepared to help him in every way, and I am fully confident that he will be able to deliver the goods. But I do want that he should also see that when such huge capital is invested in the railways, the general revenues should also have a proper return on it. After all, in socialist countries, we depend entirely on the profits of the the socialist concerns. But here we are finding that we have to pay to the socialist concerns from our general revenues which is just the reverse. I therefore, hope that the new Convention Committee will look into the whole thing thoroughly and try to find out whether there are some methods by which the railways can avoid corruption, ticket-

less travelling and waste in expenditure and try to give a proper return on the capital invested.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is exactly the purpose of the committee.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : I hope that the committee will try to find out where the railways can save from their own resources and how they can function more efficiently so that the contribution to the general revenues may not get reduced. But if we feel that the railways cannot function properly without some relief, we would be very glad to help the hon. Minister.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : The hon. Members who preceded me have said everything that has to be said with regard to this motion

Shri Hanumanthaiya has always been known to be a very efficient administrator. Ever since he made the announcement in regard to punctuality of trains; that he would try to see that trains ran punctually, I must admit that for the past few days or nearly a month, the trains have been running rather very punctually, and we are very happy about it.

In view of that, we feel that in regard to this motion which he has made, he would make every attempt to make it as reasonable possible. It is a fact that the railways are actually suffering today. That is so not merely in India but the world over. Passenger traffic in other countries has also fallen down almost to zero. In the European countries, many trains run empty but they are run in order to be able to maintain the employment potential. In our country, though vast in area, it is not the passenger traffic that pays; it is always the goods traffic that does so. Now good roads are being constructed and the National Highways and others are taking a good load off the traffic which otherwise would have gone to the Railways.

The point at issue is not any one of these. It is the question of cost going up, cost of material, cost of construction, cost of wages and so on. This convention was set up long ago to find out what is the rate of dividend the Railways should pay to the general exchequer on the investment of the public amounting to

[Dr. Melkote]

nearly Rs. 4,000 crores now. The public naturally expect in a commercial undertaking, an efficient commercial undertaking if it is, the ability to plough a certain proportion of the profits back for its own benefit. This had occurred all these years. The previous Railway Minister, Shri Nanda, and the present Railway Minister, Shri Hanumanthaiya, have made out a case that a time has now come to review the position. I would only point out that the public do expect some kind of return and they feel that that return is possible provided the railways manage their assets more efficiently. They cut down the cost of many things, for example, the cost of construction. Then there is corruption which has to be checked, if not eliminate. Sometimes corruption is rampant to such an extent that the mercantile community deceive both the public and the railways. I had myself brought this to the notice of the Railways sometime back. If some of these things are checked, I am quite sure the Railways would be able to earn much more. Therefore, if the demand on the part of the Railways to seek some adjustment is to write off the return altogether, the public will not welcome it.

I am very happy that the Convention Committee is being set up in order to go into all these questions and I hope their recommendations will come before this House at the very earliest.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I am grateful to hon. members who have spoken a word of encouragement to the Railway Administration. Even as punctuality of trains has improved, I would like to see that our financial picture also gets improved by the time we reach the stage of the preparation of the next budget. That is the target I have set not only for myself but for the Railway Administration.

So far as this public undertaking is concerned, it is the property of the people, run for the people by the people's representatives, I therefore look at it in the true spirit of a public enterprise. I have nothing to hide from Parliament or the people. I straightway admit that there is corruption and inefficiency on the railways. In regard to the call attention notice I answered today, I myself did not know that a ferry with a capacity of 1500 passengers had on

board but only 300 people in all had purchased tickets. This is a sorry state of affairs. I have already issued instructions to depute a special officer from the Railway Board to that place, Patna, and see that those responsible for this kind of corruption and inefficiency are brought to book. I am very happy with the considered support that the house has been extending to me. One thing that needs attention is the punishment to those who are found guilty. In this parliamentary system of government, many a time it happens that the guilty people get the punishment postponed or evade punishment by bringing influence to bear upon the concerned people. I am grateful to the hon. Members that no such influence has been brought during my time. That means that they have given the administration a free hand to punish not only the corrupt but the inefficient. If this one policy is rigidly and purposefully followed, I have no doubt whatsoever that our administration will become efficient and even our finances will show surplus.

I feel amazed at the railway protection force. It was brought into existence to prevent theft, etc., with an expenditure of a few crores of rupees in order to prevent theft of a few more crores. Now the position is that theft has also increased and the railway protection force's expenditure has also increased. In order to prevent pilferage of things worth about Rs. 8 crores, we are paying emoluments of Rs. 12 crores to the railway protection force. I cannot ever imagine a more absurd proposition than this, but this is going on—the theft and pilferage and inefficiency. It is easy to make a surplus budget if we are able to check all these evil tendencies. Ticketless travel alone, I am told, is of the order of Rs. 25 crores in dimension. It is here that we have to put forth our best effort especially where it has become almost a habit.

These are things that have to be done, but all these things do not come under the purview of the Convention Committee. Its scope is limited but since hon. Members stressed upon this subject, I readily undertake their bidding, that is, to increase efficiency and bring down corruption. I deliberately use the word—not abolish,—but to bring down corruption. As you know this inefficiency and corruption is not one day's making. It has got such deep roots for

decades and decades that it would not be possible for even a Hanuman to abolish it in a day or in a month.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are Hanuman-thaiya.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : But I hope that the goodwill and support and the appreciation that the Members of this House and the other House are giving, will really give me the necessary strength to set the matters right.

So far as the Convention Committee is concerned, I do not want to make straightaway the points of view of the railway administration or the Railway Ministry, because if I make some proposition on the lines made by my friend Shri Gupta and others, I will not be allowing the Committee to examine all the financial problems with a fresh approach because the views of the Railway Minister or the railway administration are certainly going to influence the decision of the Committee. Therefore, I do not propose to deal with the financial problems as such.

The hon. Member who spoke first for the Communist party made a charge that the Railway Board will not co-operate with this Committee nor will it be helpful. I assure the hon. Member as well as the House that the railway administration, whether it is the Minister or the Railway Board, or any other staff would, in all sincerity, place their services at the disposal of the Committee. I know the importance of the Committee also ; it represents the wisdom and the might of this House ; Parliament as a whole.

We shall therefore pay due regard to its work and its views in framing the recommendations for discussion by Parliament. The hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta made the point that the committee appointed by the last Parliament was not able to work at all for almost two years after having come on the scene. Then the Lok Sabha was dissolved. I do not propose, nor would it be in good taste for me to do so to make comments on the work of a committee that no longer exists. But I do seriously take the advice given by the hon. Members that this Convention Committee that is to be appointed, will have to work expeditiously. So far as I am concerned, I

shall be available for the Committee on almost everyday it wants me.

Real speedy work by the committee depends upon the Chairman the Speaker is going to appoint. I should like to have a person who knows the problems of the Railways, an efficient and dynamic person and who can take an objective view of the interest of the railways and of the General Administration. If we are able to get as Chairman who has application to his work, the work of the Committee can be finished in less than six months. So far as his appointment is concerned, I am not the person responsible for it ; it is the Speaker and the Chairman of the other House. It is up to the Presiding Officers of the two Houses to select such knowledgeable persons as the work of the committee requires, so that the work of the Committee could get expedited. With these submissions, I beg the House to approve two resolutions I have moved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate 6 members from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the members so appointed to this House."

The motion was adopted.

13.53 hrs.

MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : On behalf of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

By way of introduction of the Bill, I should like to say a few words. Historically speaking this Bill means not much ; it is only to liberalise some of the restrictions under section 312 of the IPC where it has been provided that termination of pregnancy relief would be available only to pregnant women in case it is necessary to save their life. This condition that this would be allowed—the benefit of termination of pregnancy—only in order to save their life seemed to the people for a long time rather restrictive. In order to relax the restriction we are bringing forward this law which has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha. It was thoroughly processed by Parliamentarians and social workers and some jurists, taking into consideration the views of other experts, medical and non-medical, in and through the Shantilal Shah Committee. Incorporating the recommendations of the Shantilal Shah Committee, the Bill was drafted and introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 17th November, 1969. At that stage it was observed by some Members of the other House that the Bill needed further study both in depth and detail. So, it was referred to a Joint Committee on 24th December, 1969.

The Joint Committee held as many as 19 sittings, and several modifications were suggested by it. All those modifications have been, in a different way, incorporated in the Bill now presented for the consideration of this hon. House.

The recommendations, broadly speaking, are five. First, it has been suggested that unless and until the rules and regulations incidental

to the Clauses of this Bill are framed, this legislation should not be brought into force. So, even if this Bill is passed, it will not be brought into force forthwith.

Secondly, the definition of the "guardian" whose consent would be necessary for terminating the pregnancy of the ward under his control has been further liberalised. Formerly the definition was in terms of both care of person and property of the minor. Now, care of property has been deleted, and it is only in terms of care of person.

Thirdly, to ensure the safety of the life of the pregnant women, the definition of the medical practitioners authorised to undertake this sort of delicate and risky operation has been restricted. Any and every medical practitioner will not be allowed. It has been suggested by the Joint Committee that only registered medical practitioners should be allowed, and registered medical practitioners means more than what meets the eye in the first instance ; It means medical men who have the necessary training and experience.

Fourthly, it has been suggested by the Joint Committee that if the pregnancy is within the twelfth week, the opinion of one doctor would be deemed sufficient for undertaking the operation, but if it is between the twelfth week and the twentieth week, the opinions of two doctors would be necessary, although the actual operation could be undertaken by one doctor, i. e., a surgeon.

In the fifth instance it has been suggested that in an emergency case of saving life, the condition of having the opinion of two doctors could be relaxed as also superior qualification and experience, because in some parts of the country highly qualified medical practitioners necessary for undertaking this type of operation may not be readily available. This is the history through which this Bill has been processed and given the form in which it has been presented before this House.

14 hrs.

The objects for which this Bill has been introduced may be categorised under three heads—humanitarian, health and eugenic. With the passage of time all over the world, there was a cry that unwanted pregnancy

should be allowed to be terminated. That is, women who, under circumstantial pressure, are impregnated should be allowed to have the benefit of termination of pregnancy. This is the cry heard all over. With change of time, in India also, we have experienced such a demand for a pretty long time.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : Who demanded it ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Many sections of people. It is mentioned in the Joint Committee's report that the opinions of different people and different organisations have been taken into consideration.

So far as the humanitarian aspect is concerned, during partition, for example, many women were victims of forcible sexual acts, resulting in unwanted pregnancy. We could not do anything legally to those unfortunate women at that time. Apart from that, the figures available unmistakably show that on an average 6.5 million people undergo termination of pregnancy. This is an unmistakable pointer to the necessity of having such a law. This staggering figure of 6.5 million indicates that we should have had a law of this nature long ago. Of these 6.5 million cases, only 2.5 million are natural. The rest are induced. In spite of the absence of such a law, today we have this staggering figure of 4 million induced abortions. Of course, I cannot claim that the figure is based on accurate study, but even then it is staggering and it shows that not only we should have, but we ought to have had such a law. The figure is just a pointer to the necessity that we are already living with the problem, and let us make legal and moral what has been done surreptitiously all these years.

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN (Rampur) : Ladies who undergo abortions illegally would not like other people to know that they had an abortion. Then how did the Minister get this figure ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : It is from the sample survey and extrapolation of statistics. I do not claim that this is an exact figure but it is an approximate pointer to the problem.

Apart from the humanitarian ground, there

is also the health ground because sometimes due to the failure of the conventional contraceptives some women become pregnant. We should be sympathetic to them. As the law stands at present, they cannot terminate that unwanted pregnancy. So, that objective is also kept in view while drafting this law.

Thirdly, there is the eugenic consideration. Because, in some cases women run the risk of having crippled children. A mother who has reasonable grounds to believe that she will bear crippled children should have the benefit of termination of that pregnancy.

So, on these three grounds, humanitarian, health and eugenic, we thought that some legal relief should be made available to the women. This Bill may be viewed from two points of view, apart from a third point of view.

Broadly speaking, it has been welcomed by the members. I had the privilege of piloting the Bill in the Upper House and I have found that it received due welcome from all quarters. Even in the Joint Committee, I am glad to report, out of the 26 members as many as 22 accorded a hearty welcome to this Bill. I have no doubt that this enlightened House with its progressive outlook also would extend its whole-hearted support to the Bill.

Before I formally place the Bill before the House, I would like to say that there are two sets of arguments. One set consists of the view that this Bill is too conservative and the other is, which is the opposite, that it is too liberal. Those who say that it is too conservative are more radical in their outlook. But the success of otherwise of this Bill depends upon the social attitudes of the people. We have many laws which were out of tune with social realities which did not work. As early as perhaps 1854 we had a Widow Remarriage Act. It was a dead piece of legislation, not practised because although it was put on the statute books people did not accept it. So the simple point is that if we say something radical, if we bring about a more radical law not consistent with the demands of the people, while it goes on the people, while it goes on the book of statutes it does not go home to the people to be practised and followed.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur) : It should give some protection to unmarried mothers also.

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : That sort of protection that these unfortunate ladies are demanding for is also provided in this law.

While we are very much of the opinion that we should have a radical law, we must be realistic enough to see that the law must be in tune with the need of the people. For example perhaps in 1955 at the instance of the United Nations we had a law passed in this House and the other House prohibiting prostitution. What has happened to that ? It is again a dead law. It has not gone to the heart. So I say, Sir, the question is not one of my having radical views or of some hon. Members having radical views but the point is, if the social milieu is not ready to accept the radical law it is no use shouting our progressive views on the floor of the House. The question is one of larger issue affecting the people at large outside the House. So, I say, if it is not too liberal it is liberal but, as I said at the beginning, the main objective of bringing about this piece of legislation is to remove some of the restrictions enjoined by Section 312 of Indian Penal Code. Its objective is liberal. Just now I heard some of the hon. Members saying it is not radical enough. I say that it is not very conservative. Many of the apprehensions expressed in the form of interventions that it is conservative emanate from the fact that those Members have not gone through the Bill thoroughly. I hope they will go through the Bill thoroughly and they will find many of the things they expect from the Bill are already there in the Bill. With these words I commend this measure for the consideration of this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I find that one and a half hours have been allotted for this Bill.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : I request that the time may be extended by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot accept a notion off-hand in that way. The time has been fixed by the Business Advisory Committee. I find the Bill is creating lot of interest. But have received many names. I think we should fix 10 minutes for each. Even we may exceed time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, do you think pregnancy can be terminated within 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : With modern techniques it can be done. Shri Bhattacharyya.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) : Sir, I support this Bill from the point of view of humanity. It will save the humanity from biological and natural barriers. There are various social barriers in our society for which our unwanted children and mothers suffer. This Act will free them and get them proper human dignity. For this, I do support this Bill. People in our country are deep in superstitions. So, Government must see how they could be really helped and their dignity saved. That is the main difficulty that Government must overcome, without harming their life or their prestige or anything.

Lastly, we must utilise this for our research and development. Our Minister must know that J. B. S. Haldane, a noted biologist, in his book wrote how these things can be of great benefit for the development of our research and medical science. This must be taken into consideration. For this our medical units must be properly developed so that we can really help our people and our medical science can do the utmost help.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्रीमती सावित्री इयाम (आंवला) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वर्तमान बिल का, जिसको माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बड़ी ताकत के साथ, बड़ी फोर्स के साथ इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है, हृदय से स्वागत करती हूँ। लेकिन साथ ही मैं उनसे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि इस बिल के अन्दर से एम्ब एण्ड आब्जैक्ट्स को क्यों हटा दिया गया, क्यों सरकार ने इस बात का हेजीटेशन किया कि एम्ब एण्ड आब्जैक्ट्स इस के अन्दर नहीं हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरफ हमें वास्त-

विकना का सामना करना पड़ना है और दूसरी तरफ हम रियेनिटोज से दूर भागना चाहते हैं, ये दोनों बातें साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं। इस बिल के अन्दर इस बात की घोषणा नहीं की गई है कि इसका सम्बन्ध फैमिली प्रोग्राम से भी है। लेकिन मैं कह सकती हूँ कि परिवार नियोजन से इसका पूरा पूरा सम्बन्ध है और सम्बन्ध होना चाहिये। वैसे तो इस बिल का सम्बन्ध बहुत से पहलुओं से हो सकता है, नैतिकता से, मानवीयता से, समाज से और अर्थ से, लेकिन सबसे अधिक महत्व मैं वास्तविकता को देना चाहती हूँ। क्या यह वास्तविकता नहीं है—जैसा मन्त्री जी ने अभी कहा—उसी देश में नहीं, दूसरे देशों की अगर हम बात करें तो कह सकते हैं कि वेस्टर्न बहुत एडवांस्ड है, लेकिन हमारे ही देश के अन्दर, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो फिंगर्स दी है, वे बहुत कम हैं, इतिहास के पन्ने को उलट कर देखें, आज से नहीं जैनरेसन में जैनरेसन को देखें, मदियां मे सदियां को देखें, कितना उन मासूम बच्चों और महिलाओं को आघात होता है, जो दुर्भाग्य से या गलती से या जबर्दस्ती प्रेगनेन्सी का शिकार हो जाती हैं। उस बिल के जरिये उन महिलाओं को उन क्वैबम के हाथों या उन नर्सज के हाथों में बचाने का प्रयास किया गया है, जो उनको मृत्यु का भागी बना देती हैं। जिनके हाथों में फंस कर, मर्जी से या बिना मर्जी से, उनको मौत का सामना करना पड़ना है—यही प्रयत्न इस बिल में किया गया है।

इस बिल के सैक्शन 3, सब-क्लाज 2 में जो एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया गया है, मैं नहीं समझता कि इसकी क्या आवश्यकता थी।

“Where any pregnancy occurs as a result of failure of any device or method used by any married woman or her husband for the purpose of limiting the number of children, the anguish caused by such unwanted pregnancy may be presumed to constitute a grave injury to the mental health of the pregnant woman.”

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से चाहती हूँ कि वे इस हाउस

को बतायें कि यदि एनो डिवाइस आर मैथड यूज्ड बाई दि मैरीड बीमेन फॉर हो जायें तो किस तरह से मेन्टल, डिमागो और शारीरिक हेल्थ को कोई नुकसान पहुंचने वाला है? ऐसी बात नहीं है। इसलिए मैं साफ साफ कहती हूँ कि इसका सम्बन्ध फैमिली प्लानिंग से है और उस चीज को साफ साफ शब्दों में सामने आना चाहिए। किसी भी लो को एक मंशा होनी है। वह कानून लोगों पर लागू होता है इसलिए किस लोगों पर वह कानून लागू होता है उनके सामने भी कोई स्पष्ट तस्वीर सामने होनी चाहिए कि यह कानून किस लिए है, क्या कारण है, क्या इम्प्लीकेशन होंगे और क्यों लागू करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं कहती हूँ कि इस एक्सप्लेनेशन की मैं कोई जरूरत नहीं समझती बल्कि सरकार को स्पष्ट तौर पर कहना चाहिए कि जहां और कारण है वहां एक कारण यह भी है कि उस देश में परिवार नियोजन को सफल बनाना चाहते हैं।

जहां तक परिवार नियोजन का सम्बन्ध है, पिछले तीन सालों में 93.3 करोड़ रुपये इस पर खर्च किया गया है लेकिन उसका रिजल्ट क्या हुआ? सरकारी आकड़ों में भले ही कुछ दिया हो लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि फैमिली प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम में बहुत हद तक सफलता नहीं मिली है। हमारे देश में लूप चले लेकिन कहां तक सफल रहे? स्टर्लाइजेशन का प्रोग्राम चला लेकिन वह भी असफल हुआ। तरह तरह की फिल्म चलाई गई, एक्सपेरिमेंट्स हुए लेकिन उनमें भी सफलता प्राप्ति नहीं हुई। हां, आजकल जो निरोध का प्रोग्राम है, निःसंदेह कुछ लोग ऐसा कहते हैं कि वह सफल हो रहा है। तो फिर इस देश में फैमिली प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम को सफल बनाने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं—सबसे बड़ी सोचने की बात यह है। यदि आवश्यकता है तो फिर जिस तरह से और जैसे भी हो उसको करना चाहिए और सफल बनाना चाहिए। जो लोगों के सोचने का तरीका है उसमें नैतिकता पर भी बड़े बड़े भाषण दिए जा सकते हैं लेकिन जो चीज

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

सामने है, जो ग्यलिली है, उससे दूर भाग कर अभी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं और न हमें कोई सफलता ही मिल सकती है।

एक बात मैं आल इंडिया रेडियो के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहती हूँ। आल इंडिया रेडियो पर जहाँ दुनिया भर के प्रोग्राम को टाइम मिलता है वहाँ फेमिली प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम के लिए जितना टाइम मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है। आज रेडियो की आवाज घर घर में पहुँच रही है लेकिन रेडियो के माध्यम से घर घर में यह आवाज नहीं पहुँचाई जाती है कि फेमिली प्लानिंग का कैसे सफल बनाना चाहिए, क्या क्या तरीके अपनाना चाहिए। क्या आज इस बात की जरूरत नहीं है? मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस बिल को आप नहीं सफल बना पायेंगे जब कि आप इस बिल के लिए सभी मिनिस्ट्रीज का कोऑर्डिनेशन लेंगे। जा एलाइड डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं उनका सहयोग जब आप लेंगे तभी आपको इसमें सफलता मिल सकेगी।

(व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडियन पीनल कोड में एम्बार्सन एक क्राइम है और उसके लिए सजा का प्राविधान है। इसको डिलीट करना चाहिए। और इस बिल में जा आपन यह स्कोप बना दिया है, मेटल हेल्थ आर स्वास्थ्य, इन सब बातों की आड़ लेकर, मैं समझती हूँ इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत थी पीनल कोड की उन क्लॉजेज को खत्म करने की। इस बिल से मैं समझती हूँ कोई फायदा निकलने वाला नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) इंडियन पीनल कोड की शायद 312 से 316 तक जो क्लॉजेज हैं, मैंने उनको पढ़ा है, जब तक वह समाप्त नहीं होगी तब तक निश्चित है कि इस बिल में कोई मशा पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। इसमें आपने थोड़ा सा लीगलाइजेशन कर दिया है कि इन दशाओं में हो जाये तो उस सजा से बचा जा सकता है अन्यथा सजा मिलेगी। तो मेहर-

बानी करके इंडियन पीनल कोड की उन दफाओं को दुस्त कराने की कृपा कीजिए तभी इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो सकेगा।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहती हूँ। केन्द्र द्वारा पास किए गए मारे कानून राज्य सरकारों की मर्जी पर छोड़ दिए जाते हैं। हमने देखा कि इम्मारल ट्रैफिक ऐक्ट तथा दूसरे ऐक्ट्स पास हुए लेकिन किसी भी ऐसे ऐक्ट का पूरी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें तैयार नहीं हैं। इन ऐक्ट्स के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिये केन्द्र से राज्य सरकारों को पैसा जाना है, फंड एल्लुटेशन और इम्मारल ट्रैफिक ऐक्ट के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए केन्द्र में पैसा गया, हमारे यू० पी० में भी गया लेकिन वह पैसा लैप्स हुआ। इस दिशा में राज्य सरकारें बिल्कुल भी अग्रसर नहीं हैं। राज्य सरकारें इस प्रकार का कोई कार्य करना नहीं चाहती जिसके कारण वह कन्ट्रोवर्सी में पड़े, जिसके कारण उनको वोट न मिले या जिसके कारण वे जनता में अन-पॉपुलर हो जायें। तो मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन बातों के लिए आपके पास क्या सेफगाइड्स हैं? यह मही है कि इस बिल के जर्गन में आपने कुछ सेफगाइड्स बताई हैं उन मासूम बच्चियों और महिलाओं को क्वैक्स क हाथों से बचाने की लेकिन वह अनबान्टेड बच्चे जिनका इस दुनिया में कोई नहीं होता, जोकि नालियों में और मडका पर मिलते हैं जिनको कोई पालन वाला नहीं, समटन वाला नहीं, जिनका समाज में कोई आदर नहीं और जिनको सक्सेशन में कोई राइट नहीं परन्तु मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि अनबान्टेड कोई नहीं होता, बिना मर्जी के कोई नहीं होता और हर मा के अन्दर यह भावना निहित होती है कि उसका बच्चा जिये और समाज से उसको कानूनी हक मिले। ऐसे अनबान्टेड बच्चे अपने आप नहीं आते बल्कि किसी आदमी के ऐक्शन से ही आते हैं इसलिए मैं चाहती हूँ ऐसे मा बाप के ऐक्शन को भी लीगलाइज किया जाना चाहिए। क्योंकि आज

ऐसे बच्चों के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है। ऐसे बच्चों के लिए आपने क्या सेफगाईस की है? आपने उनकी क्या बचन की है? आपने उन बच्चों की कोई रक्षा नहीं की है बल्कि उनको समाप्त किया है—न प्रिगनेन्सी रहेगी और न बच्चे पैदा होंगे। मैं तो चाहती थी कि एक ऐसा क्लाइ होता कि ऐसे अनवान्टेड चिल्ड्रेन जिनको नाजायज बच्चा करार दिया जाता है उनकी सेफगाईड रहेगी, सक्सेशन में उनको भी राइट मिलेगा और समाज उनको लीगलाइज करेगा।

मैं यहां पर नाम भेशन नहीं करना चाहती लेकिन मैं जानती हूं कि एक आई० ए० एस० आफिसर है जो कि अनाथालय में पला था, जो कि एक अनवान्टेड चाइल्ड था लेकिन आज तक उसकी शादी नहीं हुई है। .. (व्यवधान) .. हम लोग समाज सुधारक और प्रगतिशील बनना चाहते हैं लेकिन जब हमारे सामने प्रगतिशील बनने का मौका आता है तो हम दो कदम पीछे हट जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहती हूं कि इस बिल को आप बिल्कुल स्पष्ट रूप में सामने रखें कि क्या इसकी वास्तविकता है? अन-मैरीड मदर का इसके अन्दर क्या स्थान होगा। .. (व्यवधान) .. इसीलिए मैं कहती हूं कि इसमें बहुत एम्बिगुइटी है, इसमें बिल्कुल स्पष्ट नहीं है कि अगर एक अनमैरीड मदर या एक विडो स्त्री प्रिगनेन्सी टर्मिनेट करवाती है तो इस बिल के अन्दर उसका क्या स्थान होगा, कौन करेगा और कहा करेगा .. (व्यवधान) .. यह बातें इस बिल में बिल्कुल स्पष्ट नहीं हैं। .. (व्यवधान) .. मैं जानती हूँ कि राज्य सभा की कमेटी मे यह बिल गया और वहां पर इस पर बहस हुई। वहां पर जो एविडेंसेज दी गई उनको भी मैं ने देखा है। महिलाओं की एविडेंसेज को भी मैंने देखा है लेकिन मैं समझती हूं चाहे समाज के डर से या नैतिकता के डर से या मानवता के डर से या फिर चाहे कुछ भी उसका कारण रहा हो—सभी ने कहा है कि यह नहीं होना चाहिए, इसको लीगलाइज नहीं करना चाहिए। ...

(व्यवधान) . . इसलिए मैं साफ तौर पर कहना चाहती हूं कि इस बिल में एम्बिगुइटी है।

I have studied this Bill. They have not given the Statement of Objects and Reasons. When you are not clear in your mind, what will you say before the public? We have to go to the public. We have to make them understand the intention of the Bill. This ambiguity should go. It is not a play; it is a serious matter. I request the House, and I request the hon. Members, to support me when I ask for the clarity of the Bill. The Bill should be in tune with the times. If you want to become radical, to radical.

SHIRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise to support this Bill, as it was supported by my group in Rajya Sabha also.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why should a bachelor speak?

SHIRI S. M. BANERJEE: No, I am not a bachelor. I have just one child.

The point is that in the given circumstances, this Bill has to be passed, and I must congratulate Government on their bold stand in regard to this matter, because this Bill was objected to only by those who never wanted to regularise this step.

It is a very painful duty on my part to suggest that a mother or a would be mother should be deprived of a child. But what is happening to the young girls in this country? They have to play into the hands of these quacks after they are raped by some people. Either they stake their life in the hands of the quacks or they take some medicine and die or they commit suicide by throwing themselves on the railway track. This is exactly what is happening. We should in all fairness hate the sin but not the sinner. That is exactly what was taught by Christ and that was exactly what our rishis also used to say, though they were very conservative in nature.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mahatma Gandhi also said it.

SHIRI S. M. BANERJEE: I accept Christ's teaching first and the only Mahatma Gandhi's.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is a Deputy Christ.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Clause 3 lays down when pregnancy can be terminated by a registered medical practitioner ; the conditions under which it should be done or should not be done have all been laid down. Then, some explanations have also been given. Explanation reads thus :

"Where any pregnancy is alleged by the pregnant woman to have been caused by rape, the anguish caused by such pregnancy shall be presumed to constitute a grave injury to the mental health of the pregnant woman."

Then, we have Explanation II which reads thus :

"Where any pregnancy occurs as a result of failure of any device or method used by any married woman or her husband for the purpose of limiting the number of children ..."

This is something surprising. This is reflection on family planning actually. Apart from this, after all, the wife or the husband does not manufacture loops. If there is any loophole in the loop, then they are not responsible. I think that this explanation is redundant. Why should it be there ? Supposing any lady says that it was because of her husband's failure or if any husband says that it is because of the wife's failure, then what is there in it, after all ? Pregnancy is pregnancy whether it is due to the failure of something or due to the success of something. Therefore, I feel that this explanation is redundant and it should be deleted from this Bill.

Clause 4 specifies the places where pregnancy can be terminated. It reads thus :

"No termination of pregnancy shall be made in accordance with this Act at any place other than—

- (a) a hospital established or maintained by Government or
- (b) a place for the time being approved for the purpose of this Act by Government."

In the rural areas, what is going to happen? Nearly 75 per cent of our population lives in the rural areas. Where are the hospitals there and what will be done in those areas ? Again, sub-clause (b) of clause 4 says :

"A place for the time being approved for the purposes of this Act by Government".

Supposing pregnancy has to be terminated, then this very place can be converted into a hospital under this clause. Certainly, the other Members can be asked to go out, and any Member who wants to terminate pregnancy can do it here. I submit that it should not be provided for like that. After all, it should be an approved place with some beds or a hospital with some beds and so on. Otherwise, it will be a mobile hospital and wherever they move and wherever they see that there is a chance of terminating pregnancy, they will convert that place into a hospital. I think that second thought should be given to this by the hon. Minister. Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya has been taking a lot of interest in family planning and he has done very well in this Ministry as a new Minister and I offer my congratulations to him on his fine performance.

I feel that this Bill has to be explained properly. There should be some proviso laying down the minimum requirements to be satisfied by any place which can be approved as a hospital for this purpose. Otherwise, I am afraid that ordinary doctors will utilise this opportunity and there will be further loss of life. So this should not be done.

Shrimati Savitri Shyam asked the question : what will happen to those children ? Really there should be some provision for the unwanted children.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not within the scope of the Bill. This is only to prevent unwanted children.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is a general discussion. Government could not prevent it for the last 24 years. What will happen to these children ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A separate Bill will be necessary.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My sister, Shrimati Savitri Shyam, really shocked the entire House by raising his very vital question. What will happen to these children ? Will they get a place in society ? I remember during the British time when soldiers used to be recruited, nobody asked them 'what is the name of your

father?' He used to say 'The King is my father'. The King used to be the father of all such people who were born like this. The question really is whether they should not get a place in society. When we have abolished prostitution, what will happen to those children who were born out of the womb in that way? If they are not accepted into society, I am afraid these children will become most anti-social elements. If this affects motherhood, it will be the end of all values. So I hope this will not be done. This has been done right from the beginning but now we should correct this state of affairs. I hope this will be given thought to by the hon. Minister.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप का हृदय में आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे गर्भ की चिकित्सीय समाप्ति विधेयक, 1971 के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार को प्रकट करने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। मैं इस का समर्थन करने को खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

श्रीमन्, मैं सबसे पहले माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करने के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमन्, मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय सदन का ध्यान इस विधेयक की आवश्यकता की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। यदि किसी गर्भ के बने रहने में गर्भवती स्त्री का जीवन जोखिम में पड़ जाय अथवा उसके शारीरिक एवं मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को गम्भीर रूप से क्षति का जोखिम हो और यदि ऐसे गर्भ से दुर्भाग्य से स्त्री मर गयी या गम्भीर रूप से शारीरिक अथवा मानसिक रूप से अस्वस्थ हो गई तो उसका अत्यन्त भयानक दुष्परिणाम उसके समस्त परिवार पर पड़ता है। पैदा होने वाले बच्चे के मोह में आँखों के सामने धरती पर खेलते हुए बच्चों के जीवन तथा स्वास्थ्य एवं विकास पर कुप्रभाव पड़े इसे कोई भी माननीय सदस्य उचित नहीं समझेगा।

श्रीमन्, यदि इस बात का पर्याप्त जोखिम हो कि यदि बच्चा हुआ तो वह ऐसी शारीरिक और मानसिक असमानताओं से पीड़ित होगा कि गम्भीर रूप से विकलांग हो तो उसका उत्पन्न होना और जीना उसके और उसके समस्त

परिवार के लिये एक अभिशाप ही होगा तथा वह राष्ट्र के भी हित में न होगा।

माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि बन्नासंग (रेप) द्वारा यदि गर्भ का धारण हुआ है तब उस गर्भ से उत्पन्न बालक का उस बालक और माँ के जीवन पर तथा समाज के ऊपर कितना भयानक प्रभाव पड़ता है, और ऐसे गर्भ की समाप्ति सर्वथा उचित प्रतीता होती है।

श्रीमन्, भारत जैसे निर्धन देश में जहाँ अब भी करोड़ों परिवार एक समय भोजन करते हैं और बच्चों को अपनी भूखी माँ के वक्षस्थल से दूध की बूंद भी नहीं मिलती यदि उस परिवार के द्वारा गर्भ निरोध के हर उपाय प्रयोग में लाने पर भी गर्भ रह गया तब उस दशा में उस परिवार के उम बच्चे और पूर्व उत्पन्न बच्चों के जीवन पर और सारे परिवार पर कैसा संकट आता है इसको वही समझ सकता है जिसको खाने को एक रोटी हो और खाने वाले दस हों।

श्रीमन्, इस विधेयक में इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई है कि गर्भ की समाप्ति तभी की जायेगी जब गर्भवती की सहमति हो, अथवा नहीं। विधेयक का यह धारा माँ के अधिकारों की पूर्ण रक्षा करती है।

इस विधेयक में इस बात की भी व्यवस्था कर दी गई है कि यह काम केवल रजिस्ट्रीकृत चिकित्सा-व्यवसायी ही कर सकता है और यदि कोई अन्य व्यक्ति इस प्रकार का दुःसाहस करेगा तो उसे इस विधेयक के द्वारा दण्ड दिया जायेगा, कोई भी ऐसा व्यक्ति जो चिकित्सा का रजिस्ट्रीकृत व्यक्ति नहीं है इस कार्य को करने का उस को अधिकार नहीं होगा।

मैं आप के माध्यम से इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। प्रस्तुत विधेयक की धारा (3) की उपधारा (2) (क) में 12 सप्ताह तक के गर्भ के स्थान पर आठ सप्ताह कर दिया जाय क्योंकि आठ सप्ताह में गर्भ का होना साधारणतया निश्चयप्राय हो जाता

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप मिश्र]

है, और उसके पश्चात् गर्भपात की स्थिति में उसकी माँ के शरीर और मस्तिष्क दोनों पर कुप्रभाव होता है।

चूँकि भारत की दण्ड संहिता में यह विधेयक सम्बन्ध रखता है और यह दण्ड महिला जम्मू और काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं है इस कारण से इस विधेयक को जम्मू और काश्मीर पर लागू किया जाना सम्भव नहीं है। मैं सरकार से इस बात का अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय जिससे हमारी दण्ड संहिता जम्मू और काश्मीर पर भी लागू हो सके और इस में जम्मू और काश्मीर की जनता भी पूरा लाभ उठा सके। जम्मू और काश्मीर भारत का अविभाज्य अंग है और भारत का अंग होने के नाते वहाँ का जनता का गर्भपात सम्बन्धी विधेयक का पूर्ण लाभ मिलना ही चाहिये।

यह विधेयक समाजवाद और प्रगति के मार्ग पर एक और महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। मुझे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों में उसके सम्बन्ध में वार्तालाप करने का अवसर मिला है। मैं उनमें, और विशेषकर जनसभा के भाईयों में, कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें भयभीत होने का अवसर नहीं है क्योंकि हम नेजा के माध्यम समाजवाद और प्रगति के मार्ग पर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

अभी तो इन्तदाये इस्क है, रोता है क्या,
आगे आगे देखिये होता है क्या।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, we began this debate at 1.55. We have taken practically 50 minutes and still there are 10 hon. Members who would like to speak. Then there is the clause-by-clause consideration, the third reading, and the Minister is to reply. We ought to conclude this debate according to the time fixed at 3.25. I would, therefore, earnestly request the hon. Members to try to confine their speeches to five minutes each. I do not see there is any controversy at all. Why should we take too much time?

Yes, Shri J. M. Gowder.

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Bill seeks to give legal protection to certain kinds of abortion. Though it is a belated measure, I would like to commend it to the approval of the House. I would like also to pay my humble compliments to the hon. Deputy Minister who has shown rare courage in piloting such a social reform Bill. Of all the Ministers in the Council of Ministers, the Deputy Minister of Health and Family Planning has exhibited admirable courage in seeking the approval of the House of such an laudable legislation.

Sir, we have been spending crores of rupees on Family Planning programmes because of our unwarranted hesitancy in legalising abortion. We have so far been highly conservative in adopting such a law. Excepting in Ireland, in almost all the Western countries, there is a leading support to abortion. Even in Ireland, where the sale of contraceptives and the practice of family planning methods are prohibited, the people are so imbued with the idea of having a limited family that whenever they go out they equip themselves with contraceptives and such other family planning devices. If one is asked at the Customs Clearance Centre the woman replies that she is already having a loop insertion, and she has nothing else to declare to the Customs. Nowadays the people themselves feel the urgency and the necessity of having a small family. In our country also the Government have now filled the vacuum by bringing forward this Bill.

Sir, all of us are unanimously of the view that the prime aim of the Government is to concentrate their energies in economic activities to raise the standard of our people. The people have themselves voluntarily accepted family planning programmes enabling the Government to invigorate our sagging economy. You know, Sir, that in the absence of such a law legalising abortion we come across many suicide cases reported in the daily papers and instead of showing sympathy such cases are also being ridiculed. It is only proper that whoever is not willing to continue with pregnancy

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil

should be allowed to have abortion done and it should not be a criminal offence.

Under this Bill, powers have been delegated to the Government to frame rules. Section 6 (1) (a) of this Bill states that such rules may provide for the experience of training or both which a registered medical practitioner shall have if he intends to terminate any pregnancy under this Act. I would like to sound a note of caution here. In the rules it must be ensured that such a medical practitioner has at least ten years of experience in the field; otherwise, any novice from a Medical College getting himself engaged in this work may create many awkward and dangerous situations. I would request the Government to take note of this possibility and frame appropriate rules with a view to safeguarding the interests of people going in for abortion.

As I stated earlier, I have no doubt in my mind about the utility of this measure in our population control efforts. I am proud to state here that Tamil Nadu stands in the forefront of successful implementation of family planning programmes, even at the cost of losing two Lok Sabha seats. This Bill is very necessary and I am sure it will lead to fruitful results. The Government have to bear in mind the widespread illiteracy in our country and the predominance of rural population. It may happen that the rural people may feel shy and even frightened to go in for abortion. The Government must encourage them by regular radio broadcasts and by continuous and clear advertisements and propaganda pamphlets about the efficacy of having abortions wherever they are necessary so that the rural people shed their inhibitions.

With these words, I support this Bill.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ी अच्छी बात होती कि इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध उन दो समस्याओं से होता जिनका यहां जिक्र किया गया है। एक तो यह कि जो मातायें किसी भी कारण से बच्चा नहीं चाहती हैं, उनको इस बात की आजादी रहती कि वे अपने को स्वतंत्र करा सकें। अगर आज जो विधेयक हम पारित कर रहे हैं उसके अनुसार कोई माता चाहे कि वह गर्भ से अपने को मुक्त कर ले तो उसे इनमें दिये हुये कारणों

से कोई एक कारण देना होगा। हम इस बात से पूरी तरह अवगत हैं कि ऐसी भी मातायें हैं जो किन्हीं न किन्हीं कारणों से, मानसिक, आर्थिक या सामाजिक, चाहती हैं कि वह गर्भ से मुक्त हों। हम इस विधेयक को पास कर के उनको कोई सुविधा नहीं दे रहे हैं। उनको कोई न कोई गलतबयानी करने को हम बाध्य कर रहे हैं। यानी या तो वह कहेगी कि उनके साथ रेप हुआ है, यदि वे कर सकें, या वे किसी को घूस देकर इस बात की घोषणा करायेंगी कि इसका उनके स्वास्थ्य पर बड़ा हानिकारक असर पड़ने वाला है।

दूसरी बात यह है जो माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम कह रही थीं कि हम इस में छिप कर यह बात कह रहे हैं कि हमारा इरादा है कि फॅमली प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम में यह सहायक है। मेरा ख्याल है अगर हम स्पष्ट रूप से इसको इसमें रख देते और कह देते कि विधेयक का उद्देश्य यह है कि हम इसको माताओं पर छोड़ते हैं और अगर वे चाहें तो ऐसा कर सकती हैं तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात होती। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय की विवशता को समझता हूँ। भारतीय संस्कृति और सभ्यता के जिस संदर्भ में, जिस पृष्ठभूमि में उनको काम करना है, उसमें थोड़ी कठिनाई उनको हो सकती है। लेकिन यह सदन उनका समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार रहेगा। अगर कभी वह इस तरह का संशोधन इस सदन में लायेंगे, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ।

दो तीन बातें और संक्षेप में हैं मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने इसमें एक दो बातें जोड़ दी है जो पहले वाले ओरिजनल बिल में नहीं थी। कौन सर्जन हो पहले इसमें इतना ही था कि *हूज नेस हैज बीन एंटेड इन ए स्टैंड मैडिकल रजिस्टर*। अब सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने इस में ये शब्द और जोड़ दिये हैं : *and who has such experience or training in gynaecology and obstetrics as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act* एम० बी० बी० एस्० कोर्स में फाइनल यीअर में इंटरनीशिप करनी पड़ती है। एम० बी० बी० एस्० पास करने वाले

[श्री नवल किशोर सिंह]

को चार प्रमुख विभागों में तीन-तीन महीने की इंटरनीशिप करनी पड़ती है। उसमें गैनेकोलोजी और आबस्टेट्रिक्स की तीन महीने का प्रशिक्षण होता ही है अब कोई कोर्ट इसके माने यह ले सकती है कि विशेष प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त व्यक्ति कहा और कितने मिलेंगे? जिम्मे स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग ली हो और जो एम० आर० सी० ओ० जी० हो, वही इसको करेगा तो आप क्या करेंगे। जो रूल आप बनायेंगे व उससे उसको मुधार नहीं कर सकते हैं। सर्वाइनेट लैजिस्लेशन इस लैजिस्लेशन के अर्थ को बदल नहीं सकता है। मेरे स्थान में किसी जमाने में कभी कोई बैठनाई या दिक्कत हो सकती है, इसलिए कि आप ने इस में यहाँ जोड़ दिया है। मन्त्री महोदय चाहे और उनके पास समय हो तो इसको भी वह मोच लें।

एक और आपत्ति है। सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने क्लाज 3, 2 (बी) (1) में इजरी के आगे ग्रेव शब्द लगा दिया है। इजरी ही क्या काफी नहीं था? इजरी टु हर फिजिकल आर मैटल हैल्थ ही काफी नहीं था, जो आपने ग्रेव शब्द और जोड़ दिया है? यही शब्द इजरी काफी होना चाहिए एवार्शन परमिट करने के लिए। ग्रेव शब्द जो है यह मेडीकल आफिसर्स के लिए बिल्कुल इंटरप्रेटेशन की बाग है। किसी एक परिस्थिति में एक डाक्टर कह सकता है कि इट बिल काज इजरी और दूसरा कह सकता है कि नहीं, इट बिल काज ग्रेव इजरी। वैसे अवस्था में आप क्या करेंगे? ग्रेव शब्द लगाये जाने की मेरे स्थान में कोई जरूरत नहीं थी।

जहाँ तक एक्सप्लेनशन 2 और सब सेक्शन 3 का सवाल है यहाँ दो लाइसेंस्ड डॉक्टर्स की बात कही गई है। यह भी कहा गया है कि डाक्टर यह निर्णय करें कि माता को मानसिक यंत्रणा होगी या नहीं। अब इसको डाक्टर कैसे कहेंगे। वह तो माता ही कह सकती है कि मुझे मानसिक यंत्रणा होगी या नहीं होगी। यह कोई डाक्टर नहीं कह सकता

है। उसी तरह से किसी प्रेगनेंट बिर्जेन एक्चुअल आर रीजनेबली फोर्सिबल एन-बिरनमेंट, यह निर्णय डाक्टर कैसे करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर डाक्टर लोगों को ऐसे असम्भव काम करने को कहा जायगा तो कर नो वे दे लेकिन किस तरह से करेंगे यह भारतीय समाज में हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। दोनों बिल्कुल घूसखोरी का रास्ता खोल देंगे और अन्त में सरकार को महसूस होगा कि उससे भूल हो गई है। मन्त्री महोदय के पास समय बहुत कम है। अगर वह इन चीजों पर विचार भी करना चाहे तो शायद उनके पास ऐसा करने के लिए समय नहीं है। लेकिन अगर वह समझते हैं कि यह बातें उचित हैं, समीचीन हैं तो शायद कभी आगे विचार करने का मौका मिलेगा।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे (मदसौर) : प्रस्तुत विधेयक बहुचर्चित है। इस पर काफी चर्चा राज्य सभा और लोक सभा की संयुक्त समिति में हुई है और वहाँ अपना मत और विमत भी व्यक्त किया गया है। इस विधेयक को देखने से पता लगता है कि स्वयं विधेयक का उद्देश्य अपने आप में अस्पष्ट है। विधेयक पारचात्य देशों की पद्धति का अनुकरण मात्र है। हमारे देश के चरित्र, साम्प्रतिक मान्यताओं एवं आचार के विरुद्ध है। माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि ऐसा परिवार नियोजन वाले खड या घारा को जोड़ने की वजह से हुआ है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि सरकार स्वयं अपने मन से यह स्वीकार करने के लिए आगे आई है कि हमारे परिवार नियोजन के कार्य में हमको सर्वथा असफलता मिली है, हम उसमें एक और कड़ी जोड़ देना चाहते हैं फिर चाहे ट्यूबकटोमी हो या, वेस्कुटोमी हो या और दूसरी औषधियों के उपाय परिवार नियोजन हेतु किये जाते रहे हों। उन सब के बावजूद यदि कोई प्रयोग सफल न हुआ हो तो जो हम में प्रावधान है उसका प्रयोग भी किया जा सकता है। प्रकारान्तर में इस विधेयक के द्वारा आप

परिवार नियोजन की कड़ी जोड़ देना चाहते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल का जो उद्देश्य है वह परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाना है या यही इसका प्रमुख उद्देश्य है। मैं यह भी नहीं समझता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि इसके साथ परिवार नियोजन की सफलता या असफलता जोड़ी जाएगी।

जैसा कि हमें मालूम है हमारे देश के अन्दर दुर्भाग्य से ही सही लगभग पचास साठ लाख के करीब गर्भपात हर माल होते हैं जिन्हें अनिच्छापूर्वक कराया जाता है और जिन के लिए हम अनेक परिवारों को कोसते हैं। अनेक ऐसी बहनें हैं जो अच्छे परिवार या सम्भ्रान्त परिवार की होने के बावजूद किसी कारण से इन चीजों का शिकार हो कर अपनी आत्महत्या तक कर बैठती है। कुछ ऐसे लोग भी होते हैं जो स्वेच्छा से अपने परिवार को थोड़ा मुखी बनाने के लिए या अन्य कारणों से गर्भपात की दिशा में आगे बढ़ते हैं। लेकिन हमें विचार अवश्य करना है कि क्या हमारे देश में इस प्रकार की चीजों के लिए परिस्थितियाँ अनुकूल हैं? हमारे देश की पारिवारिक मान्यतायें, हमारी भावनायें तथा सांस्कृतिक आधार इसके अनुकूल हैं।

आप तो अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि छोटे छोटे जो आपरेशन होते हैं चाहे नसबन्दी के हों उनके लिए हमारे अस्पतालों की क्षमता कितनी होती है? बहुत कम होती है फिर वे जिन्होंने इस तरह की चीजों को करवाया है, उन में से मृत्युएं कितनी की हुई हैं इसके आंकड़े यदि आप अभी बता सकें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि हजारों की तादाद में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या बताई जा सकती है कि जिन की आफ्टर केअर न होने की वजह से उन्हें कई बीमारियों का शिकार होना पड़ता है, या मृत्यु हुई है।

हमारे यहां जिस प्रकार की मैडिकल फ़ैसिलिटीज हैं, जिस प्रकार के अस्पताल हैं, जिस प्रकार से महिलाओं के आपरेशन होते

हैं, प्रेगनेंसीज के बाद उनकी जो दशा बिगड़ती है, उसके बारे में यदि आप पहले चिन्ता करते तो ज्यादा अच्छा था। आपने इसमें कहा है कि अगर पांच मास का गर्भ हो तो उसको भी गिराया जा सकता है। यह बहुत खतरनाक और मेजर आपरेशन होता है जिस को सामान्यतया किसी ऐसे स्थान पर नहीं किया जा सकता है जो उसके अनुकूल न हो। बनर्जी साहब ने कहा है कि लक्ष्य इस विधेयक में भी बनाया गया है कि कोई स्थान जो तत्समय सरकार द्वारा इस अधिनियम प्रयोजन के लिए अनुमोदित हो, यह व्यवस्था इस में की गई है और ये शब्द रखे गए हैं। लेकिन आप की चलती फिरती गाड़ियां हैं जो वैसैक्टोमी करती फिरती हैं और जहां कहीं भी देखो कैम्प लगाकर खड़ी हो जाती है। उसके दुष्परिणाम हमने देखे हैं। कितनी मानायेँ और बहनें इस कारण से...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Tubectomy and vasectomy do not come under this; they are part of family planning.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : इस में फैमिली प्लानिंग जोड़ा गया है। इसमें कहा गया है जहां किसी विवाहित स्त्री या उसके पति द्वारा बच्चों की संख्या सीमित रखने के प्रयोजन से उपयोग में लाई गई किसी प्रयुक्ति या व्यवस्था की असफलता के फलस्वरूप कोई गर्भ हो जाए वहां ऐसे अवांछित गर्भ के कारण होने वाले मनस्ताप के बारे में यह उपधारणा की जा सकेगी कि वह गर्भवती स्त्री के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य की गम्भीर क्षति है। हमारे यहां मैडिकल फ़ैसिलिटीज की कमी है, डाक्टरों और अस्पतालों की कमी है और अस्पतालों में साधनों की कमी है। अगर सरकार का ध्यान उन की तरफ जाये, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। साथ ही देश में चरित्र निर्माण की दिशा में जो ध्यान आपका हार्ना चाहिये वह भी नहीं है।

15 hrs.

जहां तक गर्भपात का सम्बन्ध है, उस का निर्णय केवल डाक्टरों के गुड फ़ैथ-सम्भाव-

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डे]

पर नहीं छोड़ देना चाहिए। आखिर सद्भाव की परिभाषा क्या होगी? हम आये-दिन देखते हैं कि डाक्टरों पर आक्षेप लगाये जाते हैं कि अमुक डाक्टर ने मनमाने तौर पर काम किया है, उस ने जान बूझ कर मार डाला है, अगर थोड़ी सी सावधानी बरती जाती, तो मृत्यु न होती, आदि। मैंने ऐसे कई प्रकरण सुने हैं उदाहरण के लिये मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐपेंडेसाइटस के आपरेशन के दौरान आर्टरी-फारसेप भूल से मरीज के पेट के अन्दर रह गई और उसकी मृत्यु हो गई। जब शमशान भूमि में उसको जलाया गया, तो आग की गर्मी से वे उछल कर बाहर आ गयी। इस तरह की असावधानी की रोकथाम के लिए व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

मुझे यह देखकर आश्चर्य होता है कि यहां पर जितने भी बिल आते हैं, उन में लिखा होता है कि वे जम्मू-काश्मीर को छोड़ कर सारे भारत में लागू होंगे। इस बारे में जो सांविधानिक बाधा है, उस को दूर करना चाहिए। जब सरकार अनेकानेक संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक लाती हैं और उन को पारित करवाने का प्रयत्न करती हैं, तो फिर जम्मू-काश्मीर के बारे में इस सांविधानिक कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये संविधान में संशोधन करने के मार्ग में क्या रुकावट है। जब हम जम्मू-काश्मीर को अपने देश का एक अंग मानते हैं, तो संविधान में आवश्यक संशोधन करके सब बिलों को वहां लागू करना चाहिए।

विवाहित महिलाओं और उन के पतियों को भारतीय दंड विधान की धारा 312 के अन्तर्गत गर्भपात कराने के सम्बन्ध में पहले ही संरक्षण प्राप्त है। लेकिन अविवाहित महिलाओं को न तो उस धारा के अन्तर्गत और न इस बिल में कोई संरक्षण दिया गया है। अगर इस बिल में उनके संरक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था हो पाती, तो यह बिल आपके कचरा-

नुसार ज्यादा उपादेय हो जाता और इस का महत्व ज्यादा बढ़ जाता।

मुझे आशा है कि मैं ने मेडिकल फेसिलिटीज की कमी और चिकित्सा व्यवसाय के बारे में संक्षेप में जो बातें कही हैं, मन्त्री महोदय उनकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे। संयुक्त समिति के प्रतिवेदन में एक माननीय सदस्य ने मिनट आफ डिमेंट में साफ कहा है कि इस बिल को बिल्कुल परिवार-नियोजन का एक उपक्रम बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इस बिल का कोई उपयोग और उपादेयता नहीं होगी। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इस भौतिकवादी युग में यदि हमारी चारित्रिक एवं सांस्कृतिक मान्यताओं का भी ध्यान रखा गया होता तो अच्छा होता।

मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अभी इस बिल को लागू करने में अभी विलम्ब है, क्योंकि इसके अधीन नियम और उपनियम बनाने होंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन में माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं, अगर उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए नियम और उपनियम बनाये जायेंगे, तो यह बिल ज्यादा हितकारी सिद्ध होगा। अंत में पुनः उन विमति टिप्पणियों की ओर भी आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा जिनमें माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने तर्क प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस विधेयक के बारे में अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We should have passed this Bill by 3.25 p.m. But from the list of speakers I do not think it would be possible to do that. In view of that, what should we do?

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Kangra): Increase the time by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since it is the pleasure of the House that the time should be extended. I would extend the debate up to 4 p.m., when we should complete all the stages and pass the Bill.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Bill. This Bill was long over-due and many countries in the world have already passed the Bill legalising abortion. Sir, in our epics we read that Vishwamitra and Menaka had a love-affair and a child named Shakuntla was born. The child Shakuntla was thrown in wilderness and Kanva Maharishi saw the child, took the baby and tended it with mother's affection. There was another incident. Recently we read in papers that a four month old pregnant British woman Member of Parliament called a press conference and announced that she is pregnant but refused to tell who was responsible for it and said that my morals are my private affair and her Party has agreed to give her party ticket and support her in the next elections.

15.07 hrs

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

Sir, what I have been saying is neither have we Kanva Maharishi to tend to discarded children nor is our society so forward—we are politically forward but socially we are backward—so as to say like the British woman Member of Parliament that my morals are my private affair.

Sir, it is not as though only unmarried women have been seeking abortion. According to the Report either of U. N. or Health Ministry 87% to 95% of abortions are among married women due to economic, social or other causes. Sir, this is what the survey revealed. The survey was conducted in a number of institutions here and abroad. As some Members have already pointed out either you legalise abortion or leave the fate of a woman in the hands of the quacks because the medical practitioners refuse to undertake this because of fear of illegality. Then the women go to the quacks where they are treated. Somebody said even they treat their dogs very carefully but not the lives and body of a woman who goes to these quacks. So, mostly it is a play with death. Because of these quacks there is so much of mishandling of the whole thing and there is lot of bleeding. I myself know a number of instances where a woman having six to seven children because she is so nervous of getting another baby goes to these quacks and there

she gets abortion and later when she goes home there is no medical help and lot of bleeding and the mother dies leaving these six or seven children. Leave aside the baby that is to come the children that are living are made destitutes.

Our friend here, I am told, is an advocate and he has brought to the notice of the House certain lacuna in the Bill. I hope, the Ministry will take note of this lacuna and see that it is amended properly.

When you legalise abortion, you should have more facilities, because a number of people may be going to hospitals for seeking help. So, you should provide more facilities.

Some argue that children are a treasure. Nobody questions it. For the mother they are more so. But what can she do? Should she bring up a child and make it suffer?

To the moralists the words of Edris Rice-Wray, Director of the Maternal Health Association Clinic, Mexico City, is the answer. He says :—

"I would like to challenge all those of good conscience to an act of imagination. Go in straight to spend 24 hours in a poor house with many children. Sleep on the floor with meagre food, cockroaches and rats around, lack of sanitary facilities and absence of privacy. Share the desperation of the mother who cannot provide enough for the child and yet carries another in her body. Do you think you can deny her the right to control her destiny?"

With these words, I support the Bill.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : Mr. Chairman, I stand to register my name as one of the supporters of this Bill. As a person who had practised the medical profession for some years I heartily welcome it.

In the present day world the norms of conduct have been tremendously changing. Ideas that existed a few generations back do not exist today. This Bill has brought before us the necessity for a change according to the changes that the social structure is undergoing now.

The Bill envisages two things. One is to prevent an unnecessary child from coming into existence and the other is to prevent an unwanted child. There is a big difference between

[Dr. Melkote]

these two. An unnecessary child not coming is what family planning is trying to accomplish. In the event of a failure there, what is the remedy? The second is that a number of women who become pregnant do not want it. There is a social stigma. They go to a medical practitioner. The legal remedy is not there. The medical practitioner cannot terminate the pregnancy. Therefore, this Bill tries to overcome some of those defects which prevent a medical man from undertaking a remedy for the patient that comes to him.

I have been the President of a founding home and I have seen the misery of these women who come and join there. They cannot face their families and the baby. They do not want an unwanted child. Society does not care sufficiently about them.

The other aspect of the question is that according to the present day idea we are trying to control the population explosion.

Both these aspects of the question are very well taken care of in this Bill. If some hon. Members have pointed out legal flaws in this case, I am quite sure that the Minister will look into it. But many of the things that have been mentioned, for example, the place where pregnancy could be terminated and all those things, could be brought under the rules and regulations which, I understand, the Government is going to formulate. I personally feel that the Bill is most welcome in the way it has been brought here because this is a big experiment that we are making. What would be the psychological effect on the mother herself in later years? What would be the effects that may take place on account of the mental factor on the new off springs that may come up later? These are things on which the world over the biologists have been experimenting. It is too early for anybody to speak anything about it. As such, it is not merely in India but the world over such experiments are going on but many these things for which there is no remedy to-day and with which the society has been going on, we are likely to overcome them. Therefore, I give my whole-hearted support to this Bill.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI
(Lakhimpur) : I support this Bill. While

supporting the Bill, I would like to make a few observations.

This Bill provides for the termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners. There is scope for interpretation as to who will be these medical practitioners and the hon. Minister in his speech mentioned about it. I am sure when rules and regulations are framed, under the Act, they will be so framed that there will be no scope for interpretation as they like.

This Bill, I think, should not be viewed as some sort of a family planning measure, it has much more social significance than that. It reflects the attitude of the Government to the society which is changing. Therefore, the Bill has to be viewed as to how much it has a bearing on our society so far as social, moral and other aspects are concerned. What would be the attitude of the Government in such a situation to the individual or the society at a given circumstance? I am of opinion that the Government should help every individual of the society to enable him to go about such measures which will be beneficial to society and to the individual. Therefore, Government can do a lot by introducing such social measures acceptable to the people to achieve the desired goal.

Some people have objected to this Bill on the traditional grounds that it goes against Indian concept of life. I say that those who object to it have not fully understood the Indian culture. Indian culture has never permitted such things which go against the society and the welfare of the human being. Therefore, in the Mahabharata it is stated :

राजा कालस्य कारणम्

The administration or the Government can change the society and it is the King, meaning the administration, who can transform the society for the welfare of all.

In clause 3(4) (b) it has been provided :

"Save as otherwise provided in clause (a), no pregnancy shall be terminated except with the consent of the pregnant woman."

This is all right. But so far as woman below the age of 18 is concerned, it is provided that consent of the guardian is to be obtained. Here, I would like to suggest that the consent of the

concerned woman is to be taken into consideration. Without her consent abortion should not be performed because on the ground of doubtful age the woman may be compelled by some guardians to undergo operation for abortion. Therefore, the consent of the concerned woman and the consent of the guardian are both equally necessary in respect of a woman below the age of 18.

I would like to suggest another thing that Government should provide some facilities for such women who are destitute or who have unfortunately conceived and who will not be favourably looked upon by the society. Therefore, in the Rules and Regulations, when framed, such things may be provided that they will not find any hardship after the operation. This Bill declares the right of women over her body and therefore I support this Bill and I hope the House will accept it.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE (New Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill. I congratulate the State Minister for introducing this Bill.

This Bill has three clauses—on humanitarian grounds, another on health grounds and the third on eugenic grounds.

About humanitarian grounds, I wish to say that it should be a little more liberal. It has been said that only in rare cases this pregnancy can be terminated. But there may be cases where genuine mistakes are also taking place. We have seen that for economic reasons so many young girls are coming for jobs outside and they are forced to mix with the menfolk. On the one hand, we do not give them any education on sex matters and on the other they mix with the menfolk. Also, due to the Dowry System, many girls are not getting married. Every young girl cherishes the hope of having a home of her own and to be a mother. But she cannot get her hopes realised. She falls a prey of victim and of exploitation. It is due to those reasons that she becomes pregnant, not due to her fault, but to the fault of the society and also of other people. So, in such cases also this humanitarian grounds should be expanded a little more. It may be that some genuine mistakes are made. It may be that sometimes willingly also they commit some mistakes. These mistakes also should be considered and included on humanitarian grounds.

On health grounds, I do not agree with some hon. friends who said that this does not affect the failure of family planning methods. I know a genuine case. In one case one wife conceived when her first child was only 10 months old. Immediately after that, they did not like to have a baby. The husband went to a quack because his wife is not allowed under the law to have legal termination of pregnancy. So, the husband went to a quack and got medicines and ultimately the child was mutilated. Under such circumstances there is no use giving birth to a lump of mutilated living flesh. On health grounds it affects every child, every mother. Therefore, this termination of pregnancy must be allowed.

In many cases, soon after the Hindu Marriage Act was passed, many people thought that all the married women will run for divorce. But it did not happen. Considering our tradition and our society, it is not a fact that as soon as we pass this Bill, immediately all the women will run for termination of pregnancy.

The hon. Minister said that there are about 6.5 million women coming for termination of pregnancy every year. It is a conservative estimate. I know it because I have been dealing with women for 24 years. In many cases they are forced to go to quacks. Some families have to sell all their jewellery and all their money for getting them relieved from pregnancy. Considering such cases also, I support this Bill whole heartedly.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगाव) : सभापति जी, यह गर्भपात सम्बन्धी जो प्रस्ताव सदन में उपस्थित हुआ है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। समाज वही प्रगति कर सकता है जो आधुनिक उपदानों को स्वीकार करते हुए, वर्तमान परिस्थितियों का जायजा लेते हुये आगे बढ़ता है—चाहे कितना ही इसमें कष्ट हो, चाहे कितनी ही असंस्कृति हो और चाहे कितनी ही परम्परायें टूटती हों लेकिन वस्तु-स्थिति को ओझल नहीं किया जा सकता है कम से कम समस्याओं के सन्दर्भ में।

मैं अपने सुझाव को भूल न जाऊँ इसलिए सबसे पहले सुझाव ही रखना चाहता हूँ। आपको सबसे पहले प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे]

जा करके धनराशि स्वीकृत करानी चाहिए और उमका नाम होना चाहिए—गर्भपात योजना फंड। यहाँ पर बहुत मे बिल्स पारित होते है परन्तु वे कार्यान्वित इसलिये नहीं हो पाते है क्योंकि उसमे पैसे की आवश्यकता होती है। तो इसलिये एक ऐमा फंड होना चाहिए। और जैसी आपने अभी एक फीगर बताई कि 40 लाख महिलाओ ने गर्भपात कराया तो जब आप एक फंड बना लेंगे उसके बाद आपको यह करना चाहिये कि कोई भी गर्भपात कराए—चाहे वह विवाहिता हो, कुमारी हो या विधवा हो—उसको आप पुरस्कृत कीजिए, उसको सम्मान दीजिए और उसका साहस बढ़ाइये ताकि समाज के अन्दर आकर स्पष्ट रूप से वह कह सके कि हा, मैं गर्भवती हूँ और मैं गर्भपात कराना चाहती हूँ। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि यह जो समाज के अन्दर घुटन है, यह जो चोरी चोरी बहुत सारे काम होते है वे सब बन्द हो जायेंगे। लेकिन समाज का सम्मान धनराशि की तुला पर आका जाता है। आप कहेंगे कि बिल पास करने के बाद ताजीरात हिन्दी की दृष्टि में आप उनको सम्मान देना चाहते है तो कोई भी महिला चाहे परिवार की दृष्टि से, कोई कुमारी चाहे सेक्स की दृष्टि से और कोई विधवा .. (व्यवधान) .. अभी तो मैंने आरम्भ किया है। तो यह जो घुटन है समाज में उसको बायला-जिकल नीड या अर्ज समझ लीजिए और बड़े बड़े उपदेशो से उसको टाल दीजिए तो आपके सामने एक स्पष्ट चित्र आयेगा। आज ससार के आधुनिक देशो मे मारल फैब्रिक के आधार पर समाज इतना ऊपर उठ गया है कि सच्चाई से मुह नहीं मोड़ता। कोई भी काम एन्सो-ल्यूट सच नहीं है और कोई भी काम एन्सो-ल्यूट बुरा नहीं है—रिलेटिव टर्म में देखा जाये तो ... (व्यवधान) .. जो विवाह की प्रथा है वह भी एक बहुत पुराना इस्टीद्यूशन है। प्रिमिटिव सोसायटी में कोई बात ही नहीं थी, कहा किसका किससे सम्बन्ध है, कहा

गर्भ धारण हुआ यह किसी को बताने की जरूरत ही नहीं थी। लेकिन जब हमने सोसायटी को राशनलाइज किया, आर्गेनाइज किया तब कानून भी बने और तभी सारी बातें भी पैदा हुई। इसलिये इस शृंखला से जो अन्दर की बातें है उनको यदि आप सम्मान के साथ, साहस के साथ और आधुनिक दृष्टि से उतारना चाहते है तो आप उनको पुरस्कृत कीजिए। मान लीजिए किसी महिला के चार बच्चे है और पाचवे का वह एबार्शन कराना चाहती है तो आप उसको पुरस्कृत कीजिए। यदि कोई कुमारी है और वह बच्चा नहीं चाहती तो उसका आप 500 रुपया दीजिए या इसी प्रकार से कोई विधवा है तो उसको हजार रुपया दीजिए। इस प्रकार से उसका वैधव्य या उसका कौमार्य समाज की दृष्टि में मडित हो जायेगा। .. (व्यवधान) .. आप उनको पुरस्कृत करके समाज की दृष्टि में ऊपर उठाइये। .. (व्यवधान) ..

इसमे स्वास्थ्य की बात भी आती है। आपने एबार्शन तो करवा दिया लेकिन उसमे ब्लीडिंग भी होती है, कष्ट भी होता है तो उसको कौन रखेगा, कैसे रखेगा और उसको क्या होगा—इन सब बातों का प्राविधान आपने नहीं किया है। इसलिये उसको सम्मान दीजिए, उस को अच्छी तरह रखिये, रखने का प्राविधान कीजिए। एक फंड बनाइये, उस से रुपया लीजिए और इस प्रकार का एक सम्मान दीजिये। जैसे ना मे आप ने बचन दी है, इसी तरह से सामाजिक सम्मान देने के लिये, यह देखते हुए कि ससार कहा से कहा जा रहा है, और ये जो कुठाये है, वितृष्णाय है, इन को तोड़िये। आप ने जो काम किया वह ठीक है, क्योंकि आप एक निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे कि जो काम चोरी चोरी होता है वह खुल कर के सामने आये।

प्रकृति ने स्त्री को बड़ा कोमल और असहाय बनाया है। असहाय का मतलब यह है

कि सब कुछ कष्ट उसी को भोगना पड़ना है। आदमी का तो हाव यह है कि आग लगा कर जमालों दूर खड़ी। आदमी तो मर नहीं करता। समाज की दृष्टि में सम्मान का धोखा है, अधिक दृष्टि में पैसा का धोखा है और समाज की स्वीकृति का धोखा है कोई किसी का स्वाकार नहीं करता। जब य कुठारें टूट जायेगा तो उस प्रकार को बाने नहीं होंगी। इसलिये य कुठारें तोड़िये।

मान लीजिये कोई कुमारी है, किन्हीं परिस्थितियों से उसका विवाह नहीं हुआ, और अगर ऐसा बात हो जाय, तो उसको सम्मान दीजिये। आप व्यवस्था ही न कीजिये, बल्कि उसको पुरस्कृत कीजिये, उस की सच्चाई पर, उस के साहस पर। जैसा अभी एक माननीय सदस्या ने कहा कि हाउस आफ कामन्स की एक महिला सदस्या, जो कुमारी है प्रेगनेंट हो गयी। हो गयी तो हो गयी, क्या बुरा हो गया। लेकिन ब्रिटेन की सोसायटी ने उसको क्या कहा? उस को सच्चाई का प्रीमियम दिया गया। उस महिला ने कहा कि हम चुनाव लड़ेंगे, लोगों ने कहा कि लड़िये, हम आप को वोट देंगे। तो सच्चाई की गरिमा को स्वीकार किया गया। मान लीजिये कोई बुरा काम कर देता है तो वह जो एक झूठा भय है, समाज का याथा भय है, उस भय से यह भी हो सकता था कि अगर वह भारतीय महिला होती तो सम्भवतः आत्म घात कर लेती, घा कुंए में कूद जाती। लेकिन उस ब्रिटिश महिला ने साहस के साथ कहा कि मैं किमी का नाम नहीं बताना चाहती कि किस के साथ मेरा सम्बन्ध हो गया, लेकिन यह सत्य है कि मैंने गर्भ धारण किया है, इस का सम्मान किया जाये। सच्चाई की जिम देश में गरिमा होगी उस के नीचे जितना अंधेरा है वह स्पष्ट हो जायेगा धर्म में कहते हैं: "धारणात् लक्षणार्थं धर्मः"। हम धारण करते हैं, उस लक्ष्य की सिद्धि में सच्चाई का अनुसरण करें, बजाय इसके कि तमाम जो धोखी

धारणाएं हैं, बातें हैं, जो मान्य नहीं हैं, उन के पीछे एक घुटन पैदा कर दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने पास कुछ पैसा रखिये। वरना आप कहेंगे कि हमारे पास डाक्टर नहीं है, एपरेटम नहीं हैं, मोबाइल अस्पताल नहीं है।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): I support the Bill. Termination of pregnancy after a few months of conception is very risky. It is known that even in the US till very recently this problem existed and risk to life was grave. Once the Bill is passed, since there is limited knowhow within the country, I would suggest that either Government seek the help of experts from the USA or obtain the assistance of the UN experts who have been able to terminate pregnancy within a few months of conception by a new process which has been found to be completely risk-free and the woman can walk out immediately. The number of pregnancies which could be terminated is large and the expense involved is considerably less. Instead of sending our people abroad, free help from the other countries may be secured and some sort of tour programme to train our doctors should be arranged.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Kangra): There can be no two opinions that women in our country had always had a bad deal. Not only this; they have always been in shackles and for the mistakes committed by men they have been made to suffer. They have paid the price in this way for ages. I must say the present Bill is a half-way house; it does not completely deal with the situation. It is unimaginative also though I am supporting it as it is a step on the right direction, but only a step. So far as the problem is concerned, it meets it half-way.

I would put in a few propositions to show where the Bill has blundered. Look at some of the clauses of the Bill. Explanation I to clause 3 says: "Where any pregnancy is alleged by the pregnant woman to have been caused by rape, the anguish caused" etc. On that, one can say there is sense in it. But then look at the next explanation which says: Where any pregnancy occurs as a result of failure of any

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

device or method used by any married woman" etc. One can follow that because a married woman is saved by this Bill, but what about those who are not married? If you are trying to help women, why do you leave out unmarried women are women who are widows? The object of the Bill is to prevent injury or anguish or unwanted children, or,—let me add one more thing,—you want to control the population. If this was the object, how does the exclusion of unmarried women or widows justify the object? Therefore, what I would submit is, since the Bill has not yet been passed, it should include unmarried woman and widows also. Now it includes only married woman or their husbands. That is why I call it a half-way house and that it is an unimaginative Bill, because, actually, the object is to prevent mental or physical injury or the object is to control the population. But by excluding unmarried women or widows how do you justify it?

Actually, Explanations I, II and so on are meaningless. You should have put in only one sentence saying that if a woman wants to terminate pregnancy, it should be allowed. That should have been the only line and it should have been complete. These explanation, and so fourth, running to several paragraphs would not have been necessary. As it is, it is in line with the type of hypocrisy of which we are suspect, because, when you actually want to do something, you try to hedge it with a hypocritical approach. The hypocrisy is that you want to justify the Explanations, I, II, III and so on, with words such as grave injury, mental anguish, and so forth, and giving power to one officer and taking away power from another officer; leaving it to the policemen and giving advantage to some medical officer who will charge some people more; and on the ground that it will cause grave injury and so on, they may say, "Pay Rs. 100 more and we will do it," and so on.

The object is to help women, and why don't you say that if a woman wants termination of pregnancy she should have the right? That is why I say that the Bill, as it is, is a half-way house, because you should not have excluded unmarried woman and widows.

Secondly, you have not given complete

right to women to do away with pregnancies. Therefore, I submit that it is half-way house and it is an unimaginative Bill. But in any case I am supporting it because in any case you have made an attempt and made a good beginning which you will do well to keep up. In the circumstances, I submit that you should kindly amend the Bill now, or bring in a new amendment because you are used to bring in amendments after amendments. I hope next time you will bring a Bill, it will be a complete and proper one.

*SHRI M. M. JOSEPH (Peermade) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill which seeks to legalise abortion with all might at my command. I oppose it not only on my behalf, but on behalf of my party—Kerala Congress. Keeping in view the fact that this Bill will destroy the great human values cherished by this country for the last thousands of years and also due to the fact that this Bill will mark the end of all moral values, I view it as a grave challenge posed to the concept of greatness of human life. Therefore, I strongly oppose this measure.

Sir, the reasons stated in this Bill for the termination of pregnancy are mere childish. First it is stated that if the medical practitioner is of opinion that there is a substantial risk that if the child were born it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped. According to another provision pregnancy can be terminated if it causes grave injury to the mental health of the pregnant woman. If pregnancy occurs as a result of the failure of any family planning device or method used by the married woman, according to the bill it can be terminated. Sir, I sincerely believe that any of these provisions can be applied in any of the innumerable cases of pregnancy. It is stated that if the child is likely to be handicapped, if born, termination of pregnancy can be resorted to. In ancient Sparta there was a law according to which they could kill handicapped children. Here, the Government seeks to out do that cruelty committed by Spartans, through this Bill. Sir, I am opposing this Bill. I think I am the only man who opposes the Bill. So to oppose the Bill atleast I hope that you may give a few more minutes. Sir, I ask whether

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

there were no children in the world who were not handicapped. Have not the world benefited by them? I remember Helen Keller and Lord Byron in this context. The main aim of this Bill is birth control. What the Government is going to do is, to kill the unborn child in the womb of its mother itself without letting them see the light of the world just as we kill the rats in their holes. This is the most cruel and heinous act to kill the 'Rajeeves' and 'Sanjays' without allowing them to see the light of the world. It is stated in the Bill that if the pregnancy causes physical or mental abnormalities to the mother it can be terminated.

Does anyone of us cut off the head in order to cure the headache? Our medical science has advanced so much that it can cure any disease. When the medical science can cure any disease why should we revert to this most cruel act? A survey conducted recently in Japan reveals that 47 per cent of women who had undergone abortion are suffering out of several complications, such as inflammatory complications, tubal pregnancy, sterilisation, disturbance of menstrual cycle, perforation etc. In short women who undergo this process deteriorate mentally and an inferiority complex forms in their minds. Peace and rest disappear from their family life.

Sir, abortion is virtually murder. The moment the embryo enters the Uterus it gets life. It assumes all the movements and functions of life. If this bill is passed we will be giving green signal to plain murder and nothing else. The people who condemn the genocide in Bangladesh day in and day out are supporting such a measure which will help in killing lakhs of children for no fault of theirs. I am afraid that the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi—the model of the great Indian motherhood—will have to carry the foul smell of the blood of lakhs of innocent children. It is painful that such a Bill should have been introduced to give legal sanction to the killing of lakhs of innocent children like Lady Macbeth, when the Prime Minister—the model of Indian motherhood—guides the destiny of this great country. Sir, I am concluding in a minute. This act strikes at the root of moral value. Recently a survey conducted in USSR revealed that 40 per cent of the college girls have undergone abortion. I with all sincerity do hope that the doctors will never follow in the footsteps of

the Hypocrites who swear in the name of radicalism and social transformation. This measure is against our great culture. In our Vedas the abortion is described as more cruel than *Brahman hatya*. Sir, I do not feel it necessary to repeat the words of Gandhiji, the Father of Nation, on the family planning. He may be shedding tears in the other world for his followers who are bringing in such a cruel measure.

In countries where this measure is adopted there is a growing demand that this should be reconsidered. News appeared in the press that 250 MPs in British Parliament have demanded that this measures should be reconsidered. In our country where even cow slaughter is considered to be a crime, where the great Sidhartha, who advised against the killing of even a fly, was born we introduce a measure to kill lakhs of innocent children. Sir, this should not be passed. I strongly oppose this Bill. My party opposes this Bill. Not only because I am a Christian but also being a God fearing citizen who has belief in the eternal values, our great country has cherished for the last thousands of years, I strongly oppose this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF (Periakulam): The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Bill which provides for the termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners seems to be a simple affair on the surface, but if it is passed and acted upon, it will have far-reaching effects on human society.

The provisions of the Bill make it clear that the sponsors thereof bother themselves in the least about moral principles and standards which are the defences of the structure of human society. Neither do they appear to concern themselves with the question whether anybody has got the right to do away with human life in any stage of its existence. Terminating pregnancy is undoubtedly terminating a human life, whether such termination is effected in the tenth week or twenty-fifth week of pregnancy.

The tell-tale Explanation II to Clause 3 (2) runs thus:

"Where any pregnancy occurs as a result of failure of any device or method used by any married woman or her husband for the purpose of limiting the number of children, the anguish caused by such unwan-

[Shri Muhammed Sheriff]

ted pregnancy may be presumed to constitute a grave injury to the mental health of the pregnant woman."

This Explanation makes it plain that the termination of pregnancy is sought to be deliberately adopted as one of the devices for carrying out family planning.

The artificial abortion will in reality defeat the object they have for family planning and will bring in many evils and misery in its train. The age old principle of abstinence has got several good things and advantages to its credit, and one of them is that it has a sure and salutary effect of limiting the family. Instead of adopting such a principle and method, if the means provided in this Bill are adopted, it will create complications, health hazards, misery and suffering to the people of the country, not only to women but to the whole human society in the country.

This view has been put forward and stressed by eminent medical authorities who were pleased to appear before the Joint Committee on the Bill under discussion, and they have tendered weighty and valuable evidence. We cannot ignore such evidence with impunity. One of these eminent witnesses who can speak authoritatively on the subject has pointed out, among other things, that we do not even have sufficient equipment and trained personnel in our country to carry out the delicate operations contemplated by the Bill. It was insisted by the experts before the Joint Committee that such operations conducted even by specialists and experts would involve a certain amount of risk which may well lead ultimately to grave detriment to the health of the patient.

That being so, to undertake such a task with the present lack of appropriate equipment and personnel in the country will simply prove awfully more dangerous to the health and life of the people concerned. Under the circumstances, the object of the Bill cannot be attained. Success in family planning too cannot be achieved by such means.

Another very important point to be borne in mind is that the liberalisation of abortions intended by the Bill will throw gratuitous temptation and inducement before our innocent and

dear young ones, and thereby the moral fibre so necessary for nation-building will be sadly undermined. It is highly regrettable that the Government have not paid any heed to the powerful and cogent plea made in the Minutes of Dissent by several medical authorities of high ability and experience. I am convinced Sir, that this new measure will do immense harm to our nation and that it cannot, therefore, be supported.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. members for offering their constructive suggestions. Even the two of 16 participants in the debate who have criticised it have offered their arguments in support of their views. If I am not able to refer to the points individually raised by them, it does not mean I do not attach any importance to those views: it is only because of shortage of time. I would refer to some points raised by more than one member and which I think are very important.

The first point is about the availability or otherwise of relief to unmarried mothers and widows under the Bill. A careful reading of the Bill, particularly the implications underlying the clauses, will make it abundantly clear that relief is available to unmarried mothers and widows. Clause 3 (4) says:

"No pregnancy of a woman, who has not attained the age of eighteen years, or, who having attained the age of eighteen years, is a lunatic, shall be terminated except with the consent in writing of her guardian."

It has to be read with (h) which says:

"Save as otherwise provided in clause (a), no pregnancy shall be terminated except with the consent of the pregnant woman."

So, the limitation is imposed only in respect of madness and age. A woman who is not a lunatic or a minor is supreme in deciding upon whether she will or will not terminate her unwanted pregnancy. So, the point persistently raised has been answered, if not in so many words, certainly by implication.

With reference to clause 4 (b), Mr. Banerjee expressed an apprehension whether any place, including Parliament, will be used as a place for performing the terminatory operation. I assure him it will not be. I think he will appreciate that clause 4 (b) has been inserted only having in it view that in remote rural areas, hospitals and primary health centres may not be available in all cases, although we have covered a very large area even in rural areas by primary health centres. Even where these centres are there, the sort of medical practitioner envisaged in terms of clause 3 (1) may not be available.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It says .

"a place for the time being approved for the purpose of this Act by Government."

Who is going to approve it and how and in what circumstances ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Unless Government becomes mad or stupid, it will not allow every place, including Parliament, to be used as an operation theatre. Obviously when the rules are framed, the apprehension raised by him will be considered. Any Government worth its name has its professional people to advise which is an appropriate place from the medical point of view.

The third point is that this law has not been contemplated to be applicable to Jammu and Kashmir as well. It has been already pointed out by me that this law makes a sort of modification of section 312 of the IPC. When IPC is not extended to Jammu and Kashmir, the question of application of the modification of this section does not arise. But I can assure this House, and the hon. Members would be rather glad to know it, that an almost identical law analogous in effect is at the moment before the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir. So, all the legal relief that will be available to the Indian womenfolk will be available to the womenfolk living in Jammu and Kashmir as well. This technicality does not make it impossible for the relief being made available to the womenfolk in Jammu and Kashmir.

It has also been asked by several hon. Members whether this Bill is designed to be a family planning measure. I do assert that it is not. It is not a circuitous measure to intro-

duce family planning by the backdoor. It is true that a Bill of this scope and importance, when enacted, might have some marginal effect. I emphasize that it is only marginal effect. It does not mean that it is primarily a measure for family planning. It is not.

An hon. Member has suggested that we might have a termination of pregnancy fund and we may approach the Planning Commission in this respect. I very much respect his eagerness to see that this law and its provisions are put to use and the benefits which accrue from the law are made available to the people. But I think the suggestion is rather unrealistic, because the acceptability or otherwise of the provisions of law does not depend primarily upon funds. Of course, money is necessary but the success of this legislation depends more on propaganda and acceptability. The social milieu and that sort of attitude is necessary for the acceptance of this law. Mere availability of funds would not go to the root of the problem. I do not think funds will even touch the fringe of the problem. We should encourage and make the people aware that there is this sort of benefit which was not hitherto available to them. So, what we need is massive propaganda.

We often forget that many laws which are otherwise progressive are not taken advantage of because they are not known to the rural folk. This law can be made successful if all of us, or the people who are known to us, tell the rural people that they can take advantage of the benefits of this Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is the only law which is going to be successful.

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I doubt, unless we take appropriate measures to make the people aware that there is a law like that.

There are some other views which have also been aired. Some people argued whether marriage is an essential institution. It is a very radical question. There are some people who believe that there was a time when society was without marriage and perhaps there is going to be a time when there will be no marriage. It is a very fundamental question. It is a theoretical question. It is said that there might be a society without marriage, so why insist on consent of the husband ? Why should

[Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

the benefit of this law not be made available to the womenfolk if there is failure of the traditional contraceptive? I say that this is a radical attitude which, though appreciable is not practicable.

Similarly, a question was raised that in the name of morality or in the name of eternal value, we should not allow this law to be used as an instrument of feticide comparable to the genocide of Bangladesh. An hon. Member said that the introduction of this Bill would entail feticide and that sort of thing. Now, I do not know what eternal value means. While we cannot neglect social values, we cannot also overlook the situation created by unwanted pregnancy, pregnancy created by pressure of circumstances, where women have fallen a victim to it circumstantially, when they are not prepared for it otherwise. So, Sir, in the name of eternal values we should not encourage a fossilised sort of attitude. Somebody has said this is a half-way house. As I have already said, unless the social milieu is prepared to accept this progressive line it is no use foisting it upon people. We do not claim it to be a very radical piece of legislation but, I think, if it is accepted and acted upon by the masses it will go a long way towards the emancipation of the women of India. With these words I urge that the Bill be approved and passed.

16 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall take up the Clauses. There are no amendments. So, I shall put all the clauses together. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

16 03 hrs.

GUJARAT STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Gujarat to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The House is aware that in the proclamation dated 13th May, 1971, in relation to the State of Gujarat, the President has declared that the powers of the State Legislature shall be exercised by or under the authority of Parliament. However, in view of the otherwise busy schedule of the two Houses, it would be difficult for Parliament to deal with the various legislative measures that may be necessary in respect of the State. There would be particular difficulty in situations requiring emergent legislation. The Bill, therefore, seeks to confer on the President the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of the State. It has been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in relation to the States under the President's rule and the present Bill is on the usual lines. Provisions has been made for the constitution of a Consultative Committee, consisting of Members of Parliament, which will be consulted before enacting laws in respect of the State of Gujarat. Provision is also being made to empower Parliament to direct modifications in the laws made by the President, if considered necessary.

I request the honourable House to accept the legislative proposal before it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of

Gujarat to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum) : Mr. Chairman, our House is being requested to consider the Bill to delegate to the President the powers of the State Legislature to make laws in relation to Gujarat as a result of imposition of President's rule on 13th May, 1971. This was indeed a very sad day for Gujarat in particular and the democratic people in general, because the democratic Government led by Shri Hitendra Desai, was toppled on that very day. The way in which the democratic Government was toppled, President's rule was imposed and legislative powers of more than four big States in India were being delegated to the President, to one man, was not compatible with democratic principles. This tendency to take out State administration has become a great danger to parliamentary democracy. I, therefore, oppose the Bill.

During the last three or four months it was seen that the Central Government was not going to tolerate any opposition party Government in any State under any circumstances and its main intention was to topple the opposition party Governments in many States. In West Bengal, when the then UF Government was toppled and the State Assembly there was recently dissolved it was said that it was due to the law and order situation.

But what is troubling Gujarat? The law and order has been kept well there. Workers have been shot in the streets of Gujarat. Agricultural labourers are being oppressed there. But there is no question of law and order. What is the reason? Why was the democratic Government of Shri Hitendra Desai, which belonged to the same class that rules the Centre toppled? It is well known to us all that Gujarat is the paradise of Indian monopolists, capitalists and the landlords. Most of them come from there. They were all satisfied with the Government led by Shri Desai.

The ruling Congress Party has got a big majority in Parliament today but in spite of all this, the fact is that the political crisis of the ruling classes and the economic crisis have been deepening in this country and in such a serious situation what the ruling classes want is monopolistic control of the entire state power in the country. This was the reason why the

leadership of the ruling classes at the Centre have been obliged to suppress even the Government of their own class when and where this class plays a dissident role.

Gujarat was once praised as a very progressive State in Parliament. But the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes presented a very different picture. It shows that Gujarat, the birth place of Mahatma Gandhiji, has been and is still the home of oppression of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and of the practice of untouchability.

If the Central Government that claims to be progressive does something good in this connection, it will be a very good thing. But the indications are otherwise. The then Chief Minister of Gujarat, before he gave up his office some days ago, passed an order that education up to standard X would be free and compulsory there. But, what did the Central Government do? The Central Government set aside the order. Therefore, it is no question of being progressive or reactionary. The question is the entire control of State power in the country. That is the thing involved and the story of being reactionary or progressive has been told and retold during these days, and then lots of reactionaries were taken into the Ruling Congress Party and they all became progressives. Therefore, this sort of drama that is enacted here is meant only for befooling the majority of the people. This will either stop befooling or will create a disgust for parliamentary democracy.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (कैमरिया) : मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि राज्यों में जहाँ बहुमत के आधार पर विरोधी दलों की सरकारें हैं, उन को तोड़ने का अधिकार केन्द्र को नहीं होना चाहिये, लेकिन फिर भी हम स्थिति को देखते हुए भेद करना चाहिये। गुजरात की सरकार टूट गई, इस के लिये अफसोस करने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। जहाँ तक उस बिज का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इस की कुछ कमियाँ की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिवाना चाहता हूँ, जिस से को आप उसे ठीक करने की प्रेरणा मिले और इस को आप दुख्ख कर के वहाँ का काम चलावें। सह का मतलब यह भी नहीं है कि जो रूलिंग पार्टी

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

है वह तमाम के तमाम सही काम करती है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जो गुजरात की सरकार टूट गई है, वह अच्छी बात हुई है-देश के लिये भी और गुजरात के लिये भी। इस लिहाज से जो कमेटी आप ने पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की बनाई है, वह ठीक है, लेकिन आप को इस बात की भी गारन्टी करनी चाहिये कि जहाँ आप पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों और मन्त्रियों की कमेटी बना रहे हैं वहाँ ऐसी कमेटीज भी बनाई जायें जो सर्वदलीय हों और जिला स्तर पर, राज्य स्तर पर, खण्ड स्तर पर बने ताकि जनता की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, वे आप के सामने प्रत्यक्ष रूप से आ सकें, जनता की आवाज आप तक पहुँच सके और उन की आवाज के अनुसार वहाँ पर कुछ काम हो सके। अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तो नतीजा यह होगा कि कुछ लोग जो गुजरात कमेटी में हैं, जिन को गुजरात के बारे में विशेष ज्ञान नहीं है, वहाँ की समस्याओं की गहराई से नहीं जानते हैं, वे लोग इस में कुछ विशेष सहायता नहीं पहुँचा सकेंगे। इस लिये मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस में ऐसी कानूनी व्यवस्था करें जिस से विभिन्न स्तरों पर सर्वदलीय कमेटियाँ बनाई जा सकें और उन के जरिये सरकार के सामने सुझाव आये कि कैसे वहाँ पर काम होना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से आप जानते हैं कि गुजरात में ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेन्ट बहुत जोरों से चलती है, एक तरह से ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेन्ट का वह बर्थ प्लेस है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के मजदूरों की आवाज, हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और पिछड़े लोगों की आवाज आप तक पहुँचे, ऐसी व्यवस्था आपके कानून में होनी चाहिए, उनका प्रशासन के काम में योगदान हो, ऐसी व्यवस्था भी आपको अपने कानून में करनी चाहिये। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जो कमेटी आपने बनाई है, 50-60 लोगों की, उसकी बैठक अभी तक आप ने नहीं बुलाई है, आप कानून में व्यवस्था करते हुए एलान करें कि उनकी बैठक कब-कब हुआ करेगी, कितने दिनों में

हो करेगी। इसी तरह से जो कमेटियाँ विभिन्न स्तरों पर बनाई जायेंगी उनकी कमेटियाँ कब हुआ करेगी, उनमें क्या निर्णय किये जायेंगे, इसके बारे में सरकार को एलान करना चाहिये।

यद्यपि गुजरात औद्योगिक मामलों में अन्य राज्यों से थोड़ा भिन्न है, फिर भी वहाँ की स्थिति यह है कि आज भी प्रति व्यक्ति आय 173 रुपये से अधिक नहीं है। गुजरात में अन्य राज्यों के मुकाबले सबसे ज्यादा टैक्स लगा हुआ है, टैक्सेशन इन्क्वायरी कमिशन ने भी इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि वहाँ पर सबसे अधिक टैक्स लगा हुआ है। ऐसा न हो कि जिन लोगों को कमेटी बनाई जाय, उनको इन बातों का ज्ञान न हो। यदि इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया तो नतीजा यह होगा कि जिस तरह से राज्य सरकार काम करती आई है, उसी तरह से केन्द्र सरकार उन कानूनों का उसो ढंग से इस्तेमाल करती रहेगी, जिससे वहाँ के गरीब मजदूरों, आम जनता, मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को अधिक टैक्स का बोझा उठाना पड़ेगा। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि गुजरात में जो बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति हैं, जमींदार वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो वहाँ पर छाये हुए हैं उनको तोड़ने का काम करना होगा ताकि जनता यह महसूस करे कि दुर्भाग्य से या सीभाग्य से राज्य सरकार के अधिकार जो आज केन्द्र सरकार के हाथ में आये हैं और केन्द्र में आज ऐसी पार्टी है जो समाजवाद का एलान करती है, वह महसूस करे कि केन्द्र सरकार सही मायनों में उसकी तरफ ध्यान दे रही है।

गुजरात में अन्य कई समस्याएँ हैं जैसे पेट्रो-कैमिकल-काम्प्लैक्स की बात है। वह अब खुलने जा रहा है, लेकिन हमारे पास यह रिपोर्ट है कि यह काम्प्लैक्स अमरीका और इंग्लैंड के सहयोग से इक्विटी शेअर के आधार पर खुलने जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार इस बात के लिये

अक्षम थी कि वह इस काम्प्लैक्स को पब्लिक-क्षेत्र में खोलती और उसमें भारत सरकार का निर्णायक हाथ होता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया ?

सौराष्ट्र में एटामिक पावर स्टेशन की जरूरत है। एटामिक पावर कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसके आधार पर हमको मालूम हुआ है कि उसमें विलम्ब हो रहा है और काफी विलम्ब होने वाला है—इस तर्फ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आपने कुछ इलाकों में हरिजनों की भूमि दी है, लेकिन वह जमीन उनको टेम्परेरी लीज पर दी गई है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस अवधि में आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और भूमिहीनों को जो जमीन टेम्परेरी लीज पर दी गई है, उसका उनको स्थायी हक मिल सके।

गुजरात में जमीनों की जा हद-बन्दी रखी गई है, वह देश में सबसे ज्यादा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सीमा को कम किया जाय। बिहार में शीघ्र ही एक आर्डिनेंस जारी होने वाला है, एक तरह से बिहार ने इस मामले में लीड लिया है, केरल ने भी लीड लिया है। उसी तरह में गुजरात के लिये भी आप लैंड के कानून में संशोधन कीजिये और ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिये कि गुजरात के जमींदारों के पास जो फाजिल जमीन है, वह उनसे लेकर गरीब और भूमिहीन किसानों को दी जा सके।

अन्तिम बात—गुजरात में आल-वैदर-पोर्ट के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने एलान किया था, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके विषय में क्या हो रहा है, क्योंकि गुजरात में आल-वैदर-पोर्ट का बनाया जाता बहुत आवश्यक है। वहां पर मशीन से चलनेवाली सेलिंग-वैसलज की इण्डस्ट्रीज को मदद दी जानी चाहिये, जिससे कि मशीन के जरिये चलनेवाली सेलिंग वैसलज बनाई जा सकें।

इन सब बातों पर ध्यान देने से गुजरात का विकास हो सकेगा और तभी जो बिल आप यहां पर लाये हैं, वह सफल हो सकेगा।

श्री विकारिया (जूनागढ़) : माननीय सभा-पति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यहां पर अभी ऐसी बातें हो रही थी कि गुजरात में हितेन्द्र सरकार बहुत प्रगतिशील सरकार थी, मुझे यह सुनने के बाद बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ...

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : ऐसा किसी ने नहीं कहा।

श्री विकारिया : साहब साहब ने अभी कहा कि गुजरात की हितेन्द्र सरकार बहुत प्रगतिशील सरकार थी। आप गुजरात में आइये और देखिये तब आपको मालूम होगा कि हितेन्द्र सरकार ने किस तरह के लोगों का कल्याण किया है। अहमदाबाद में मिल-मालिकों का कल्याण हुआ है, बड़े बड़े किसानों का कल्याण हुआ है। गुजरात में जो 20-25 फीसदी आदिवासी, हरिजन लोग हैं, जो इकानामिकली पिछड़े हुए हैं, उन लोगों का कल्याण नहीं हुआ है। यहां पर पत्रकार अगर ऐसा लिख दे कि गुजरात में हितेन्द्र सरकार बहुत प्रगतिशील सरकार है, उनको पढ़ने के बाद आपको आप प्रगतिशील मान लें तो ऐसा कहने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। आप वहां आकर देखिए। मैं आपको हितेन्द्र सरकार की एक जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। जब उनकी सरकार गिरी थी तब यह कहा गया था कि हमारी सरकार को गिराने का प्रयत्न कर रही थी और उसी की वजह से वह गिरी है लेकिन यह बात सही नहीं है। सही बात यह है कि एक बार हितेन्द्र सरकार गिर चुकी थी और उसके बाद उन्होंने कई लोगों को साथ लिया, कई लोगों को कमेटीज का चेयरमैन बनाया उन्होंने को चेयरमैन बनाया जोकि पार्टी के एम० एल० एज थे, उनको बगला दिया गया, कार दी गई और इस तरह से एक बार सरकार के गिर जाने के बाद भी

[श्री विकारिया]

उन्होंने दूसरी दफा सरकार बनाई। क्या ऐसे लोगों को आप प्रगतिशील कहेंगे ? लेकिन इसके बाद वे एम० एल० एज० जिनको चेयरमैन नहीं बनाया जा सका, जिनको कार और बगला नहीं मिल सका वे अपने आप हितेन्द्र की पार्टी को छोड़कर दूसरी पार्टी में गए और इमी की वजह से वह सरकार टूटी। उसके बाद हमारी कांग्रेस अगर बहा पर चाहती तो सरकार बना सकती थी लेकिन उसमें सरकार नहीं बनाई क्योंकि इन डेफेक्टर्स को साथ मिलाकर बनाने में गुजरात प्रदेश का हित नहीं था और कोई प्रगतिशील सरकार बन नहीं सकती थी। इससे अच्छा है कि पहले राष्ट्रपति शासन आय, फिर एलेक्जेंडर हो और फिर जो प्रगतिशील नीतियों के साथ चलने वाले। एम० एल० एज० आयेंगे वे अपनी सरकार बनायेंगे। डेफेक्टर्स के आधार पर सरकार बनाने की हमारी कांग्रेस की नीति नहीं है और न ही किसी सरकार को गिरने की हमारी नीति है। हा, प्रगतिशील सरकार बनाने की जरूरत हमारी नीति है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेगा) : सभापति जी, मदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है गणपूर्ति हो गई है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री विकारिया : यह कहा जाता है कि बहा पर हितेन्द्र सरकार का बहुमत था लेकिन लोक सभा के एलेक्जेंडर में यह देखा गया कि गुजरात में हितेन्द्र जी की पार्टी को बहुमत नहीं मिला। कांग्रेस के साथ मैं स्वतंत्र पार्टी को मिलाकर जितने उनको वोट मिले हैं उनमें तीन लाख अधिक वोट हमारी पार्टी को मिले हैं। इस से साफ हो जाता है कि जनता हितेन्द्र सरकार के साथ में नहीं थी बल्कि हमारी कांग्रेस के साथ में थी।

इसके अतिरिक्त श्री मधुकर जी ने यहां पर

जो सुझाव दिए हैं मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। बहा पर जो कमलटेडिव कमेटी बनी है गवर्नर ने अभी तक उसकी कोई बैठक नहीं बुलाई है। इसलिए जल्द में जल्द उसकी मीटिंग बुलानी चाहिए और आगे के लिए एक समय तय कर देना चाहिए कि एक महीने में एक दफे या दो दफे उसकी मीटिंग बुलाई जायेगी।

दूसी प्रकार से एटामिक पावर स्टेशन के मिलमिले में मैंने अपनी बजट स्पीच में भी कहा था और उसको पुन कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में एटामिक पावर स्टेशन की खामक सोराष्ट की एग्रीकल्चरल प्रगति के लिए बहुत ही जरूरत है।

मेरा एक दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि गुजरात में मेडिकल कालेज की बहुत कमी है। आज सुबह यहां पर मेडिकल कालेज के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई थी। हमारे यहां 80 प्रतिशत मार्क पाने वाले छात्रों को भी मेडिकल कालेज में एडमिशन नहीं मिल सका है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी बहा पर राजकोट में मेडिकल कालेज बनाया जाये। इसके अलावा मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द पोरबन्दर में आल वेदर पोर्ट बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाये तथा जो कमलटेडिव कमेटी बनी हुई है उसकी मीटिंग जल्द में जल्द बुलाई जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

***SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nalgiris) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill.

I would briefly explain the reasons for my opposition to this Bill. Immediately after Shri Harendra Desai resigned as Chief Minister, the Governor of Gujarat submitted his Report to the President recommending the imposition of President's rule and the dissolution of Gujarat Legislative Assembly. The MLAs of the ruling party might have defected to some other party or parties and as a result the Chief might have lost his majority in the

Assembly. How did the Governor satisfy himself that the ruling party had lost its majority without convening the Assembly? If he had convened the Assembly, he might also have come to know that some other political party had become a majority party to form a Government and then he could have asked that party to explore the possibility of forming an alternative Government. Here the Governor arrogated to himself the role of a Legislative Assembly and in his own wisdom chose to recommend the dissolution of the Assembly.

As a contrast take the case of Uttar Pradesh. I would like the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to reply why, after the resignation of the Chief Minister, Shri T. N. Singh, the same course of dissolving the U. P. Assembly, as was done in the case of Gujarat, was not adopted.

Perhaps it did not suit the convenience of the ruling Congress Party here, as it was determined to further its interests in U. P. by making Shri Kamalapati Tripathi as the Chief Minister. I don't bother which Congress Party wants to be in power. While in the Uttar Pradesh the ruling Congress wanted to gain a foothold in power, it shied away from making an attempt to form the Government in Gujarat. I begin to feel that it was diffident of its own strength in Gujarat and that was why the President's rule was imposed in Gujarat, but in the U. P.!

Within a year or two after the Elections, just because the Government in a State has been formed by an Opposition Party, the Centre here adopts all unsavoury means to dislodge that Government and to hold elections. Till the elections are held, the President's rule is imposed in that State. I would like to ask: have the Central Government ever thought of people's reaction to this kind of never-ending game of toppling indulged in by the ruling party in the Centre? Under these circumstances, can we call ourselves a democratic country?

The people in a State exercise their franchise freely and fearlessly and give their verdict in favour of a certain political party to rule the State. After the elections, the Assembly is convened and the elected Members take the oath under our Constitution. The political party which has the majority is asked to form the Government. During the past three, four

years we have been seeing that the elected representatives of the people change their allegiance outside the Legislature, though they subscribed to the ideology of the party to which they belonged at the time of elections. The former Home Minister appointed a Committee to go into the question of such defections of MLAs. I would like to know why the Report of this Committee has not yet been placed on the Table of this House. What action the Government have taken on the recommendations by this Committee? I am constrained to surmise that perhaps the Report might have contained some strictures on the ruling Congress Party itself and that is why it has not yet been placed on the Table of the House.

During the recent mid-term Elections to Lok Sabha, the people of the country have given their unqualified support to the ruling party by returning the members of the ruling party in massive numbers. Similarly, whether it was Gujarat or Punjab, when the people of the State had once chosen on their own free will a certain political party—it might be an opposition party—to rule the State, the canons of democratic functioning demanded the uninterrupted continuance of that party in power for a period of five years in full. I do not approve of the Central Government's unwarranted interference against the will of the people expressed by them in the elections. But, the Centre here is obsessed with the idea that even in a State no Government formed by an opposition party should be allowed to continue for the full period of five years. Is this the way to foster and cherish democratic ideals in our country? That is why I have been stressing frequently in this House that the Centre should rid itself of the opposition party phobia.

16.30 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

The Governor of a State cannot be the final arbiter in deciding whether the ruling party has lost its majority or not. It may be argued that the MLAs had written to him about the change in their political affiliation. But you must have come across many instances where these MLAs had without compunction taken back such letters. How can anyone testify the actual strength of a ruling party at a given time,

[Shri J. M. Gowder]

when defections take place outside the Legislative Assembly? There is no other alternative for the Governor except to convene the Assembly which is the right forum for verifying whether the ruling party commands a majority or not. Instead of the Governor forming his own judgment, he should strengthen his hands by having the matter decided on the floor of the Assembly.

I would categorically state that a sort of deception is being practised on the gullible people by saying that the ruling party has lost its majority and that is why the Legislative Assembly has been dissolved. Then, in addition, the Centre does not hesitate to take shelter under the Governor's Report to the president recommending dissolution of the Assembly. Is the Governor an elected representative of the people? Just like the Chief Minister, is he chosen by a party forum? Does he represent the people of the State? He is only an Agent of the Central Government, to carry out the dictates of the Centre at the State level. If he is asked to remove the Chief Minister of State, not to the liking of the Centre, and to choose his own way of doing that either by dissolving the Assembly or by suspending it, he has to take it as a directive from the Centre. If he does not act accordingly, he becomes *persona non-grata* with the Centre. In his own self-interest the Governor does what the Centre wants him to do. I may unhesitatingly say that if a duly elected State Legislature is to be dissolved merely on the basis of the Report of a Governor, who is nothing but a mouthpiece of the Centre, it is surely a death-knell for democracy in our country. If the Centre persists in indiscriminately playing the game of toppling the State Governments not belonging to its ilk, I would like to warn that the people of the States would not look on helplessly and their wrath will turn on the Centre at not a very distant date.

*With these words I conclude.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very unpleasant that we have to consider the Bill on the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971. This is as a result of the defection of Gujarat State legislators from one party to the other which should be condemned, as it is an

unhealthy practice in the democratic set-up of the country for which the Government should bring a Bill to ban defections. Defections in the political field really cause a head-ache in the smooth running of a democratic government. The legislators, it seems, can be purchased by any party in order to come in power, and hence it becomes quite necessary to discontinue this practice in the whole of the country.

The Governor of Gujarat, as I understand, has also requested the Central Government to legislate and ban defections immediately so that this disease of temptation of defections can be rooted out from politics.

The President's rule was imposed in Gujarat on the 13th May, 1971, and hence, it has become necessary to delegate the powers on the President to legislate for the welfare of the Gujarat State which is agreeable under the circumstances; but the methods by which the popular, democratic government was toppled were really undemocratic and immoral. Really, the Hitendra Desai government was popular but it turned out to be reactionary because it was not in the good books of the Prime Minister as it belonged to the Congress Organisation party.

I now hope that the powers which are to be conferred on the President would be used with discretion and fairplay and the Government would enact legislation which would strengthen and continue the progressive policies which the Hitendra Government initiated.

Looking to the decision of the Hitendra Government, the scheme to give secondary education to all the students in the State should have been implemented by the Governor in its true spirit. It has been modified by the Governor and applied to certain income groups. The Central Government may think over this matter again.

The Government should look into the causes of delay in the conduct of the proceedings of the tribunal for Narmada. As this dispute is pending for a long time the Central Government should see what steps can be taken to expedite the work of the tribunal. The Prime Minister should intervene in this matter and settle the dispute between the

Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, as it is a national problem which is to be solved in the field of green revolution.

The question of shifting the State capital from Gandhi Nagar has sprung up recently and it should be left to be decided by the next popular Government which will come into being in 1972. Early action to bring the popular Government into being should be taken and the election dates should be fixed.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the problem of improving the economic conditions of the Adivasis living in the State. Their economic conditions are deplorable. They have to go in search of work from place to place for their maintenance after the agriculture work is over in the rainy season. They have not enough cultivable lands. Their living is poor and pitiable. The educated youths are also unemployed and they are not getting proper work. They are frustrated. Small scale industries should be started in backward areas where Adivasis are living, in such populated districts as Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Baroda, Dangs, etc.

Animal husbandary industry should also be developed in tribal areas and dairy farming cooperative societies should be started and encouraged by the Government. Due attention should be given for family planning in the whole of the State in order to check the flood of increasing population so that we can provide bread and butter to the millions of people, looking to our limited resources and income.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Now that the President has acquired the powers I believe he will also acquire the responsibility and accountability to the people of Gujarat and the whole of India. Gujarat has many problems and it was said that the Hitendra Government was incompetent to handle them. Now that the Central Government is directly incharge of that State, it should be very easy for them to handle those problems very quickly.

One of the items that has to be considered relates to the freight rates from Kandla to different stations. Kandla is a major port.

One-third of India's coastline, namely 1500 kms, fall in Gujarat and we do not have busy major ports whereas the hinterland behind Gujarat is of considerable size and includes U.P. and some of the very densely populated States of India. The question of the Atomic Power Stations in Saurashtra has been hanging fire for a long time. The Mitapur power project which has been approved by the Central Government is based on such feed stock which the Tatas would never be able to process economically and therefore the Central Government should reconsider that project and base it on ammonia or naphtha or such other feedstock which could be economically processed into fertilisers and should not put impossible demands on Tatas. Only thus could this project come up. The Kadana Mahi and Narwada Navagaon dams have been pending and no decision which may go against the interests of Gujarat should be taken while the popular Government is not there.

Gujarat has been giving the largest return on industries, whether it be in the private sector or the State sector or public sector, but unfortunately the Government of India has not been able to see its way to make investments in industries in Gujarat. Much of the money that the Government has been receiving by direct or indirect taxation has been coming from some of the industries which the Gujarat people have floated either in Gujarat itself or in other States. You may be aware that the largest revenue to the Central exchequer is from Maharashtra. The second largest is Bengal and the third largest is Gujarat. The fourth is way behind. Therefore, Gujarat should receive its appropriate share of the income that is provided to the Central exchequer.

You have the Tea Board, the Coffee Board, the Jute Board etc., but you do not have a Cotton Board or a Tobacco Board or an Oil-seeds Board. This is not fair. Maharashtra produces one-third of India's cotton and Gujarat produces another one-third. Between the two there should be some arrangement made so that both these States benefit from centralised cotton research and training so that cotton import is discontinued.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Their masters will not allow them

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

because they want to sell their sub-standard cotton.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : I would strongly suggest that a Cotton Board be started.

Then there is the question of tobacco from which a large amount of revenue is received, but no input is made. Government may consider at least five to ten per cent of the money being ploughed back into these things so that the income may also increase.

For now television stations, the highest number of radio licence holders are in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta in that order. The fourth is Gujarat, the Ahmedabad-Board region, but this is also ignored. We do not mind other States having television, but some how or other the legitimate claims of the intermediate party are overlooked just because somebody is not making a strong representation. Demonstration should not have greater effect than intelligent argument before you. Therefore, the Ahmedabad-Baroda zone which has the large number of radio licence holders deserves a television station. Besides a satellite telecommunication system, already exists near Ahmedabad for the television system. This may be looked into.

The Ahmedabad pirport is a primitive one. This is known to the Government of India. Something should be done at the earliest date.

Then there is the question of oil and gas prices. The Koyali Refinery was transferred to the Refiner Division and latter on to the IOC, with the result that the ONGC is deprived of its revenue. I do not know why this should be so. The ONGC is loaded with the debit of development and drilling in other States, and the Gujarat people are made to pay the cost of development, drilling and prospecting in other States by means of higher prices of gas and fuel. This is unfair. The development cost or the prospecting cost should go to the capital account and should not be debited to the revenue account as it is presently done.

There are quite a number of other questions, particularly the development of a second major sea port between Cambay and

Surat. This has been already brought to the attention of the Government. Now there is only one port at Kandla. Government may take up this item also. There is no time for me, though I can reel out a few other problems. The Central Government are quite competent. They have a large Secretariat, and since they have taken over the responsibility of the State of Gujarat, they will find cooperation forthcoming in discharging their responsibilities. Particularly one item which I must refer to hurriedly is providing at least two or three down-stream units of the petrochemical complex which would give the State some revenue out of its own natural resources.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, I have made a note of the various projects which Mr. Desai has reeled off with great facility and felicity. Some other hon. friends also have referred to the developmental projects of Gujarat and the need to take some action about some of them. This motion before us has a limited purpose and I hope hon. friends will excuse me if I do not go into all those projects in detail at this stage. I have made a note of what they have said and I shall ask the Gujarat administration to look into all their suggestions. At this stage, I would perhaps be going far a field if I take up these suggestions for detailed reply. But one point made by my friend from the DMK and some others has to be replied to, and that is, as to why the Chief Minister was not given an opportunity to form a Government, why the assembly was dissolved, whether or not it was done in a hurry with some other motive than is apparent on the surface—this was hinted at. I would briefly refer to the facts which led to President's rule in Gujarat.

On 31st March, 1971, the Assembly was to have discussed a no-confidence motion. Immediately before that, the Chief Minister submitted his resignation. If the Governor had wanted at this stage to take any precipitate action, the Chief Minister's resignation had opened the way for that. He could have made a recommendation to the President, dissolved the Assembly and so on and so forth. He could have taken one of the various steps which would have prevented the Chief Minister from again staking his claim that he has a majority

and can form a government. The Governor did not do any such thing. As matter of fact, subsequently, the Chief Minister did stake his claim to form another ministry. The Governor examined his claim and on finding that Shri Hitendra Desai did enjoy the support of the majority of the members of the Assembly, invited him to form a new ministry. Mr. Desai formed another ministry on 7th April 1971. It was only in May, after a number of members of his party had resigned from the party, that the Chief Minister advised the Governor to dissolve the Assembly. The Governor accepted his advice. The Chief Minister still had a majority although several members had resigned and although some other parties disputed the fact that he had a majority, the Governor in his wisdom at that stage concluded that he would accept the advice of the Chief Minister, and thereupon, the Assembly was dissolved. So, I really do not know whether in this sequence of events there is any misgiving or suspicion or even for a difference of opinion. I hope my hon. friends will see clearly that the Governor did not act in haste. He gave every opportunity to the Chief Minister to form a second government and only when it was not possible did he accept the Chief Minister's advice and dissolve the Assembly.

The second question that has to be examined is what was the position with regard to the budget. The budget has to be passed. Without the passing of the budget things would have come to a halt in Gujarat. As it happened, the Legislative Assembly had passed a Vote on Account four months and these were for the first four months of the financial year 1971-72. That Vote on Account had been passed till the end of July, till 31st July 1971 and it was necessary that the budget for the remaining part of the year should be passed in order that things did not grind to a halt in the State of Gujarat. For this purpose the Assembly was dissolved, the President took over the administration and the budget was passed by Parliament. In this context, one fails to see what opinion the President had except to accept the advice of the Governor to dissolve the Assembly. If he had not accepted that advice, then the budget would not have been passed by Parliament, things would have come to a halt in the State of Gujarat, public accounts which had been duly sanctioned by the legis-

lature could not be spent and a stalemate or deadlock would have been created. I am sure hon. Members would appreciate it was the duty of the President to take over the State and see that the State could function in accordance with the wishes of the legislature, in this case Parliament, which passed the budget. Therefore, I think there need be no apprehension on any account.

Then Shri Madhukar raised the point about the Committee of Members of Parliament and having a committee at the district level. I have no doubt that the jilla parishads are functioning in Gujarat. These are duly elected bodies and I think it would be the proper thing to allow them to continue. They being elected bodies, it would not be right to supplant them from here. So, they should be allowed to continue.

Then he referred to problems of land reform, the need to help the Adibasis, harijans and so on. He knows the policies of the government, the objectives of the government in regard to these matters. I can assure him we shall adopt an approach, follow a line of policy which is consistent with our policies and principles in these matters. We have every sympathy for the down-trodden sections of the society, for the harijans and adibasis. We are aware of their problems, we are aware of the need to push through land reforms all over the country, including Gujarat.

My hon. friend from the DMK referred to the position in UP. I have already explained at some length the situation in Gujarat. I do not think I need go into the position in UP, because it is not very relevant. But, obviously there is a Chief Minister there who enjoys the majority of the legislature. The legislature is meeting even today. There is a vote on some matter or the other every day, the Chief Minister has a majority, the party has a majority and the government continues to function.

Then a question was raised about the Defection Bill and the report of the committee. This matter has been gone into so many times on the floor of the House. The Committee has submitted its report and, while there were some differing views, a broad consensus had been arrived at in the Committee. On that basis, certain suggestions and proposals were

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drafted and the Prime Minister had called a meeting of the opposition leaders. At that meeting these suggestions were discussed but, unfortunately, at that meeting there were differences of opinion also and later on we wrote to the various Opposition leaders to let us have their views. Some replies came, some did not come and we have been pursuing this matter. We are anxious to proceed with this. Sir, I think, I have dealt with those matters which have a direct bearing on the measure before us, but I once again thank all those Members who have referred to specific projects.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Gujarat to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall take up the Clauses. There are no amendments. So I put all the clauses together.

The question is :

"That clause 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI K. C. PANT : I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved.

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have a small information which Mr. Pant, if he so chooses, can reply to. For a small State like Gujarat the Government of India has sanctioned a grand total of Rs. 8,44,000 for the Gandhite Governor, Shri Shriman Narayanji for his gubernatorial duties from August 1971 to March 1972. It is a fantastic affair in a country where the average man's income does not touch a rupee. An average man's daily expenditure is in the region of 36 paise as has been admitted by the Government, but you have sanctioned Rs. 8,44,000 for the Governor. The other day we saw in a social journal, the Illustrated Weekly

of India, that the Gandhite Governor has been grinding his flour in a 'chakki'. For that you require to spend Rs. 8,44,000 from August, 1971 to March, 1972—not even full twelve months. What are the items : The Governor himself will receive Rs. 66,000 as salary and Rs. 18,000 as sumptuary allowance ; Rs. 68,000 is earmarked for the maintenance and upkeep of the Raj Bhavan's garden, and the Gujarat budget for 1971-72 presented in the Lok Sabha has sanctioned Rs. 1,69,500 for the Governor's Secretariat, and Rs. 60,000 goes for medical facilities for the Governor and his family. Can you imagine an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 per month for medical facilities of the Governor and his family ? Rs. 20,000 have been budgeted for the maintenance and repair of the air-conditioned railway saloon. We all go on speeding towards socialism, *samajwada* and *garibi hatao*, but the State of Gujarat provides a railway saloon for hauling the Gandhite Governor and his family, which is very modest. Gandhiji, I remember, used to ride in a third class compartment and his followers, as we see today in the latest *samajwada* edition, require air-conditioned exclusive saloons and very delicate springs so that their backs may not sprain and get an ache.

17 hrs.

Then, Rs. 5,000 have been sanctioned for other tour expenses. Rs. 5,000 have been set apart for entertainment and hospitality. I thought, they always preferred to live on one *besan-ka-laddu* !

It is necessary for this Parliament—it is our duty—to tell the people of the country what is the true class character of the Government, what is it that they are talking. Is it merely lip service or is there any substance in it ? They are maintaining these Centre's political agents for the purpose of establishing and rehabilitating themselves in different States and encouraging political prostitution. That is all. For that, in less than 12 months, they have spent Rs. 8 lakhs. Shri Pant will tell us if this is the specimen of the *garibi hatao* movement.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I strongly suspect that my hon. friend was not well when the Budget for Gujarat State came up before the House. He has obviously been thinking about

these matters and has made a useful contribution. It would have been more useful, had it been germane. But it is not quite relevant here. Nevertheless, if he is talking in general terms about the expenditure on Governors and about the need to effect economies in that expenditure, that general matter is being considered by us in all its aspects. But so far as this particular matter goes, it could more properly have been discussed as a part of the discussion of the Gujarat Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.03 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF PUNJAB AND THE PUNJAB STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up consideration of items 13 and 14 together.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :—

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 15th June 1971 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab."

Such a Resolution has already been passed by the other House.

The House is aware of the circumstances in which the Legislative Assembly of Punjab was dissolved by the Governor, on the advice of the Chief Minister, Shri Prakash Singh Badal. The circumstances are explained at length in the report of the Governor which has already been placed on the Table of the House. It is not necessary for me to go into the question of the propriety of the Governor's action. I would only like to draw the attention of the House to the situation that existed after the dissolution of the Assembly.

The last session of the Assembly had been held in January 1971 and a Vote on-account for the new financial year beginning from 1st April 1971 had been passed for a period of only three months. This period was due to end on 30th June, 1971. The session of the Legislative Assembly, which had been convened for 14th June, 1971, to pass the Budget for the remaining part of the financial year, could not take place as a result of the dissolution of the Assembly. Therefore, a situation had arisen in which the administration of the State would have come to a standstill with effect from the 1st July, 1971, if in the mean time a Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution had not been issued and the administration of the State had not been taken over by the President. Being presented with this situation, the House will appreciate that the President had no option but to issue the Proclamation for the approval of which I have now come before the House.

In accordance with Art. 356 (3) of the Constitution, the Proclamation will cease to operate with effect from 15th August 1971, unless before the expiry of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both of Houses of Parliament. As the House is aware, the electoral rolls in Punjab are being intensively revised and it would not have been possible for the Election Commission to hold fresh elections, before the expiration of the short period of two months from the date of issue of the Proclamation. I am sure that in these circumstances the House will give its approval to the further continuance of the Presidential Proclamation under Art. 356 of the Constitution.

Sir, I further beg to move that the Bill to confer on the President the power of Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration.

The House is aware that in the Proclamation dated 15th June, 1971, in relation to the State of Punjab, the President has declared that the powers of the State Legislature shall be exercised by or under the authority of Parliament. However, in view of the otherwise busy schedule of the two Houses, it would be difficult for Parliament to deal with the various legislative measures that may be necessary in respect of the State

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There would be particular difficulty in situations requiring emergent legislation. The Bill, therefore, seeks to confer on the President the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of the State. It has been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in relation to the States under the President's rule and the present Bill is on the usual lines. Provision has been made for the constitution of a Consultative Committee, consisting of Members of Parliament, which will be consulted before enacting laws in respect of the State of Punjab. Provision is also being made to empower Parliament to direct modifications in the laws made by the President, if considered necessary.

I request the hon. House to accept the legislative proposal before it

MR CHAIRMAN : Motions moved .

(1) "That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 15th June, 1971 under article 356 of the constitution in relation to the State of Punjab."

(2) "That the Bill to confer on the President the power of Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration "

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (वैरकपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आज से नहीं, 1967 से, सरकार और सरकार को चलाने वाली पार्टी देश में यह झामा खेल रही है कि अलग अलग स्टेट्स से चुनी हुई सरकारों को गिरा कर वहाँ पर प्रेजिडेंट्स रूल कायम किया जा रहा है। गवर्नमेंट में रह कर कांग्रेस पार्टी डेमोक्रेसी की दुर्दशा कर रही है और उस में ऊँच कर जनता एक नया रास्ता तलाश कर रही है। (व्यवधान) पिछले चौबीस साल से यह सरकार जिस नीति और जिस नजरिये को ले कर चल रही है, जिस तरह यह सरकार जनतंत्र की हत्या कर रही है, देश की जनता उस का विरोध करती है।

• मैं कल ही पंजाब से हो कर आया हूँ। मैं ने देखा है कि वहाँ पर रिच पीजेन्ट्स और जागीरदारों का राज चल रहा है और गरीब

किसानों और एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स की हालत इतनी खराब है कि आज कोई उन को देखने वाला नहीं है। हरिजनो के नाम से चुनकर आते हैं, मगर यहाँ आ कर उन का नाम भी नहीं लेते हैं। आज वहाँ पर जितनी वेस्ट-नैड है गवर्नमेंट की, एक को भी तकसीम नहीं किया गया है। गरीब किसानों को, जिन के पास दो चार या पाँच एकड़ जमीन है, किसी किस्म की आसानी नहीं मिल रही है, न उन को कर्ज मिलता है, न सिचाई बगीरह को कोई सुविधा मिलती है। वहाँ बड़े-बड़े जागीरदार और बड़े किसानों का राज चल रहा है। लैंड रिफार्म भी अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया। आज भी वहाँ के बड़े बड़े जमींदारों के पास दो-दो हजार एकड़ के फार्म हैं, कोई सीलिंग लागू नहीं किया गया है। न कांग्रेसवालों ने लागू किया और न अकाली सरकार ही उस कानून को लागू कर सकी। ये दोनों चाहे सफेद पगड़ी पहनें या नीली पगड़ी पहनें, चाहे कांग्रेस के हो या अकाली के हों, दोनों की एक ही नीति रही है दोनों एक ही तरह से पंजाब को चलाते रहे हैं। आज वहाँ पर इण्डस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं, लैंड रिफार्म के नाम से कुछ नहीं है, दो-दो हजार एकड़ जमीन के मालिक ही वहाँ का राज चला रहे हैं इस तरह की धाधली वहाँ पर चल रही है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय, जब प्रेजिडेंट रूल वहाँ पर लागू हुआ है, तो कुछ करके दिखलाये। अगर वह अपनी सच्चाई का सबूत देना चाहते हैं तो लैंड रिफार्म के लिये फौरन आर्डिनेन्स जारी करें। आप इसके लिये प्रेजिडेंट को एडवाइस करें कि सरकार वहाँ पर लैंड रिफार्म लागू करके गरीब किसानों को जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, जमीन दिलाये। हमारी पार्टी इस सवाल को आज से नहीं बरसों से उठाती चली आ रही है कि लैंड रिफार्म लागू करो, सीलिंग करो, दो हजार एकड़ वालों से जमीन छीनो, इस जमींदार राज को खत्म करो। मैं आप से माग करता हूँ कि आप फौरन आर्डिनेन्स जारी करें ताकि

यह सवाल हल हो सके। यही आपकी सच्चाई और दयानतदारी का मुबूत होगा, दो-तीन महीनों में इस काम को करके दिखलायें।

पंजाब में आज कोई भी इण्डस्ट्री नहीं है। छोटी छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज लगी हुई हैं। चूँकि इन बड़े बड़े जागीरदारों और बड़े किसानों में पंजाब को अपना अड्डा बनाया हुआ है, बड़े बड़े फार्म बनाये हुए हैं, उनका राज चल रहा है, जिसकी वजह से वहाँ पर आज कोई इण्डस्ट्री नहीं है। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि आप वहाँ पर कुछ बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज खोलने की कोशिश करें।

आज वहाँ पर जो पुलिस का रिप्रेशन चल रहा है, अत्याचार चल रहा है, वह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। हम बंगाल में रहते हैं, हम पुलिस रिप्रेशन को जानते हैं, लेकिन यहाँ पर जो रिप्रेशन चल रहा है, उसको समझना बड़ा मुश्किल है। आज बल वहाँ पर क्या हो रहा है—पकड़ कर ले जाते हैं, मार डालते हैं और कहते हैं नक़्क़ालाउट था। कोई एन्क्वायरी नहीं है। जहाँ पर मर्डर हुआ है, लोगों को मारा गया है, अगर आप उसकी एन्क्वायरी कर कर देखें, तब आपको मालूम होगा कि हकीकत क्या है। यह पुलिस का रिप्रेशन अकालियों के जमाने में भी चला, कांग्रेसियों के जमाने में भी चला और अब प्रेजिडेंट रूल में उसी तरह से पुलिस का जुल्म चल रहा है। मैं अभी दो दिन के लिये वहाँ गया था, हजारों आदमियों से मिला, उनकी तरफ से यही एक सवाल था कि आप कम से कम पार्लियामेंट में इस सवाल को उठावें। हमने कहा—मैंस के आगे बीन बजाने वाली बात होगी, उनके सामने बीन बजाने से क्या होगा, फिर भी हम बजायेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि आप इस बारे में अपना स्टेटमेंट दें।

करप्शन का जहाँ तक सवाल है, उसके बारे में कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, वह सब ही जानते हैं, मिसाल के तौर पर पंजाब एग्जीक्यूटिव यूनीवर्सिटी के बारे में। वहाँ के लोगों

ने खुद भेजा और एम० पीज में भी दस्तखत करा कर गवर्नर के पास भेजा, उसमें फैक्ट्स दिये, लेकिन उसकी इन्क्वायरी नहीं हुई। वहाँ पर करप्शन खुले आम चल रही है, लेकिन उसको रोकने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब वहाँ पर प्रेजिडेंट रूल है और आप उसके कर्णधार हैं तो आपको इस दौरान में कुछ न कुछ करके दिखलाना पड़ेगा। जिस तरह से आप अपने को जनता का प्रतिनिधि कहते हैं, हम भी जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं और जब हम आपके सामने इस सवाल को रखते हैं तो हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि आप ईमानदारी से इसको हल करेंगे और इसके बारे में वायदा करेंगे।

मैंने अभी जो सवाल आपके सामने उठाये हैं—एग्जीक्यूटिव लैंड रिकॉर्म के लिये फोरन आर्डीनेंस जारी करना, पुलिस के रिप्रेशन के बारे में जो वहाँ पर मर्डर हुए हैं, उनकी जांच के लिये जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी बैठाने के बारे में, पहले बंगाल में नक्क़लाइट्स का सवाल उठा था, अब पंजाब में उठ रहा है—इन सब के बारे में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं, अपने बयान में हमें बतावायें। अभी आपने कहा कि गवर्नर के स्वर्ण के बारे में आपको पता नहीं है कि इनका स्वर्ण होता है, इसके बारे में आप ने सोचा नहीं है...

श्री कृष्ण चन्द पन्त : मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : पिछले 24 सालों से कांग्रेस सरकार चला रही है इसके राज में बड़े लोग ज्यादा धनी होते जा रहे हैं और गरीब गरीब होते जा रहे हैं...

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : इनकी पार्टियाँ अकाली पार्टियों के साथ रही हैं, उनका साथ देती रही है और अब यहाँ पर ऐसी बातें कह रहे हैं...

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : अकाली और कांग्रेस दोनों जागीरदार हैं।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : आप अकालियों का साथ देते हैं।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : बड़े बड़े जमींदार जिनका दा-दो हजार बीघे पर कब्जा है आज वही पंजाब को कट्टेन कर रहे हैं। गरीब किसान, हरिजन नीचे पड़ा हुआ है म उन बातों का आपसे जवाब चाहता हूँ, आशा है आप जवाब देंगे।

श्री बरबारा सिंह (नाशियारपुर) : चेंबरमैन साहब, हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि आज सरकार की तरफ से एक बिल लाया गया है, जिसके जरिये नारन प्रेजिडेंट के हाथ में दी जाने वाली है। कुछ अर्थों के लिये उस को और एक्सटेंड किया जा रहा है ताकि प्रधान-राज लागू रह सके।

अभा हमारे सी० पी० एम० के दोस्त ने एक बात उठाई कि कांग्रेस वाले भी जागीरदारों की मदद करने वाले हैं। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता, क्योंकि उनकी वाकफियत पंजाब के बारे में कम है। मुझे उनकी सामूमियत पर बहुत तरस आता है, क्योंकि वह एक ऐसा दोस्त है, जिन्होंने खुद कह दिया कि कलकत्ते से जाकर मैंने सब कुछ देखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सिर्फ कांग्रेस को क्लिगिड करने के लिये उन्होंने इसमें कांग्रेस का शामिल कर लिया है, लेकिन उनके मन में ऐसी बात नहीं थी। अकालियों की जो सरकार बना पर थी, जो अपने बाज़ में खुद टूटा है, उसका बनाये रखने के लिये सबसे अधिक अगर किसी ने मेहनत की है तो वह सी० पी० एम० के दोस्तों ने का है। मैं आज आप को बार्निंग देना चाहता हूँ—आप ने बहुत अच्छी बातें कही हैं लेकिन आन्दोलन इलैक्शन में आप ख्याल रखना कि सी० पी० एम० के जो दोस्त हैं, वे ही अकालियों के साथ एडजस्टमेंट की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं आप को अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि 1970 के अप्रैल में जो सरकार हमारे यहाँ आई, उसका नाम था—अकाली सरकार, उसको सपोर्ट करने के लिये हमारे यहाँ भिन्न-भिन्न पार्टियाँ लगी हुई थी। उन्होंने

बहुत कोशिश की कि वह सरकार बनी रहे और उनमें से एक पार्टी सी० पी० एम० भी थी। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि उनकी अपनी स्ट्रेटिजी है, आप फ्यूडल की मदद करना चाहते हैं, दो हजार एकड़ वालों की मदद करना चाहते हैं तो करें, यह आपका अपना आउट लुक है, हमें इसमें वास्ता नहीं है, लेकिन मदद होती रही और वहाँ पर उन की सरकार कायम रही—यह बात साफ है। मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता कि सरकार

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी पीठासीन हुए]

किसी ने नाड़ी है। सरकार खुद टूटी है, इस लिये कि वह करगट थी, बदमास थी। उन्होंने जितने काम किये दूने बुरे किये कि अपने बोज़ से ही टूट गई। यहाँ आप कहते रहे कि कांग्रेस ने तोड़ी है, इसमें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि उनका पैमाना इतना भरता गया कि उसे टूटना ही था, वहाँ ही था, लावा बह गया और वह टूट गई। यह अच्छी बात हुई कि वहाँ प्रधान राज हुआ और ऐसी हालत पैदा कर दी गई कि जिसमें हम आन्दोलन के लिये सही रास्ते पर चल पायें।

मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया गया है। किमने दिया है? वरग के एक टूरिज्म के मिनिस्टर ने दिया है जो कि उनके साथ में थे और उनका नाम है त्रिलाचन मिह ग्याम्नी। उन्होंने अपना मेमोरेण्डम हमारे प्रेसिडेंट साहब को भी दिया है और यहाँ भी रही पेश किया होगा। उसमें जितनी कुछ बुराया बयान की गई है वह उस मिनिस्ट्री का एक स्टैंडिंग रिकार्ड है। उसमें मैं एक मिमाल देता हूँ कि एक बम अड्डे के लिए एक एकड़ जमीन पर 4 लाख 80 हजार रुपये खर्च किया गया और वह जमीन किसी चीफ मिनिस्टर के भाई या रिश्तेदार की थी। आखिर यह क्या है? वह दिल्ली नहीं है, वहाँ पर जमीन आम मिलती है और सस्ती मिलती है। अगर किसी गरीब की जमीन लेनी होती है तो दस-बीस रुपये में ही ले ली जाती है। किसी

गरीब की जमीन को थोड़े पैसे में ही एकवायर कर लिया जाता है। तो यह कोई छोटी बात नहीं है। उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा मेमोरैंडम दिया है जिसमें मैंने सिर्फ एक मिसाल यह दी है।

मैं दो तीन बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मैं क्यों कहता हूँ कि इस सरकार को भी आर्डिनैन्स के जरिए लैंड रिफार्म की प्रगति करनी चाहिए? क्योंकि वहाँ पर एक क्लॉज 21 (ए) है जिसमें गार्डन्स और वेल्थ रन फार्म्स को छूट दी गई है। आप उसको निकाल लीजिए और अभी से फैमला कोजिए कि गार्डन्स के बहाने या वेल्थ रन फार्म्स के बहाने जिनकी जमीन उन्होंने हड़प ली है वह सारी जमीन निकाल कर उन लोगों में तमाम कीजिए जो लोग वाश कर सकते हैं और जो बेजमीन हैं। इस काम को फौरन करना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को यह पता लग सके कि एक तब्दीली आई है। इसके साथ-साथ बहुत ज्यादा न कहते हुए इतना ही अर्ज करना हूँ कि आपको यह देखना चाहिए कि इतना बड़ा मेमोरैंडम जो दिया गया है उसके लिए एक इक्वायरी कमीशन बिठाया जाये। उन लोगों का रिकार्ड इतना गन्दा रहा है और उनके खिलाफ इतने इल्जाम हैं और इस एक साल के अर्से में ही उन्होंने इतना रुपया इकट्ठा किया है जिसका कोई हिस्सा नहीं है। जमीनें बेनामी अपने माइनर लड़कों के नाम पर ले ली गई हैं। यह कोई छोटी बातें नहीं हैं बल्कि इक्वायरी कमीशन बिठाने के काबिल हैं। जब आप इक्वायरी कमीशन मुकदमों करने तो साल डेढ़ साल के अर्से में जो उनका रिकार्ड रहा है और उसमें उन्होंने जितनी बुराई की है उनको लोग खुद ही आपके सामने रखेंगे। आप टर्म ऑफ रेफरेंस में भी इस बात को रखाएँ और उन बातों की स्क्रुटिनी कर लीजिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि बिना वजह किसी को पैग किया जाये लेकिन ये मिसालें इतनी उभरी हुई हैं कि ज्यादा कुछ कहने की जरूरत ही नहीं रह जाती है। आप वहाँ पर जरूर एक इक्वायरी कमीशन मुकदमों कीजिए।

एक बात इन्टेरिम रिलीफ के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। सबॉर्डिनेट सर्विस वालों ने वहाँ पर काफी एजिटेशन किया और उसके नतीजे के तौर पर हजारों टीचर्स को उस सरकार ने एक तरफ से उठाकर दूसरी तरफ फेंक दिया। अब गवर्नर साहब ने फैसला किया है कि उनको अपनी जगह पर आना होगा। चाहे किसी का बेनिफिट होना हो या नहीं, आप एक ब्रैकेट डिस्मिशन लीजिए कि पहले वे अपनी जगह पर आ जायें। रिलीफ के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी हद तक कुछ कंटेन्शंस का मिला है, शायद 11 रुपया दिया गया है लेकिन उससे सेटिस्फैक्शन नहीं है। इस मामले को रेव्यू करना चाहिए और हमारे यहाँ की सरकार को हिदायत करनी चाहिए कि वे कुछ न कुछ नीचे वालों के लिए ऐसी चीज सोचें जिससे हमदर्दी के तौर पर उन लोगों को कुछ दस्त-याब हो सकें और किसी हद तक उनकी रीजनेबिल तसल्ली हो जाये। इसके लिए जरूर कुछ करना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ शायद एक बात आपकी नोटिस में नहीं लाई गई कि डिसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन की जो पावर पंचायतीराज में दी गई थी वह सारी की सारी पावर्स उस सरकार ने खींच ली हैं। उस ऐक्ट में एक दफा 35 (ए) है जिसमें है कि जितनी पावर्स चेयरमैन, पंचायत समिति की थी वह सारी की सारी विद्वुत् करके डी०सी० को दी गई हैं, वही उनके रिकार्ड लिखेगा और सारा कुछ करेगा। डी०सी० में नीचे का कोई भी अमरा अपने तौर पर डिपेंडेंटली कोई काम नहीं कर सकता है। यह डिसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन नहीं है बल्कि मेन्ट्रलाइजेशन है। इसलिए इस क्लॉज को फौरन निकाल करके या दुरुस्त करके या फिर नये सिरों में तमाम कर कुछ करना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को पता चले कि डिसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन जिसके बारे में हमने कहा है कि पंचायतीराज सब जगह होना चाहिए उसके लिए पूरे तौर पर तमल्लीबख्श काम हो सके।

इसी के साथ साथ यह जो झगड़े हैं—जैसे एलेक्ट्रिसिटी का झगड़ा है या वाटर का झगड़ा

[श्री दग्गारा सिंह]

है—चाहे बेमिक हमारी स्टेट के या किसी दूसरे के साथ जैसे हरियाणा के साथ है, उनको नय करना चाहिए, वाजिब तौर पर डिमांड कर देना चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ अभी जैसा मैंने कहा कि उन पर इतने करप्शन के चार्जज लगाए गए हैं—उममे जो रुपए की तक्सीम हुई है—रिया-स्ती जो ने ये चार्जज लगाए हैं, वह उनकी जत्याबन्दी जो है उसमें लीडर्स ने भी हिस्सा लिया है लेकिन उम पैसे को वे हजम नहीं कर पाए हैं और इसीलिए वे एक जत्या लेकर के वहा से चले हुए हैं। 101 आदमियों का वह जत्या अमृतसर से चला हुआ है। वे कहते हैं कि हम दिल्ली के लिए चले हुए हैं और दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों को अपने कब्जे में लेना है। यह शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी जो है, हाई कोर्ट ने जो फैसला किया उममें वह हार गई और फिर उसके बाद उनके पास कोई पालिटि-कल हथियार नहीं रहा। अगल एलेक्शन के लिए उनके पास कोई मुकम्मिल प्रोग्राम भी नहीं है जिसके जगिए वे लोगो की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारन जा रहें हैं। वे एक ही श्रेणी के लोगो को, एक ही किस्म के लोगो को और एक ही जमात के लोगो को आगे लाना चाहते हैं। ऐसी हालत में वे क्या कर सकते हैं जिसमें कि इस मुल्क की या उम सूबे की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी हो सके या उन्ही लोगो की आर्थिक हालत अच्छी हो सके जिनको साथ लेकर वे कभी नारा देते हैं कि हम खतरे में हैं। इन मारी चीजो की वजह से ही मैं कहता हूँ कि उन्होंने दिल्ली की तरफ धावा किया है और यह कहते हैं कि दिल्ली में जाकर हम सीमगज और दूसरे गुरुद्वारों को अपने कब्जे में लेना चाहते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज अमृतसर से जो लोग चले हैं उनका कहा कहा क्या स्वागत हुआ है? उनका स्वागत हुआ है काली झडियो में, उनका स्वागत हुआ नारेबाजी में। जो लोग कभी कहते थे कि इनके खिलाफ एक लफज भी कहना पाप है उन्ही लोगों की एक

जबान नहीं, बीम जबान नहीं बल्कि हजारों जबानों से यह बात निकल रही है कि आप बापिस जायें, आप पाखंडी हैं, आप पाखंड करने के लिए जा रहे हैं। उसी मारे रुपए से जीपो और बड़ी बड़ी बसों को साथ लेकर वे आ रहे हैं यहा दिल्ली में। शायद वे समझते हैं कि दिल्ली हजम करने के लिए हम बहुत हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि वह जमाना चला गया जबकि आपका एजिटेशन किसी हदतक चल सकना था, आज लोगो का रुख समाजवाद की तरफ चला गया है, लोग रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान की तरफ तबज्जह दे रहे हैं। अब लोग उनकी इस बेहूदा पालिटिक्स की नग्न तबज्जह देने वाले नहीं हैं। इसीलिए हर जगह पर उनका काली झडियो में स्वागत हो रहा है और यह इस बात का प्रतीक है कि ये लोग अपने तौर पर खुद ही टूट गए हैं और अपना खाई हुई साथ को नये मारे में बनाने के लिए दिल्ली की नग्न आ रहे हैं। मैं यही बात कहना हूँ कि यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिसमें हम एक बार्न मबूत मिनता है कि उनके पास उनका करवा टाइट्टा है जिसमें इतनी मोटरे और जीपे लेकर दिल्ली की तरफ मार्च कर रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि पैसों की कोई परवाह नहीं है, हम ना गुरुद्वारे चाहिए। यहा के गुरुद्वारों में मारे साल की 11 लाख की आमदनी दिखाई जाती थी लेकिन अब जब में यह कमेटी बनी है एक हफ्ते में ही 1 लाख 34 हजार की आमदनी दिखाई गई है। हम नहीं चाहते कि कमेटी के चुनाव के लिए कोई बहुत लम्बी तारीख मुकर्रर की जाये लेकिन जब तक पूरी तरह से सुधार नहीं हो जाता और हम बात का सैटिस्फिकेशन नहीं हो जाता कि गुरुद्वारे जिसके हाथ में जायेगे वे उसको ठीक से चलायेगे तब तक देखना पड़ेगा और उसके बाद फौम्न एलेक्शन करवाये जायेगे। लेकिन सन फतेह सिंह वही से बैठे बैठे कहते हैं कि एक तारीख मुकर्रर कर दो। यह क्या बात है? यह दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों की बात है और शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी

पंजाब में है। वे कहते हैं कि दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारे हमारे सुपुर्द कर दो। इसी मुखालिफाना कब्जे के लिए वे आ रहे हैं। लेकिन दिल्ली के लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे गुरुद्वारे हैं और हम इसको चलाना चाहते हैं लेकिन वे कहते हैं कि हमारे कब्जे में दे दो। लोगों का रुख और रिक्कशन तो यह है कि अगर वहाँ के गुरुद्वारों का इन्तजाम भी अगर सम्हाला जाये तो लाखों नहीं करोड़ों रुपए बच सकते हैं जिसको कि तामीरे नौ के लिए खर्च किया जा सकता है और ऐसे लोगों को लिए खर्च किया जा सकता है जिनके लिए वे खुद कहते हैं कि हम उनके अनमबदार है और सब कुछ उन्हीं के लिए करने वाले हैं। अगर इस ढंग से आप देखें तो मैं बर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह उनकी अकलमन्दी का सबूत है कि इन लोगों ने किननी करप्शन की है, इन लोगों ने एक एम० ए० फर्ट क्लास मांगा था हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट में डेमोग्राफिक के लिए।

समापति महोदय : दरबारा सिंह जी, आप कल अपना भाषण जारी रखेंगे।

अब इस समय आधे घंटे की चर्चा चलेगी।

17.30 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION Re. LEAD BANK SCHEME

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): I have raised this discussion on the Lead Banks to bring out certain aspects of their functioning and to seek certain remedies. We all know the system of lead banks has been instituted by the Reserve Bank following a study and recommendation made by Dr. Gadgil. Later on, the Reserve Bank set up a committee which recommended the institution of such a scheme. The scheme has then been instituted.

It is said that the purpose is to have an area approach and to give credit facilities and to do intensive banking operation in neglected areas, among people who were hitherto neglected, and in the priority sector. I think the objective of the scheme is ideal; nobody will object to it. But the question is how far this scheme

has been successful and how far it could be successful. For example, there are certain peculiar problems which we shall face in the rural India. We have still the problem of money lenders. It is still the order of the day in the villages. Money lenders are providing money for many schemes. The lead banks should operate in such a way that they can get rid of the money lenders. If it could be achieved it will be a wonderful thing.

According to a review published in the Reserve Bank Bulletin this objective by the lead banks. I know that the lead banks is not something which is meant for monopoly operation in the rural areas, but certain practical problems come in the way. We have traditional industries all over the country such as handloom, coir, cashew, goldsmiths etc. People who are engaged in these operations need financial assistance from the banks. Experts of these banks are supposed to make surveys and studies in the given areas according to the Reserve Bank bulletin. Sometimes these surveys are academic, sometimes they are scrappy and sometimes they are too sophisticated to be of any use.

I can cite certain concrete examples of how this affects the initiative of the people. One of the most important objectives of the scheme was to provide help to labour intensive schemes, to help and support them. But in Kerala what happened? There was a cooperative society set up by the unemployed engineers and technicians. It is called ENCOS. This cooperative society of unemployed engineers collected Rs. 6 lakhs and they were a promised three times of Rs. 6 lakhs by the Kerala Government, but they could give only Rs. 6 lakhs. For the remaining Rs. 12 lakhs they were told that the State Government would stand guarantee and had requested the banks and other financial institutions to assist the scheme which was feasible. They are building boats, they are producing scooters. They are running such sophisticated industries, but what did the Bank say? The hon. Minister knows it very well. The Lead Bank which was supposed to lead banking operations in the area and help such schemes said that it could not support these schemes even if the State Government guarantee...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. K.

GANESH) : The Lead Bank has nothing to do with it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : The Lead Bank should have helped it.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : That is not the object.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : As I understand it, they could have helped such schemes when they are supposed to lead banking operations, but they were led by the Central Government. When the Centre got convinced and the Minister agreed that the money should be given, the Lead Bank came forward and agreed to give the money.

Secondly, there is a lag between the concept of banking operations and the needs of the country today. Even the Reserve Bank Bulletin about Lead Bank operations says that the Banks are lending money in the old, traditional manner. But today the needs are different. More sophisticated, technologically advanced industries are coming up and we have to help those industries in such a way that the country will be benefited. These Banks which are supposed to lead the activities of banking in the given area, have to make studies and surveys.

They have pointed out two defects. One is that they do not have technically qualified people to study the problems and needs of the industries and that they cannot produce reports which are helpful to the operations of the industries. Secondly, there is a lack of trained staff. How are you going to solve this, because in such a vast country where the vast majority of the population lives in the rural areas, these banking operations can be effective only if you have trained staff. The Reserve Bank Bulletin admits the limitation of staff and the non-availability of enough trained cadres and experts.

The traditional industries face certain peculiar problems. For example, they do not run at a profit, but it is in the interests of the country to see that they are subsidised and supported, that they survive, because several millions of people are engaged in them. The Lead Bank operations cannot help these industries in a big way because they have to account for every pie that they spend. We must have a re-

orientation of credit policies and also of the approach to banking operations in the country. Only if these things are done will this operation bring about certain benefits.

It started only two years ago. So, it will not be correct to say that it has failed or succeeded. But within these two years the survey made by the Reserve Bank shows that it has been functioning in a defective manner, that it could not bring about the benefits visualised when the scheme was proposed. I would like to know how the Government is going to solve these problems and how the Lead Bank operations will be beneficial to the rural areas and particularly to those schemes meant for creating new jobs for the educated people and to the traditional industries.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे मित्र श्री चन्द्रपन ने लीड बैंक के विषय में बहुत से सवाल को उठा कर श्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाया है और बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। मैं केवल यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ -

क्या सरकार ने इस बात की समीक्षा की है या समय समय पर समीक्षा करने का कोई योजना बनाई है जिस के जरिये लीड बैंक की फर्मागत पर आप लोक सभा के सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर सके ?

क्या सरकार यह बनना सकती है कि लीड बैंक योजना में बैंकिंग मिस्टम को विकसित करके किम आधार पर, किन किन मुद्दों पर अपने कार्य-क्षेत्र में किन किन वर्गों को कौन सी सहायता पहुँचाई है ?

क्या सरकार यह भी बनना सकती है कि बिहार में लीड बैंक योजना के अन्दर कौन कौन से जिले लिये गये हैं ? उममे चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर एवं सारन जिले हैं या नहीं ? अगर नहीं है तो क्यों नहीं है ?

क्या सरकार यह बनना सकती है कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कृषि उद्योग को विकसित करने, लघु सिंचाई योजना को लागू करने या

इस योजना को लागू करने के सिलसिले में पंचायत समितियों तथा सहयोग समितियों को भी ऋण देने की व्यवस्था है ?

क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि ऋण लेने के सुगम रास्ते बनाये गये हैं, या और लोगों को ऋण लेने की जो सुविधायें दी जाती हैं वैसे ही सुविधायें इसमें भी होंगी ?

क्या सरकार ने लीड बैंक योजना के कार्य-क्षेत्र में जन-प्रतिनिधियों, एम० पी०, एम० एल० ए० और मुखिया आदि को लेकर परामर्श तथा उन के निरीक्षण अथवा देख रेख की कोई योजना बनाई है, जिस के द्वारा नीकरशाही पर नियन्त्रण लग सके और ऋण लेने में जो काफी घमखोरी होती है उस पर कुछ रोकथाम लग सके ?

लीड बैंक योजना के अन्दर बिहार के किन किन जिलों में कौन कौन सी योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं और उन का काम कहां तक हो पाया है ? अगर नहीं हो पाया है तो क्यों नहीं हो पाया है ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : The functioning of the lead banks has been invented after the Gadgil Committee and the Nariman Committee appointed in August 1969 made their recommendations. The very object of the setting up of these banks is that each bank has to act as a strengthening source of reconstruction in the various districts. Considering the operation of the lead banks after nationalisation, it is very bad that the weaker sections of the community are not getting any credit facilities. The question is whether the lead banks are functioning in conformity with the object for which they have been set up, namely to give credit facilities to weaker sections such as agriculturists, artisans, unemployed graduates and unemployed technicians, especially in the rural parts of the country. I can give one example. In Tumkur district, which is a chronically drought-affected area, various institutions are charging various interests. There is no proper security which these weaker sections, including scheduled castes and tribes, can provide for getting loans from the banks.

What guarantee is the Central Government or State Government going to give to the weaker sections that they would get credit facilities without furnishing any security? The weaker sections have no security to furnish. Therefore, what are the arrangements made by the lead banks to strengthen the weaker sections of the society after the nationalisation of banks ?

श्री भूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, लीड बैंक स्कीम 1969 में लागू होने के बाद पाली जिले में आज तक आप ने किसी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के आदमी का या किसी गरीब व्यक्ति को ऋण दिया है या नहीं ? आप कृपा कर के यह भी बतलायें कि लीड बैंक स्कीम लागू होने के बाद आप ने पाली जिले में कौन सा सर्वे किया है या कहीं पर भी कोई बैंक की ब्रांच खोली है ? आप के अफसर कहीं भी पंचायत समिति, जिला परिषद् या किसी भी संस्था से कंटैक्ट रख कर लोन देते हैं ? क्या आप उस गरीब काश्तकार को लोन देते हैं जिसकी स्टेट गारेन्टी नहीं दे सकती है या देने की हैसियत नहीं रखती है ?

क्या यह बात सही है कि आप उन जगहों पर बैंक की ब्रांच नहीं खोलते हैं जहां पर अफसरों के लिये सड़कें नहीं होती, लाइट का इन्तजाम नहीं होता। जहां पर सारी सुविधायें होती हैं, इरिगेशन फेसिलिटीज होती हैं, वहां पर भी बैंक नहीं खोलते हैं ? क्या यह बात सही है कि आपके बैंक के द्वारा जो बड़े काश्तकार हैं वह भ्रष्ट तरीके आना कर हजारों रुपयों के ऋण ले सकते हैं और आप का जो आन्जेक्ट है केवल उसको फस्ट्रेट करने के लिये गरीब काश्तकारों की पंचायत समितियां या छोटे बैंकों के द्वारा लोन नहीं दिया जाता है क्योंकि उनकी जमीन छोटी होती है, और इस तरह से आप ने जो लीड बैंक योजना बनाई थी वह गांव गांव में अपनी जगह बनाने में अयफल हुई है ? आपके बैंकों में अभी तक अनड्रेंड आदमी हैं, क्या यह भी सही है ? न कोई सर्वे हुआ है, न स्टाफ है न कोई योजना को आगे बढ़ाने में आप की प्रगति हुई है ?

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

क्या यह बात सही है कि बैंकों में इनका स्टाफ नहीं है जो काम को पूरा कर सके ? पाली जिले में जहा पर पैकेज प्रोग्राम लागू हुआ था, सघन खेती की योजना थी, इस योजना के लागू होते हुए भी आप ने जांचेज नहीं खोली हैं, न जो कोऑपरेटिव बैंक है उनसे कोई सलाह ली है न समझौता किया है न । जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट आफिसर्स है, रेवेन्यू अथारिटीज है उनसे मलाह लेकर लोन देते है ।

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : It is stated in the reply :

"With regard to the weaker and backward classes these lead banks will help financing and also they will make available more credits."

Then it is said that they will also give more credit facilities to the agriculturists. These two things do not go together. During the last 22 years so many credit facilities have been made available, but only the richer Sections in the rural areas who go by the name "agriculturists" have taken advantage of such credit facilities. Since the lead banks have come into being as per the scheme in the year 1969. May I know whether there is a clear direction and whether there is a time-bound programme to help the really weaker and backward classes which include the Adibasis, Scheduled, Castes, landless harijans and such of the persons who are depending upon share-cropping, whether such persons are going to get these facilities and whether the lead bank is going to take the lead in practice with regard to these classes ? If so, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to make a statement of policy with a view to overcoming such contradictory statements.

Coming to the credit facilities to the small-scale industries, specially in the rural areas, as far as my district of Ganjam is concerned, it is very well known for bell metal and the neighbouring district of Phulbani is well known for bamboo and bamboo products. But these small-scale industries are almost dead and gone. Are they going to be revived by these lead banks by giving credit facilities to such type of small-scale industries ?

In Bhulbani district of Orissa there is absolutely no bank. I put it to the hon. Minister what are the reasons for not having established even a single bank-either commercial or State bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to first clarify that there is some difference in understanding the purpose of the lead bank because what hon. Members have indicated in their remarks and questions is the entire working of the banking system, that is, about the credit facilities, about lack of trained staff and about credit not having gone to the priority sectors of industry but having gone to the affluent sections and various other matters which have been raised concern the working of the nationalised and other public sector banking institutions.

The purpose of the lead bank is to locate areas of growth, to find out the infrastructure necessary for the areas of growth, to work out details in which other banks that are there will start their operational work and to work out a broad outline of the credit requirements of various sections ; and to do this is to work out a machinery in cooperation with the State Government and other agencies. That lead bank is a bank which will coordinate the activities of the other commercial banks, the State Bank, the other public sector banks and also coordinate with the district authorities and the State Governments, so that for a district a clear picture of the requirement of a district, the social requirement of a district, the economic requirements of a district and centres of growth are located. The question that hon. Member is asking is about the objectives of the nationalised banking sector as such.

As you know, commercial banking in our country, prior to nationalisation, had been confined to urban and metropolitan centres. Its clientele and work was confined to a very limited section of our society. It is for the first time that the nationalised banks and the State Banks have gone into the rural areas. Therefore, a specialised study has got to be made of these rural areas as to what are their problems, what is the staff requirement, in which areas new banks have to come, how

unbanked areas have got to be served, what are the social requirements of an area and how best the entire economic and social development in terms of credit could be worked out and channelised by the combined resources of all the banks. That is the object of lead banks.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : The hon. Minister will see that it only says that these lead banks will invoke the cooperation of other banks. It is not their function to coordinate or control other banks.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Either you are not understanding me or I am not in a position to make you understand. I am trying to say that the object of the lead banks is to locate the needs of a district. In locating and working out the needs of a district a specialised study has got to be made. In a district there is not only the lead bank but there are other nationalised banks also. Therefore, for the benefit of all the banks that are there, for working out survey reports, firstly, to locate where branches have got to be opened and, as a next step, to work out the economic and social requirements of that district, the lead banks are there.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : What is the achievement of the scheme ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The targets have not been achieved in various districts.

18 hrs.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The object of a lead bank is to locate the requirement of a district, to make a specialised study of the economic, social and credit requirements of the district and, in cooperation with the other banks that might be there in the district and other agencies, to work it out. Since this is a little technical, I am once again referring to it. Various banks have been given various districts in the country to identify these problems and to work out surveys and to enter into cooperation with other banks and district agencies to bring about a revival of credit needs and other social and economic requirements of a district. Out of the 300 and odd districts that have been allotted to the Lead Bank, survey of 160 districts has already been completed and fifty more surveys are

expected. These surveys are expert studies as a Reserve Bank bulletin itself says, and the Finance Minister said a number of times on the floor of Parliament that some of these surveys are good surveys, many of them are surveys which require much more work, these are surveys which require much more intensive work and there are divisions in the Banking Department finding out their deficiencies, these surveys need not be only academic surveys, these need not be only collection of statistics and data which have been got from the State Government and tabulated there. These surveys must indicate and there must be an analysis of the requirements of a district and of the requirements of the credit needs of the district and how these credit needs and the economic revival of the district could be met in co-operation with the banks.

The fact remains that out of 300 surveys, 160 have already come and about 50 are expected. For this purpose, the Reserve Bank has convened regional meetings at Madras, Calcutta, Patna, Bhopal and at district level also regional meetings have been conducted. The number of bank offices in the relatively unbanked States like Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have registered a significant increase. In Assam and Meghalaya it has increased from 80 at the end of June 1969 to 134 at the end of March. In Bihar it has increased from 273 to 416, in Orissa from 100 to 170 and in Uttar Pradesh from 747 to 1071 and in MP it has increased from 343 to 541. Particular mention may be made of a few districts where the banking coverage has substantially increased. In the Saharsa district of Bihar (*Interruptions*) the number of bank branches has increased from only 5 in June 1969 to 16 now. The population served per bank office has come down from 3.98 lakhs to 1.5 lakhs now. Similarly, in Bastar in Madhya Pradesh, the number of bank offices has increased from 5 in June 69 to 9 now. The population coverage has come down from 3.41 lakhs to 1.47 lakhs. In some of the districts of Orissa the population coverage at the time of nationalisation was 5.4 lakhs. This has come down to 2.5 lakhs. The number of districts without any bank office has come down from 13 to 3 and a plan has been drawn for opening branch offices in these remaining districts as well. These are some of the results of the new policy of the nationalised

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

banks, and as a result of the work done by the lead bank and as a result of the survey done by the lead bank, greater coverage as far as banking facilities are concerned is being given to the rural areas.

To fulfil the task and to completely satisfy the objectives for which the lead bank has been constituted, it would be necessary for the establishment of a machinery for the purpose of co-ordination under the auspices of the lead bank. This would be feasible when the lead bank has developed the necessary organisational framework in the districts and an adequate number of branches for its developmental role and for its effective functioning as the leader.

As you know, Sir, the Finance Minister himself is taking interest in going into relatively unbanked and backward areas. Recently, he has visited Varanasi, Ghazipur and Azamgarh in UP and will be paying a visit in a few days to other places. (*Interruptions*) like Surat, Jaipur, Madras and Patna. The districts covered so far are Mirzapur and Sitapur in UP, Monghyr, Patna, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Champaran in Bihar. As far as Pali District which the hon. Member mentioned is concerned, it is also one of the districts in which lead bank survey will be conducted.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Phulbani in Orissa has not got any bank. The Ganjam and Phulbani adivasis are not given anything.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I think that is also there ; I cannot immediately tell you ; I will have to look into it. There is wide coverage. There are more than 355 districts or so, which have been located and there is no reason to leave any district.

There are some specific questions which hon. Members have raised and I am trying to indicate the objective of the Lead Bank Survey.

One of the hon. Members raised the question of the training of staff. This is a very major question which the banks are having. They are trying to solve this problem of bringing about training of the staff so that the staff that go to rural areas may be imbued with the objectives of bank nationalisation, who can

enter into meaningful discussion and meaningful work with involvement of the people.

The hon. Member, Shri Daga, raised a number of questions. He has asked about Pali district. It is one of the districts in which Lead Bank Survey will be conducted. The other question he has raised relates to loan not being given to poorer sections of society, loan being given to the affluent section in the agricultural sector and all that. He said, there is no contact with the Zilla Parishad, banks are not opened in areas in which there are no roads, etc. Sir, these are all general questions. The question whether credit is given to the vulnerable section and the priority section or not is not connected with the Lead Bank. It has been stated on the floor of the House that the objective of Bank Nationalisation is to give credit to the poorer sections of society. It has also been stated on the floor of the House that Agriculture which had 3 per cent of credit now gets 12 to 15 per cent of credit and the priority sectors, not over 25 to 30 per cent. This has been stated already on the floor of the House.

Therefore, what I am trying to say is that these factors are not connected with the Lead Bank Scheme for which this short discussion has been raised by the hon. Member.

The same thing may be said about corruption. Shri Lakkappa raised a question and referred to credit to the weaker sections of society.

Sir, once again I may mention here that it is the objective of Bank Nationalisation to bring as much credit as it is possible to the weaker sections of our society. That is the prime objective which the Banking Department, all the Banks and the Ministry are trying to achieve, to see that greater and greater credit is channelised through the Banking sector.

I would like to say one thing more. (*Interruption*) Having put me all questions, you must also bear with my harangues.

Sir, this is a very large question. The question of banking facilities and the orientation of this policy in the largest area of agricultural sector is certainly a very large ques-

tion. We are certainly conscious of the demands that are there. We are equally conscious that much more has got to be done. We are also conscious of the phenomenal and colossal problem of credit requirements of these districts, but we are determined—with all the available resources at our disposal—to

see that the objective of Bank Nationalisation is completely fulfilled.

18.09 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, August 3, 1971|Sravana 12, 1893 (Saka)