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Thursday, December 15, 1983/  
Agrahayana 24, 1905 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA

*Thursday December 15, 1983/Agrahayana 24,  
1905 (Saka)*

—  
*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*  
—

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Survey of Khurdha Road-Phulbani- Balangir Line

\*325. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

When the survey work for the new B.G. line connecting Khurdha Road-Phulbani-Balangir over a length of 290 Kms. for which Rs. 30 lakhs have been sanctioned, will be taken up in the field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : The survey is going to be taken up in the field shortly.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we and our people are grateful and thankful to both the hon. Railway Minister and the Railway Board and specially the Prime Minister because she had herself taken up the matter to see that this railway-line is taken up by the Railway Board. Sir, if this railway link of Khurdha Road-Phulbani-Balangir is connected, it will connect from the eastern coast to the western side. This is a vital link of the tribal areas and the districts where the people have not seen any railway line so far.

I would therefore like to know whether the hon. Railway Minister is giving this railway line as a New Year's gift to the people living there ? May I know the exact date by

which the survey is going to be taken up or at least towards the end of December, 1983 ? (Interruptions).

SHRI C.K. SHARIEF : Sir, let me satisfy the Member. By the end of this month, we are going to start the survey work.

#### Implementation of Sethusamudram Canal Project

\*328. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to take up the long pending Sethusamudram Canal Project for implementation ;

(b) if so, details of the steps taken in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the Project ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) and (b) The feasibility and the economic viability of the proposal is under examination.

(c) A decision in the matter is yet to be taken.

SHRI N. DENNIS : The hon. Minister has stated that a decision is yet to be taken on this matter. This is a very important project pending for a very long time. It is kept alive for the past 123 years from the earliest proposal by Commander Taylor in 1860. Subsequently, a number of Committee reports, proposals and plans have been made on this matter.

This project is to deepen the shallow Palk Straits lying between India and Sri Lanka. The Indian ships have now go round. Sri Lanka. This project would improve and shorten the shipping route between the east coast and the west coast of our country. The implemen-

tation of this project would reduce ocean distance, time and cost and also it would improve the ports in the south.

This project has been on the shelf for a very long time for the past about 123 years. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the importance of this project would be taken into consideration and the earliest steps would be taken for its implementation.

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY :** What the hon. Member has said is correct. It has been thought of since a very long time. Various committees have gone into the matter. Recently, this government had also appointed an expert committee. They have also submitted a report which is under examination.

As regards the importance of this Canal, apart from the economic viability, there are also some other reasons for us to consider. Even if we dig up the Canal, it can allow only small vessels. The vessels of about 30 ft. draught alone can pass through it, not all vessels. In the near future, we are going to have bigger vessels. All these things are being considered.

Now, this is the time when the Seventh Plan is being formulated and the working Group has been formed. I think, the working Group will consider it and try to push it in the Seventh Plan, if possible.

**SHRI N. DENNIS :** Apart from the commercial and business aspects, it has strategic aspect also. The project has to be considered seriously now in view of the changed political situation in the region. The Government to view it from defence and security points of view also.

The ships now go round Sri Lanka and Trineomalle port. The Trineomalle port is known as the "Eye of Indian Ocean" where 800 war ships could be hidden unnoticed from outside. A great risk is involved for our Navy vessels in times of tension in this region. On this ground also, it deserves immediate implementation. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this aspect would also be taken into consideration by the Government for early implementation of this project?

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY :** All the aspects will be considered, including this aspect, by the Working Group.

**SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :** The Trineomalle port in Sri Lanka is being developed by the United States for re-fuelling their naval vessels and they are also developing a naval base as they have developed in Diego Garcia. In view of this, will the Government pay urgent attention to develop this project?

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY :** About that aspect, I need notice. But anyway, that aspect will also be considered. All the aspects will be considered and a decision will be taken accordingly.

#### Comparative Cost of Maintenance and Operation of Steam, Diesel and Electrical Engines

\*329. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN† :**  
**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) comparative cost of maintenance and operation of a steam engine, a diesel engine, and an electrical engine and also the total annual extra expenditure in rupees incurred on steam traction;

(b) are there any urgent steps proposed to save this expenditure ; and

(c) names of these electrified tracts where steam locos are still allowed to work, resulting in maintenance of depots, workshops etc. for them even after electrification ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :** (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b) The operating and maintenance expenses per 1000 Gross Tonne Kilometres for 1982-83 for Steam Diesel and Electric tractions are as under :

	(In rupees)	
	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
Steam	68.40	58.40
Diesel	18.33	23.40
Electric	15.69	21.46

The Railway system in India started with Steam Traction. Subsequently, Diesel and Electric Tractions were introduced. The existing Steam Locomotives have of necessity to

be continued in service till these can be replaced. This replacement is dependent upon the availability of funds for the manufacture of new Diesel/Electric Locomotives. In pursuance of this policy, 936 Steam Locomotives were condemned during 1982-83. There is no question of extra expenditure being incurred on Steam Traction because all available Diesel/Electric Locomotives are being utilised for running important services and Steam Locomotives are mostly used for running Van and Shunting Goods Services and ordinary Passenger trains.

(c) The electrified sections where steam locomotives still continue to work, performing certain limited functions, are indicated below :

Central Railway : Bombay V.T.—Igatpuri.  
Kalyan—Pune.  
Igatpuri—Bhusaval.

Eastern Railway : Sealdah Division excluding.  
Ranaghat—Gede.  
Krishnagar—Lalgola  
Ranaghat—Bangaon  
Howrah—Burdwan  
(Main and (Chord)  
(Burdwan—Mughalsarai  
(Chord)  
Seuraphuli—Tarakeshwar.

Northern Railway : Delhi—Mughalsarai.

Southern Railway (MG) : Madras—Villupuram.

South Eastern Railway : Kharagpur—Howrah.  
Adra—Burnpur  
Jharsuguda—Bondamunda  
Dangoaposi—Barajamda  
Bilaspur—Jharsuguda  
Bilaspur—Bhilai

Western Railway : Bharuch—Vadodara.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेटमेंट में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि स्टीम एंजिन्स की कास्ट बहुत ज्यादा है। उससे कम डीजल एंजिन की कास्ट है और सबसे कम इलेक्ट्रिक एंजिन की कास्ट है। स्टीम एंजिन सबसे महंगे होने के बावजूद आप 87 परसेन्ट स्टीम एंजिन 13 परसेन्ट हालेज करते हैं और 13 परसेन्ट

डीजल और इलेक्ट्रिक एंजिन्स 87 परसेन्ट हालेज करते हैं। स्टीम एंजिन्स से इतना घाटा होने के बावजूद स्टीम एंजिन्स आप चला रहे हैं। क्या इसका कारण यह है कि छोटे से लेकर बड़े अधिकारियों के घरों में कोयले का उपयोग होता है। अगर स्टीम एंजिन्स नहीं चलेंगे तो कोयला कहाँ से मिलेगा।

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : The progressive policy of the Government is to go in for electrification and we have been doing it. The second is dieselisation.

With regard to steam engine utilisation, we are actually progressively replacing Steam Traction. We have already condemned 936 steam locomotives during 1982-83. I have already given the details. The utilisation of the steam engines is very limited. None of the through goods trains on the electrified sections are run on steam traction. The same is the case with important passenger trains also. Some sectional, shunting goods trains, material trains, ballast trains etc continue to be operated by steam locomotives which are meant mainly for the railway work wherein not much coal consumption is necessary.

श्री सूरजभान : कोयले के बारे में नहीं बताया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप समझे नहीं हैं। इनका कहने का मतलब है जैसे एक आदमी ने कहा कि मुझे बगुला पकड़ना है तो दूसरे ने कहा कि बगुले के पीछे चुपचाप जाकर बैठ जाओ और उसके सिर पर मोमबत्ती रखकर जला दो। मोम पिघलेगा तो उसकी आंखों में जाएगा और उसको दिखाई देना बंद हो जाएगा। उसके बाद बगुला पकड़ लो। इनका कहना भी यही है कि जब आपके एंजिन चलेंगे तभी तो कोयला लोगों के घरों तक पहुंचेगा।

श्री सूरजभान : कोयले के बारे में आपका क्या कहना है।

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : It is not correct.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो मेरे ख्याल से लोग गैस जलाते हैं।

श्री सरजभान : मंत्री महोदय ने दूसरे पेज पर बताया है कि 6 रेलवेज में इलेक्ट्रिक ट्रैक बन गए हैं, बहुत महंगी कास्ट पर। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी महंगी कीमत पर इलेक्ट्रिक ट्रैक बनाने के बावजूद इन पर स्टीम एंजिन क्यों चल रहे हैं। कम से कम इन पर तो इलेक्ट्रिक एंजिन चलाइए। क्या वहाँ भी घरों में कोयला जाता है ?

SHRI . K. JAFFER SHARIEF : For what is electric traction meant for ? To what type of traffic priority is to be given ? The railway is to give priority to the freight traffic which is more essential for the economic growth of the country.

Are we to give priority to the passenger traffic which is to carry the people from one end to the other or are we to consider this small requirement for goods trains and other local requirements of the railways which are very negligible ?

I would request Hon. Member to appreciate the spirit of the priorities concerned which are in the larger interests of the country.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : Government have taken a decision to phase out all the steam engines. When all the steam engines will be phased out, I think 1,06,000 workers engaged in steam locomotives will be rendered surplus, in addition to 22,000 coal and ash handling workers engaged by the contractors.

I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the manpower planning in the Railways.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Although this question does not relate to the main question, nevertheless, I would say that wherever the steam engines have been phased out, no workers have been retrenched, they have been given other work even in diesel locomotives and electric locomotives, they have been given training and have been absorbed. No question of retrenchment comes out of phasing out of the steam locomotives.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the hon. Minister give the total number of

steam locomotives in the country and tell us what plans have been drawn to phase them out year by year and whether there is a specialised fund, in addition to the Depreciation Fund, from which money can be had to phase out the steam locomotives.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : I have the figures for 1980-81 : on B.G. we have phased out about 267 and on M.G. 170...

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : I do not want that. What is the total number of steam locomotives with all the Railways now and how are they going to be phased out year by year and from where the money will come ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFRE SHARIFE : I have the figures for three years. I do not have the other details. I shall write separately to the hon. Member.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : What is your plan for phasing out ?

MR. SPEAKER : He will write to you.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : The plan for phasing out is like this. Our basic policy is to go in for electrification and dieselisation; according to the financial resources that we get from the Planning Commission and according to our production, we will go on increasingly phasing out the steam locomotives as we get the diesel locomotives and electric locomotives.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Do we have any specialised fund for this purpose ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : There is no specialised fund for this; it has to be met from overall funds.

श्री गिरधारी लाल ब्यास : अजमेर में इस प्रकार का अनुसंधान किया गया है कि स्टीम इंजिन्स को अगर क्रूड ऑयल से चलाया जाएगा तो उससे खर्चा भी कम आएगा और स्पीड भी ज्यादा बढ़ेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार की जानकारी मंत्री जी को है ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : It has already been mentioned in the main answer itself. Electrical is more economical, then comes diesel...

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about some experiment having been done. Mr. Vyas you can let the hon. Minister know about it and take him along with you.

हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की मान्यता प्राप्त भाषा बनाना

\*332. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :  
श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की भाषा बनाने तथा इसे मान्यता दिलाने के लिए अब तक क्या प्रयास किए हैं; और

(ख) हिन्दी को उक्त दर्जा दिलाने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं तथा उन्हें दूर करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Informal consultations have been held with some member States of the U.N. from time to time. The position is as follows :

In order to introduce Hindi as an official language of the U.N., a proposal has to be made under Rule 163 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly to amend Rule 51 of the Rules of Procedure which deals with the subject of official languages. Once such a proposal is made, it has to be approved by a majority in the U.N. General Assembly after a committee has reported on the proposed amendment.

If Hindi were to be accepted as an official language of the UN subsequent to a decision of the General Assembly, it is estimated that the operational cost per biennium would be approximately Rs. 15 crores, and would progressively increase at the rate of 10% each year, taking inflationary trends into account. This would entail an increase in India's budget contribution to the UN by about 200 per cent. Additionally there will be costs of installation of equipment etc. Further, there will also be some recurring

costs regarding which it is not possible to make accurate estimates at this stage.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The original notice of the Question was in Hindi. हिन्दी में जवाब दे देते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता ।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने हिन्दी में प्रश्न.....(व्यवधान)

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्री जी संस्कृत के बहुत अच्छे विद्वान् हैं, हिन्दी में इनका अधिकार है और अच्छा उत्तर देते हैं और बड़ी प्यारी लगती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उर्दू के भी ज्ञाता हैं ।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतनी ही बात नहीं है आपने तृतीय विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन में बोलते हुए कहा था और कोट किया था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पूछिये कोई माषण किया है हिन्दी में ?

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ । "विदेश मंत्री, श्री राव ने आशा व्यक्त की कि शेष विश्व के साथ भारत के सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध मजबूत बनाने में हिन्दी महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायेगी ।"

और अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने भी हिन्दी सम्मेलन की राष्ट्रीय समिति के अध्यक्ष के रूप में कहा है :

"लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष, श्री बलराम जाखड़ ने हिन्दी के विकास के लिए कथनी और करनी के अंतर को त्वरित गति से बांटने की अपील की और कहा कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हिन्दी की प्रगति से ही देश में विज्ञान व तकनीक में विकास सम्भव हो सकता है ।"

मैंने जो प्रश्न किया और उत्तर जो दिया हुआ है उससे लगता है कि 36 वर्ष की स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी हिन्दी के साथ 3 और 6 जैसा सम्बन्ध है, सरकार की नीति और क्रियान्वयन



में 3 और 6 का सम्बन्ध है। अर्थात् एक का मुंह इधर और दूसरे का मुंह उधर। हमारी नीति क्या है और उसको क्रियान्वित करने के लिये 36 साल बाद भी मंत्री जी का उत्तर आया है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में यदि कहेंगे तो इतना खर्चा होगा। इसका मतलब हुआ कि कपड़े क्यों पहनने चाहियें ? उसमें भी खर्चा होता है। यह हमारे देश की पहचान की बात है और यदि उस पर खर्चा होता है.....

**श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव :** कपड़े का प्रश्न होता तो वहां पर भी मैं कहता कितना खर्च होगा। हिन्दी का प्रश्न है इसलिये मैंने कहा कि हिन्दी पर इतना खर्चा होगा।

श्रीमन्, आप भी कह चुके हैं, मैं भी कह चुका हूं हम सबकी यही इच्छा है कि हिन्दी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में एक आधिकारिक भाषा बने। मैंने यहां स्पष्ट रूप से बताया और और कई बार बताया जा चुकी है यह बात कि यह काम मेरे, आपके और जटिया जी के कहने से नहीं होता बल्कि जितने सदस्य राष्ट्र हैं संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उनमें से अधिकांश राष्ट्रों का मन होतब यह होगा। असल जड़ तो यह है। बाकी यह कि कितना खर्च होगा, कैसे होगा यह तफसील की बात है जो देखी जा सकती है। आपने सवाल पूछा कि समय-समय पर क्या प्रयास किये। आनुषंगिक तौर पर मैंने आपको बताया। लेकिन पहली बात यह है कि आज 153 या 154 जो देश हैं उनमें से अधिकांश को हिन्दी के पक्ष में तैयार कर सकते हैं या नहीं, यह प्रयास चल रहा है। अब इसमें यह कहना कि यह प्रयास कितना हुआ, कितना नहीं हुआ बताना भी ठीक नहीं है कि इसने माना और इसने नहीं माना। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि प्रयत्न चल रहा है, प्रयास चल रहा है।

**श्री जगपाल सिंह :** बहुमत बनाने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

**श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव :** बताइये क्या करना है।

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सदस्य देशों के साथ समय-समय पर अनौपचारिक रूप से विचार विमर्श किया गया है, इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति इस प्रकार है जो आपने बताया। तो अनौपचारिक चर्चा विचार बनाने के लिये पहले करते हैं। किन्तु 36 वर्ष का बहुत बड़ा समय होता है और इस रफ्तार से करेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिये आप औपचारिक रूप से कहें इस बात की कि संयुक्तराष्ट्र संघ में हिन्दी को मान्यता कराने में कितना समय लगेगा जब आप मान्यता प्राप्त करा सकेंगे ?

**श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव :** मैं माननीय जटिया जी से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि चाहे वह जो मांग करें लेकिन इसको औपचारिक ढंग से करने की मांग न करें क्योंकि उसमें एक खतरा है। हमको अनौपचारिक ढंग से पहले सब लोगों से बात करनी पड़ेगी, थोड़ा-सा उनको हमवार करना पड़ेगा। इस काम में समय लगेगा।...

लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम दूसरे काम कर सकते हैं, जिनकी तरफ इशारा हुआ है, जैसे कि हमारे ही पी० एम० ओ० में, हमारे दफ्तर में हम एक हिन्दी का यूनिट खोलना चाहते हैं। अभी-अभी जो सलाहकार समिति की बैठक हुई थी, उसमें हमने एक फैसला किया कि अगर कोई हमारे सदस्य हिन्दी में बोलना चाहें तो वहां अभी तक उनके लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं थी, अब हम वह सुविधा उनके लिए मौहय्या करें। फिर जो डाक्यूमेंट्स होते हैं, उनमें कई डाक्यूमेंट्स ऐसे हैं जो हिन्दी में बनाये जा रहे हैं, इस वक्त भी यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के दफ्तर की तरफ से यहाँ हिन्दी में जैसे

UN Charter-Basic Facts  
Comments and Documents  
New International Economic Order  
Universal declaration of human rights.

इस तरह के जो मुख्य-मुख्य दस्तावेज हैं, उन सब को हिन्दी में बनाया गया है। उनका अनुवाद कर दिया गया है। अब इस

प्रक्रिया को हम आगे बढ़ायें और जरा और फैलायें तो फिर हिन्दी को लोग वहां सुनने लगेंगे और हिन्दी में काम होने लगेगा। इसी तरह अन्य भाषाओं में भी हुआ है। पहले धीरे-धीरे काम वहां हो, उसके बाद उसको आधिकारिक दर्जा देने की कोशिश हम करें तभी वह यशस्वी होगा, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ। यह काम हम कर रहे हैं और करना चाहते हैं।

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैंने हिन्दी में बोलना शुरू किया तो जवाब अंग्रेजी में आया। मैं एक ही सवाल अब तक पूछ पाया हूँ।

हमारे जितने दूतावास हैं वह हिन्दी को विश्व में प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं,...

**श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव :** कर रहे हैं।

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** इन दूतावासों के माध्यम से भी किसी प्रकार के प्रयास करने की क्या हमारी कोशिश है ?

**श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव :** हमारे दूतावासों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिए जो प्रयास हो रहे हैं, उनके बारे में मैं कई बार बता चुका हूँ और आप चाहें तो फिर उसका विवरण देने के लिये तैयार हूँ। लेकिन हमारे दूतावास के माध्यम से यह संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ वाला काम हो सकेगा, यह मुझे लगता नहीं है। यह तो पोलिटिकल लैवल पर ही होना है और उसी लैवल पर हम करना चाहते हैं।

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साही :** यू० एन० ओ० में 5 भाषाएं हैं, छठी हिन्दी वहां होगी, तो उसमें रूल 163 के अन्तर्गत, जैसा मंत्री जी ने बताया, एक प्रपोजल देना पड़ता है। इस सम्बन्ध में एक्सटर्नल स्फेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने अब तक कौन-कौन-सी कार्यवाही की है जिससे कि हमारी प्रगति हो सके ?

**श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव :** मैं यह कह चुका हूँ कि जब तक हमें पक्का विश्वास नहीं

होता कि हम इस मामले में बहुमत पायेंगे, तब तक हम इसको औपचारिक रूप में लाना नहीं चाहते, बहुमत के लिये प्रयास जारी है। अभी तक हमको यह विश्वास नहीं हुआ है कि हमारे साथ बहुमत इसमें आयेगा। अभी यह काम आगे बढ़ाना होगा। कई दूसरी भाषाएं भी इस प्रयास में लगी हुई हैं जैसे जापानी आदि। यह बात नहीं है कि केवल हिन्दी का ही छठी भाषा बनने का सवाल है, 7वीं, 8वीं, 10वीं कई भाषाएं आपस में टकरा रही हैं, रगड़ा खा रही हैं। इसलिए आपको भी सब्र करना है, हमें भी प्रयास करना है।

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Can I ask in English ?

(व्यवधान)

**कई माननीय सदस्य :** हिन्दी में पूछिये।

**डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हिन्दी का जो सवाल है, यह आज एक फैशन बन गया है।

**श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव :** पैशन या फैशन, क्या है ?

**डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :** हिन्दी प्रदेश में आजकल जब विवाह होते हैं तो विवाह के निमंत्रण भी अंग्रेजी में मिलने लग गये हैं और शादी करते हैं तो लोग सूट-बूट पहन कर शादी में जाते हैं। यह जो हिन्दी का मामला है, इसको मैं ज्यादा प्राथमिकता नहीं दूंगा।

मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में यदि हिन्दी भाषा मानी भी जाये तो कितने देशों के लोग वहां आकर हिन्दी में भाषण देंगे ? हम समझ सकते हैं कि फ्रैंच में वहां भाषण लोग देते हैं, अंग्रेजी में और अरेबिक में भी देते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ भारत की प्रतिष्ठा के सवाल को छोड़कर और कोई फायदा भारत के लिये या हिन्दी भाषा के लिये है ? जो उनका प्रयास है, उससे क्या फायदा है ?

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : मैं डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कल जापानी भाषा संयुक्त राष्ट्र की भाषा बन जाएगी, तो जापान वालों को छोड़कर और किसको फायदा है ?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी : वही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ। यह प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल है।

(उपवधान)

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : इसी लिए मैं कह रहा हूँ। इसमें उपयोगिता की बात जब होगी, तब होगी, हमने एक संकल्प किया है कि हमने प्रयास करना है और हम कर रहे हैं।

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : How many languages are recognised in the United Nations ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Five.

श्री भीकूराम जैन : अभी मंत्री महोदय कह रहे थे कि अनौपचारिक रूप से हिन्दी भाषा को प्रचलित करने के लिए यू० एन० ओ० में उनका प्रयास जारी है और किसी समय —चाहे खर्चा कितना ही हो— उसको वहाँ पर लागू करने की शायद आशा है—वह आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता वहाँ लागू हो जाएगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पार्लियामेंट में 75 परसेंट काम अंग्रेजी में होगा, तो उससे युनाइटेड नेशन्स में हिन्दी को प्रचलित करने पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन प्रश्नों की बौछार हम पर हो चुकी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य, श्री भीकूराम जैन, को ज्ञात होना चाहिए कि, यहाँ पर शत-प्रतिशत काम हिन्दी में भी चलता है।

श्री भीकूराम जैन : वह और बात है। जिन सदस्यों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों जाती हैं, उनका पहला प्रयास अंग्रेजी में बोलने का होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मुझे जो आस्था दी, उसके प्रति मेरा यह आदेश है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : वहाँ पर जो डेलीगेशन जाते हैं, उनको आदेश दीजिए कि वे हिन्दी का प्रयोग करें। वे अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करते हैं।

#### Level of Trade Between France and India

\*335. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what was the outcome of Prime Minister's talk with President of France during her visit to France in September, 1983 ;

(b) whether France has agreed to maintain the present level of bilateral and institutional aid to India and other developing countries ; and

(c) if so, to what extent France has maintained the trade level ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Prime Minister made a brief stop-over visit in Paris on 25th September 1983 on her way to attend the U.N. General Assembly in New York. Informal discussions between the Prime Minister and President Mitterand took place over dinner on 25.9.1983. Much of the discussions related to the 38th Session of the General Assembly in New York in which many Heads of Government were to take part in response to the call given by the 7th Non-aligned Summit. Indo-French bilateral relations figured only briefly in these discussions. Both sides agreed that these relations were indeed very warm and friendly. Other matters which were discussed included the difficult World economic situation and its adverse impact on the developing countries as well as the present functioning of international financial institutions, in particular the IMF and IDA. The leaders also discussed the question of Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) in Europe, the situation in West Asia, Chad and Central America.

(b) The talks between Prime Minister and President Mitterand dwelt mainly around issues of international concern. These discussions were held against the backdrop of the impending General Assembly Meeting. The French President was, however, sympathetic about the plight of the developing

countries. France has generally maintained its institutional aid levels to developing nations.

(c) Matters relating to Indo-French trade and economic relations were only briefly touched during the talks. Total (two-way) trade between India and France for 1982-83 amount to Rs. 553 crores approximately.

SHRI B.V. DESAI: The hon. Minister was pleased to inform us that while going to attend the UN General Assembly our Prime Minister made a brief stop-over visit in Paris and had detailed discussions. In this connection, as the hon. Minister knows, amongst the developed countries, France is nearer to the aspirations of the developing countries. How much have our Prime Minister's efforts in this regard borne fruit so far as France is concerned and also so far as through France aid by way of different institutional finances to other developing countries is concerned. If we seen the recent allocation of USA through the IMF that aid is less than what we expected. So, I would like to know whether through France or Britain who are a little nearer than other developed countries, our efforts have borne fruit or not? And if they have borne fruit, to what extent they are able to do it?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have already stated that France has generally maintained its institutional aid levels to developing countries.

Now, as for the French President being able to influence the decisions of other developed countries, it is very difficult to say anything on it in categorical terms. Our effort has been to enlist the support and cooperation of some developed countries in order to convince the other developed countries of the needs of developing countries. This has been the effort which we are making. Naturally the results would be of a mixed nature. We cannot say that they have succeeded 100% as is evident from the results.

SHRI B.V. DESAI: Sir, this approach is essential because the allocation of one country definitely influences the others, allotments because it is all related. For example, if USA allots \$75.5 million as the aid for these developing countries through the

IMF and IDA, naturally in the same ratio other developed countries also will give aid. Therefore, this angle has to be looked into, because, as the Hon. Minister has said the French President was however, sympathetic about the plight of the developing countries. France has generally maintained its institutional aid level to the developing nations. But, Sir, only France or England or any other developed country cannot maintain their institutional aid levels because it is related to other countries or mainly to USA's help. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Statement that both the institutional level being maintained by France is contradictory to the statement that aid of developing countries is related to the aid given by USA?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : They are not contradictory. Generally there is a tendency to follow the pattern of the United States. But I have examples even of small developed countries which have not only maintained their aid levels, but even tried to improve upon them. So, it is a national decision ultimately. But it is true that when the United States cuts back on its own contribution, the tendency is automatic for corresponding cuts in other countries' contributions also. But this varies from institution to institution.

So, generally our effort has been to enlist the support of some developed countries who are more sympathetic to the aspirations of the developing countries so that they in their own councils and in their own bodies of developed countries like the Williamsberg Summit etc., could influence or exert their influence on the others and see that they take a unified stand which is a little more sympathetic to the developing countries. This is our effort.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether during the Prime Minister's visit to France she had discussions with the President of France regarding making the India Ocean a zone of peace and also regarding the West Asian problem, particularly the Palestinian issue? Was there any agreement. With France or is there any difference between the two countries and what is the outcome?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is generally known that on the West Asian

issue the views of the French President are close to ours. Of course, I cannot say they are identical.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Not on West Asia ?

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** On the Palestinian issue, on the West Asian issue.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** He has an Embassy in Tel Aviv. Do you have an Embassy in Tel Aviv ?

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** I am speaking about the views, not about embassies.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** That is a part of it.

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Indian Ocean does not appear to have come into the discussions.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question 336—Mr. Chaturbhuj is not here. Now question 337. Mr. Lakshman Mallick.

#### Legislation to Limit Child Birth

\*337. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the real factual aspects of success of family planning programme in the country to fulfil the real and basic purpose for which it was meant and started ; and

(b) whether Government would also like to bring forward suitable legislation and request the followers of all religions caste and creed to limit the child birth in the greatest interest of the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** (a) Yes, Sir. Family Welfare Programme is constantly appraised with reference to its basic objectives.

(b) Family Planning is being promoted on voluntary basis as peoples' movement. There is no proposal to bring about any legislation in this regard.

**SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Child birth is a part of the family planning programme. People in the urban areas are very conscious about the size of their families. But in rural areas, large families are still considered as assets. Voluntary organizations have their role to play, or contribution to make, in the family planning programme. Voluntary organizations are organizing their work or programme in the urban areas. They should involve themselves in a big way in this programme ; but we find that they are confining their activities or work wholly to urban areas.

May I know from the hon. Minister what initiative has been taken by Government towards these voluntary organizations, so that they can work in rural areas in respect of family planning programme ?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :** The family planning programme is entirely based on voluntary acceptance of the small family norm by the people. It means that without the active participation of the people and involvement of the community, this programme will not be a success. We have been encouraging voluntary organizations in rural areas, especially to take up the programme of family planning. We are giving all sorts of encouragement to them.

**SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** There is an Advisory Council constituted by the Government of India under the chairmanship of our Minister, for planning this family planning work. May I know about its working and its attitude towards family planning programme work in rural areas ?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :** Perhaps the hon. Member wants to know about the actual working of the Family Planning Advisory Council, of which I am the Chairman. This Council had set up five groups. Each group has gone in detail into the issues involved in the family planning programme. The groups have given their recommendations, and they are under the active consideration of the Council.

श्री बद्धि चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महिला दूरबीन नसबन्दी कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बहुत सफल रहा है। महिलाओं में इसके प्रति बड़ा उत्साह है लेकिन प्राइमरी हेल्थ

सेन्टर्स के हेडक्वार्टर्स पर जिन एक्सपर्ट्स की आवश्यकता होती है वह वहां पर नहीं होते हैं और न ही देसी डिस्पेंसरीज में इसकी कोई व्यवस्था है। क्या मन्त्री जी सारे राज्यों में एक्सपर्ट्स भेजकर और ट्रेनिंग देकर इस प्रोग्राम को सफल बनाने में योगदान करेंगे ?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :** It is a suggestion for action.

**Report of the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune Regarding Siltation Problem of Kandla Port**

\*341. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the final report of the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune, regarding siltation problem of Kandla Port has since been received ;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) :** (a) A comprehensive report on the siltation problems, based on model tests, has been submitted to Kandla Port Trust by the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune.

(b) The report has recommended the opening and adoption of the mid-channel as the approach channel for Kandla Port in place of the existing channel.

(c) The Officer of Special Duty appointed by Kandla Port Trust to study the problem has recommended, on the basis of his study and also the recommendation of the CWPRS, to shift over to the mid-channel. Accordingly, Kandla Port has initiated action to open the mid-channel.

**SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :** The details of the report have not been given. When did the Port Trust receive the report ; when did they initiate the work and when will it be completed ?

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY :** The details of the report I have not given but

the substance of it I have mentioned. The present channel gets silted up and the draught that is to be maintained will not be able to maintain because of siltation. That is why a study has been made on the model by the Pune Institute ; and they have given a report saying that we must go for another channel. The Port Trust has appointed another officer, Dr. S. K. Nag, Retired Hydrolic Engineer, Calcutta Port and he has also supported the views of the Research Institute. Both the Kandla Port and the Dredging Corporation were made to sit by the Ministry and the work has begun. It is going to be over by May 18, 1984.

**SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :** What will be the estimated cost ?

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY :** It is Rs. 1.7 to 2 crores.

**श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय जल एवं विद्युत अनुसंधान केन्द्र ने बहु चैनल के रूप में चालू करने की बात की है, तो फिर इस समस्या का अट्टाइन करने के लिए एक विशेष कार्य अधिकारी नियुक्त करने की क्या जरूरत थी ? बहु चैनल के स्थान पर मध्यवर्ती चैनल को चालू रखने के लिए ही इस अधिकारों को क्यों नियुक्त किया गया ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि कांडला में कितना कारोबार है, जो मध्यवर्ती चैनल पूरा कर सकता है और यदि बहु चैनल रखा जाए तो इस पर कितना खर्च होगा ?

**प्रो० मधु दंडवते :** बहू के लिए भी चैनल दे दीजिए ।

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY :** The Port Trust has done a wise thing in appointing an expert to study the whole report of the Pune Institute and also the necessity there. On the advice of both, they have taken up the work. The cost of the project, as I said, is within Rs. 1.7 to 2 crores. The work is almost to be completed in March 1984. It is a necessity for the Kandla Port because the present draught they are not able to maintain at 30 ft. ; only for a few months, it will be 30 ft. That means of the ships cannot go to the Port. A new channel that will be opened will provide a draught of 32 ft. which mean

heavier vessels also can go to Kandla Port ; and that should be studied. There would not be that much of siltation problem in that channel.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Is the Minister aware that this question of developing the Kandla Port and the reasons that have led to its non-development so far or under-utilization so far were examined in detail by the PAC of Parliament who submitted its Report? Has it come to your notice? Have you gone through it and have you taken corrective action on that basis, because I have received various complaints from various people that it is not being utilized to its full capacity?

And they are being forced to go to Bombay where there is so much congestion. So, it is then better to reduce congestion at the Bombay Port and some traffic is diverted towards Kandla and the deficiencies there are removed at the earliest so that Kandla can also take up the burden and reduce the congestion at Bombay.

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY :** The Ministry is aware of the recommendations of the PAC. We have taken some steps. But I would give all the details if a fresh notice is given.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Harikesh Bahadur. Absent.

Swami Indraves, Absent.  
 Shri Chhangur Ram, Absent.  
 Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha, Absent.  
 Shri Bhim Singh, Absent.  
 Shri Mohanlal Patel, Absent.  
 Shri Giridhar Gomange, Absent.  
 Shri Chandrashekara Murthy, Absent.  
 Shri George Fernandes, Absent.  
 Shri Amar Roypradhan, Absent.  
 Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Absent.  
 Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit, Absent.  
 Shri Chaturbhuj, Absent.  
 Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma, Absent.  
 Shri R.P. Das, Absent.  
 Shri Bheekhabhai, Absent.  
 Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Absent.  
 Swami Indraves, Absent.  
 Shri Chhangur Ram, Absent.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now we can discuss certain things.

**श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव :** जो नहीं आना चाहते थे उन्होंने अपना माइण्ड नहीं बदला।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं बदला। इरादे के पक्के मालूम होते हैं।

They have decided to sit back.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारत-अफगान पैनल की काबुल में बैठक

\*324. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-अफगानिस्तान पैनल की हाल ही में एक बैठक काबुल हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बैठक में भारत की तरफ से पैनल में शामिल किए गए व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के भारत सरकार में क्या पद हैं; और

(घ) उक्त बैठक में हुए निष्कर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**विदेश मंत्री :** श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव  
 (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) अधिकारी-स्तर के प्रतिनिधिमण्डल का नेतृत्व विदेश मंत्रालय के संयुक्त सचिव, श्री एस० के० लाम्बा ने किया था। इसके अन्य सदस्य थे : अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के निदेशक, डा० एच० डी० टंडन, विदेश मंत्रालय के उप सचिव श्री स्वासपवन सिंह और वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में डेस्क अधिकारी श्री ओ० पी० टंडन।

(घ) इस प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने छठे भारत-अफगान संयुक्त आयोग के निर्णय की मध्यावधि समीक्षा के लिए बुलाई गई बैठक में भाग लेने

के वास्ते काबुल की यात्रा की। छठे भारत-अफगान संयुक्त आयोग के निर्णयों के क्रिया-स्वयन को सुचारु बनाने के लिए विभिन्न क्रियाविधिक और अन्य मामलों पर दोनों पक्षों ने विचार-विमर्श किया। इस बात पर सहमति हुई कि एक अफगान बैंकिंग प्रतिनिधिमण्डल दिसम्बर, 1983 में भारत की और एक भारतीय व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमण्डल, 1984 की पहली तिमाही में काबुल की यात्रा करेगा।

#### Permission to open New Universities

\*326. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government have given permission to open some new Universities during the year 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance which the University Grants Commission and the Central Government has sanctioned or propose to sanction for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAULI) : (a) Universities are generally established by the State Governments and no formal permission of the Central Government is required for the purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government or the University Grants Commission do not sanction any financial assistance to State Governments for establishment of new Universities.

#### Development of Narrow Gauge Lines

\*327. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, 1969 recommended for overall development of Narrow Gauge lines in the country ;

(b) if so, which are the lines taken up by his Ministry for development on the basis of these recommendations ;

(c) whether the Naupada-Gunpur Narrow Gauge line (South Eastern Railway) has been included by his Ministry for renovation of rolling stock, renewal/strengthening of the tracks, replacement of old compartments/repair of the existing compartments and introduction of diesel engine replacing the existing old model coal engine during Fifth and Sixth Plan period ; and

(d) if so, funds provided during Fifth and Annual Plans of the Sixth Plan for this Narrow Gauge line and progress of the said works therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) to (d) The Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, 1969 had recommended surveys for extension/conversion of the lines, renovation of rolling stock and track and introduction of diesel traction/diesel rail cars on certain selected Narrow Gauge lines. Subject to availability of funds, action has been taken in the past to renew the tracks, renovate coaches, introduce diesel traction/rail cars on certain sections. The surveys conducted for extension/conversion of such sections have indicated that generally they are not financially justified. However, a 45 Km long Narrow Gauge section between Nadiad and Kapadvanj is being converted to Broad Gauge as a part of BG link project from Nadiad to Modasa.

On Naupada-Gunupur N.G. Section Secondary Rail Renewals were carried out in 1973-74 in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Sleeper renewals for a length of 56.2 Kms in patches over the entire length of Gunupur-Naupada Section were also carried out at a cost of Rs. 6.98 lakhs and this work was completed in 1977-78. No further track renewals have been considered urgent, and the track is being maintained satisfactorily. The locomotives and coaches are subjected to periodical over-haul as per schedule. There is no proposal to provide diesel traction on this section at present.

However it may be mentioned that after 1969, three Committees viz. Railway Con-



vention Committee in 1973, National Transport Policy Committee in 1980 and Railway Reforms Committee in 1983 have recommended closure of uneconomic branch lines in a phased manner where alternative transport arrangements have developed satisfactorily.

#### **Inculcation of Reading Habits In Primary School Children**

\*330. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training is launching a major project to inculcate reading habits in primary school children;

(b) if so, whether this project has been prepared by the NCERT;

(c) if so, main objectives of the plan that is being made by the NCERT; and

(d) whether the Union Government have consulted the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) has mooted a proposal of a project 'Reading to learn' to inculcate reading habits in school children

(c) The main objectives are:

- (i) to develop in the child a taste for books—a love for reading.
- (ii) to provide interesting reading material in the form of reading kits.
- (iii) to prepare the school children for learning to read, i.e. self learning.

(d) Details are yet to be finalised and the State Governments will be associated at the appropriate stage.

#### **Blindness of Children Due to Vitamin 'A' Deficiency**

\*331. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are over one hundred million children below six years of age in India who have Vitamin 'A' deficiency;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cost of meeting Vitamin 'A' needs of these children is less than fifty paise per year; and

(c) what steps are taken to prevent blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The surveys carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research in selected rural areas of some States indicate that the number of pre-school children with evidence of Vitamin 'A' deficiency, ranges from 0.6% to 8.9%.

(b) Two doses of Vit. 'A' required by a child every year cost approximately 60 (sixty) Paise.

(c) Besides disseminating nutrition education in the community through mass media and other channels, a programme for prevention of blindness due to vitamin 'A' deficiency, by administering doses of Vit. 'A' to preschool children is being implemented.

#### **Amenities to Workers Engaged in Metro Railway Calcutta**

\*333. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers/labourers engaged in completing the Metro Railway in Calcutta;

(b) what basic amenities and facilities have been provided to these workers;

(c) whether it is a fact that basic amenities are not being provided to them under the Rules; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Number of workers/Labourers engaged by Metro Railway Administration=3318.

Number of Workers/Labourers engaged by Metro Railway Contractors=3700 approximately.

(b) Amenities/facilities provided include drinking water, water for washing purposes, Latrines in Labour camps/offices, protective clothing like gum boots, special anti-slip shoes, helmets, goggles etc. Where necessary, canteen and rest room where night working is involved and first-aid etc.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### Unauthorised Persons Travelling in First Class of Suburban Services

\*334. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that in the Electric suburban Services between Madras Egmore and Tambaram, unauthorised persons, who are not entitled to travel in first class, travel in first class thereby overcrowding and causing inconvenience to genuine passengers ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct special checking on that line; and

(c) what other remedial measures are proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c) In addition to regular checks by Ticket Examining staff, frequent surprise checks by Special Squads deploying railway magistrates, GRP and RPF personnel are made on the section to prevent unauthorised travel. Volunteers from amongst office staff are also deployed on all week days to check unauthorised travel.

इन्दौर से गुना-कोटा-दिल्ली मार्ग पर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाना

\*336. श्री चतुर्भूज : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा-बीना लाइन पर आजकल जो गाड़ियां चल रही हैं। यह कब आरम्भ की गयी थीं;

(ख) क्या इन्दौर से चलने वाली एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को गुना-कोटा-दिल्ली मार्ग पर चलाने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या बढ़ी हुई आबादी, व्यापार तथा विकास गतिविधियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मंत्रालय किसी ऐसी योजना पर विचार कर रहा है जिससे कि इस मार्ग के यात्रियों को और अधिक सुविधायें दी जा सकें; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) कोटा-बीना लाइन पर चलने वाली चार जोड़ी गाड़ियों में से 135/136 कोटा-बीना और 189/190 दमोह-गुना पैसेंजर क्रमशः 1.10.76 और 4.4.1980 को शुरू की गयी थीं। अन्य दो गाड़ियों के शुरू किये जाने की तारीख उपलब्ध नहीं है। वे रेल प्रणाली के संगठन के समय से चल रही हैं।

(ख) इस समय इन्दौर और दिल्ली के बीच कोई गाड़ी नहीं चल रही है।

(ग) और (घ) : संसाधनों, विशेष रूप से कोचिंग स्टाफ, की कमी को देखते हुए फिल-हाल इस खंड पर कोई अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### Roma Museum in New Delhi

\*338. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that delegates who came to India to attend the International Roma festival at Chandigarh from October 29 to 31 have called for establishing a Roma Museum at New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) The Government have seen

press reports of remarks by some foreign delegates to the International Roma Festival that a Roma Museum should be established in New Delhi. The Prime Minister has also received a letter from an individual drawing attention to these remarks.

However, Government have not received any formal or detailed proposal for the setting up of such a museum.

#### Strengthening of Bridge between Rajinagar and Beldanga

\*339. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons as to why the bridge between Rajinagar and Beldanga under Ranaghat-Lalgola Section which was washed away during the floods of 1978, could not be strengthened as per safety rules for running express trains since then ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Sir, the Railway Bridge No. 56 (1×20 ft. girder) between Rajinagar and Beldanga on Ranaghat-Lalgola Section which was washed away during floods of 1978 has already been built in 1979 as 2×20 ft. girder bridge. This rebuilt bridge is as per required strength and does not have any speed restriction.

#### Anti-TB Drugs Prescribed by Quacks

\*340. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that anti-TB drugs are prescribed by quacks causing thereby toxic manifestations which later on are difficult to treat ;

(b) whether the unskilled doctors do not refer the cases to T.B. Specialists for proper treatment ;

(c) the number of cases reported to be handled by quacks and the action of the Government towards them ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to regulate their functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The standard anti-TB drugs are to be sold in retail against the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner.

(b) The registered Medical Practitioners are authorised to treat patients suffering from tuberculosis disease, just like other diseases.

(c) No information is available with the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

#### B.H.U. Press in Deficit

\*342. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Banaras Hindu University Press is running in a deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum ;

(b) If so, what steps have been taken by the University for improving the working of that press ; and

(c) what is the income and expenditure account of the Press for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The Banaras Hindu University Press is a part of the auxiliary services of the University. The expenditure on its maintenance forms part of the total maintenance expenditure of the University.

The accounts of the University are prepared in the form of receipts and payments accounts. The position relating to receipts and payments on account of University Press during the last three years beginning from 1979-80 as is available in the audited accounts, is as follows :

Year	Payments Rs.	Receipts Rs.	Deficits Rs.
1979-80	16,67,904.06	8,13,197.65	8,54,706.40
1980-81	18,25,060.81	14,97,824.72	3,27,236.09
1981-82	20,59,866 51	8,07,040 60	12,52,825.90

The Vice Chancellor has been requested to look into the functioning of the Press and ensure that as far as possible, the deficit of the Banaras Hindu University Press is reduced.

**Introduction of DTC Bus Services between Gurgaon and Central Secretariat**

\*343. SWAMI INDERVESH :  
SHRI CHHANGUR RAM :

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

(a) whether Delhi Transport Corporation buses are plying from Central Secretariat to Faridabad and Bahadurgarh ;

(b) if so whether Government purpose to introduce/increase Delhi Transport Corporation bus services from Gurgaon to Central Secretariat in view of large number of employees from Gurgaon serving in Central Secretariat ; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Transport Corporation is already operating services between Central Secretariat and Sohna via Gurgaon. Besides, Delhi and Gurgaon are also linked by Interstate services being operated by Delhi Transport Corporation, other state transport undertakings and private operators plying under permits issued by State Transport Authorities.

(c) Does not arise.

**Alleged Misappropriation of Amount by Handicapped and Mahila Samiti of Adra, South-Eastern Railway**

3708. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recent past a good amount of Mahila Samiti of Adra, South-eastern Railway alongwith the equipments have been misappropriated ;

(b) if so, the amount and equipments involved therein ;

(c) action taken against the miscreants ;

(d) reasons why the account and stock were not verified by the Government Auditor for the last three years ; and

(e) what were the reasons for changing the entire bye Laws of the Mahila Samiti to replace the elected Secretary by a nominated Secretary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) There has been no case of misappropriation of any amount but a case of theft of 8 sewing machines on 1/2.3.81 costing about Rs. 4,000/-, of cut up cloth on 21/22.10.81 involving an amount of Rs. 21,375.39 p. and of double drawal of stitching charges in 1982 involving Rs. 4,000/-.

(c) (i) D & A action for major penalty against the chowkidar for negligence of duties is under process for theft of sewing machines.

(ii) Fact Finding Enquiry for theft of cut up cloth is under process.

(iii) D&A action for major penalty has been initiated against Sr. Welfare Inspector for double drawal of stitching charges.

(d) The last stock verification by the Railway Stock Verifier was done on

21/22.6.1983 and internal check by the Railway's Accounts Department in September 1980. The next internal check by the Accounts Department has also been ordered.

(e) No bye-Laws were changed and Secretary is nominated as per bye-laws of the Mahila Samiti.

#### **Training Facilities for Women in Medical and Legal Faculties**

3709. SHRI HANAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) The training facilities provided for women in medical and legal faculties; and

(b) The details regarding availability of number of sets, hostel facilities, tuition fee concession, library facility, etc. in the medical and legal faculties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) Admission to courses in law and medicine offered by Universities and colleges in the country, except those which are exclusively for women, is open to both men and women who fulfil the requirements prescribed for admission to these courses. According to information available, during 1982-83, the number of women enrolled in various courses in the faculty of medicine was over 32,000 and that in the faculty of law over 14,000. The physical facilities of these institutions like library, laboratories, etc., are commonly shared by both men and women. Detailed information is not maintained in respect of hostel facilities provided for women in all these institutions, or other special provisions like fee concessions, etc., available to women students.

#### **Waiting Hall Structures at Kamtaul**

3710. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roofs two waiting hall structures are separated by few yards causing great inconvenience to the passengers at

Kamtaul station under Samastipur Division of N.E. Railway; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken to connect the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The roofs of the two structures providing waiting accommodation for passengers at Kamtaul are separated with a small gap in between but no great inconvenience is caused to passengers due to this. However, the Railway proposes to extend the existing verandah which will provide a covered passage between the two structures in question.

#### **Survey of Diseases by Health Field Unit Set up Under Central Bureau of Health Intelligence in Orissa**

3711. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Health Field Unit under the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence has been established in Orissa since 1981 and if so what type of surveys have been conducted by this unit in that State;

(b) the special types of diseases detected by this Field Survey Team and the steps taken by his Ministry to eradicate them; and

(c) The broad outlines of the programme drawn up for further studies in this State during the next two-three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes. The Field Survey Unit at Bhubaneshwar has been established under the scheme of 'Strengthening of Health Information and Monitoring System. It became partially operational in March, 1982. The following Surveys/Studies have been conducted by this Unit:

(i) Comparative Study between General Hospital, Bhubaneshwar, and E.S.I. Hospital, Choudwar with special reference to morbidity, mortality doctor-patient ratio and bed occupancy rate etc.

- (ii) Briefing of the District Health Officers and the staff of the District Health Offices/Primary Health Centres in the reporting and recording of the information under the 'Integrated Health Information System'.
- (iii) Feasibility study on Health Surveys' in Tribal and non Tribal villages.
- (iv) Feasibility study of cost of treatment in a hospital and cost of training of an M.B.B.S. doctor.

(b) No special types of diseases were detected by the Field Survey Unit during the feasibility study on Health Survey in Tribal and non-tribal villages.

(c) From December, 1983, the Field Survey Unit at Bhubaneswar has been occupied with the evaluation study of Health Guide Scheme. This study is being undertaken in Collaboration with the S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack and the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi. After the above mentioned Health Guide Evaluation Study it is proposed to carry out Studies to evaluate the coverage of immunisation under the scheme of expanded programme of immunisation and also morbidity, mortality due to diarrhoeal diseases.

#### USSR Walk out at Geneva Disarmament Talks

3712. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under caption "Soviet Walkout at Geneva casts shadow over meet" regarding deadlock in Geneva disarmament talks that appeared in the Indian Express, New Delhi dated the 24 November 1983 ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and its impact on the Commonwealth deliberations held in India recently ?

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

(b) Bilateral talks, which had been going on in Geneva for about two years, between

the United States and the Soviet Union on the limitation of their so-called intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) systems or medium range ballistic missiles (MRBMs) in Europe—also popularly called the Euromissile talks—broke down on 23 November 1983. Following the approval given by the Parliament (Bundestag) of the Federal Republic of Germany to the installation/deployment of new American missiles on their territory, the Soviet delegation to the talks announced : "The present round of negotiations has been discontinued and no date has been set for a resumption". The Conference of the Commonwealth Heads of Government (CHOGM), which was held in New Delhi from 23 November to 29 November 1983, took into consideration various factors affecting international security including the breakdown of the Euromissile talks, and, in its "Goa Declaration on International Security" issued on 27 November 1983, stated inter alia :

"At this time of crisis, we believe it to be imperative that the Soviet Union and the United States should summon up the political vision of a world in which their nations can live in peace. Their first objective must be work for the genuine political dialogue between themselves leading to a relaxation of tensions. We believe that Commonwealth governments can make a practical contribution in encouraging them to do so, and in promoting a larger measure of international understanding than now exists."

#### Utilization of Capacity of Railway Tracks

3713. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the maximum speed of main-trunk route railway tracks, modern coaches, box-wagons, diesel engines of passengers and goods trains, electric engines of passenger and goods trains are capable ;

(b) the average actual speed of passenger and goods trains at present on main trunk routes run by the above engines ; and

(c) the estimated resultant capacity under utilisation of the rolling stock and also the estimates loss of railway revenue as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The maximum permissible speed in any section of Railway line is sanctioned in relation to the track structure (viz. rail section, sleeper density, ballast cushion, type of formation, and their condition), grades curves, strength of bridges standard of signalling etc. It is also different

types of rolling stock on the same for different section. The maximum permissible speed, therefore, varies from section to section and for different types of rolling stock and these are incorporated in Railways working time tables. The designed and maximum sanctioned speeds of modern track, diesel and electric engines, modern coaches and roller bearing box wagons are given below :

	Designed speed	Maximum sanctioned speed	Remarks
(i) Modern track	130 to 160 kmph with 60 kg/52 kg rails concrete sleepers elastic fastenings, 30 cms ballast cushion etc. good formation on curves upto 1.25 curvature on Group 'A' routes, subject to higher standard of maintenance.	130 kmph (on New Delhi-Howrah route 120 kmph on Delhi-Bombay Rajdhani route.	Modern track is available only in patches as it is being laid only where renewals are being done and according to availability of material and funds.
	Designed speed	Maximum sanctioned speed	Remarks
(ii) WDM-4 Diesel Loco	130 kmph	130 kmph	
(iii) WDM-2	120/105	120/100	
(iv) WAP-1	130 kmph	120 Kmp	
(v) WAM-4	110/105	110-100	
(vi) ICF all coil coaches fitted with DA/QA valves	130 kmph	130 kmph	With augmented Brake power 16 t Bogies solid wheels and maintained to a higher standard as per Technical pamphlet C-7807.
(vii) Box wagons fitted with roller bearings.	75 kmph	75 kmph	

(b) Overall average speeds including halts (kms/hour) on all routes (separate figures for trunk routes not being available) during the year 1982-83 have been as under :

Type of train	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
E.M.U.	32.1	31.5
Mail/Express	47.2	34.3
Passenger trains	26.7	22.2
Mixed trains	25.0	17.8
Average speed of all goods trains (All traction)	21.4	16.5

(c) There is no resultant under-utilisation of capacities because the average speeds are a function of many factors. These factors of include permanent and temporary speed restrictions all along the route, imposed for various works for carrying out maintenance fixed assets; the halts of passenger trains enroute; the time taken for crossings and precedences; time required for change of loco and staff and intermediate safety checks on rolling stock; untoward incidents like alarm-chain pulling; hosepipe disconnections etc. by anti-social elements; accidents, floods and breaches, passenger demonstrations, civil demonstrations, occasional maintenance breakdown and the like. Continuous monitoring is done of the speeds of all trains in all sections and locomotive utilisation in each category of service to optimize capacity utilisation.

#### Demurrage Charges Recovered by Ports During the Last Three Years

3714. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demurrage rates charged by different Ports are increasing every year;

(b) if so, the demurrage charges recovered by each port from the consignees during last three years, year wise;

(c) the main reasons for increasing the demurrage rates;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce such rates; and

(e) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### W.H.O.'s Study Regarding Deaths Due to Diarrhoea in India

3715. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation Studies has revealed that million children deaths are caused by diarrhoea which is due to unsafe food;

(b) if so, what steps have been suggested by World Health Organisation for the safety of food stuff to avoid the dreadful disease and save the life of million young; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHR MATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b) the W.H.O. has not undertaken specific studies in India on diarrhoea.

(c) The 'Diarrhoeal Disease Control Programme is being implemented in India to control Diarrhoea. Health education measures to create public awareness for preventing diarrhoea in children have also been taken up.

#### Rules for the Promotion of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Doctors in the CGHS to Specialist Grade

3716. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules or guidelines laid down for promotion of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Doctors in the C.G.H.S. to the Specialist Grade;

(b) whether unlike the allopathic doctors, it is not necessary for these doctors to have a post-graduation degree for promotion as a Specialist;

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination; and

(d) what are the number of persons in each of the two lines (Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic) who have been promoted as Specialists in the C.G.H.S. and are not Post-Graduates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) In the C.G.H.S. there is no



Specialist Grade to which Ayurvedic and homoeopathic doctors could be promoted. Therefore, the question with regard to the rules or guidelines for promotion of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic doctors in C.G.H.S. does not arise.

(b) to (d) In view of the (a) above, question does not arise.

**Introduction of a Direct Train Between Bangalore and New Delhi VIA Guntakal Raichur, Gulbarga, Sholapur Daund Enrouting the Jhelum Express Route**

3717. SHRI K.B. CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of passengers from South Maharashtra and North Karnataka Districts have no direct train facility for New Delhi.

(b) whether there is greater need for a direct train between Bangalore and New Delhi via Guntakal, Raichur, Gulbarga, Sholapur, Daund and enrouting Jhelum Express route onwards ; and

(c) if so, when the Government will propose to introduce such a direct train ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) It is not correct to say that there is no direct train facility for New Delhi from South Maharashtra and North Karnataka Districts. The Jhelum Express from Pune specifically serves the passengers of North Karnataka and South Maharashtra as it provides direct connection from Pune to Delhi. There are convenient trains from North Karnataka and South Maharashtra on the Metre Gauge to bring the passengers for Delhi, to Pune to catch Jhelum Express.

(b) The route from Bangalore to New Delhi via Guntakal, Sholapur and Daund will be more tedious than the route now

followed by the Bangalore New Delhi bi-weekly Karnataka Express.

(c) In view of the above, there is no proposal to introduce the type of train proposed by the Hon'ble Member.

**Rail Link Between Udhampur and Srinagar**

3718. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the important features of the survey conducted, if any linking Udhampur with Srinagar; and blue print prepared for the next station to be connected after the completion of railway line upto Udhampur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No survey has yet been carried out for extending the railway line beyond Udhampur. A survey was however carried out for a railway line connecting Quazigund to Baramulla via Srinagar. This project was not found financially viable.

**Children in Primary Classes**

3719. SHRI P.R. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the latest position in regard to enrolment of children in primary classes with separate figures for boys and girls in various states and Union Territories ; and

(b) how long it will take to achieve the aim of universalisation of primary education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) A statement containing the enrolment ratios for the year 1983-84 (targets) Statewise, for boys and girls in primary classes, is attached.

(b) The target date for achieving universalisation of primary education is 1990.

## STATEMENT

Statewise Enrolment ratios for the year 1983-84 (Targets) for boys and girls in primary classes.

Sr. No.	States/UTs	Boys	1983-84 (Targets) Girls	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	111.8	81.9	97.3
2.	Assam	72.5*	68.2*	70.4*
3.	Bihar	107.0	59.0	83.0
4.	Gujarat	117.0	100.0	109.0
5.	Haryana	102.6	61.7	82.8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	103.0	79.0	91.0
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	118.0	66.0	91.0
8.	Karnataka	96.2	77.1	86.7
9.	Kerala	99.2*	99.8*	99.5*
10.	Madhya Pradesh	89.0	46.0	69.0
11.	Maharashtra	126.0	103.0	115.0
12.	Manipur	113.0*	98.7*	105.8*
13.	Meghalaya	119.4*	114.1*	116.7*
14.	Nagaland	127.0	113.0	120.0
15.	Orissa	105.0	73.0	89.0
16.	Punjab	109.0	97.0	103.0
17.	Rajasthan	117.0	48.0	85.0
18.	Sikkim	208.9*	154.4*	182.1*
19.	Tamil Nadu	103.6	88.6	96.2
20.	Tripura	130.6	97.5	103.9
21.	Uttar Pradesh	103.0	50.0	78.0
22.	West Bengal	109.5*	86.5*	98.3*
23.	A & N Islands	152.2	129.1	140.9
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	121.0	65.8	93.8
25.	Chandigarh	118.1*	87.0*	102.4*
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	87.0	83.0
27.	Delhi	118.6	95.2*	106.7*
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	119.1*	102.2*	110.6*
29.	Lakshadweep	177.0	149.0	162.0
30.	Mizoram	104.7	102.7	103.5
31.	Pondicherry	123.0	111.0	118.0
	<b>TOTAL (STATES &amp; UTS)</b>	<b>109.4*</b>	<b>76.3*</b>	<b>93.3*</b>

Source : State Plan Documents

\*Estimated on the basis of 1971 population estimates.

**Functional Ability of Disabled**

3720. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the functional ability of the disabled was to be improved besides educational and vocational training by equipping them with proper aids and appliances ;

(b) whether simple, durable and inexpensive equipment were to be made available to them ;

(c) whether artificial limits manufacturing corporations was to widen its activities to cover all categories of handicapped and was to develop the required aids and appliances ;

(d) whether the National Institute of Prosthetic and Orthotic training was to lead in the development of rehabilitation techniques and equipment ;

(e) whether training of medical and para medical staff in rehabilitation techniques was to be provided for ;

(f) whether community health volunteers and teachers were to be given training in early detection of handicaps ; and

(g) if so, what are the details of the achievements made so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes. In most of the cases vocational ability of the individual depends on its physical capability and which in turn conditions its educational and vocational programme.

(b) Yes.

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

(e) Yhs. There has been a continuous training programme in the All India Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation Bombay & various other Rehabilitation Institutions in the country.

(f) Yes. This training programme is being undertaken in the leading Central Institutes of the Rehabilitation such as Safdarjang Hospital & All India Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Bombay, etc. Apart from this a WHO financed multipurpose training programme is being continued in All India Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Bombay.

(g) An Evaluation Team was set up by the All India Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Bombay to study the effectiveness of these trainings for the multipurpose worker, who identified and diagnosed more than 60% cases. A large proportion of this disabled could easily get minimal valuable health from the multipurpose workers. This orientation programme for rehabilitation workers working at the grass-root level is a positive approach for providing a relief to the rural disabled.

**Implementation of Third Pay Commission Recommendation in Respect of Commercial Couriers of N.F. Railway**

3721. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Third Pay Commission had recommended a pay scale of Rs. 225/- to Rs. 308/- for the cadre known as "Commercial courier" in Railways ;

(b) if so, whether the recommendation has been implemented in respect of Commercial Couriers of Indian Railways ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said pay scale had been implemented in the case of commercial couriers of all Railways except in N.F. Railways ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for denial of the benefit to Commercial Couriers of N.F. Railway alone ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (d) Under the grade structure of the authorised pay scales, Commercial Couriers on the Railways were in the grades of Rs. 80-110 and Rs. 105-135. The III Pay Commission, which did not make specific recommendations in respect of Com-

mercial Couriers, allotted replacement scales of Rs. 210-270 and Rs. 225-308, respectively, for the existing authorised scales of Rs. 80-110 and Rs. 105-135. Accordingly, revised pay scales have been allotted to the category of Commercial Couriers on all the Railways including the N.F. Railway.

#### Reservation in JNU For Candidates of Backward Areas

3722. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been some reservation in the Jawaharlal Nehru University for the candidates belonging to backward areas, socially and economically backward sections ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether there is any move to stop it ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government about it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the admission procedures followed by the University provide some weightage for candidates belonging to backward areas, and socially and economically backward sections. While assessing the merit of individual candidates, a weightage of 3-7 points is given for economic deprivation, 3-9 points for social deprivation, and 2-4 points for regional deprivation, in an overall 100-point scale.

(c) and (d) The admission procedures are at present under review by the University. No final view has so far been taken on the modifications to be made in the admission procedures.

#### Appeal of Government to Indian Medical Doctors Abroad to Return to India

3723. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any appeal was made by Government of India to the Indian medical doctors abroad to return to India and serve the country ;

(b) if so, the number of medical doctors on the National Register of the Scientific and Technical Personnel who have expressed their desire to return to India ;

(c) the number of such doctors who have returned ; and

(d) the reasons for their not being able to come back ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) While no appeal specially addressed only to the Indian doctors abroad has been issued, the technical personnel of Indian origin settled abroad have been exhorted from time to time by Indian leaders visiting USA, U.K. and other countries to return to India to contribute to the task of national development.

(b) to (d) The total number of medical personnel enrolled in the Indians Abroad Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel as on 1.12.83 stood at 4987. Out of these 2433 persons are reported to have returned to India. It is not possible to indicate the reasons for the remaining doctors not returning to India.

#### Payment of Awards of Central Government Labour Courts to Railway Employees

3724. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Courts No. 2 & 3 at Dhanbad have given Awards under Section 33 c(2) of I.D. Act to several Railway employees of Dhanbad Division, E. Rly. regarding their claims from 1982 to 1983 ;

(b) if so, the details of such Awards ; and

(c) the reasons and justifications for long delay in payment of the Awards of Central Government Labour Courts to Railway employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

हावड़ा स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म संख्या-8 पर  
गन्दी साइडिंग तथा बोगियां

3725. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी रेलवे के हावड़ा स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म संख्या 8 पर अति-विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के लिए निर्धारित साइडिंग, वहां पर कूड़ा कचरा फेंके जाने के कारण काफी गन्दी रहती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस साइडिंग पर लगी बोगियों की सफाई और रखरखाव ठीक प्रकार से नहीं किया जाता है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण है, और

(घ) वहां पर स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए रेल-प्रशासन ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (घ) : हावड़ा स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म नं० 8 की अति-विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के लिए निर्धारित साइडिंग को साफ रखने के लिए अलग सफाई कर्मचारी

तैनात किये गये हैं। इस प्लेटफार्म की प्रतिदिन रात के समय घुलाई भी की जाती है। रेक लगाये जाने से पूर्व बोगियों में पानी भर दिया जाता है और उनकी सफाई की जाती है।

#### Urgency Certificates for New Railway Lines

3726. SHKI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has issued any urgency certificates for the construction of new railway lines during the last three years upto 30 September, 1983, zone-wise, alongwith names of such projects and the dates on which they have been issued ;

(b) the latest progress of the construction in case of each such project, the expenditure incurred so far and the likely date by which the projects would be completed ;

(c) whether any priority is being given to the construction of these projects in view of the urgency certificates ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (d) : A statement is attached.

#### STATEMENT

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Name of the work	Date of issue of Urgency Certificate	Estimated cost	Exp. upto 31.3.83	Funds allotted in 1983-84	Present Progress	Target Date	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

#### Central Railway

1. Commuter Rly. Line between Mankhurd-Belapur

15.9.83 75.74 — 1.00 Work of acquisition of land is

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						being initiated.	Not fixed	
	<b>Eastern Railway</b>		---	NIL		---		
	<b>Northern Railway</b>							
2.	Nangal Dam-Talwara	6.5.82	33.49	1.25	1.00	0.5%	Not fixed	
3.	Kalka-Parwanoo	17.4.82	1.60	0.25	0.01	0.25%	Not fixed	
	<b>North Eastern Railway</b>		---	NIL		---		
	<b>Northeast Frontier Rly.</b>							
4.	Gauhati-Burnihat	30.1.81	18.50	0.63	0.01	1.3%	1987	
5.	Amguri-Tuli	26.5.81	6.00	0.63	1.90	3.05%	1985	
	<b>Southeastern Railway</b>							
6.	Phase I-of Koraput-Rayagada new line (for Koraput-machiliguda section)	27.7.82	18.24	4.70	15.00	35%	1985	
		(For Ph. I) and Rs. 200 Cr. for total Project.						
	<b>Southern Railway</b>							
7.	Karur-Dindigul-Madurai Tuticorin BG line	23.7.81	68.69	4.45	1.66	12%	1985 (Ph. I Stage I only)	
8.	Extension of Erankulam Alleppey BG line to Kayankulam	Apr.'82	11.10	0.49	0.01	Work of Jn. arrangements is in progress.	Not fixed	
9.	New MG line from Chitradurg-Rayadurg	May'82	20.20	0.30	0.50	1.5%	Not fixed	
	<b>South Central Railway</b>							
10.	Manikgarh-Chandur (BG line)	30.1.81	9.26	2.71	3.79	42.5%	1984	
	<b>Western Railway</b>							
11.	New MG line from Bhuj-Nalia with BG infrastructure	25.10.82	41.00	1.08	4.45	5%	1986	
12.	Kota-Chittorgarh-Neemuch	24.11.82	70.00	5.97	4.42	8%	Not fixed	

**Note 1.** Target dates not fixed in certain cases due to uncertainty in availability of funds.

**Note 2.** Urgency Certificates were sanctioned to authorise the Railways in these cases to incur expenditure pending sanction of estimate, preparation of which was likely to take time. Relative priorities for allocation of funds have been given to various projects taking into consideration the total availability of funds and requirements of funds for project-oriented and operational lines and the lines in the North Eastern Region.

सुरक्षा अधिकारियों आदि के चयन के लिए विभागीय पदोन्नति समितियों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों को शामिल किया जाना

3727, श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निकट भविष्य में पदोन्नति के लिए सुरक्षा अधिकारियों, उप मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारियों और मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी के चयन के लिए विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति गठित की जाएगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन विभागीय पदोन्नति समितियों में अनुसूचित जाति के किसी सदस्य को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का ऐसा कोई नियम है कि विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति में अनुसूचित जाति का एक सदस्य शामिल किया जाना होता है और यदि नहीं तो अब तक गठित सभी विभागीय पदोन्नति समितियों ने अनुसूचित जाति का कोई सदस्य शामिल न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**World Bank Expert's Opinion on Setting up of a New National Institute of Port Management**

3728. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to set up a new National Institute of Port Management in Madras instead of developing the existing Indian Institute of Port Management (IIPM) in Calcutta ;

(b) whether the World Bank Experts hold a different opinion on the issue that it would be unwise to spend scarce capital on setting up a New National Institute of Port Management from scratch and instead the IIPM be developed and converted into a national level body in this area ;

(c) whether the Calcutta-based IIPM continues to do its work and has strengthened its faculty and is planning to start new programmes ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to consider the World Bank Expert's opinion and let the IIPM, Calcutta develop further ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Based on the feasibility study prepared under the auspices of UNCTAD, the creation of a national Institute for providing training to the Port Managers at the middle and senior levels is being planned. An investment decision on the proposal, however, is yet to be taken.

(b) No World Bank experts have given any opinion on this issue.

(c) and (d) The Calcutta-based Institute has been doing some work in imparting orientation training to Port Officers. As and when the question of setting up a national Institute of Port Management is decided, the role and responsibility of the Calcutta Institute will be considered.

**Hike in Ore Handling Charges in Ports**

3729. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some ports have stepped up ore handling charges ;

(b) if so, the name of such ports ?

(c) the date from which such hike will come into effect ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) The Ports of Madras and Mormugao have

increased the ore handling charges recently.

(c) In Madras, the revision has taken effect from 5.12.1983 and in Mormugao it has come into force with effect from 25.10.1983.

(d) At Madras the existing rate of Rs. 26.50 per M.T. has been revised to Rs. 30.00 per M.T. At Mormugao, the charges were increased from Rs. 27.56 to Rs. 28.22 per M.T.

**Agreement between India and U.S.A.  
for Development of Health and  
Family Welfare**

3730. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to arrive at an agreement between India and U.S.A. for intensive development of Health and Family Welfare infrastructure under USAID.

(b) if so, what are the details of the intensive development project and at how many places it is being implemented ; and

(c) what is financial commitment for the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) Two Project Grant Agreements have been entered into between India and USA. One is for assisting private voluntary organisations and the other for implementation of integrated Rural Health & Population Programme in certain selected areas.

2. In the first agreement the grant provided by USAID will be used to help private voluntary organisations to implement projects designed to expand and improve basic and special preventive health, family planning and nutrition services with special attention to less well-served areas and deprived populations. USAID has agreed to provide a grant equivalent to 20 million US dollars.

3. In the second agreement USAID has agreed to provide a grant equivalent to 40 million US dollars for the implementation of Integrated Rural Health and Population

Programme in 14 selected districts of H.P. (3 distts.), Punjab (3 distts.), Haryana (3 distts.), Gujarat (2 distts.) and Maharashtra (3 distts.) with a view to improve access to health and family welfare services that promote fertility and mortality reduction and improve and expand services and support systems of the Government of India's Model Health Plan. In addition, this Project will strength certain Institutions in the five States that are not located in the Project Distts. but support services in the project distts.

**Common Entrance Examination for  
Admission to Medical Colleges**

3731. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a special Committee appointed by Government has recommended a common entrance examination for admission to medical colleges throughout the country ;

(b) if so, what other recommendations have been made by the special Committee ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) The Government have appointed an Empowed Committee to go into the recommendations of the Medical Education Review Committee which was set up to make recommendations for reforms in the present medical education system in the country.

**Development of Tiruvella Railway Station**

3732. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the Tiruvella railway station in Pathanamthitta district of Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.



(b) Railway has taken up a work for remodelling of station building at a cost of Rs. 6.3 lakhs. The work will include improvement of the circulating area, provision of more spacious concourse, and parcel office, provision of an additional waiting room, extension of booking and reservation office, and provision of a luggage room and tea and fruit stall.

#### Organisations Engaged in Prevention of Blindness

3733. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some voluntary organisation like National Society for the prevention of blindness have taken up some programmes for the prevention of blindness ;

(b) if so, the various organisations who have under-taken the programmes for the prevention of blindness ; and

(c) the details of the schemes or programmes implemented by those organisations in the last three years for the prevention of blindness ?

THE [MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY ]OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) There are various voluntary organisations who have undertaken blindness control activities. The principals among them who have country wide net work are :

#### 1. National Society for the Prevention of Blindness

The Society undertakes ophthalmic screening of school and college students and industrial workers ; organise eye camps to provide eye care services in Rural areas ; and eye health education and publicity activities.

#### 2. Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Trust

The Trust has taken up the blindness control work from 1981 onwards. The Trust has organised 411 eye camps and performed 30,739 eye operations upto April, 83.

#### 3. Royal Commonwealth Society for the Prevention of Blindness

The Society provides financial assistance for performing cataract operations in eye camps. It has also a scheme for prevention of nutritional blindness in backward and tribal areas.

#### Extension Beyond Superannuation Given to Officers of Minister of Education

3734. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister's directives forbidding extension in service after superannuation and deputation beyond the normal period has been received by the Ministry of Education as well ;

(b) if so, whether the said directives are also applicable to the autonomous organisation under administrative control of his Ministry fully financed by Government;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that large-scale violation of the directives has taken place in case of the autonomous organisations under his Ministry fully financed by Government : and

(d) whether Government propose to identify such organisations and implement the Prime Minister's directives faithfully in case of the above organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE [AND ] SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The question whether these instructions shall apply also to the Autonomous Bodies has been under consideration of the Government. According to clarification issued by the Deptt. of Personnel & A.R. on 1.12.1983, these orders shall IPSO-FACTO be applicable to Autonomous Bodies as well. Instructions have been issued on 12th December, 1983 by the Ministry of Education & Culture to all the Autonomous Bodies under its administrative control to ensure strict compliance of the orders referred to.

**Search for New States for United Nations**

3735. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a U.S. diplomat had recently expressed the opinion to scram the UN out of New York and since then alternative sites for the world body are being searched ;

(b) whether the claims of Delhi, the capital of the United Nations ; and

(c) if so, the reaction assessed so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Yes, Sir. on 19th September 1983, while denying Soviet charges that the United States was not living up to its agreement as the host country for the UN headquarters, U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenstein said that if the delegations feel they are not welcome "and are not being treated with the hostly consideration that is their due, then the United States strongly encourages such member states seriously to consider removing themselves and this Organisation from the soil of the United States." He also said : "We will put no impediment in your way. The members of the U.S. mission to the United Nations will be down at dockside waving you a fond farewell as you sail into the sunset." However, there has not been any serious consideration of alternative sites for the world body to be located.

(b) No, Sir. The Government of India has not offered New Delhi as an alternative site for U.N. headquarters.

(c) Does not arise.

**Sending of SC/ST Officers of Medical Stores Organisation for Training Abroad**

3736. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that SC/ST officers of the Medical Stores Organisation have not so far been sent for training abroad under

various schemes of the Government and if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether there is any move to send the SC/ST officers of Medical Stores Organisation for training abroad in the near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) No officer, including S.C./S.T. Officers, of the Medical Stores Organisation has been sent for training abroad.

Store Management facilities are sufficiently developed in the Medical Stores Organisation itself. It is, therefore, not considered necessary to depute any officer for training abroad in this discipline.

**SC/ST Reservation Policy**

3737. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that the Director, Indian Institute of Technology Madras in his convocation address before some high dignitaries criticised the reservation policy for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes of Government recently ;

(b) whether there is any opposition from any quarters condemning the anti-SC/ST attitude of the above Director;

(c) whether any enquiries have been conducted by Government in this regard and if so, their findings thereon ;

(d) details of action Government have taken in the matter; and

(e) if no, action has been taken so far, what is the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI. SHEILA KAUL) : (a) At the convocation of Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, on 18th September, 1983 the Director made certain references to the general reservation policy of the Government concerning admissions of Scheduled

Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the IITs.

(b) Some communication have been received alleging the anti SC/ST bias and attitude of the Director, IIT, Madras.

(c) to (e) The unhappiness of the Government has been conveyed to the Director of the Institute for expressing his personal views about the reservation policy of admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to IITs on such an occasion.

#### Restrictions of Sale of Life Saving Drugs

2738. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to some restriction on the sale of some life saving drugs in the market patients who need those drugs suffer;

(b) whether drugs like luminol, gardinal, phenobarbitone which are sold only through Super Bazar are difficult to be purchased in view of cumbersome procedure/formalities;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for banning the sale of life saving drugs and cumbersome formalities ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to ask the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd. New Delhi also to open some medicine counters to ease the situation along with the counters run by Super Bazar ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c) According to the provisions of the amended Drugs and Cosmetics Rules import, manufacture and sale of preparations containing psychotropic drugs require a separate licence. While importers and manufacturers have complied with the provisions of these Rules and have secured necessary licences, drug dealers have generally refused to take out separate licences permitting them to stock and sell these drugs. The result has been that phenobarbitone and Meproamate (which

are two of the 17 drugs covered by Schedule X) preparations are not freely available with all Chemists and Druggists, due to non-co operative attitude adopted by Chemists and Druggists. The State Drugs Controllers have been directed to make arrangements for sale of drugs covered by Schedule X through Co-operative Stores, Super Bazars, Sehkari Bhandars and through Doctors and Hospitals. In Delhi, these drugs are available through nine branches of Super Bazars.

(d) and (e) No application from the Central Government Employee Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd has been received for opening a Chemist shop for sale of drugs including Schedule X drugs.

#### Representation from Southern Railway Pensioners Association.

3739. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have receive representation from the Southern Railway Pensioners Association, Tiruchy and other all India pensioners organisations for consideration by the Government and also the Fourth Central Pay Commission and if so, present position thereon; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the request of pensioners to be treated alike and on par with recent pensioners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) Representations have been received from the Southern Railway Pensioners Association, Tiruchy and other All India Railway Pensioners Organisations. Railway pensioners are at par with other central Government Pensioners. There is no distinction between a railway pensioner and other Government pensioners in regard to scale of pension, dearness relief etc. Benefits granted by the Government are applicable to all pensioners, including railway pensioners.

Any representation by the pensioners Associations to the Fourth Central Pay Commission will be received and dealt with by the Commission.

**Freight Earning from April to September  
During 1982 and 1983**

3740. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the freight carried by the Railway from 1 April to September, 1982 and 1 April to 30 September, 1983 respectively and also the amount earned in these two periods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : The information is given below :

**FREIGHT CARRIED :**

1 ST APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 30.

1982—109.68 million tonnes.

1983—108.36 million tonnes.

**AMOUNT EARNED FROM FREIGHT  
TRAFFIC :**

1 ST APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 30.

1982—Rs. 1456.01 Crores.

1983—Rs. 1609.43 Crores

गुजरात में पोत निर्माण में लगे तूफान पीड़ित लोगों/व्यापारियों को ऋण माफ करना और नए ऋण तथा अनुदान देना

3741. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के समुद्र तटीय क्षेत्रों में 8 नवम्बर, 1982 को आए विनाशकारी समुद्री तूफान के कारण पोत-निर्माण में लगे लोगों/व्यापारियों को अभूतपूर्व हानि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1982 में केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय को तूफान पीड़ित लोगों के ऋण माफ करने और राहत देने की सिफारिश करते हुए एक रिपोर्ट भेजी थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो रिपोर्ट का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या अधिकारिक सर्वेक्षक ने लगभग 75 से 80 लाख रुपए की सम्भावित हानि की तुलना में केवल 40 लाख रुपए की हानि होने

का अनुमान लगाया था और प्रभावित लोगों ने भी 75-80 लाख रुपए का ऋण लिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो प्रभावित लोगों के ऋण कब तक माफ कर दिए जायेंगे और उन्हें नए ऋण और अनुदान कब तक उपलब्ध करा दिए जायेंगे ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) नवम्बर, 1982 में आए चक्रवात से गुजरात तट पर निर्माणाधीन कुछ पालपोतों को नुकसान पहुंचा था।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) बेरावल पोर्ट पर सरकारों ऋण से बस पालपोतों का निर्माण हो रहा था। नवम्बर, 1982 में आए चक्रवात से इन जहाजों के मालिकों को जो हानि हुई उसके बारे में गुजरात सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1982 में एक पत्र भेजा था। इस पत्र में उन्होंने अनुरोध किया था कि उक्त चक्रवात में जिन 10 पालपोतों को नुकसान हुआ था, उसके मालिकों के नाम 32,07,175 रुपये का ऋण तथा इस राशि पर जो ब्याज बनता है, उसे माफ कर दिया जाए। उन्होंने यह भी अनुरोध किया था कि क्षतिग्रस्त पालपोतों के मालिकों को 37,41,000 रुपए का अतिरिक्त ऋण दिया जाए।

(घ) गुजरात सरकार ने क्षतिग्रस्त 10 पालपोतों के मालिकों को 37,41,000 रुपए की क्षति का अनुमान लगाया था। इस मंत्रालय के तकनीकी अधिकारी ने स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन किया और उन्होंने 22 लाख रुपए की क्षति का अनुमान लगाया।

(ङ) सरकार ऋण माफ करने और नया ऋण देने के बारे में विचार कर रही है।

Halt Station at Gobardhandanga

3742. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Halt Station is going to be set up at Gobardhandanga between Azimganj and Sagardighi in the Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, the progress so far achieved ; and

(c) when the Halt Station will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Reimbursement of Doctor's Fee and Medicines to Central Government Employees at Dehradun Under Ayurvedic System of Medicine**

3743. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in places such as Dehradun, Ayurveda Doctor's fees and medicines are not being re-imbursed to Central Government/Public Sector employees and if so, reasons for such discrimination against Ayurveda System ; and

(b) whether Government will ensure that Ayurveda is given its due place of honour in the country and if so, full details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The Central Government employees are reimbursed their medical claims for the treatment in Ayurveda provided the treatment has been taken in Government/recognised local bodies hospitals from an Authorised Medical Attendant in accordance with the C.S. (MA) Rules. The position about Public Sector employees is not available with this Ministry as they are not covered under these rules.

(b) The Ayurvedic System of Medicine is already a recognised system of medicine and has a distinct place in the overall health care delivery system in the country. Government is giving encouragement to the system of Ayurveda through implementation of various schemes of education, research, standardisa-

tion and manufacturing of medicines and medical care. The Sixth Five Year Plan approved outlay for the Indian System of Medicines & Homoeopathy is Rs. 2900 lakhs for the Central Sector Schemes and Rs. 5639 lakh for the State Plan Schemes.

**Non-Supply of Medicines Indented by CGHS Dispensary, Ghaziabad**

3744. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :  
SHRI R.P. YADAV ;

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

(a) whether more than 50 per cent of the total items of medicines indented by the CGHS dispensary, Ghaziabad during the last quarter have not been supplied from the stores and have been indicated not available in the requisition forms ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the non-availability of bulk of medicines with the CGHS ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Temporary shortages in the availability of some medicines in some of the CGHS dispensaries including the one at Ghaziabad have been noticed. Such shortages are temporary and occur due to various reasons. There is an established procedure to obtain emergency requirements which is being followed.

**Visas Issued by India and Pakistan**

3745. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many visas have been given by Pakistan and India to various section of people during 1 January, 1983 to 30 November, 1983 ; and

(b) what is the likely number of visas to be issued from 1 December, 1983 to 31st December, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMH RAO) : (a) and (b) Indian missions in Paki-

ian issued 1,48,213 visas to Pakistani nationals from 1 January, 1983 to 30 November, 1983. A total of approximately 2,00,000 visas are likely to be issued to Pakistani nationals during the period 1st December, 1983 to 31st December, 1984.

Exact number of visas issued to Indian nationals by Pakistan Government, which is estimated to be considerably lower, is not available with us.

### Regional Conference for World Disarmament Campaign

3746. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Foreign Secretary told the regional Conference for world disarmament Campaign that India is not prepared to accept an unequal and discriminatory system of safeguards for its nuclear energy programme and that India believed that 'Nuclear exclusivity or nuclear monopoly' in fact means nuclear anarchy on the part of few nuclear weapon powers and by that exempting the nuclear weapon powers from any scrutiny or Control will in fact help and promote the nuclear arms race among them ;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of world disarmament campaign and nuclear Weapon Powers ;

(c) which are the countries exempted from International safeguards in the field of nuclear energy ; and

(d) which are the countries that have accepted or not accepted the International safeguards ?

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

(b) The Regional Conference for the World disarmament Campaign, held in Delhi in August 1983, at which Foreign Secretary spoke, did not issue any communique or statement on either its deliberations or on the speeches made before it by the various dignitaries. There was, thus, no reaction from the Conference to the Foreign Secretary's remarks. None of the nuclear-weapon States

has responded to the Foreign Secretary's statement or to the specific remarks to which a reference has been made.

(c) and (d) The international safeguards administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are of two types ; (i) INFCIRC/66/Rev.2, which apply to imports of nuclear materials and equipment, and are attracted by a nuclear facility which stores or uses such imported nuclear materials and equipment ; (ii) INFCIRC/153 (also called the Blue Book), which apply to all non-nuclear-weapon States. Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) on all their peaceful nuclear activities. This system of safeguards, which is called the NPT system of safeguards, is not applicable to the three nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty, namely the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, but is applicable to all its non nuclear weapon States Parties.

### Text Books Containing Sacrilegious Matter

3747. SHRI G.M. BANATWALA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing number of complaints about text books in certain parts of the country, particularly Maharashtra, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh containing sacrilegious matter (offending Islam and derogatory to the Prophet) ;

(b) if so, details with respect to this situation seriously affecting the atmosphere of communal harmony in the country ; and

(c) the remedial action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHIELA KAUL) : (a) to (c) A few complaints pertaining to offensive material in textbooks of Maharashtra, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were received. The concerned State Govts., were advised to look into the complaints and take appropriate remedial action.

The Ministry of Education have initiated an intensive programme for evaluation o

textbooks from the standpoint of national integration. This programme is being organised at a decentralised level in all States and Union Territories. To begin with, the programme is confined to the scrutiny of textbooks in history and languages. Suitable guidelines have been circulated to all States/UTs. The progress made is constantly being reviewed by a national level Steering Committee set up by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

#### **No New Liquor Licences to Shops**

3748. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any 12-point directive guidelines prohibiting the issue of new liquor licences to shops ;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to enforce these guidelines prohibition ;

(c) name of States who are enforcing these guidelines ; and

(d) what steps the Central Government are taking for its enforcement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No "directives" have been issued by the Central Government, though 12-Point guidelines were issued in 1975.

(b) to (d) Since prohibition is a State subject, the responsibility for its enforcement rests with the State Governments. For effective enforcement of prohibition, the Government of India has offered to compensate the State Governments 50% of the loss in excise revenue on introduction of prohibition, taking 1977-78 as the base, till 1983-84.

2. To review the enforcement of prohibition, a Central Prohibition Committee represented by Ministers-in-charge of prohibition in all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations has been constituted. The last meeting of the Committee was held on 6th December, 1982.

3. The Government has been continuously making efforts to educate people about

the evils of drinking and drug abuse by publicity through mass communication media and also by encouraging voluntary organisations through grants for educative publicity.

4. To supplement these efforts to educate people, particularly students, about the ill effects of drinking and drug abuse, the Ministry has recently sponsored essay and debate competitions among students at University level with grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Social Welfare.

#### **Establishment of 'Tissue Banks' for Parts of Human Body**

3749. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for establishing "tissue banks" in the country to store skin, bone and other parts of human body for use in transplants ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether any progress has so far been made in this regard ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d) In India, Common Tissues being used for transplantation are the skin, bone, tendons and Kidney. In most cases, these are obtained from the patient's own tissue and are not stored. As the storage of kidneys beyond 48 hours is not feasible, it is normally used for transplanation on the donation by live donors who are mostly relatives.

There is a National Eye Bank in the Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi and an Eye Bank in the L.N.J.P. Hospital. The Central Institute of Orthopaedic, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi, has a Bone Bank for allogenic transplantation. The Wadia Hospital for Children, Bombay, has a Skin Bank.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में झालू, सेब और इमारती लकड़ी की बर्कित

3750. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश में पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कुल कितनी मात्रा में आलू, सेब और इमारती लकड़ी की बुकिंग की गई है और उन रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर इन चीजों की बुकिंग की गई थी; और

(ख) क्या कोई रेलवे कर्मचारी इन वस्तुओं की गलत बुकिंग के लिए दोषी पाया गया था और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : (क) पिछले एक वर्ष में हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिमला और कीरतपुर साहिब स्टेशनों से आलू से लदे 3063 माल डिब्बे, कालका से सेब के 4 मास डिब्बे तथा शाघी, समर हिल, घमंपुर, जोगिन्दर नगर, बैजनाथ पपरोला और पालमपुर स्टेशनों से इमारती लकड़ी के 1335 माल डिब्बे ।

(ख) गलत बुकिंग के लिए किसी रेल

कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई ।

### राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

3751. श्री विरवा राम फुलवारिया : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभी पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग राजस्थान होकर जा रहे हैं और प्रत्येक की लम्बाई क्या है ; और

(ख) उक्त राजमार्ग कहां से शुरू होते हैं और कहां समाप्त होते हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है ।

### विवरण

क्रम सं०	राजस्थान होकर गुजरने वाला राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग	रूट का नाम	प्रारम्भिक स्थल	अन्तिम स्थल	राजस्थान होकर गुजरनेवाली सड़क की लंबाई (कि. मी. में)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	3	आगरा-ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी-इन्दौर-घुले-नासिक-ठाणे-बम्बई	आगरा	बम्बई	32
2.	8	दिल्ली-जयपुर-अजमेर-उदयपुर-अहमदाबाद-वदोदरा-बम्बई	दिल्ली	बम्बई	688
3.	11	आगरा-जयपुर-बीकानेर	आगरा	बीकानेर	531
4.	12	जबलपुर--भोपाल-बियाभोरा-रावगढ़-सिसजीपुर-अलोलेरा-	जबलपुर	जयपुर	400*



1	2	3	4	5	6
		भालवाड़-काटा-बूंदी-देवली- टोंक-जयपुर			
5.	15	पठानकोट-अमृतसर. भटिण्डा-गंगानगर- वीकानेर-जयसलमेर- वारमेर-समखिवाची (कांडला के निकट)	पठानकोट	समखियाली (कांडला के 906 निकट)	

कुल: 2557 कि० मी०

\*अन्तिम

#### Tunnel Route at Kalyan Railway Station

3752. SHRI J.S. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents and railway employees residing on the east of Kalyan Railway Station, District Thane, Maharashtra, utilize a narrow tunnel for crossing the rail line due to non-availability of overbridge or any other alternative arrangement;

(b) if so, whether Government have received a demand for widening the tunnel route;

(c) if so, whether the concerned officers have visited the spot and done the preliminary survey; and

(d) What steps the Government are proposing for the safety of these residents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) Sir, the narrow tunnel referred to is actually an arch bridge of 8 ft. width provided by the Railways for the drainage of rain water across the Kalyan yard. This culvert is not meant to be used as subway by the public, though it is used by the pedestrians in dry weather months.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) The culvert under reference crosses a number of busy yard lines. It is neither

technically nor economically desirable to widen this culvert. The Railway can however, consider a proposal for construction of a road over/under bridge at suitable location. As per extant rules, its cost will have to be borne by the State Government/Local Authority. The Railway will consider further action as and when a firm proposal is received from the State Government/Local Authority.

#### Setting up of a Ship Repairing Yard at Haldia

3753. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have dropped the idea of setting up a Ship Repairing Yard at Haldia during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that it was assured by Government that a ship repairing yard would be set up at Haldia; and

(d) If so, decision of Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c) The 15-Year Perspective Plan for Shiprepair facilities envisaged establishments, of shiprepair facilities at Madras, Bombay, Visakhapatnam, Haldia, etc. by 1990.

(d) A final decision will depend on the assessment of shiprepair requirements, the

availability of resources and the relative priorities of various needs in the economy of the country.

**बौद्ध पर्यटकों के लिए शुरू की गई नई रेलगाड़ी को राजगीर तक बढ़ाना**

3754. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बौद्ध यात्रियों को आकर्षित करने के लिए चलाई गई नई रेल गाड़ी विश्व विख्यात बौद्ध तीर्थस्थल राजगीर (बिहार) तक नहीं जाती है और बौद्ध गया तक ही रह जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजगीर में में रेलवे स्टेशन है तथा विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए खाने और ठहरने की पर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त रेलगाड़ी को राजगीर तक चलाने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफरशरीफ) : (क) से (ग) ग्रेट इंडियन रोवन नामक नयी पर्यटक गाड़ी को मानपुर स्टेशन पर ठहराया जाता है जहां से पर्यटकों को सड़क द्वारा सुख-माधन सम्पन्न बसों में राजगीर, नालन्दा और बौद्ध गया ले जाया जाता है । ठहरने तथा भोजन की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था गाड़ी में तथा नगरी में भी की गयी है । ये प्रबन्ध पर्यटकों द्वारा अत्यन्त सुविधाजनक पाये गये हैं ।

#### Promotion of Girls' Education

3755. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have prepared a three-pronged programme to promote girls' education ; and

(b) if the programme has been prepared, what steps have been taken by the Government to execute those programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) As per the policy approved special emphasis is being given to enrolment of girls under the Universalisation of Elementary Education Programme, non-formal education for girls and adult education for women. For this purpose, various measures have been taken :—

- (1) Development of a non-formal part time education, for which enhanced Central assistance is being given to non-formal education centres exclusively for girls in 9 educationally backward States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- (2) Provision of incentives by States/Union Territories, for girls attending school like (a) free textbooks; (b) free dresses; (c) attendance scholarships, (d) Mid-day- Meals.
- (3) Establishment of Early Childhood Centres as adjuncts to Primary schools.
- (4) Appointment of women teachers on a larger scale.
- (5) Introduction of a scheme of incentives/awards to State/Union Territories to give recognition for excellence in performance in the fields of girls' enrolment.
- (6) Launching of national campaigns to increase enrolment of girls, drives for recruitment of lady teachers.

Under the Adult Education Programme, which is designed to provide literacy functionality and awareness to the adult illiterates in the age-group 15-35 centres have been set up exclusively for women. Instructions have been given to all States/Union Territories to make special efforts to promote enrolment of women in Adult Education Centres. To promote female adult literacy, a new scheme of awards to State has also been initiated.

A Standing Committee on Women's Education has also been set up recently under the Chairmanship of Minister of State for Education and Culture with a view to give concentrated attention to all aspects of girls'/women's education both in formal and non-formal sectors.

**Consensus on International Issues Arrived at Chogm**

3756. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD :  
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the main outlines of the consensus on international issues arrived at in the CHOGM held at New Delhi in November, 1983; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the conference ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Consensus on major issues is contained in the Goa Declaration on International Security, the New Delhi Statement on Economic Action and in the final communique of the meeting. Text of these documents have already been placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The total expenditure in connection with Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting is at present being worked out by the various Department of Government of India who were involved in making arrangements for this Conference and a consolidated figure will soon be available.

**U.N. Summit**

3757. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Poland participated at the United Nations Summit, as reported in the "Indian Express" Bombay edition dated 17 September, 1983;

(b) if so, who represented that country in the United Nations; and

(c) whether some more countries from the communist block, participated at the United Nations Summit, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, sir. H.E. Prof. Henryk Jablonski, President of Poland, was one of the leaders who attended the informal meetings of the Heads of State/Government, held at New York on 27th and 29th September, 1983, under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

(c) The other East European countries which participated in these meetings were Bulgaria, Hungary and Yugoslavia. These countries were represented as follows :

**BULGARIA :** H. E. Mr. Petar Tanchev, First Vice-President.

**HUNGARY :** H. E. Mr Pal Losonczi, President.

**YUGOSLAVIA :** H. E. Mr. Mika Spiljak, President.

**Hunger Strike by Station Masters for Inferior Quality of Uniform**

3758. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received the representation of the Station Masters who were on hunger strike for few days protesting against the inferior quality of the material used for stitching their uniform and also against the unfit garments that is stitched and supplied to them;

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken to redress their grievances ;

(c) did the Government agree to any employee that the supply of the cloth and stitching charges would be given to them in case of the stitched uniforms are not acceptable to the workers ; and

(d) if so, reasons why the Government have backed out from their earlier decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir. A representation has been received from some Station Masters against the quality, standard of cloth and the types of uniforms that have been in vogue for many years and have been in general use by all Station Masters.

(b) It has been decided that from the summer of 1984 polvester cotton stitched uniforms may be issued to certain important categories of staff particularly those who have to maintain a public image, including Station Masters. The Railway Administrations have been directed to ensure that the instructions on the subject of stitching etc. already issued by the Ministry of Railways on the recommendations made by the Uniforms Committee 1980 are implemented fully. Further improvements to the system will also be studied in consultation with the recognised trade unions.

(c) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पश्चिम रेलवे में जयदान, बोटाड, निगाला के रास्ते होकर गदरा को जाने वाली यात्री गाड़ी को पुनः चालू करना

3759. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिमी रेलवे में जसदान, बोटाड, निगाला के रास्ते होकर गदरा को जाने वाली यात्री गाड़ी को रद्द करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इस गाड़ी को फिर से चालू रखने के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड/मंत्रालय को कितने अम्ब्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और अम्ब्यावेदनों में जनता द्वारा की गई मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) गदरा धार्मिक तथा वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र होने के कारण भारी यातायात होने के बावजूद भी इस गाड़ी को रद्द करने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) क्या इस गाड़ी को फिर से चलाया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफरशरीफ) : (क) जसदान-बोटाड और निगाला-गदरा स्वामीनारायण खंड अलाभ-प्रद शाखा लाइने हैं और इन खंडों पर चलने वाली यात्री गाड़ियों के अपर्याप्त उपयोग के कारण रद्द कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) लगभग 10-12 अम्ब्यावेदन प्राप्त हुये हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) रद्द करने के पहले इन गाड़ी सेवाओं के अपर्याप्त उपयोग को और इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इन दो खंडों पर कम दूरी वाले यातायात के लिए पर्याप्त सहक सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं, इन खण्डों पर यात्री गाड़ियों को पुनः चम्पाना उचित नहीं होगा । बहरहाल, जनता की मांग को देखते हुए, परीक्षण के तौर पर एक जोड़ी गाड़ी फिलहाल जसदान-बोटाड के बीच चल रही है । प्राप्त होने वाले यातायात पर नजर रखी जा रही है और इस गाड़ी को जागी रखना प्राप्त यातायात पर निर्भर करेगा ।

#### Progress of West Coast Railway

3760. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the progress of the West coast railways between Pen and Roha and Roha and Dasgaon ;

(b) when Pen-Roha section is expected to be completed ; and

(c) when the Government propose to commence the work of Roha-Dasgaon Section ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) The overall progress of work between Pen and Roha is 51%. The project is proposed to be completed tentatively in 1984-85, subject to availability of resources. A present there is no proposal for constructing the line beyond Roha.

**Construction of Railway Overbridge  
at Ramagundam and Manda Marri**

3761. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of Railway overbridge at Ramagundam in Karim Nagar district and a Railway overbridge at Manda Marri in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh in view of the heavy traffic ;

(b) if so, what are the details and by what time the said projects are likely to be taken up ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per extant policy the State Government/Road authorities have to sponsor firm proposals for the construction of road over bridges in replacement of existing level crossings with understanding to bear 50% share of cost. The Railways have not received any proposal for construction of road over bridge at Ramagundam Railway Station and at Manda Marri from Government of Andhra Pradesh.

**Alleged Corruption by Railway Officers  
of Group 43 Railway Electrification**

3762. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4192 on 18 August, 1983 regarding alleged corruption by Railway Officers of Group 43 Railway Electrification and state :

(a) whether there is any specific complaint regarding malpractice and corruption adopted by Railway Officers of Group 43 Railway, electrification ; if so, whether any enquiry has since been started ; and

(b) whether there is any time limit for completing the vigilance enquiry, if so, whether the Ministry has received the report from vigilance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Normally, a vigilance enquiry is expected to be completed within 3 months. However, depending upon the nature of complaint and the volume of work involved in the investigations and the number of documents and witnesses to be examined, sometimes it may take longer. The enquiry report pertaining to this case is awaited from the Railway Vigilance.

**मुरादाबाद-रामनगर रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी  
लाइन में बदलना**

3763. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुरादाबाद-रामनगर रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है तथा अब तक कुल कितने प्रतिशत काम हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या इस गति से यह काम निर्धारित तारीख तक पूरा हो जाएगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने से सम्बन्धित कार्य के लिए इस वर्ष और अधिक धनराशि आवंटित की जाएगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री सी० के० जाफरशरीफ) : (क) 31.3.83 तक 96.5 लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है तथा 1983-84 के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये के परिम्यय की गयी है। अभी तक लगभग 15 प्रतिशत कार्य पूरा हुआ है।

(ख) इसे पूरा करने के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं, बशर्ते कि इसके लिए धन उपलब्ध ही। किन्तु संसाधनों की तंगी के कारण इसे पूरा करने के लिए कोई निश्चित समय-क्रम निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान इस परि-  
योजना के मौजूदा परिव्यय में वृद्धि करने का  
प्रस्ताव है।

#### Number of Fellowships in Central Universities

3764. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fellowships in each Central University ;

(b) the amount spent last year for fellowships in each Central University ;

(c) the amount budgeted for fellowship this year in each Central University ; and

(d) out of the budgeted amount how much has been spent in each central university till the end of September, 1983 ?

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

#### Accidents Due to Travelling on Roof Tops of Trains During Last Two Years

3765. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether roof-top travelling by passengers have resulted in growing accidents causing death or endangering human lives ; and

(b) if so, the details of such accidents during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) The number of cases reported in which persons travelling on roof of trains were killed and/or injured during last two years was as under :

Year	Cases	Killed	Injured
1981-82	62	22	73
1982-83	44	26	44

During April to October, 1983 there were 18 such cases resulting in death of 10 persons travelling on roof of trains and injury to 15.

#### Admission in JNU

3766. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no admission in the J.N.U. in 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what remedial measures are taken to see that the ideology for which this prestigious institution was established is kept at any cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Fresh admissions to the various programmes of study for July 1983 semester were deferred.

(b) Students' agitation in April-May 1983 involving a prolonged gherao of the Vice-Chancellor and other officials and the subsequent violence and vandalism on the campus, led to the *sine die* closure of the University with effect from May 12, 1983. Consequently, the admission processes which are normally initiated in May were delayed. The University reopened on July 22, 1983, but since the process of admission takes about 2-3 months, the University felt that the time left for the completion of the July Semester was too short.

(c) The University has initiated a review of the admission procedures followed in the past. Fresh admissions expected to be announced as soon as this review is completed. Meanwhile, the University has decided to take effective steps for the maintenance of discipline by all sections of the University community. The rules relating to allotment of hostel accommodation, maintenance of discipline in the hostels, etc. have been revised. Disciplinary action is being taken against students who are guilty of violating these rules. Separate Grievance Redressal Mechanisms have been set up for students and for non-teaching staff. The Executive Council has also decided not to make any payment to employees for the period of unauthorised absence from duty.

**Calcutta and Haldia Ports Neglected in  
Respect of Fund Requirements for  
Development Schemes vis-a-Vis  
Other Ports**

3767. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :  
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the original outlay for the development schemes of major ports in the Sixth Plan was a little more than Rs. 521 crores ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the latest assessment of the final plan requirements for major ports in the Sixth Plan have been estimated to be over Rs. 600 crores ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether according to the reassessment of the found requirements, the Calcutta and the Haldia Ports were neglected as there is no enhancement in the total requirement whereas there are cases of huge enhancement for the requirements in other ports ; and

(f) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANS-  
PORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d)  
Port-wise details of the original outlay and  
the latest assessments of the requirements of  
major ports (including projected outlay for  
1984-85 plan) in the Sixth Plan are as under :

(Rs. in crores)

Port	Original 6th Plan	Re-assessed requirements
1	2	3
Calcutta/Haldia	83.00	78.23
Bombay	68.78	97.94
Madras	54.18	72.30
Cochin	54.22	64.60
Visakhapatnam	71.33	69.75
Kandla	46.42	55.19
Paradip	60.81	68.11
Mormugao	25.05	26.80
Tuticorin	25.57	28.69
New Mangalore	31.84	33.76
<b>Total :</b>	<b>521.20</b>	<b>595.37</b>

(e) No. The plan outlay for each port is provided on the projections made by the respective ports, with reference to their needs of funds for execution of approved schemes.

(f) Does not arise.

**Providing a Stoppage of Bikaner Mail  
at Pataudi Road**

3768. SHRI CHANDRA DEO PRASAD  
VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether 91 up train which starts from Delhi at 21 05 hrs. for Bikaner used to stop at Pataudi Road, for the last 10 years ;

(b) whether the stoppage of this train at Pataudi Road has since been withdrawn ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether people from Pataudi Road are facing great inconvenience as this used to be the last train from Delhi for Bikaner which has been serving the commuters of Pataudi during the last 10 years ;

(e) whether it is also a fact that many factory workers and other commuters whose duty ends after 8.00 p.m. are unable to reach their houses ; and

(f) if so, what steps are contemplated for providing a brief halt of Bikaner Mail at Pataudi Road ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K.  
JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) to (f) : In order to avoid Alarm Chain pulling of 93/94 Jodhpur Mail at Pataudi Road and to meet the request of Commuters co-ordination Committee for stoppage of 93/94 Jodhpur Mail at Pataudi Road, it was decided to withdraw the stoppage of 91/92 Bikaner Mail and provide stoppage of 93/94 Jodhpur Mail at Pataudi Road w.e.f. 1.11.83.

Since 93/94 Jodhpur Mail is running in close proximity to 91/92 Bikaner Mail no inconvenience is caused to commuters.

There is no justification for stoppage of both 93/94 Jodhpur Mail and 91/92 Bikaner Mail at Pataudi Road.

#### Traffic Needs of Mangalore

3769 SHRI T.R. HAMANNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to his notice that fast Bangalore-Mangalore train has been discontinued :

(b) whether it is a fact that Hassan-Mangalore train is not working satisfactorily; and

(c) whether the Railway Authorities will look to traffic needs of Mangalore which is a very important port and a commercial and industrial city ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) Due to landslips, caused by heavy rains, on the hilly section between Sakleshpur and Subrahmanya Road trains running on Bangalore/Hassan-Mangalore section had to be cancelled on certain occasions. However, traffic needs are being adequately met by the existing services.

#### Extent of Financial Setback to Indian Shipping Industry Due to Competition from the Foreign Lines

3770. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA :  
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

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

(a) to what extent the Indian shipping industry has been hit financially by competition from the foreign lines over the last three financial years ; and

(b) details of steps taken by Government to rescue Indian shipping companies in view of the continuing recession in the international trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANS-

PORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Indian Shipping Industry has been hit financially as a result of general recession in world shipping and increased competition from foreign shipping lines. However, it is not possible to compute the financial loss incurred by the Indian shipping lines as a result of this competition during the last 3 financial years.

(b) Government have issued a set of guidelines in April 1983 for giving financial relief to the shipping companies. The measures included in the guidelines are given below :—

- (1) The amount due for payment to SDFC in 1981-82, including the amount already rescheduled under Government approval in the earlier shipping crisis, may be rescheduled depending upon the merits of each case. This reschedulement will be made under the guidelines issued by this Ministry on 10th November 1981. The repayment of the rescheduled amount will be made in five equal instalments the first becoming due in 1983-84 and the last in 1987-88. It will carry an interest of 7.5% per annum.
- (2) The amount due for payment to SDFC in 1982-83 may be rescheduled and the range of reschedulement determined on the merits of each case. The repayment of the rescheduled amount will be made in two instalments during 1984-85 and 1985-86 with a moratorium of one year during 1983-84.
- (3) The rate of interest payable on the rescheduled amount mentioned in para 2 above will be 7.5% per annum.
- (4) SDFC may give rupee back-up assistance against foreign acquisitions to meet the payments to foreign yards against yard credits in respect of new constructions guaranteed by the SDFC up to 31.3.1985.
- (5) If the banks agree to grant reschedulement of principal and interest on SAFAUNS loans, SDFC may agree to extend guarantee for the period the banks agree to grant such reschedulement.



(6) Debt equity norm of 6:1 may be relaxed till 31.3.85 so that the companies have reasonable time to restore their financial health and bring their debt equity ratio down to the stipulated level. Debt asset ratio of 1:1 may also be relaxed till 31.3.1985.

(7) Moratorium to the shipping companies on the payment of interest may be granted upto the delivery of vessels under construction in Indian Shipyards—the interest so funded to be paid by the shipping companies to the SDFC in three years from the date of delivery of the vessel in addition to other payments on account of principal and interest; the funded interest will carry the normal rate of interest. This facility will also be available in respect of ships which are already under construction.

**Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya  
Khairagarh**

3771. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans to declare Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh (Madhya Pradesh) as a Central University; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise. Normally, Universities functioning under state legislations are not brought under Central Acts.

**Construction of an Alternative Route  
Along the West Coast to Sangameshwar-Chiplun on National Highway  
No. 17**

3772. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that twelve landslides took place on the National

Highway No. 17 between Sangameshwar and Chiplun in the Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra during June-July 1983 floods and traffic was disturbed for more than a week on the stretch between Sangameshwar and Chiplun ;

(b) if so, whether this site was inspected by the Geologists from Geological Department, Nagpur and Scientists from C.R.R.I. New Delhi.

(c) if so, whether the report of these Geologists has inferred that the stretch between Sangameshwar and Chiplun is prone to landslides and to avoid disruption of traffic an alternative route along the West Coast to this vulnerable stretch between Chiplun and Sangameshwar should be constructed ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir.

(c) Neither the Scientists from Geological Survey of India nor those from the central Road Research Institute have suggested for the construction of an alternative route. According to them, the major cause of landslide is a high and concentrated rainfall that occurred in the area towards the end of June, 1983. Further, the Scientists have recommended turfing of the hill slope, construction of catchwater drains and breast wall etc. in the area.

(a) The works based on the recommendations of the Scientists have been sanctioned by the Ministry for the landslide affected reaches between Sangameshwar and Chiplun on N.H. 17.

**Acute Shortage of Bandages in CGHS Dispensary Gole Market, New Delhi**

3773. SHRI H. E. HORO : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of bandages in the CGHS dispensaries ;

(b) whether it is a fact that for weeks together even a single bandage was not available for the patients in the CGHS Dispensary, Gole Market in the month of November, 1983 ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) There were temporary shortages of bandages in several CGHS dispensaries, including the dispensary at Gole Market. Arrangements have since been made to supply bandages to all the dispensaries.

#### Separate Directorates In States for Administration of PFA Act

3774. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that separate departments or directorates are not functioning in States for the administration of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act ;

(b) if so, the names of States where such separate department or directorates are not functioning ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ask the State Governments to establish separate departments or directorates for the administration of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in an effective manner ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu, West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi have established a Department or Cell for the Administration of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. The States of Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura have informed that proposal is under consideration.

The Director of Health Services, Punjab has informed that the creation of separate

Food Cell could not be created due to financial stringency. The remaining States/Union Territories have not confirmed the establishment of separate Directorate/Cell.

(c) The State Governments have been requested time and again to establish Departments or Directorates for proper implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

#### निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा

3775. श्री छीतूभाई गामित : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री मद्र बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 5 से 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने सम्बन्धी संवैधानिक निदेश के कार्यान्वयन हेतु राज्यों से सहयोग देने को कहा है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के बच्चों पर विशेष कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों जो कि शहरों से काफी दूर है, विशेष ध्यान दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में की गई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्यमन्त्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) अनुच्छेद 45 के अन्तर्गत संवैधानिक निदेश में बच्चों को 14 वर्ष तक की आयु तक निःशुल्क तथा अनिवार्य शिक्षा प्रदान करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य को सौंपी गई है और इस "राज्य शब्द" में भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारें तथा स्थानीय निकाय शामिल है। प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा को सर्वसुलभ बनाने के कार्यक्रम को केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों के एक संयुक्त उद्यम के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) चौथे शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण (1978-79) के अनुसार 92.82% ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के प्राथमिक स्कूल/कक्षाएं एक किलोमीटर की दूरी के अन्दर उपलब्ध हैं। इसी प्रकार 78.83% जनसंख्या के लिए मिडिल स्कूल/कक्षाएं अधिक से अधिक 3 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर उपलब्ध है।

मुख्य रूप से स्कूल शिक्षा अभी भी राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है और इसकी व्यवस्था अधिकतर उन्हीं के द्वारा की जाती है। तथापि, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के सर्वसुलभीकरण के संदर्भ में समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के बच्चों को शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए परिकल्पित/किए गए उपायों में शामिल हैं। विस्तृत पैमाने पर गैर-औपचारिक अंशकालिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था, निःशुल्क पाठ्य-पुस्तक और लेखन सामग्री विशेष कर लड़कियों के लिए निःशुल्क वर्दियां, विशेष रूप से लड़कियों के लिए उपस्थिति छात्रवृत्तियां और मध्याह्न भोजन जैसी विभिन्न प्रेरणात्मक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अधिक छात्रों को शामिल करने की व्यवस्था अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों भूमिहीन श्रमिकों जैसे वर्गों को आकर्षित करने के लिए विशेष ध्यान देना पाठ्यचर्याओं को विकेन्द्रीकृत करके तथा उनको आवश्यकताओं, जीवन परिस्थितियों तथा विभिन्न सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों में रह रहे बच्चों के वातावरण के अनुकूल बनाकर शिक्षा की कोटि में सुधार करना तथा विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों में स्कूल समितियों का गठन।

#### **Introduction of trains and Providing More Accommodation in Trains in Andhra Pradesh**

3776. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to provide more passenger accommodation in trains in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) the trains proposed to be introduced in Andhra Pradesh during 1983-84 to meet the growing traffic and public demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) During the current year viz. 1983-84, the following services have been introduced in Andhra Pradesh :

- (i) 44<sup>9</sup>/45<sup>0</sup> Tirupati-Renigunta Passenger.
- (ii) 340/341 Bhadrachalam-Dornakal Passenger.
- (iii) 363/364 Dornakal-Vijaywada Passenger
- (iv) 105/106 Secundrabad-Gauntakal Express.
- (v) 287/28<sup>8</sup> Dharmavaram-Guntakal Express.
- (vi) In addition, the following train services were extended :
  - (i) 448 Gudur-Renigunta Passenger to Tirupati.
  - (ii) 439/440 Ongale-Gudur passenger to/from Tirupati.
  - (iii) 77/78 Madras-Chairala Passenger to/from Tirupati
  - (iv) 93/94 Tirupati-Guntakal Passenger to/from Raichur.
  - (v) Run of two Secun'rabad-Falaknuma locals extended to and from Umdanagar.
  - (vi) Through coach service has been provided between Nizamuddin and Tirupati by Dakshin Express and other connecting trains.
  - (vii) Number of coaches on 55/56 Secundrabad Narsapur Express and 19/20 Secundrabad-Bhubneshwar Kōnark Express has been increased by one II Class 3-tier sleeper coach.

Number of coaches on 43/44 Madras-Kakinada Circars Express is also proposed to be increased with effect from 15-12-83. It is proposed to add two more coaches to the Singareni Express between Sirpur Kaghaz Nagar and Kazipet only.

#### **Verification of Location of Menser Village**

3777. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be please

sed to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4181 regarding touching MENSER issue in Sino-India talks on 18 August, 1983 and state :

(a) whether the exact location of the Village Menser or Misser or Musser under reference has been made and the position of the village has been verified ;

(b) whether it is in the notice of the Government of India and that Menser or Misser or Musser village, as have been spelled in different maps, was under the sovereignty of the Kings of Ladakh centuries before the Dogra General Zorawar Singh conquered Ladakh in 1834 ;

(c) whether the Government of India will look afresh on this particular issue and ascertain facts from the historical records of Ladakh and Kashmir State and place the facts before the House ; and

(d) if not, state the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO) :

(a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the village we call Minsar which has been verified after the answer to the earlier question was given. This village is roughly north-west of Kailash.

(b) to (d) If the above presumption is correct, the relevant facts were brought out during our talks with China in 1960.

उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर तक पूरे भारत में समान पाठ्य पुस्तकें

3778. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में प्राथमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तरों पर शिक्षा में न तो एकरूपता है और न ही इन स्तरों के लिए एक समान पाठ्य पुस्तकें निर्धारित की गई हैं जिसके पमिणाम-स्वरूप एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर स्थानांतरित किए जाने वाले लोगों के बच्चों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विश्व-विद्यालय स्तर पर भी शिक्षा में एकरूपता नहीं है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीयस्तर पर शिक्षा में एकरूपता लाने और माध्यमिक स्तर तक एक समान पुस्तकें निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और यदि हां, तो कब तक और उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों को राज्यमन्त्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) से (ग) शिक्षा की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतया राज्य सरकारों की है और इसका प्रबन्ध उन्हीं के द्वारा किया जाता है इस कारण विभिन्न राज्य शिक्षा बोर्डों द्वारा निर्धारित पाठ्यचर्या और पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में कुछ अंश तक भिन्नता है। विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर भी इस समय शिक्षा में पूर्ण एकरूपता नहीं है। विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए पाठ्यक्रम की विषय-वस्तु और पाठ्याचर्या विश्वविद्यालय स्वयं निर्धारित करते हैं। तथापि मोटे तौर पर ये अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों के पाठ्यक्रमों के समान हैं। स्कूल स्तर पर सारे देश में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ 10+2 पद्धति की व्यापक रूप से एक जैसी पद्धति के उद्देश्य से सिफारिश की गई है। केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड के सहयोग से रा० शै० अ० प्र० प० ने स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए एक आदर्श पाठ्यचर्या तैयार की है जिसकी सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा अपनाने अपने अनुकूल बनाने के लिए सिफारिश की गई है। रक्षा कार्मिकों सहित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों जिनका बार-बार तबादला होता रहता है के बच्चों को होने वाली असुविधा को कम करने के लिए सरकार ने सारे देश में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित किए हैं। इन स्कूलों में पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्य पुस्तकें/शिक्षा

का माध्यम समान हैं। जनसंख्या के अन्य वर्ग भी इन स्कूलों में दाखिले के पात्र हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Workshop on Malaria Organised in November 1983 by Indian Council of Medical Research**

3779. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL ;

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

(a) whether a workshop of Malaria was organised by the Indian Council of Medical Research in New Delhi during the month of November, 1983 ;

(b) if so, names of delegates who participated in the workshop ;

(c) whether the workshop had shown its great concern on malignant form of malaria which is spreading from the North-Eastern States to the other states of the country ; and

(d) what remedial measures have been taken by Government to face the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes,

(b) A list is attached in the enclosed statement.

(c) In addition to discussions on various aspects of research and control of malaria, the workshop also addressed itself to the problem of malignant malaria. Two working papers on the subject were discussed in the workshop.

(d) The following remedial measures have been undertaken by the Government to control the disease :—

(i) All the areas with Annual Parasite Incidence (API) 2 and above (i.e. 2 cases or above per 1000 population per year) are under regular indoor residual insecticidal spray with appropriate type of insecticides to interrupt the transmission of malaria,

(ii) Fortnightly surveillance are being carried out regularly both in the areas with API 2 and above as well as in the areas with API less than 2.

(iii) Entomological Components have been attached with in the 72 NMEP Zonal organisations for assessing the susceptibility status of the vector mosquito to commonly used insecticides like DDT/BHC/Malathion.

(iv) Laboratory services have been decentralised at each Primary Health Centre level for prompt examination of blood smear and institution of treatment without any time-lag.

(v) For difficult terrain and hilly areas, the surveillance component has been augmented.

(vi) To check deaths due to malaria and minimise the days of sickness, emphasis has been laid on the supply of life saving drug chloroquine tablets. The drug has been made available not only through the Government agencies but also through Village Health Guide.

In addition to the above control measures, to contain the *P. falciparum* infection, the *P. falciparum* Containment Programme (PfCP) is in operation since the year 1977.

#### STATEMENT

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

##### Indian

1. Prof. V. Ramalingaswami  
Director General  
Indian Council of Medical Research  
New Delhi.
2. Dr. S. Sriramachari  
Additional Director General  
Indian Council of Medical Research  
New Delhi.
3. Dr. S.P. Tripathy  
Senior Deputy Director General  
Indian Council of Medical Research  
New Delhi.
4. Dr. A.P. Ray  
National Malaria Eradication Programme  
Delhi,

5. Dr. G.K. Sharma  
Director  
National Malaria Eradication Programme Delhi
  6. Dr. V.P. Sharma  
Director  
Malaria Research Centre  
Delhi.
  7. Dr. P.K. Rajagopalan  
Director  
Vector Control Research Centre.  
Pondicherry.
  8. Dr. R. Reuben  
Deputy Director  
Vector Control Research Centre  
Pondhichery.
  9. Dr. Kunthala Jayaraman  
Head  
Department of Molecular Biology  
Kamraj Madurai University  
Madurai.
  10. Dr. A.N. Raichoudhuri  
Director  
National Institute of Communicable  
Diseases Delhi.
  11. Dr. D.S. Choudhury  
Deputy Director  
Malaria Research Centre  
Delhi.
  12. Dr. S.K. Subbaro  
Assistant Director  
Malaria Research Centre  
Delhi.
  13. Dr. T.N. Ghosh  
Head  
Department of Protolzoology  
School of Tropical Medicine  
Calcutta.
  14. Dr. A.B. Sen  
Deputy Director  
Central Drug Research Institute  
Lucknow.
  15. Dr. R.C. Mahajan  
Head  
Department of Parasitology  
Post-graduate Institute of  
Medical Education & Research  
Chandigarh.
  16. Dr. Ramesh Kumar  
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All India Institute of Medical Sciences  
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  17. Dr. Q.Z. Hussain  
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National Institute of Communicable  
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  18. Dr. Shobha Sehgal  
Head  
Department of Immunopathology  
Post-graduate Institute of Medical  
Education & Research  
Chandigarh.
  19. Dr. Prema Bhat  
Professor & Head  
Department of Microbiology  
St. John's Medical College  
Bangalore.
  20. Dr. Nityanand  
Director  
Central Drug Research Institute  
Lucknow.
  21. Dr. N.D. Datta Banik  
Deputy Director General  
Indian Council of  
Medical Research  
New Delhi.
  22. Dr. D. Mukherji  
Senior Research Officer  
Indian Council of Medical Research  
New Delhi.
- FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS**
1. Prof. W. Peter  
Department of Medical Protozoology  
London School of Hygiene and  
Tropical Medicine  
Keppel Street  
London.
  2. Prof. Sir Lan McGregor  
Member of the Scientific Staff of  
the Medical Research Council and  
Professorial fellow of Liverpool  
University at the Liverpool School  
of Tropical Medicine  
London.
  3. Prof. Graham Bruce White  
Entomology Department  
London School of Hygiene and  
Tropical Medicine  
London.

4. Prof Christopher Francis Curtis  
School of Hygiene and Tropical  
Medicine London.
5. Dr. G.A.T. Targett,  
Reader in Immunology of  
Protozoal Infections,  
School of Hygiene and Tropical  
Medicine London.
6. Dr. A.E. Beljaev  
Malariologist  
World Health Organisation  
New Delhi.

**OBSERVER**

1. Dr. J.A. Brohult  
WHO Scientist  
National Malaria Eradication Pro-  
gramme Delhi.
2. Dr. A. Gajanana  
Scientist  
National Institute of Communicable  
Diseases Delhi.

**SPECIAL INVITEE**

1. Shri C.R. Vaidyanathan  
Secretary  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
New Delhi.
2. SHRI P.K. Uma Shankar  
Additional Secretary  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
New Delhi.
3. Dr. D.B. Bisht  
Director General of Health Services  
New Delhi.

**Construction of Railway Line Between  
Korba and Ranchi**

3780, KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the construction of a railway line between Korba and Ranchi ;

(b) whether survey had been conducted for the construction of the proposed rail link between Korba in Madhya Pradesh and Ranchi in Bihar;

(c) if so, the number of times survey has been conducted on the above areas ; and

(d) what further steps are proposed to be taken to expedite the implementation of the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (d) : A preliminary survey for conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga NG line to BG and a new BG line from Lohardaga to Korba was carried out in 1975-76. The survey report revealed that the project was not financially viable. Due to limited availability of resources, consideration of the project has been deferred till the funds position improves.

**Evaluation of School and College  
Textbooks**

3781. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in implementing the programme for the evaluation of school and college text books initiated by the National Council on Educational Research & Training and the University Grants Commission with the objective of promoting national integration ;

(b) whether this programme is already two years behind schedule and is not likely to be completed even by 1984-85 ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) All the States/Union Territories have undertaken the programme for the evaluation of school text books with the objective of promoting national integration. A detailed statement showing the progress of implementation of the programme in various States/U.Ts. is attached.

As regards college text books, the University Grants Commission in February, 1982 had circulated certain guidelines to all universities requesting them to review the text books to see that such books do not contain any materials that will generate disharmony among different communities.

(b) It was originally envisaged that revised textbooks for schools (history and languages) wherever necessary, should become available for the academic session 1982-83. In view of the difficulties expressed by some of the States, they were later advised that revised textbooks should be made available for the academic year 1983-84. No specific target date was prescribed for the review of textbooks at the university level. However some states have already completed evaluation and introduced revised textbooks during 1983-84.

(c) The delay in the progress of the programme in some States is because they had already large stocks of printed text books for two to three years while some States could not start the work immediately because of financial difficulties.

#### STATEMENT

Position of implementation of the programme of Evaluation of school Textbooks from the standpoint of national integration.

1. States & Union Territories which have completed the work and have revised the textbooks to be used for 1983-84.

1. Gujarat
2. Punjab
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Mijoram
5. Delhi.
6. Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi.

2. States which have revised their textbooks for some class :

1. Maharashtra (some books revised, other books will be revised in a phased programme. Suggestions were given by NCERT to the authorities that a second look on the History textbooks in Maharashtra may be given. The authorities agreed to do the needful).
2. Tamil Nadu
3. Rajasthan
4. Assam.
5. Tripura.

3. Textbooks to be revised or new books to be prepared from 1984-85

1. Haryana 2. U.P. 3. Goa.

4. Expert Committees have finalised the work.

1. Orissa, 2. Bihar. 3. Karnataka.

5. States which have reactivated the programme.

1. Madhya Pradesh 2. Manipur
3. Kerala 4. Andhra Pradesh.

6. States which agreed to undertake the programme.

1. Jammu & Kashmir 2. Nagaland
3. Sikkim 4. West Bengal.

7. Meghalaya has reported that since curriculum in the States is under revision the programme is not taken up.

8. NCERT textbooks in languages and History evaluated.

9. The Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra Nagar Haveli Lakshadweep, Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar Island are using the textbooks of neighbouring States or those of NCERT. Andaman & Nicobar Islands, however, got some of its textbooks evaluated.

#### Fellowships and Scholarships to Students in Central Universities

3782. SHRI K. ARJUNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present strength in each central university;

(b) how many among them get fellowship and scholarship in each central university ;

(c) out of these fellowship and scholarship holders how many belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in each of the central universities; and

(d) whether University Grants Commission and Government keep a watch on distribution of fellowships and scholarships in central universities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE



(SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The student strength in each of the Central Universities as on 30.9.1982 is as follows :—

<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Student strength</u>
Aligarh Muslim University (Upto 31.3.83)	11153
Banaras Hindu University (1981-82)	14597
University session is behind schedule.	
Delhi University	12914
Hyderabad University	668
Jawaharlal Nehru University	3266
North-Eastern Hill University	1082
Visva-Bharati	1753

(b) and (c) : The number of fellowship holders in each Central University and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) No, Sir. These fellowships are to be awarded by the individual Universities in accordance with rules and procedures prescribed by them.

#### **Conversion of Manshahi Katihar Railway Station into Crossing Station**

3783. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the public of Manshahi Kathiar regarding conversion of Manshahi Railway Station into Crossing Station ;

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

(c) if no action has been taken, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The proposal for conversion of Manshahi station into a crossing station was examined but not found feasible from operating point of view for the present.

#### **Registration of Coop. Societies for Handling Goods/Parcels/Misc. Articles Allahabad Division**

3784. SHRI BALASAHEB PAWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) details of Cooperative Societies registered after 1974 which are holding Goods/Parcels/Miscellaneous articles at cycle stand contracts on Allahabad Division ;

(b) whether prior concurrence of General Manager, Northern Railway, was obtained before registration of the above society ; and

(c) if so, the specific dates when the General Manager, Northern Railway has given his concurrence for registration of these societies, separately for each Society ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Telescopic Freight Rate of Commodities**

3785. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether telescopic freight rates for all commodities are the same ;

(b) what will be freight for a ton of coal within 50 miles of its place of production ;

(c) what will be freight for a ton of coal for 100 miles ;

(d) what will be its freight for a distance of 500 miles ;

(e) whether the telescopic rate for coal is the same as it was in British days ; and

(f) if not, what modifications have been made and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Although freight rates for all commodities are not the same, the telescopic basis for the rates, i.e., the degree of reduction in the rate per tonne

kilometre in relation to increase in distance, is uniform for all commodities.

(b) to (d) The freight rates per tonne for coal for the three distances are given below :

Distance	Freight Rate per tonne	
	Wagonload	Trainload
50 miles (81 Kms.)	Rs. 29.50	Rs. 26.50
100 miles (161 Kms.)	Rs. 45.10	Rs. 40.00
500 miles (805 Kms.)	Rs. 153.10	Rs. 133.20

(e) and (f) Rates for coal on the Indian Railways were standardised only from 1.9.1948. Prior to that date, different scales of rates for coal were in vogue on different Railways. The taper in the coal rates as on 1.9.1948 and as obtaining at present is given in the statement attached.

With effect from 1.4.1974, coal has been brought within the framework of the general Freight Structure and the telescope applicable to goods traffic in general is applicable to coal rates also. The taper in the present Freight Structure has been evolved taking into consideration the recommendations of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee and is cost-based.

#### STATEMENT

Distance	Degree of taper in the coal rates	
	As on 1.9.1948	Existing
	INDEX	INDEX
100 Miles (161 Kms).	100	100
300 Miles (483 Kms.)	67	75
500 Miles (805 Kms.)	48	68
1000 Miles (1610 Kms.)	33	57
1500 Miles (2415 Kms.)	27	50

#### Increasing India's Trade with Commonwealth Countries

3786. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :  
SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of the Commonwealth meet, there has been any improvement to increase India's trade with the Commonwealth countries ;

(b) whether the meet had helped to cut down the restrictive trade barriers between India and other Commonwealth countries ;

(c) whether new trade negotiations have been started between the Commonwealth countries to have better trade relations in mutual interests ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, traditionally, focusses on important international issues. Bilateral matters are as a rule, never raised. Though such a Meet cannot be expected to result in increased trade amongst member countries directly in the long run increased contacts between member countries and the special relationship which they have with each other does undoubtedly result in greater exchanges in all fields, viz. political, trade, economic and cultural.

(b) The Heads of Government of the Commonwealth Meeting in New Delhi concurred in deploring the rising level of protectionism and their support not only for a standstill in the adoption of further protectionist measures but also for a progressive relation of those now in force. It is hoped that this call of the leaders would lead to cutting down of restrictive trade barriers not only between India and other Commonwealth countries but also globally so that trade between any two countries or group of countries is not restricted by barriers.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Not applicable.

#### Release of Funds for National Leprosy Eradication Programme

3787. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the total amount of funds released to various States in 1981-82 and 1982-83 for National Leprosy Eradication Programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : The total amount released to all States/U.Ts during 1981-82 and 1982-83 is Rs. 396.06 lakhs and Rs. 493.55 lakhs respectively. State-wise position is given in the statement enclosed.

## STATEMENT

## National, Leprosy Eradication Programme

(Rs. in lakh)

	Cash released during	
	1981-82	1982-83
1. Andhra Pradesh	50.00	105.89
2. Assam	7.65	11.65
3. Bihar	43.32	14.17
4. Gujarat	16.00	26.86
5. Haryana	0.10	0.30
6. Himachal Pradesh	3.50	4.50
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	1.43
8. Karnataka	20.07	35.10
9. Kerala	8.55	9.16
10. Madhya Pradesh	21.50	20.72
11. Maharashtra	43.00	54.87
12. Manipur	3.35	2.72
13. Meghalya	1.50	3.50
14. Nagaland	2.71	1.07
15. Orissa	26.91	22.02
16. Punjab	0.05	0.38
17. Rajasthan	6.59	20.77
18. Sikkim	3.00	6.25
19. Tamil Nadu	61.10	51.94
20. Tripura	6.62	8.06
21. Uttar Pradesh	25.60	47.42
22. West Bengal	40.00	32.89
23. A & N Islands	—	2.70
24. Arunachal Pradesh	2.20	5.99
25. Chandigarh	—	0.10
26. D & N Haveli	—	—
27. Delhi	—	1.50
28. Goa	0.34	0.87
29. Lakshdweep	—	0.20
30. Mizoram	2.40	0.42
31. Pondicherry	—	1.20
Total	396.06	493.65

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के अंतर्गत विद्यालय

3788. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के अंतर्गत कितने विद्यालय चल रहे हैं तथा उनमें

टी० जी० टी०, पी० जी० टी०, व्यायाम प्रशिक्षण लिपिक, पुस्तकाध्यक्ष तथा प्रधानाचार्य और चपरासी आदि जैसे विभिन्न शैक्षिक/गैर शैक्षिक पदों पर कितने अधिकारी व कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक क्षेणी में कितने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा कितने अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हैं;

(ग) क्या संगठन ने आरक्षित पदों को भरने का कोई प्रयास किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है तथा अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा कब तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा तथा इस सम्बन्ध में पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान हुई प्रगति का ब्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० शुंगन) :

(क) और (ख) देश में 447 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय हैं। विभिन्न पदों पर कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना संकलित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) और (घ) जी, हां। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त करके आरक्षित पदों को भरने के लिए संगठन द्वारा निम्नलिखित ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(i) अ० जा०/अ० ज० जा० के उम्मीदवारों के लिए क्रमशः 15% तथा 7½% पद आरक्षित किए जाते हैं और इसका उल्लेख विशेष रूप से विज्ञापनों में किया जाता है।

(ii) अ०जा०/अ० ज० जा० के जो उम्मीदवार पदों के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम अर्हताओं को पूरा करते हैं, उन सब को सामान्य श्रेणी के उम्मीदवारों के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम (कट आफ) अंकों पर विचार किए बिना, साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया जाता है और ऐसे

उम्मीदवारों का साक्षात्कार ढील दिए गए स्तरों के अन्तर्गत लिया जाता है।

(iii) यदि आम खुले विज्ञापन के उत्तर में अ० जा०/अ० ज० जा० के उम्मीदवार पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्ध नहीं होते, तो केवल अ० जा०/अ० ज० जा० के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित पदों को भरने हेतु एक दूसरा विज्ञापन जारी किया जाता है और फिर उनका साक्षात्कार ढील दिए गए स्तरों के अन्तर्गत लिया जाता है।

(iv) प्राथमिक शिक्षकी/प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षकों के पदों के लिए प्रवरण समितियों में अ० जा०/अ० ज० जा० का भी एक सदस्य होता है।

(v) आम खुले विज्ञापन के उत्तर में जब साक्षात्कार होते हैं तो अ० जा०/अ० ज० जा० के समुदायों से सम्बन्धित उम्मीदवारों का साक्षात्कार अलग से लिया जाता है।

(vi) साक्षात्कार में 40 अथवा अधिक अंक प्राप्त करने वाले अ० जा०/अ० ज० जा० के उम्मीदवारों के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में शिक्षक के रूप में नियमित नियुक्ति के लिए विचार किया जाता है जबकि सामान्य उम्मीदवारों के लिए 45 न्यूनतम अंक आवश्यक हैं।

(vii) केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में प्राथमिक शिक्षकों/प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षकों/उत्तर-स्नातक शिक्षकों के पदों के लिए अ० जा०/अ० ज० जा० के उम्मीदवारों से आवेदनपत्र आमंत्रित करने का विज्ञापन अक्टूबर, 1982 में रोजगार समाचार (साप्ताहिक) के साथ-साथ छः प्रमुख समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित किया गया था। यह भी निर्णय लिया गया था

कि प्राथमिक शिक्षकों/प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षकों के पद के लिए निर्धारित योग्यताओं को पूरा करने वाले अ० जा०/अ० ज० जा० के सभी उम्मीदवारों को साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया जाना चाहिए।

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त करके आरक्षित पदों को भरने के लिए संगठन द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप हुई प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में सूचना सभा पटल पर यथा समय रख दी जायेगी।

#### Training to Tribal Extremists from Tripura in Bangladesh

3789. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a news item captioned "Tribal Extremists from Tripura being trained in Bangladesh" which appeared in Hindustan Times of 21 November, 1983 :

(b) whether Government have confirmed the veracity of such reports ;

(c) whether Government of India has taken up the matter with Bangladesh Government ; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of Government of Bangladesh ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO) :  
(a) A news item to this effect has been noted in the "Hindu" of 21 November, 1983.

(b) to (d) The Government of India have, on a number of occasions, taken up with the Government of Bangladesh the matter of Indian insurgents operating from within the Bangladesh territory. The Bangladesh

Government have denied that they are providing any assistance to the insurgents.

गुजरात में अन्तर्राज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्त्व की सड़कों और पुलों के निर्माण हेतु ऋण योजना के लिए धनराशि

3790. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात को अन्तर्राज्यीय और आर्थिक महत्त्व की सड़कों और पुलों के निर्माण के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ख) इसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए पुलों और सड़कों के नाम क्या हैं और इस पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है; और

(ग) अगले दो वर्षों में कितनी शेष धनराशि आवंटित की जाएगी ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) छठी योजना आर्थिक महत्त्व या अन्तर्राज्यीय महत्त्व की राज्य-सड़कों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1980-81 से वर्ष 1982-83 में पहले से चालू कार्यों और अनुमोदित नई परियोजनाओं दोनों ही के लिए गुजरात को 11.07 लाख रुपये के ऋण की स्वीकृति दी गयी थी।

(ख) जिन परियोजनाओं पर कार्य चालू है और छठी योजना में जिन नयी परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है, उनकी सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है।

(ग) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान 5.00 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था है। वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए धन की व्यवस्था अभी की जानी है जो उक्त वर्ष में धन के उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर है।

क्र० सं० कार्य का नाम	विवरण		
	अनुमोदित लागत	50 प्रतिशत के बराबर केन्द्रीय सहायता में	राज्य और केन्द्रीय दोनों ही हिस्से में जुलाई 83 तक व्यय
1. बसासना के पास सिद्धपुर खेसलू-बासना रोड जिसमें छोटा पहुंच-मार्ग शामिल है, पर साबरमती नदी पर पुल का निर्माण	38.00	19.00	45.50
2. मुंजपुर से बड़ोदापादरा-जम्बूसर मार्ग के पास प्रस्तावित पुल को जोड़ने वाले मिर्सिंग सिंक का निर्माण	6.00	3.00	16.22
3. मुंजपुर के पास, जिसमें पहुंचमार्ग शामिल है, मोहि नदी पर पुल का निर्माण	150.00	71.00	277.50
4. कालू पदी कोजवे से उमरगांव वारस्ता फंसा नरौली नारगोल खण्ड के तटीय किनारे से कालू नदी कोजवे से महाराष्ट्र राज्य सीमा सड़क का निर्माण	53.50	53.50	76.04
5. पुलों का निर्माण इचारा पारस खाड़ी अजवा खाड़ी बाम खाड़ी कोनारा खाड़ी	180.00	90.00	26.34
6. तटीय मार्ग का सुधार (जिसमें पुलों और चुने हुए खण्डों को शामिल किया गया है) (क) उंड नदी पर पुल पहुंचमार्ग के साथ ) (ख) मोही पुल को पहुंच मार्ग )	100.00	50.00	—

## Discovery of Arms From A.M.U.

3791. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state that what are the details of the arms, if any, discovered from the Aligarh Muslim University Hostel since 1981 (till date), and what action has

been taken to eject the students found in possession of arms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : According to the information furnished by the University, the police had conducted a search of

the Tibbiya hostel of the University on June 22, 1982. During the search, three persons were found to be in possession of Hand Grenade, Mauzer, Country made pistols, live cartridges and revolver. All the three have been arrested and cases registered against them. None of them is a student of the University.

**Introduction of an Express Train  
Between Cochin and Calicut**

3792. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce an express train between Cochin and Calicut ;

(b) whether any public demend has been made to this effect; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN AHE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.R. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Yes. Sir The feasibility of introducing an express train between Cochin and Calicut has been examined but not found feasible due to constraints of line capacity on section en route and shortage of coaching stock.

**Financial Assistance to Dakshin Bharat  
Hindi Prachar Sabha**

3793. SHRI A. K. BALAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have extended any financial assistance to Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha; and

(b) if so, what is the amount and since when it is being given by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE. (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Ministry has been giving financial assistance to the Dakshin Bharat Hindi

Prachar Sabha for over 20 years. The amounts of grants given to the Sabha vary from year to year, as the grant is given on the basis of the merit of the approved Schemes put forth by the Sabha. The amounts of grants given to the Sabha for the last three yeary is under :—

Year	Amount in Rs.
1980-81	8,98,861/—
1981-82	13,50,143/—
1982-83	11,86,600/—

**Training in Acupuncture System of Medicines**

3794. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of persons and institutions offer training in acupunctre method of treating diseases and award certificates ;

(b) whether Government have framed any rules for registering persons and institutions offering this training and also persons who receive this training ; and

(c) whether Government have recognised the certificates issued by these persons and institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The Government have no specific information.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Research Work Done by I.I.T.**

3795. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main areas in which the Indian Institute of Technology is doing research;

(b) whether any research work done by the Indian Institute of Technology has been put to commercial use ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Research is carried out by all the academic departments and inter-disciplinary centres of research in the five Indian Institutes of Technology located at Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur, Kharagpur and Madras. Some of the major areas of research are given institute wise in Statement I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details are given institute-wise in Statement II.

### STATEMENT I

#### Indian Institute of Technology, Madras :

Structural analysis; Finite element techniques; Tribology; Lasers; Fibre-optic communications; Signal controls; Power Electronics; Microprocessors and related areas; Thermal sciences; Turbomachines; Powder metallurgy; Super-alloys; Particle Technology; Chemical process development; Biosciences; Alternative sources of energy; Biogas; Material science; Optics;

#### Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi :

Finite Element Applications and Computer Aided Design; Experimental Stress Analysis; Agro-Chemical Engineering; Digital Signal Processing; Microprocessors and related areas; Experimental and Theoretical Solid State Physics; Plasma Physics; Laser Spectroscopy and Technology; Microelectronics; Signal Processing; Display Systems for Radar and Sonar; Storm Surge Prediction; Air Pollution Modelling; Nucleoconversion Technology. Feedstocks and Fuels; Rehabilitation Engineering Fibre and Polymer Science; Lubrication and Energy Conservation; Solid State Electronic Materials and Devices; Polymer Science and Technology.

#### Indian Institute of Technology Bombay :

Material Science; Cryogenic Engineering; Energy Systems; Laser System; Off-shore Engineering.

#### Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur :

Aircraft Structures; Mechanics of Aerospace Vehicles; Petroleum Engineering and

Natural Products; Computer Aided Design; Solar Energy; Geotechnical Engineering; Biomechanics; Biomathematics; Environmental Pollution; Industrial and Management Engineering; Material Science; Process Metallurgy; Ceramics Engineering; Solid State Physics and Crystallography;

#### Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur :

Aircraft Design; Water Management of Field Crops; Bio-fertilisation and Slow-Release Fertilisers; Urban Pollution Problems and Determination of Land Uses; Development of Catalysts; Bio-technology and bio-gas production; Membrane Plate and Shell Analysis; Water and Waste Water Treatment, Model Studies in Seivers and on Tidal Power Generation; Microprocessor-based Devices and control systems; Unconventional methods of electrical power generation; Fibre optics communication systems; Computeraided modelling and design; Remote sensing and natural resources. Thermal stresses in Nuclear-Reactor Fuel Rods; Structural Design and Analysis of Ships; Development of Materials for Solar Energy Conversion; Cryogenic Food Freezing; Rice Milling and Paddy Parboiling; Electro magnetic Scattering from complex targets; Reclamation of Waste Rubber cryogrinding.

### STATEMENT II

#### Indian Institute of Technology Madras :

- (1) Fluid energy mill
- (2) Prestressed concrete sleeper
- (3) Rotary jet grinder
- (4) Carbon pellets from carbonaceous wastes
- (5) Thermocole cutter
- (6) Casting of metallic objects
- (7) Manufacture of chromatographic grade silica gel
- (8) Thread Whirling Machine
- (9) Video Display Terminal
- (10) Depolariser grade manganese dioxide
- (11) Two-speed 3-phase induction motors.

#### Indian Institute of Technology Delhi :

- (1) Ethyl Alcohol based on molasses by drosed cellulose and sugar bearing forest and Agricultural resources.



- (2) High fructose syrup based on glucose bearing substances.
- (3) Improved fodder produced by microbial processes.
- (4) Production of Pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals.
- (5) Devinal-85 Deynagri Video Display Terminal.
- (6) Electron Microscope Grids.
- (7) Production of Smokeless Briquetted Fuel.
- (5) Consultancy to Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika for setting up a 200 tons/day Compost Plant at Kanpur.
- (6) Regorous Dynamic Analysis of T.V. Towers of Madras, Lucknow, Kanpur, Musoorie and Hyderabad.
- (7) Power System Cell.
- (8) Computer Control Billet Cutting Operation in the Bhilai Steel Plants.
- (9) Testing of Springs for Grinnel Corporation Supplied to Hangers of IFFCO.
- (10) Development of Lap Cutting Machine.
- (11) Beneficiation of High Alumina Iron Fines by Selective Flocculation.
- (12) Refractories and Ceramic Composites.
- (13) Computer Aided Design of Automotive Parts.
- (14) Laser Raman Spectroscopy for Temperature and Density Measurement.
- (15) (i) X-ray Radiography of ASR Aircraft HS 748  
(ii) X-ray Radiography of Sheet to Sheet Butt weld.

#### Indian Institute of Technology :

- (1) Optimisation of rural and urban water supply systems in India and Bhutan.
- (2) Development and fabrication of monitoring instruments for gaseous pollutants.
- (3) One-hour bacteriological test for drinking water.
- (4) Studies on successful development of the Yela Swamp in Kenya for sugar production.
- (5) New Design procedures for structures in black cotton soil, applied to the execution of Malaprabha and Upper Krishna Projects.
- (6) Measurement system for nucleonic weighing machine.
- (7) Import substitution by indigenous production of an entire range of garnets used in microwave applications.
- (8) New techniques for metalisation of ceramic substrates.
- (9) Pultrusion process for the rapid production of fibre reinforced composites.
- (10) Development of computer software.
- (11) Consultation on waste heat management and effluent management for some industries in Bombay.

#### Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur :

- (1) Import substitute for wattle Extract.
- (2) Modern Prototype Rice Mill
- (3) Extraction of Silicon from Rice Husk (patent applied for)
- (4) Development of Polymeric drag reducing agents (patent applied for)
- (5) Farm level solar-cum-husk fired grain drivers.
- (6) Digital communication system.

#### Late Running of Barak Valley and Cachar Expresses Between Gauhati and Silchar

3796. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the quarterly late running figure of Barak Valley Express and Cachar Express between Gauhati and Silchar for last one year; and

(b) what steps are proposed to improve the punctuality of these trains joining one of the eastern most Station in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. R. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Quarterly punc-

#### Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur :

- (1) Study and Design of Ceiling Fans for Improved Performance.
- (2) Process know-how for manufacture of Beta Naphthol from Nampthalene.
- (3) Catalytic Oxidation of Butyl Alcohol to Butyric Acid Process Development.
- (4) Simulation of Compression and Cooling of Hydrocarbon Mixtures and Petroleum Fractions.

tuality percentage of Barak Valley and Cachar Express for the last one year i. e. from November, 1982 to October, 1983 is as under :—

	Punctuality performance (in percentage)			
	Nov. 82 Jan. 83.	Feb. 83 to April, 83.	May. 83 to July, 83.	Aug. 83 to Oct, 83.
11 Barak Valley Express	63.0	72.7	79.9	45.5
12 Barak Valley Express	60.4	73.0	83.0	63.3
201 Cachar Express	53.3	41.6	58.7	39.3
292 Caahar Express	57.6	76.1	75.0	53.4

(b) Main reasons for poor punctuality of these trains have been accidents, breaches, imposition of 30 kmph speed restriction and running of pilot/goods trains ahead of Mail/Express trains for security reasons besides other avoidable causes. Punctuality performance of these trains is being monitored on day to day basis at various level of administration and action is being taken to prevent recurrence of such avoidable reasons which are under the control of the Railways.

विकलांग व्यक्तियों को दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की डिलक्स, मिनी और रेलवे स्पेशल बसों में मुफ्त यात्रा करने की सुविधा

3797. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विकलांग व्यक्तियों को दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की डिलक्स, मिनी और रेलवे स्पेशल बसों में मुफ्त यात्रा करने की सुविधा न देने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि उन्हें सामान्य बसों में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम का विचार इन व्यक्तियों को इन बसों में यह सुविधा शीघ्र उपलब्ध कराने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान असारी) :  
(क) दिल्ली सड़क परिवहन प्राधिकरण (निःशुल्क तथा रियायती पास) विनियम,

1954 के अधीन निःशुल्क पास जारी करने की जो व्यवस्था है उसके अनुसार यह रियायत नगर और उपनगर की सामान्य बसों पर केवल विकलांग व्यक्तियों को उपलब्ध है। इसके अतिरिक्त यदि डीलक्स और अन्य विशेष प्रकार की बसों पर भी विभिन्न प्रकार के पासों की सुविधा दी जाती है तो उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति नहीं होगी, जिनके लिए ये सेवाएं प्रारम्भ की गई हैं।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव दिल्ली परिवहन नियम के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

#### Development of Tribal Languages

3798. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3167 on 11 August, 1983 regarding education in mother tongue and state :

(a) whether extensive study of tribal languages in Central Institute of Indian Languages so far has made any reflection of the steps needed for development of tribal languages and if so, details thereof ;

(b) which of the tribal languages have written scripts and in how many of them printing materials are available ;

(c) in which of the tribal languages, efforts are being made to develop scripts and alphabets ; and

(d) which of the tribal languages have been introduced as medium of school education with details ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore has identified the following 52 Tribal Languages for an intensive and extensive study :—Car Nicobarese, Adi, Apatani, Mishmi, Nocte, Monpa, Nishi, Tagin, Bodo, Mikir, Miri (Mising), Karbi, Dimasa, Kurux, Malte, Mundari, Ladakhi (Bodhi), Purki (Balti), Shina, Brokskat Gojri Jenu Kuruba, Soliga, Manipuri (Meithei), Thadou, Thangkhul, Mao, Hmar, Paite, Abujh Maria, Dorli, Bison Horn Maria (Gondi dialects), Khasi, Garo, Mizo (Lushai), Ao, Angami, Sema, Lotha, Naga Pidgin, Konyak, Kuvi, Koya, Gutob, Bhumij (Ho), Bhili (Wagdi dialect), Sikkim Bhutia, Spiti, Kota, Irula, Kok Borok (Triupati), and Santhali.

The Central Institute of Indian Languages has made a distinctive contribution to the development of Tribal linguistic studies including innovation of scripts, preparation of Grammars and Dictionaries as well as reading material for school going children and adults, transcription of folklore etc.

(d) The following Tribal languages are used at School stage : Angami, Bodhi, Bodo, Chakma, Chokri, Chang, Garo, Emar, Karen, Khasi, Kh zha, Khiemnunger, Konyak, Kuki, Lai, Lakher, Lotha, Manipuri, Mizo, Nicobaree, Pawi, Phom, Rengma, Sangtam, Santhali, Sema, Tripuri, Yimchunger, Zeliang.

#### Tamil's Petition to U.N. Secretary General

3799. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Nations Secretary General was handed over a petition signed by more than 10 million Indian Tamils to summon the Security Council to consider the genocide of Tamils in Sri-Lanka ;

(b) if so, what action United Nations Secretary General took on this issue ; and

(c) what was India's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) A memorandum was sent by Shri M. Karunanidhi, President of the D.M.K. Party, to the Secretary General of the U.N.

(b) The memorandum requested the Secretary General to take action under Article 99 of the Charter of United Nations or, alternatively, refer the complaints to the Human Rights Commission under the procedure set out in ECOSOC Resolution 1503. We understand that this memorandum will be considered under Resolution 1503.

(c) India's position in regard to this situation in Sri Lanka has been made clear repeatedly in Parliament.

#### अमरीका द्वारा रसायनिक हथियारों का उत्पादन

3800. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका ने रसायनिक हथियारों का उत्पादन पुनः शुरू कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा क्या राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षात्मक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

विदेश मन्त्री (श्री वी० पी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) सरकार ने इस आशय की प्रेस रिपोर्टें देखी हैं।

(ख) भारत सरकार का यह सुदृढ़ और सुनिश्चित मत रहा है कि रसायनिक हथियारों को, जो कि सामूहिक विनाश के हथियार हैं, सभी राष्ट्रों के अस्त्रागारों से पूरी तरह समाप्त कर दिया जाना चाहिए। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय ने भी यही दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है और संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा पिछले कई वर्षों में अपने संकल्पों द्वारा एकमात्र बहुपक्षीय वार्ता-मंच, जेनेवा निरस्त्रीकरण समिति से अनुरोध किया है कि वह इस दिशा में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहमति प्राप्त

करने के लिए उच्च प्राथमिकता के आधार पर बातचीत शुरू करे। यह वार्ता जारी है और भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल इस बातचीत में सक्रिय भूमिका निभा रहा है। कुछ प्रगति हुई है लेकिन रसायनिक हथियारों को पूरी तरह समाप्त करने के बारे में कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहमति अभी नहीं हो पाई है।

#### Demand and Production of Condoms in the Country

3801. DR. PRATAP WAGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the present demand, supply, production capacity and schemes for increasing production of condoms in the country ;

(b) method of assessing the actual users of condoms which are distributed freely or at subsidised rates in the country ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to import the rainbow coloured condoms, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government also propose to distribute pamphlets and literature on the role and significance of 'brahmacharya' to inspire the younger generation to adopt natural methods of family planning ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The demand for condoms based on the current year's target in the country is about 540 million pieces. Under the Government schemes, supply of about 574 million pieces is being arranged during the year.

The total licenced production capacity in the country is 713 million pieces.

Letters of intent have been given to Andhra Pradesh Industrial Corporation Ltd., for setting up a plant with production capacity of 225 million pieces and Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Invest-

ment Corporation for a plant with a production capacity of 120 million pieces. Hindustan Latex Ltd., has plans to set up two additional units with a production capacity of about 150 million pieces each per year.

(b) It is estimated that the average requirement of condoms by a couple to avoid conception is about 72 pieces in a year. Based on this, the number of users of condoms is calculated as under :—

For the condoms distributed free to the family planning acceptors in any year, the net distribution of condoms is arrived at by deducting the number of condoms pieces distributed free to the vasectomised acceptors from the total free distribution in that year. This net free distribution of condom pieces is then added to the total number of pieces sold at commercial and subsidised rate during that year and the resultant is divided by 72 to work out the total number of users of condom during that year.

(c) No.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

#### North Korean Carnage in Burma

3802. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) has the Government of India noted that the Burmese Government has come to the conclusion that North Korean Government was involved in the Rangoon Bomb blast killing four Minister of South Korea and ten other diplomats and that on account of this Burmese has decided to break diplomatic relations with Pyongyang;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government of India towards the said bomb killing ; and

(c) is it not a fact that North Korean had also planned similar carnage in India for killing the South Korean President; if so, what action the Government of India have taken ?

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

(b) We expressed our shock over this act of outrageous violence resulting in the loss of so many lives, and also our opinion that such acts deserve to be condemned. As to who were responsible, we have noted the position of the Government of Burma. We have also noted the DPRK Government's denial of any involvement. The proceedings of this trial in Burma have yet to be examined.

(c) The Government have no evidence to this effect.

#### Development of Visakhapatnam Port

3803. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since drawn up a comprehensive plan for the allround development of the Visakhapatnam Port ;

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

(c) by when the execution of the plan will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Visakhapatnam Port Trust has prepared a draft Master Plan covering possible requirements till the period 2000 A.D.

(c) The schemes envisaged in the Master Plan will be taken up as and when demand for facilities, based on traffic requirements, arises.

#### Marine Engineer of Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

3804. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that qualified Marine Engineer of Andaman and Nicobar Administration left the job, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) details of Marine Engineers' duties and authorities;

(c) whether it is a fact that attempt is being made to promote unqualified persons as Marine Engineers ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The concerned officer left his Job as Marine Engineer due to some personal circumstances.

(b) The main functions of Marine Engineer are as under:—

(i) Maintenance, repairs and survey etc. of water crafts, dry dock, slipways, workshop and boat building yards.

(ii) procurement, issue and maintenance of stores,

(iii) management of marine dockyard establishment

(iv) To give technical advice to Harbour Master in regard to procurement of ships and water-crafts ;

(v) To function as a disciplinary authority, controlling officer and head of office

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Opening of an Unani Dispensary in South Avenue for the Benefit of Govt. Servants

3805. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Unani dispensaries are functioning in Delhi for benefit of the Government servants ;

(b) whether proposals have been received by the Ministry to open one such dispensary in South Avenue ; and

(c) if so, details of progress made therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) One unani dispensary and one unani unit is functioning under C.G.H.S. , Delhi for the benefit of Government servants.

(b) No.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Introduction of Super Fast Train  
Between Calcutta and Puri**

3806. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA ;  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether Government has a proposal  
for the introduction of a super-fast train  
between Calcutta and Puri ;

(b) if so, the year in which the proposal  
is expected to be implemented;

(c) what steps have been in expediting  
the implementation of the above proposal ;  
and

(d) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K.  
JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**लोदी रोड कॉम्प्लेक्स और प्रीत बिहार के लिए  
केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के पृथक  
औषधालय खोलना**

3807. श्री बिलास मुत्तेश्वर : क्या  
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा  
योजना के प्रत्येक एलोपैथिक औषधालयों में  
पंजीकृत काडों की औसत संख्या क्या है;

(ख) लोदी रोड कॉम्प्लेक्स और प्रीत

बिहार में अलग-अलग इस सुविधा का लाभ  
प्राप्त करने वाले कुल कितने लोग हैं;

(ग) क्या इन कालोनियों के लोगों को  
पृथक औषधालयों की सुविधा देने का प्रस्ताव  
सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक  
कर लिया जाएगा तथा इस सम्बन्ध में देरी  
करने के कारण क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में  
उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :  
(क) 31-10-83 की स्थिति के अनुसार दिल्ली  
में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के प्रत्येक  
एलोपैथिक औषधालय में पंजीकृत काडों की  
संख्या की एक सूची संलग्न है ।

(ख) लोदी रोड कॉम्प्लेक्स और प्रीत  
बिहार में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना की  
सुविधाओं को प्राप्त करने वाले माभार्थियों की  
कुल संख्या क्रमशः 8435 और 220 है ।

(ग) और (घ) नहीं । केन्द्रीय सरकार  
स्वास्थ्य योजना का एक नया औषधालय खोलने  
के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि 3 किमीमीटर की  
परिधि के अन्दर 2000-2500 केन्द्रीय सरकारी  
कर्मचारी अथवा 10000 से 12000 लाभार्थी  
रहते हों । यह अपेक्षा इन कालोनियों द्वारा पूरी  
नहीं की जाती है ।

**विवरण**

31 10-1983 तक दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में काडों/लाभार्थियों की औषधालयवार संख्या

एलोपैथिक औषधालय	काड	लाभार्थी
1. एम्सडू गंज	3314	14615*
2. अशोक विहार	3806	19399
3. चांदनी चौक	3007	14184*
4. चाणक्यापुरी	2851	8362

(.....चारी)

एलोपैथिक औषधालय	काडं	लाभार्थी
5. चित्रगुप्त मार्ग	2899	12055
6. कांस्टीट्यूशन हाउस	2566	10274
7. दरियागंज	2902	12932
8. दिल्ली गेट	4000	10000*
9. देव नगर	4524	20101
10. गोल मार्केट-I	3248	14700
11. गोल मार्केट-II	2639	11663
12. जी० के० जी०	6385	31925
13. हीज खास	4235	16011
14. हरि नगर	4893	20627
15. इन्द्र पुरी	2239	10573
16. जनकपुरी	5110	22112
17. जंगपुरा	1974	8321
18. कालकाजी-I	5075	21676
19. कालकाजी-II	1552	6568*
20. करोसबाग	2564	11358
21. कस्तूरबा नगर-I	3512	17058
22. कस्तूरबा नगर-II	2553	11989
23. किदवाई नगर	5112	21289
24. किंग्सवे कैंप	13170	51402
25. लक्ष्मी बाई नगर	3020	11349
26. लाजपत नगर	3113	11981
27. लोधी रोड-I	4820	19840
28. लोधी रोड-II	3872	17276
29. मालवीय नगर	2536	10400
30. मिन्टो रोड	4220	17042
31. मोती नगर	2924	14424
32. मोती बाग	4360	17474
33. मुनीरका	2296	11521
24. एम० बी० रो	6820	29652*
35. नानकपुरा	4074	17148
36. नरैना	2500	12996
37. नांगलराष	3967	16714

एलोपैथिक औषधालय	कार्ड	लाभार्थी
38. नेताजी नगर	3614	15552*
39. नाथं ववेन्यू	1814	6904*
40. न्यू राजेन्द्र नगर	2752	9527
41. नौरोजी नगर	3683	14580*
42. पंडारा रोड	2459	9666
43. पहाड़ गंज	3492	13705
44. पटेल नगर-I	3339	14048
45. पटेल नगर II	4110	15815
46. प्रेसीडेन्ट स्ट्रीट	1378	6133*
47. पुल बंगेश रोड	2643	12311*
48. पूसा रोड	2208	8748
49. पालम कालोनी	3747	18505*
50. रजौरी गाडन	4660	17763*
51. रामपुर रोड	3187	15813*
52. राम कृष्ण पुरम-1	5071	22337
53. राम कृष्ण पुरम-2	4261	16267
54. राम कृष्ण पुरम-3	4209	17718*
55. राम कृष्ण पुरम-4	4813	18139*
56. राम कृष्ण पुरम-5	3646	15437
57. राम कृष्ण पुरम-6	2457	10407
58. सरोजनी नगर-1	2403	10408
59. सरोजनी नगर-2	2128	9355*
60. सरोजनी नगर मार्केट	2090	12257
61. शाहदरा	8041	39072
62. शकूर बस्ती	4201	20126
63. श्रीनिवासपुरी	5236	22910
64. साउथ एबेन्यू	2831	13734
65. सञ्जी मण्डी	4591	22398
66. सादिक नगर	3505	15359
67. तिलक नगर	5759	23099
68. टेलीग्राफ लेन	2016	9418*
69. तिमारपुर	3190	26568*



एलोपैथिक औषधालय	कार्ड	लाभार्थी
70. त्रिनगर	1766	9082*
71. जैड० एम० मार्ग	1649	6361*
72. गाजियाबाद	1998	9188*
73. फरोदाबाद	2576	14979
74. गुडगांव	2733	12631*
75. लक्ष्मी नगर	4858	23720
76. जनकपुरी-II	3535	15218
प्रत्येक औषधालय के लिए औसत	3982	17404

\* = अन्तिम आंकड़े

#### Ferry Service Between Shalimar and Garden Reach

3808, SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a Ferry Service between Shalimar and Garden Beach, which is run by a contractor, if so, particulars of the contractor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the appointment of the contractor is done through South Eastern Railway Tender; if so, what is the guidelines of accepting the tender, and the name of the concern who submitted the lowest tender;

(c) how the tender was accepted during last terms and whether it was the lowest tender, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) was there any tender submitted by any co-operative society if so, reasons why the private party was preferred and whether it is Government policy to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) The ferry service between Shalimar and Garden Reach is run for the railway employees by South Eastern Railway through a contractor viz. M/s Patro Brothers and Company, Howrah.

(b) and (c) The last contract was finalised after floating tenders and observing all formalities and the contract was awarded to the lowest tenderer M/s Patro Brothers & Co.

(d) On the expiry of this contract, fresh tenders were invited and amongst the tenderers there is one Co-operative Society. This tender has not yet been finalised. The contract is awarded on merit and there is no policy to give preference to Private parties.

#### विश्व हिन्दी विद्यापीठ को मान्यता

3809. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व हिन्दी विद्यापीठ ने मान्यता हेतु कब आवेदन किया था, और क्या उसे मान्यता दे दी गई; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और मान्यता कब तक मंजूर किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मन्त्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :

(क) और (ख) सम्मेलन के आयोजकों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार तीसरे विश्व सम्मेलन ने 30 अक्टूबर, 1983 को हुए अपने समापन सत्र में प्रथम विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन में पारित विश्व हिन्दी विद्यापीठ को स्थापित करने से सम्बन्धित सिफारिश को दोहराया है। विश्व हिन्दी परिषद पहले से ही एक स्वैच्छिक हिन्दी संगठन-राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति वर्धा के

तत्वाधान में पहले से ही कार्य कर रहा है। फिर भी तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरों की जांच करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय में एक उपसमिति गठित की गई है। इस उपसमिति की सिफारिश पर राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति को इस विद्यापीठ के लिए 40,000/- रु० का अनुदान भी दिया गया है।

#### Western European Gypsies (Romas)

3810. SHRI K. PRADHANI :  
SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Western European Gypsies (Romas) and Banjaras, a nomadic tribe of India, had common roots and the same ethnic origin in the soil of Rajasthan according to Mrs. Agnes Vranoz, General Secretary of Western European Romani Council;

(b) whether the UNESCO propose to undertake a study of Romas' Indian roots and reconstruct their historical links and source of origin ; and

(c) if so, what assistance Government propose to render to the UNESCO and the Romas body in Europe in this sphere ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) This is a subject matter for study and research by scholars.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal.

(c) Question does not arise.

#### New National Institute of Port Management in Madras

3811. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a new National Institute of Port Management in Madras ;

(b) if so, its estimated capital outlay and objects ;

(c) the reasons for not locating this Institute at the newly developed Port in Orissa, a backward State, where no national level institute is existing ; and

(d) what are the special facilities which are available at Madras and do not exist in Paradip ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) : Based on the feasibility study prepared under the auspices of UNCTAD, the creation of a national Institute for providing training to the Port Managers at the middle and senior levels is being planned. An investment decision on the proposal, however, is yet to be taken. The estimated capital cost would be known when the scheme is sanctioned.

(c) and (d) : For locating the Institute the experts who carried out the feasibility study drafted certain criteria like national access by rail and other means, attraction of the region, environmental quality of the site and its flexibility, port diversity, access to overseas speakers, etc. With reference to these criteria, Madras is being favoured as a possible location of the proposed Institute. A final decision, however, on the institute and its location is yet to be taken.

#### Request for Providing Funds to State Road Transport Undertakings to Purchase More Buses

3812. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Association of State Road Transport Undertakings, a coordinating body of all 56 State Transport Undertakings of the country, has come up to the Government for providing funds to them to purchase buses for travelling public ; and

(b) if so, the amount asked for and the funds which would be made available to the Orissa State Road Transport Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Reconstituted National Committee on Women and Steering Committee**

3813. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ  
PAYEE :  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) names of the Chairman and other members of the first and also the reconstituted National Committee on women and the Steering Committee ;

(b) when were they constituted ; and

(c) what are their achievements till now at the National and State levels and also their concrete impact at city and village levels on Indian women in general ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The names of the Chairman and other members of the first and the reconstituted National Committee on Women and the Steering Committee are given in the statement attached.

(b) The National Committee was reconstituted on 21st January, 1978 and the Steering Committee constituted on 16th May, 1978.

(c) As a result of the deliberations of the National Committee and Steering Committee, steps were taken to quicken the implementation of National Plan of Action, which envisages legislative and administrative action as well as voluntary effort to promote education, health, family planning and nutrition, employment, social welfare and legal status of women. Policy guidelines were identified in these areas. Some of the points for implementation are linked with Five Year Plan of the country. Some of the specific legislative and administrative steps taken so far are as follows :—

(1) The enactment of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

(2) The enactment of the Child Marriage Amendment Act, 1978 raising the minimum age of marriage of girls to 18 years.

(3) Marriage Laws Amendment Act was passed in 1976 which provides for divorce by mutual consent, on grounds of 'cruelty' and 'desertion' and gives the right to a girl to repudiate her marriage as a child.

(4) Factories Act was amended in 1976 to make it obligatory for establishment employing over 30 women to provide a Creche for the children.

(5) The question of amendment to the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 which had been referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament and whose report has already been received and is under active consideration.

(6) Women's Financial Development Corporation has been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab.

(7) Constitution of State level Committee in the State/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondicherry.

(8) Setting up of the Directorate of Women and Children Welfare in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu and establishment of separate women's cell/special women officers in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and Delhi.

Programme implemented in the sectors of education, health, employment, legislation etc. have benefitted women both in urban and rural areas.

## STATEMENT

The names of the Chairman and Members of the first constituted National Committee on Women.

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Smt. Indira Gandhi,<br>Prime Minister  | President      |
| 2. Prof. S. Nurul Hasan,<br>Minister of Education,<br>Social Welfare and Culture  | Vice-President |
| 3. Smt. Gurbrinder Kaur Brar,<br>Minister of Housing, Punjab.<br>Chandigarh.  | Member         |
| 4. Smt. Pratibha D. Patil,<br>Minister of Prohibition, Rehabilitation<br>and Cultural Affairs, Maharashtra,<br>Bombay.      | —do—           |
| 5. Smt. Prabha Rau,<br>Minister of Education,<br>Youth Services and Sports,<br>Maharashtra, Bombay.                         | —do—           |
| 6. Smt. Sarla Sharma,<br>Minister of Local Self Government,<br>Cooperation and Family Planning,<br>Himachal Pradesh, Simla. | —do—           |
| 7. Smt. E. E. Vasa,<br>Minister of Food and Civil<br>Supplies, Karnataka, Bangalore.  | —do—           |
| 8. Smt. Indra Mohini,<br>Minister of State for Power, and<br>Local Self Government,<br>Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow,              | —do—           |
| 9. Smt. Syeda Anwara Taimur,<br>Minister of State for Education,<br>Assam, Gauhati.   | —do—           |
| 10. Smt. Marjorie Godfrey<br>Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha).  |                |
| 11. Smt. Sheila Kaul,<br>Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha),  | —do—           |
| 12. Smt. Parbathi Krishna,<br>Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha).   | —do—           |
| 13. Smt. Maya Ray,<br>Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha).   | —do—           |
| 14. Smt. Purabi Mukhipadhyay,<br>Member of Parliament (Rajya Shbha).  | Member         |
| 15. Smt. Pratibha Singh,<br>Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha).   | —do—           |
| 16. Smt. A. Wahabuddin Ahmed,<br>Hony. General Secretary,<br>Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh,<br>Palmsprongs,<br>Hyderabad.  | —do—           |

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|--|------------------|
| 17. Smt. Aruna Assif Ali,<br>President,<br>National Federation of Indian Women,<br>New Delhi.                            | —do—             |
| 18. Dr. (Smt.) Rajammal P. Devadas,<br>Principal,<br>Sri Avinashilingam Home Science,<br>College of Women, Coimbatore.   | —do—             |
| 19. Smt. B. K. Mulla<br>Chairman,<br>Uttar Pradesh State Social Welfare<br>Advisory Board, Lucknow.                      | —do—             |
| 20. Smt. Ranjan Nehru,<br>38, Himilton Road, Allahabad.  | —do—             |
| 21. Smt. Shyamla Pappu.<br>Special Standing Counsel for the<br>Government of India,<br>Supreme Court, New Delhi.         | —do—             |
| 22. Miss. Thangan E. Philip,<br>Principal,<br>Institute of Catering Technology,<br>and Applied Nutrition, Bombay.        | —do—             |
| 23. Smt. K. Lakshmi Raghuramaiah,<br>President,<br>All India Women's Conference,<br>New Delhi.                           | —do—             |
| 24. Smt. Raksha Saran,<br>President,<br>National Council of Women in India.<br>New Delhi.                                | —do—             |
| 25. Dr. (Smt.) Madhuri R. Shah,<br>Vice-Chancellor,<br>S. N. D. T. , Women's University,<br>Bombay.                      | —do—             |
| 26. Miss Mahmuda Ahmed Ali Shah,<br>Ex-Principal,<br>Government College of Women.<br>Srinagar.                           | Member           |
| 27. Smt Sarejini Varadappan,<br>Chairman,<br>Central Social Welfare Board,<br>New Delhi.                                 | —do—             |
| 28. The Indian Federation of Women Lawyers,<br>New Delhi-represented by<br>President, Smt. S. Bhandare.                  | —do—             |
| 29. The Kusturba Gandhi National Memorial<br>Trust, A/2, Soami Nagar, New Delhi<br>represented by Dr. Sushila Nayyar.    | —do—             |
| 30. The Young Wamen's Christian Association,<br>of India-represented by<br>Miss Ivy Khan, National General<br>Secretary. | —do—             |
| 31. Secretary to the Government of India<br>Department of Social Welfare.  | Member-Secretary |

**The Names of the Chairman and Members of the Reconstituted  
National Committee on Women**

1. Prime Minister of India.	<b>CHAIRMAN</b>
2. Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture.	Vice-Chairman
3. Smt. Penuka Divi Barkataki, Minister of State for Education, Social Welfare & Culture.	Member
4. Shri D. S. Gulshan, Minister of State for Education, Social Welfare and Culture.	Member
5. Miss Abha Maiti, Minister of State for Industries.	Member
6. Miss. P. T. Saraswathy, Minister for Social Welfare, Tamil Nadu, Madras.	Member
7. Smt. Jayashree Banerjee, Minister of Social Welfare, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.	Member
8. Smt. Kamala Bahuguna, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha).	Member
9. Smt. Mrinal Gore, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha).	Member
10. Smt. Rayo M. Shaiza, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha).	Member
11. Smt. Sumitra G. Kulkarni, Member of Parliament (Rajya]Sabha).	Member
12. Smt. Kamala Sinha, Member of Legislative Council, Patna, Bihar.	Member
13. Smt. Leela Moolgaokar, Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi.	Member
14. Smt. A. Wahabuddin Ahmed, Chairman, Bhartiy Grameen Mahila Sangh, Palm Springs, Humayun Nagar, Hyderabad (A. P. )	Member
15. Smt. Ela R. Bhatt, General Secretary, Special-Employment Women's Association, Ahmedabad, (Gujarat).	Member
16. Smt. Gurbinder Kaur Brar, Raj Bhavan, Haryana, Chandigarh.	Member
17. Smt. Jamuna Solanki, Chairman, Rajasthan Handloom Board, Jaipur.	Member

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|--|------------------|
| 18. Dr. (Smt.) K. Kakshmi Ragnuramaiah,<br>President,<br>All India Women's Conference,<br>New Delhi. | Member           |
| 19. Smt. K. K. Terway,<br>Adviser,<br>Kanoria Maqila Mahanidhayalaya,<br>Jaipur.                     | Member           |
| 20. Smt. Leela Gulati,<br>Centre for Development Studies,<br>Trivandrum, Kerala.                     | Member           |
| 21. Dr. (Smt.) O. Pereira,<br>Principal,<br>School of Social Work,<br>Mangalore, Karnataka.          | Member           |
| 22. Smt. Pratibha Bannerjee,<br>Advocate, High Court,<br>West Bengal, Calcutta.                      | Member           |
| 23. Dr. (Smt.) Rajinder Kaur,<br>Kwality Printers,<br>Karol Bagh, New Delhi                          | Member           |
| 24. Dr. S. Padmavati,<br>70, Lodi Estate, New Delhi.   | Member           |
| 25. Representative from<br>Kasturba Gandhi Trust, Delhi  | Member           |
| 26. Secretary/Joint Secretary to<br>the Government of India, Deptt. of<br>Social Welfare.            | Member-Secretary |

The Steering Committee comprising of the following members of the National Committee on Women has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Smt. Renuka Devi Barkatiki, Minister of State Incharge of Women's Welfare and Development.

1. Smt. Marinal Gore, M. P.
2. Km. P. T. Saraswati.
3. Smt. Leela Moolgaokar.
4. Smt. Ela Ra. Bhatt.
5. Smt. Leela Culati.
6. Dr. O. Pereira.
7. Smt. Justice Prathibha Bannerjee.

It has also been decided to co-opt the following as members of the Committee :—

1. Smt. Ahalyabai Rangnekar, M. P.
2. Dr. (Smt.) Phulrenu Guha, Calcutta.
3. Smt. Prakash Singh Badal, Chandigarh.
4. Smt. Pramila Dandavate, New Delhi.

5. Dr. Veena Mazumdar, New Delhi.

6. Dr. Shanti Chosh, New Delhi.

**बरेली जंक्शन पर दर्ज शिकायतों का निपटान**

3814. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरेली जंक्शन पर वर्ष 1981, 1982 और 1983 में उत्तर और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बारे में कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं और उनमें से कितनी शिकायतों का निपटान किया गया और कितनी विचाराधीन हैं;

(ख) संसद सदस्यों और विधान सभा सदस्यों द्वारा बरेली जंक्शन पर कितनी शिकायतें दर्ज की गईं और कितनी सरकार को भेजी गईं और उनमें से कितनी अभी भी लंबित हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही में अत्यधिक विलंब किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफरशरीफ) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) जी हां।

### विवरण

वर्ष 1981, 1982 और 1983 (अक्टूबर, 1983 तक) के दौरान उत्तर और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे से सम्बन्धित की गयी शिकायतों की संख्या और उनके निपटान को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

	1981	1982	1983 (अक्टू. 1983 तक)
1. प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या			
(क) उत्तर	33	40	32
(ख) पूर्वोत्तर	35	33	24
2. निपटायी गयी शिकायतों की संख्या			
(क) उत्तर	33	40	22
(ख) पूर्वोत्तर	35	33	24
3. लंबित शिकायतों की संख्या			
(क) उत्तर	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	10
(ख) पूर्वोत्तर	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
4. उपर्युक्त क्रम सं० 1 के में से सांसदों और विधायकों द्वारा की गयी शिकायतों की संख्या			
(क) उत्तर	19	5	7
(ख) पूर्वोत्तर	कोई नहीं	1	2
5. क्र०सं० 4 के अन्तर्गत निपटायी गयी शिकायतों की संख्या			
(क) उत्तर	19	5	5
(ख) पूर्वोत्तर	कोई नहीं	1	2
6. क्र०सं० 4 के अन्तर्गत लंबित शिकायतों की संख्या			
(क) उत्तर	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	2
(ख) पूर्वोत्तर	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं

टिप्पणी : निपटायी जाने वाली बकाया शिकायतों के सम्बन्ध में जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है। इसी बीच, सम्बन्धित सांसदों/विधायकों को अंतरिम उत्तर दे दिया गया है। ज्यों ही जांच-पड़ताल पूरी हो जायेगी, अंतिम उत्तर दे दिया जायेगा।



**High Infant Mortality Rate and Doubtful Efficacy of Certain Vaccines**

3815. SHRI LAKSHMNA MALLICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that there is high infant mortality rate in the country despite various vaccines used ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the efficacy of certain vaccines has been of a doubtful nature :

(c) if not, the reasons for the phenomenon ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to tackle the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF A STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d) According to sample survey conducted by Registrar General in 1978, the infant mortality rate in India was 127 per thousand live births. Infant mortality rate depends on various factors such as the age of the mother, frequency of pregnancies, quality of mother and child health are including immunisation etc. Immunisation by itself can prevent infant mortality only to a limited extent. The vaccines supplied under the National programme of Immunisation are effective, though their efficacy depends on their being kept in optimum temperature and being given at the right age and in proper dosage.

Steps have been taken to increase the production of vaccines and to strengthen the cold chain facilities. Immunisation schedules mentioning age of vaccination, number of dosages and intervals between dosages to be administered have been prescribed and circulated to all States/Union Territories for implementation. Medical and para-medical personnel are being trained for proper implementation of vaccination programme.

**Growth of Private Nursing Homes in Metropolitan Cities**

3816. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the mushroom growth of private nursing homes in the Metropolitan cities ;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted by Government in this regard ;

(c) whether Government are also aware how far the private nursing homes are in consonance with medical necessity, equipment and staffing pattern; etc. ; and

(d) if so, what is the result thereof and what measures are contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d) Medical care is a State subject and the respective States/UTs have their own regulations relating to the establishment of Private Nursing Homes. For instance, in Delhi such nursing homes are required to be registered under the Delhi Nursing Homes Registration Act, which is administered by the Delhi Administration. Such registration is subject to the fulfilment of the requirements of Physical-cum-medical facilities as laid down under the provisions of the Delhi Nursing Homes Registration Act, Rules, 1953.

**Development of Method to Check Spreading of Bone Cancer**

3817. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :  
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that our scientists in India have developed a method to check the spreading of bone cancer in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) No method has been developed, as yet, by the Indian Scientists to check the spreading of bone cancer. However, it is known that at the Tata Memorial

Centre, Bombay, high dose methotrexate (a drug) is being tried for this purpose. Such experiences in our country are limited due to high costs involved.

#### Luxury Launch 'Raj Hans' for the Transport of Heads Attending Chogm

3818. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry bore the entire or part of the cost of constructing the luxury launch, 'Raj Hans for the transport of heads attending CHOGM during their visit to Goa ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) how will this launch be used for public transport and tourists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c): The Ministry of Shipping and Transport did not bear the entire or part of the cost of construction of luxury launch 'Raj Hans' for the transport of Heads attending CHOGM during their visit to Goa. The entire cost of launch viz., Rs. 25 lakhs has been borne out of the Plan funds of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, The launch though used for CHOGM retreat was actually purchased to replace the forty year old launch 'CABO' of Lt. Governor and is not meant for public transport or tourists.

#### Translation of Works of Kashmiri Poets

3819. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether works of noted Kashmiri poets like Ghulam Ahmed Mehjoor and Abdul Ahad Azad have been translated into English, Hindi and other regional languages ; and

(b) what steps are being envisaged for introducing and popularising the message and cultural ethos of Kashmiri's cultural heritage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) According to the Sahitya Akadmi, translations of some poems of Ghulam Ahmed Mehjoor have been published in Sahitya Akademi's journal 'Indian Literature'. English translations of Abdul Ahad Azad are available in 'Indian Poetry Today' Vol. 3 published by Indian Council for Cultural Relations, and 'Studies in Kashmiri Poetry' by J.L. Kaul published by Kapoor Bros., 1968 and those of Ghulam Ahmed Mehjoor in 'Anthology of Indian Literatures' edited by K. Santhanam, published by Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi, and Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay and 'Indian Poetry Today' Vol. 3, published by Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

(b) Kashmir's culture is an integral part of India's rich cultural heritage. Every effort is made to promote cultural-interaction among different regions through Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes, participation of eminent persons representing various art forms and literature in national and international functions. Celebrations are also organised in the memory of eminent personalities highlighting their contribution to India's rich cultural heritage from time to time.

#### Confirmation of Catering Staff in Railways

3820. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8999 on 28 April, 1983 regarding confirmation of Catering Staff in Railways and state :

(a) total number of permanent posts available in the grade of Rs. 425-640, Rs. 550-750 and Rs. 700-900 in the catering department in each Unit and Headquarters Offices ;

(b) how many of them have been confirmed grade-wise ; and

(c) what are the rules of confirmation and by what time the remaining staff will be confirmed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected from Railways and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Nehru Studies in Universities**

3821. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for promotion of Nehru Studies in universities has been approved ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of the universities where such studies are likely to be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) In October, 1983, the University Grants Commission, on the recommendations of an Expert Committee, decided to institute a National Fellowship every year to undertake in-depth studies on Nehru. The Commission also decided to award Research Associateships and Junior Fellowships to suitable scholars for predoctoral and post-doctoral studies on Nehru. The number of such awards is to be decided in the light of the response from candidates. Besides, Special Optional papers of M.A. level on Nehru might be introduced by universities in their courses on history and political science. The details of such courses are yet to be worked out. The Commission also agreed to encourage Universities to organise seminars, symposia, etc. on Nehru and his contributions.

No Universities have been identified for implementation of these programme so far.

**Permissible Gap between Vacation and Occupation of Railway Quarters**

3822. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any rules has been laid down by the Railway Board stipulating a maximum permissible gap between vacation and occupation of a railway quarter with a view to arrest the loss of railway revenue; and

(b) if so, when such order has been issued and if not, when such an order is expected to be issued by the Railway Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

**Financial Help to Literary Men**

3823. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme of the Central Government to help the literary men who are actually suffering financially ; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and how many literary men were given assistance so far under this scheme, State-wise during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Culture is operating a "Scheme of financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances". Financial assistance under the Scheme is provided by the Central Government on the recommendations of the State/Union Territory Governments and the expenditure is shared in the ratio of 2:1 respectively. In some exceptional cases, however, the expenditure is fully borne by the Central Government. The Scheme provided for financial assistance not exceeding Rs. 400/—per month to persons who are not less than 58 years of age and whose monthly income dose not exceed Rs. 600/—.

A statement giving State-wise information regarding number of persons financially assisted during the last three years is attached.

## STATEMENT

<u>STATE/U. T.</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>
1. Andhra Pradesh	2	2	2
2. Assam	—	—	—
3. Bihar	—	—	—
4. Gujarat	—	—	—
5. Haryana	—	—	—
6. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
7. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	—	—	—
9. Kerala	72	64	63
10. Madhya Pradesh	30	29	27
11. Maharashtra	1	—	—
12. Manipur	—	—	—
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	—	—
15. Orissa	44	39	35
16. Punjab	—	—	1
17. Rajasthan	6	4	3
18. Sikkim	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	—	—	—
20. Tripura	3	3	2
21. Uttar Pradesh	93	93	84
22. West Bengal	9	7	7
23. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
24. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—
26. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
27. Delhi	18	1	1
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30. Pondicherry	—	—	—
	<u>278</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>225</u>

**Vacant Post of Matron in Trivandrum  
(Central) Railway Station.**

3824. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is not a fact that the post of Matron in Trivandrum (Central) Railway Station has fallen vacant for the last so many months ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the difficulties faced by the passengers as there is no Matron at present in the Trivandrum (Central) Railway Station ; and

(d) if so, whether the Government would issue direction to post the matron urgently in the existing vacancy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) ; (a) and (b) The post of Matron in scale Rs. 260-400, sanctioned

[ for Trivandrum Central Station, alongwith the incumbent of the post, is temporarily utilised at Ernakulam Junction since December, 1981, to man the newly built Retiring Rooms at the latter Station. This arrangement was made as there is a greater need for Matron at Ernakulam Junction Station.

(c) Retiring Room Attendent in scale Rs. 196-232, available round the clock at Trivandrum Central Station to ensure proper upkeep of the rooms and also to assist in booking/reservation of Retiring Rooms. Allotment of the said Rooms is done by the Deputy Station Superintendent on duty.

(d) Does not arise in view of the position explained above.

#### Expenditure on Adult Education

3825. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated expenditure on Adult Education annually and the allocations for each State/Union Territory for the last 3 years including the current financial year, separately for each year ;

(b) whether there is any link between the formal education and Adult Education ;

(c) if so, the nature thereof ;

(d) if not, whether any link would be established and if so, the likely date by which it would be done ; and

(e) whether there is any proposal for unemployed trained graduates and matriculates to work as Adult Education Instructors before they can be employed in the schools

and colleges as teachers, so as to make the programme more effective on one hand and to provide employment at least partially to the unemployed trained graduates/matriculates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) A statement showing amount sanctioned by the Central Government for Adult Education, State-wise, for the last 3 years is attached. This is apart from the amount spent by each State/Union Territory from its own budget for Adult Education. The Sixth Plan provision for Adult Education is Rs. 128 crores-Rs. 60 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 68 crores in the State Sector.

(b) to (d) The Government has decided to involve universities and colleges in the programme of Adult Education. University Grants Commission has prepared the operational plan in which this programme is proposed to be implemented in two phases. In the first phase ending on March 31, 1985, about 15,000 to 20,000 centres will be run by colleges and universities. In the second phase ending on March 31, 1990, about 50,000 centres will be opened by involving all universities and colleges.

(e) The implementation and appointment of staff in the adult education centres is left entirely to the discretion of the State Government/UT Administrations. According to reports received, the State Government/UT Administrations are giving due consideration to the appointment of unemployed trained graduates and matriculates to work as Adult Education Instructors, Supervisors, etc.

#### STATEMENT

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

State/UT	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (upto 30. 11. 83)
1. Andhra Pradesh	79.21	129.75	33.68
2. Assam	38.36	53.34	29.17
3. Bihar	33.31	151.26	30.91

4. Gujarat	80.35	93.55	29.01
5. Haryana	44.08	48.79	25.52
6. Himachal Pradesh	5.49	9.64	5.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	22.08	17.45	19.61
8. Karnataka	56.79	93.69	92.83
9. Kerala	19.19	13.63	5.11
10. Madhya Pradesh	77.73	144.29	34.30
11. Maharashtra	98.18	124.13	122.46
12. Manipur	11.94	20.81	5.91
13. Meghalaya	17.14	19.67	18.80
14. Nagaland	10.08	12.03	9.40
15. Orissa	59.69	64.41	71.47
16. Punjab	—	61.87	18.65
17. Rajasthan	61.20	103.14	34.61
18. Sikkim	9.87	4.77	12.15
19. Tamil Nadu	62.38	98.20	85.75
20. Tripura	14.40	15.34	8.10
21. Uttar Pradesh	130.35	273.31	41.40
22. West Bengal	37.96	81.53	75.29
23. A & N Islands	1.15	2.70	2.23
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1.50	3.72	6.75
25. Chandigarh	0.85	1.21	1.38
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
27. Delhi	10.93	12.02	12.14
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	0.40	0.39	0.58
29. Lakshdweep	0.85	0.70	0.28
30. Mizoram	4.15	4.76	2.22
31. Pondicherry	2.98	3.85	6.13
Total :—	992.59	1663.95	840.84

#### Progress of 'Open School'

3826. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'Open School' set up by Government has made any headway and benefited those seeking education out of school ;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the progress made by the school so far and the future plans of the school ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the short span of its existence, the number of students registered with the Open School has increased three-fold from 1,678 in 1981 to 5,038 during the current year. The School has prepared courses at secondary level on scientific lines to facilitate self-learning. More than 280 publications have been brought out for giving wide

publicity to the scheme and supplying self contained material to the students.

The Open School Project envisages further expansion and also introduction of plus-two level from the 1985 academic session.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Heun Tsang Memorial at Nalanda

3827. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Heun Tsang Memorial at Nalanda has since been completed and handed over to Bihar Government as was planned earlier ;

(b) if so, the total cost involved in and time taken for its completion and the use to which it is being put at present ;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in completion ;

(d) whether any collaboration in functioning of the Pali Institute of Nalanda and the Heun Tsang Memorial would be established and ;

(e) if so, the nature thereof ?

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

(b) The total expenditure sanctioned so far is Rs. 35.55 lakhs. The Building is now at its final stages of completion.

(c) The construction work was delayed because of import of glazed turquoise blue roof-tiles from Japan for the outer covering of the roof of the Memorial Hall.

(d) and (e) The matter is being examined.

#### Amount Provided for Improvement of National Highways in West Bengal

3828. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount provided to the West Bengal Government for during the current financial year ;

(b) whether he is aware of the high density of traffic on National Highway No. 1 (G.T. Road) between Calcutta and Asansol and as a result of which road the is in a very bad shape and needs extensive patch-up and repairs particularly the portion between Howrah and Burdwan ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will allocate more funds for this particular National Highway passing through West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Rs. 800 lakhs have been allocated so far for construction and improvement of National Highways in West Bengal. In addition, so far Rs. 250.10 lakhs have also been released for the maintenance and repairs of National Highways in the State.

(b) and (c) The Section between Calcutta and Asansol is a part of N.H. 2 and not N.H. No. 1. It is true that it has heavy traffic of nearly 6000 commercial vehicles per day. The road is, however, in traffic worthy condition even though damages occurred due to heavy rains during the last monsoon for which immediate stops were taken to sanction estimates for necessary repairs.

#### Proposal to Introduce Natural Family Planning Method in Slum Areas

3829. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce natural family planning method in the slum areas ;

(b) whether such method had been initiated by the missionaries of charity of Mother Teresa for the maintenance of small family norms in the Calcutta City's slums which has proved very effective ;

(c) if so, whether such method is proposed to be initiated in other City's slums ; and

(d) the programme of the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

**WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :** (a) Under the Family Welfare Programme, Government's endeavour is to spread awareness and information about the small family concept and to provide services and supplies to the acceptors of family planning. The choice of the method for limiting the family size is left to the couple. There is no proposal to have specific scheme to introduce natural family planning method.

(b) Information is not available with the Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Defalcation of Amount Collected from Patients at Railway Hospital, Adra**

3830. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) it is a fact that in the recent past, in the Railway Hospital at Adra in South Eastern Railway, huge amount from the collection of the private patients have been defalcated;

(b) if so, total number of cases detected and total amount involved therein, separately;

(c) what action has been taken against those who collected the fund and failed to deposit to the cashier ;

(d) reasons why through checking has not been made from the records of Money Receipt Books of last ten years to detect more cases of the past ;

(e) action taken to prevent recurrence ; and

(f) action taken to prevent such cases of defalcation in other hospitals of the different Zones ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One case has been detected and the total amount involved is Rs. 2,19,347.19.

(c) On detection, F.I.R. was lodged with the Sudt. Police Distt. Enforcement Bureau,

Purulia. The employee has also been taken up under D & A rule and has been dismissed from service.

(d) While carrying out thorough checks only one case has been detected.

(e) A joint procedure by the Chief Medical Officer and Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer has been issued for the remittance and accountal of hospital charges realised from private patients.

(f) Railways have been advised to strictly follow the extant procedure and to guard against any defalcation occurring on their systems.

**परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र चलाने वाले स्वयंसेवी संस्थान**

3831. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय देश में ऐसे कितने स्वयंसेवी प्रतिष्ठान हैं जो परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र चला रहे हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Development of Expansion of Maghghariani Temple**

3832. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is not a fact that the South Eastern Railway Authority had agreed to relinquish the land on payment of cost of the land to the Maghghariani Temple Trust, Rayagada for the developmental expansion of the said temple and the said Trust also had responded the offer made by the South Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Welfare Division was aware of the fact that the land agreed to be



relinquished and to Temple Trust is outside the reserved land of the Railway for its future development ; and

(d) if so, reasons why this particular piece of land adjoining Maghighariani Temple has been kept reserved for future development of railway in Rayagada ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) Majhi Gowri Temple Trust requested South Eastern Railway for relinquishment of Railway land measuring 426 ft. × 150 ft. at Rayagada Station in the year 1980. The Temple Trust had initially requested for allotment of land at nominal licence fee for the temple purposes. The Railway Administration, however, made it clear to the temple authorities that the land could only be given to them at the prevailing market rate in the area. This matter could be finalised, after protracted correspondence by 1982.

(c) and (d) In the meantime, two new important projects viz. the rail link from Rayagada to Koraput and Doubling between Rayagada and Vizianagram, have come up for active consideration. The land in question located at Rayagada is required for these projects and cannot, therefore, be relinquished.

#### Telecast of Educational Broadcasts for School Children in U.P.

3833. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals have been drawn up to telecast educational broadcasts to school children in, U.P. and other States with the help of Insat-1B ; and

(b) if so, when those telecasts will begin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Educational telecasts for school children through INSAT-1B have already started in selected districts of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa from October, 1983. The

telecast of ETV programmes in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is expected to start from August, 1984.

#### Funds Earmarked for INSAT-1B Programme

3834. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked in the Sixth Plan for educational television programmes through the multi-purpose satellite Insat-1B ;

(b) what are the schemes/projects under implementation or proposed to be implemented with the utilisation of the funds earmarked therefor under the above schemes in different States ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) A sum of Rs. 11.59 crores has been earmarked during the Sixth Five Year Plan for the Educational Technology Programme of which Rs. 9.59 crores is specifically meant for utilising the television facilities of INSAT-1B for educational purposes and Rs. 2.00 crores for equipping the non-INSAT States/Uts for participation in the INSAT project in the future.

(b) and (c) Under the INSAT for Education Project a Central Institute of Education Technology (CIET) has been set up in NCERT for the production of ETV programmes, training of personnel, evaluation and research activities and serving as an information bank. In the six INSAT States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, production centres are being set up in a phased manner. These centres will produce educational programmes in the local language. They will also undertake research and evaluation studies.

The morning ETV service of 45 minutes duration has started in A.P. and Orissa from October, 1983. The programmes is also being relayed over the terrestrial network in Nagpur district of Maharashtra. Since the State Production Centres have yet to become

operational, the programmes are being produced by CIET and Doordarshan jointly. The States are involved in the translation and distribution of the teacher guidance notes and support material. The programmes are directed to the rural primary children and are telecast daily for 5 days a week. Once a week, on Saturday, there is a programme for teachers. The programmes are general enrichment programmes. The INSAT ETV service will start from August 1984 in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

The non-INSAT States/Uts are being given Central assistance under an expanded ET Programme under which limited production facilities are being provided to them along with the necessary staff, to prepare them to take over the responsibility of production of ETV programmes for future participation in the INSAT Project. Under this scheme, the States/Uts are entitled to central assistance for 5 years after which they have to continue the programme from their own funds.

#### **Deteriorating Situation in West Asia**

3835. SHRI BH EKHABHAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the conflicts and deteriorating situation in West Asia is posing threat to the world peace ;

(b) whether India as a Head of the NAM has initiated any action to stabilize peace in the area and avert mounting tension ; and

(c) whether any hurdle has been created by any NAM country ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Prime Minister in response to messages of concern about the deteriorating situation in West Asia and developments in Northern Lebanon convened an urgent Ministerial meeting of the Non aligned Committee on Palestine in Delhi on November 18 & 19. In pursuance to the recommendations of the Committee, the Prime Minister requested a Ministerial group of Cuba, India,

Senegal and Yugoslavia to visit some Arab capitals and report back to her.

The Non aligned Ministerial Group visited Kuwait and Damascus. In Kuwait, the group met H.E. Shaikh Sabha Al-Jaber, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Kuwait ; in Damascus, the group met H.E. B. Abdul Haleem Khaddam, Foreign Minister of Syria, H.E. E. Khaleed Al-Fahoum, Speaker of the Palestinian National Council, Mr. Abu Maizer, Member and Official spokesman of the Executive Committee of the PLO and former Lebanese Prime Minister Mr. Rashid Karame. The Ministerial Group also met leaders from the opposite side in the Fatah Calling itself "Upheaval Movement", Abu Saleh, Abu Musa, Abu Akbar, Kadri and other Palestinian organisations in the presence of Mr. Fahoum, Speaker, PNC, Mr. Abu Maiver, Mr. Muhammed Khalifa and Mr. Talal Nazi, Members of the Executive Committee of the PLO. The Ministerial Group also tried to schedule a visit to Beirut and Tripoli in order to personally confer with Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, but this was not possible because the Government of Lebanon objected to the group meeting with Chairman Arafat in Lebanon.

As a result of these meetings and discussions, there was a commitment by the opposing side which calls itself the "Upheaval Movement" to protect and safeguard the present ceasefire in Northern Lebanon without any time limit on the understanding that the ceasefire will be respected by both sides. The Group were also given an assurance by the opposing side that they would take all necessary steps, within the Palestine framework, to solve by peaceful means all their internal differences. The above assurances were given by the opposing side in difference to the request of the Ministerial Group that further bloodshed of civilian lives and danger to the patriotic city of Tripoli be avoided.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Special Attention to Teaching in Girls Schools and Colleges**

3836. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Sixth Five Year Plan had proposed to pay special attention to science teaching in girls schools and colleges and to ensure greater enrolment of women in engineering, agricultural, veterinary, fisheries and forestry colleges ; and

(b) if so, what progress has been made so far in achieving these objectives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The Sixth Five Year Plan provides for concerted efforts to promote science teaching at the secondary school level, where the same opportunities are available to boys and girls. Under the 10+2 system of education, science teaching is compulsory at the level of Class X. At the +2 stage, science teaching is being strengthened with adequate laboratory equipment for experimentation and demonstration. The programme for supply of science kits at the primary and middle stages is to be expanded.

While there is no specific scheme for promoting girls' enrolment at the University level in Agriculture, Engineering, Veterinary, Fisheries and Forestry colleges, they have equal opportunities to compete with boys on the basis of academic merit. To provide increased opportunities to women in the fields of professional education special Women Polytechnics have been set up. At the same time, there is no withdrawal of the facilities available for girls in enrolment to general institutions also.

#### **Finalisation of Additional Projects Regarding ICDP for Orissa**

3837. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI GRAHI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the eleven additional projects for 1982-83 in respect of Integrated Child Development Programme which were allotted to Orissa have been finalised ;

(b) if so, to which blocks they have been allotted ; and

(c) how is it that Duspalla, Gania and Nuagan blocks which are mostly Scheduled

Castes/Scheduled Tribes dominated blocks have been excluded ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following Blocks were selected for location of 11 additional integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Projects allotted to Orissa during 1982-83 :

Sl. No.	Block	District
1.	Malkangiri	Koraput
2.	Harichandanpur	Keonjhar
3.	Moroda	Mayurbhanj
4.	Nuagaon	Phulbani
5.	Golamunda	Kalahandi
6.	Kukudakhandi	Ganjam
7.	Pallahara	Dhenkanal
8.	Lahunipara	Sundargarh
9.	Salepur	Cuttack
10.	Paikamal	Sambalpur
11.	Bhubaneswar	Puri

(c) Selection of ICDS Projects is made on the basis of recommendations of the State Government. Nuagaon Block, District Phulbani, was selected for the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme during the year 1982-83. During the current financial year, 16 additional Integrated Child Development Services Projects have been allotted to Orissa and Dasapalla Block, District Puri, has been selected for location of one of these projects.

#### **Non-Formal Education Centres in Orissa**

3838. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI GRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many non-formal education centres were during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 in Orissa ; and

(b) the details of monitoring made regarding their working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The number of non-formal education centres opened in Orissa is as follows :-

	Primary	Middle
1980-81	800	400
1981-82	1,600	1,200
1982-83	—	—

(b) The scheme of non-formal education contains provision for supervision of non-formal education centres. This is done at the State level. The progress of non-formal education, which forms part of the programme of universalisation of elementary education, is also periodically reviewed both at the State level and the Central level in the meetings of the State-level task force on elementary education and the National Committee on Point 16 of the Twenty Point Programme respectively.

#### Grant for Maintenance and Flood Damage Repairs of National Highways in Gujarat

3839. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the quantum of grants provided by the Central Government to Gujarat Government for the maintenance and flood damage repairs of National Highways during the last three years ;

(b) what has been requirement of Gujarat Government in this regard ; and

(c) how far the Centre has been able to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

Head	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Requirement of Gujarat Govt.	Allotment made by the Central Govt.	Requirement of Gujarat Govt.	Allotment made by the Central Govt.	Requirement of Gujarat Govt.	Allotment made by the Central Govt.
(A) Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways. (Excluding F.D. Rs.	192.19	144.66	264.71	172.38	300.08	204.61
(B) Flood Damage Repairs to National Highways.	363.84	240.35	319.98	129.00	101.83	108.30

#### Schemes and Programmes for Tribal Dance and Music

3840. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes and programmes prepared by the Sangeet Natak Academy and Lalit Kala Academy of his Ministry on tribal dance and music so far ; and

(b) the steps taken by his Ministry to encourage, preserve and develop the tribal music, if any, apart from the existing schemes and programmes of the Academies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Sangeet Natak Akademi under its programme of conservation and promotion of folk and traditional arts has initiated the following schemes ;

(i) Documentation, archival collection and research ;

(ii) Promotion and preservation of rare forms of performing arts ;

(iii) Development of tribal culture ;

(iv) **Preservation and promotion of puppetry.**

Besides these schemes, financial support is given by the Akademi to Cultural Organisations engaged in imparting training in various forms of folk and tribal arts.

The Lalit Kala Akademi has also formulated a number of schemes to project and propagate tribal art through Survey and Publications thereon.

(b) The Department of Culture under its schemes of scholarships to young workers in the different cultural fields and Cultural Talent Search Scholarships awards scholarships in the field of traditional arts which are practised in the rural/tribal areas and due preference is given to performing groups practising in the rare forms and other traditional forms for financial assistance under its scheme of financial assistance to professional groups and individuals for specified performing arts projects.

**Change in Educational System as Emphasised by Prime Minister**

3841. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :  
SHRI B.V. DESAI :  
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :  
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has emphasised the need for complete change in the educational system to create a new social structure combining the past heritage of India with modern knowledge ;

(b) if so, what other suggestions have been made by the Prime Minister in regard to the overhauling of the present educational system ;

(c) what are the steps Government are considering to take overhaul the prevailing educational system ; and

(d) what are the details of the programme, if any, that has been formulated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister from time to time has made observations on various aspects of the educational system in India, in different forums. These are further deliberated upon in special meetings and discussions for suitable action.

Taking note of a similar observation of the Prime Minister of India in regard to the need for changing the education system, the C.A.B.E. in its meeting held in June 1983 has recommended the evolution of a new design of education for the future which will be relevant and meaningful to the child and the in to adult taking account the various aspects of the outer and inner environment of man. It further resolved that.. "Cultural content which would attune the Indian to his past and prepare him for the future should permeate the curricula of formal and non-formal systems of education at all levels".

With specific reference to value orientation in education the Prime Minister has been laying special emphasis on values like, nationalism, secularism, composite culture, pride in heritage, etc. Appropriate teaching/learning materials are being produced keeping this in view.

Many ideas/suggestions relating to educational reforms also emanated from the Prime Minister's address to the National Commissions on Teachers.

The various Working Groups engaged in the formulation of proposals for the Seventh Plan have been advised to keep these in view at the time of their deliberations.

**Availability of 200 Essential Drugs to Treat Diseases in India**

3842. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a report of the WHO about health for all people by the year 2000 points out that a Selection of just 200 essential drugs is all that most countries need to treat the majority of diseases ;

(b) if so, the essential drugs are those that satisfy health care needs for the majority of the population ;

(c) whether according to WHO, it has been stated that most countries have more than 55,000 drug preparations available at any given time out often only rich town-dwellers have access to them ; and

(d) if so whether 200 drugs that have been considered sufficient to treat most of the diseases are mostly available in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) According to the study made by the W. H. O. , 200 essential drugs and vaccines are needed to prevent and treat most of the world's diseases.

(b) and (c) The Government has studied the WHO Report and has drawn up a list of essential drugs required for use at the Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres and by the Community Health Guides for treatment of the rural population.

(d) Most of the drugs mentioned in the WHO list have been approved by the Drug Controller of India for marketing and are marketed in India.

#### Number of Pakistanis Under Detention in India

3843. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistanis who are still under detention in India ; and

(b) steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) As per available records with us there are approximately 200 Pakistani nationals in Indian jails.

(b) Arrangements are made for the return to Pakistan of such Pakistani nationals who complete their prison terms.

#### Extremists Connections with Pakistan

3844. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's Attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in Indian Express of November 9, 1983 under the title 'Khalistan and the Pak connections' ;

(b) whether the news item states that the then Minister of Labour (Shri Elahi) of Pakistan had agreed to pay Rs. 4 lakhs (Pakistan currency) for meeting the expenses of the Sevadars working in the Sikh Shrines in Pakistan ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have tried to check up the veracity of this news item and if so, their reaction in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Government are continuously monitoring with utmost vigilance all developments that may affect India's security.

#### Foreign Minister's Discussion with British Prime Minister in London

3845. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the External Affairs Minister visited London during October 1983 and had discussions with the U. K. Government ;

(b) if so, whether Sri Lanka issue was also touched upon during the talks ; and

(c) if so, what is the outcome of such talks ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) I visited London from the 1st to the 4th of November, 1983. During my visit, I had discussions with the British leaders.

(b) Yes, Sir. Among other issues the Sri Lanka issue was also touched upon during the talks.

(c) I took the opportunity of briefing the British Government on the latest developments in Sri Lanka. I had intimated India's stand for a solution to the problems and the rights of the Tamils within the framework of a United Sri Lanka. I reiterated the importance of building up confidence amongst the Tamil minority.

कुष्ठ रोग के उपचार के लिए सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे अस्पतालों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

3846. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री निम्न-लिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुष्ठ रोग का उपचार करने वाले संस्थानों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके लिए सरकार द्वारा राज्य-वार कितने अस्पताल चलाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उन्हें दिये जा रहे अनुदान का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई) :  
(क) ब्यौरा क्रमशः अनुबंध-1 (क) और 1 (ख) में दिया गया है। सभा पटल पर रखा गया। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 7420/83)

(ख) सर्वेक्षण, शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण पैटर्न के अधीन रखे गये पलंगों के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सरकार द्वारा मंजूर किये गये अनुदानों का ब्यौरा अनुबंध-II में दिया गया है। सभापटल पर रखा गया। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। (देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 7420/83)

बाराण रेलवे स्टेशन पर आरक्षण

3847. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाराण रेलवे स्टेशन पर कोटा और दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली प्रत्येक एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी के लिए इन रेलगाड़ियों के नाम बताते हुए टिकटों के आरक्षण का कितना कोटा उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या वहां पर कोटा और बम्बई के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों के टिकटों को भी आरक्षण उपलब्ध है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या कोटा से दिल्ली और कोटा से बम्बई जाने वाली रेलगाड़ियों के टिकटों के आरक्षण की संख्या में वृद्धि का विचार है और यदि हां, तो संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि करने का विचार है और यह कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) बाराण स्टेशन पर 19 डाउन देहरादून एक्सप्रेस में दिल्ली के लिए दूसरे दर्जे की 4 शायिकाओं का कोटा है।

(ख) जी नहीं। इस स्टेशन पर आजकल बम्बई की ओर आरक्षण के लिए मुश्किल से ही कोई मांग है।

(ग) वर्तमान कोटे का पूरा उपयोग नहीं होता है। इस प्रकार, उसे बढ़ाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### Attaching More Second Class Coaches to Fast Mail and Express Trains

3848. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that performance of railways in respect of increasing the number of passenger trains and their frequencies for short distances for the convenience of the 80 per cent people residing in the rural areas has not been satisfactory ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to attach more general second class coaches

to fast mail and express trains for the convenience of general public ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government for the convenience of the general public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) It is not a fact that the Railways have not been increasing the number of passenger trains and their frequency for short distance passengers. As a matter of fact even during 1983-84 (upto November' 83) about 60 Passenger trains have been introduced for dealing with short distance passengers, including for people residing in rural and suburban areas.

(b) and (c) General policy of Railways in regard to provision of unreserved general service coaches has been to provide a minimum of two such coachas in all long disiance trains except the two Rajdhani Expresses. Trains involving only day journey invariably have more unreserved coaches.

#### Two Persons Shot Dead by RPF at Muraga Chha Railway Station

3849. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two persons were shot dead recently by the Railway Protection Force of a goods train at Muragachha Railway Station under Sealdah Division ;

(b) whether it has been linked up with frequent wagon-breaking at that station ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) On 8-10-1983, a gang of armed criminals victimised wagons of 733 Up Goods train at Muragachha station of the Eastern Railway. On being challenged by the RPF escort party, the criminals attacked them. The RPF party, therefore, opened fire in the exercise of their right of Private defence of their person and the property in their charge, killing two of the criminals on the spot.

Government Railway Police, Behrampur Court, has registered a case No. 3 dated 8. 10. 83 under Section 147/148/149/461/379/332/353/307 I. P. C. and 108 Indian Railways Act and Police investigations in this regard are in progress.

#### Harassment of SC/ST Students in B. H. U.

3850. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of atrocities and physical harassment on SC/ST students/emplyees were reported in Banaras Hindu University during last three years ; and

(b) action taken in each case in Banaras Hindu University ?

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

#### SC/ST Employees in B. H. U.

3851. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state the total number of employees in different grades and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in respective grades in Banaras Hindu University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : According to the information supplied by the University in August 1983, the position is as follows :—

Grade/ category	Total number of employees	No. of SC	No. of ST
Teaching	1654	6	—
Non-teach- ing	2559	48	—
Class D	2209	196	28
Sweepers	504	454	10



**Development of Container Handling  
Facilities in Indian Ports**

3852. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what was the target fixed for the development of container handling facilities in Indian Ports in the Sixth Plan Period ;

(b) how much progress has been made to far in this respect ;

(c) whether the Sixth Plan target in developing container handling facilities likely to be achieved ; and

(b) if not, the expected shortfalls and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT SHRI (Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Sixth Plan envisaged provision of container handling facilities for the Ports of Bombay, Madras and Cochin. Some facilities were envisaged at Calcutta Port also.

(b) All the container handling equipments have been already received at Madras Port and the container berth is being commissioned shortly. At Bombay Port, transfer cranes and forklifts have been installed. One quayside gantry crane is under erection and is expected to be operational by February, 1984. The second quayside gantry crane is expected to be operational by January, 1985.

A scheme for providing container handling facilities, including 2 transfer cranes at Cochin Port at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.10 crores has been sanctioned in November, 1983.

A proposal at an estimated cost of Rs. 9 crores for providing container handling facilities, based on the recommendations of consultants, at Calcutta is under consideration.

(c) It is lakely to be achieved substantially.

(d) Does not arise.

**Provision of Modern Medical Facilities  
to Rural Areas**

3853. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have reviewed the progress made so far in introducing modern medical facilities to the rural areas of the country ,

(b) if so, what are the deficiencies noticed ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remove these deficiencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (b) The lack of the expected level of progress in the introduction of modern medical facilities to the rural areas has been mostly due to non-availability of trained personnel, like health workers, laboratory technicians, pharmacists etc., as well as due to the reluctance of the health staff to go to areas which do not have adequate accommodation for residential and other purposes. To meet this situation, the programme for training para medical and para-professionals has been augmented and intensified. The training of such personnel required for rural areas has been made into Centrally Sponsored Programmes. The matter relating to the shortage of accommodation has also been taken up with the State Governments, Union Territories Administrations.

**Use of Time Barred Milk Powder and  
Butter Oil in Baby Food**

3854. SHRI K. PRADHANI :  
SHRI R.N. RAKESH :  
SHRI ASHFQ HUSSAIN :

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

(a) whether any Member of Parliament has drawn attention of Government to the use of old time-expired milk powder and butter oil in baby foods rendering it unfit as per CCSFS/ISI specifications ; and

(b) whether Government will withdraw all such products from the market and set up an Inquiry Committee of Members of Parliament and fix responsibility ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Legal action as per provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is taken against all such units and products which do not conform to the standards laid down under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

#### **Conversion of Rajghat and Nuagan Maurbhan Road into Flag Station**

3855. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several demands from the users to convert the Rajghat and Nuagan Maurbhan Road passenger halts in South Eastern Railway of Kharagpur Division into regular flag station.

(b) if so, the years from which these passenger halts are functioning ; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for their conversion and the approximate time by which it will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) Rajghat and Nuagan-Mayurbhanj Road passenger train halts are functioning with effect from 1.10.1960 and 22.8.1969 respectively. The proposals for conversion of these passenger halts into flag stations were examined in the past but not found financially justified. However, the proposals are being examined afresh.

#### **National Highways Damaged Due to Floods and Cyclones in Orissa**

3856. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the National Highways which were damaged due to floods and cyclones during the last three years in Orissa ;

(b) the requirement sent by the State Government for repairs and maintenance of such National Highways during the said period ; and

(c) how far the Central Government has been able to meet their demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) National Highway Nos. 5, 54, 6, 23, 42 and 43 were damaged.

(b) and (c) State Government had submitted Flood Damage Repairs estimates for Rs. 535.99 lakhs. This Ministry sanctioned these estimates for Rs. 339.91 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 219.51 lakhs has so far been released.

#### **Starting Local Trains from Dadars Towards North During Peak Hours**

3857. SHRI A.T. PATIL ; Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in the evening rush hours, Dadar (Bombay) being Junction of Western and Central Railways, commuters suffer extreme difficulties in boarding already jam-packed North bound suburban trains of Central Railways ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start some local trains from Dadar towards North during these peak hours, or to make any other arrangement to relieve the commuters of their pitiable conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Starting of local trains from Dadar for going towards north is not feasible for the present as Dadar does not have any terminal facilities for EMU trains. Railways are endeavouring to provide more EMU rakes for increasing the number of suburban trains within the prevailing constraints of resources.

**Construction of Fourth Terminal  
Near Vikhroli**

3858. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of work of construction of fourth Terminal near Vikhroli (Bombay) to relieve congestion of through Trains at V.T. (Bombay) and to enable running of additional through passenger trains ; and

(b) when Government expect to begin the running of additional through trains from this terminal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) A survey for provision of fourth passenger terminal in Bombay area near Vikhroli has recently been completed and the survey report is under examination. Decision on its construction will be taken after the scrutiny of the survey report is completed and subject to availability of resources. A proposal for acquisition of land at Vikhroli has however been included in the Budget of 1983-84.

(b) No target date can be fixed at this stage.

**Study on Specific Regions of the Country  
Suffering from Specific Diseases**

3859. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the specific regions of the country are affected by particularly specific diseases, due to dietary and social habits, economic conditions, natural surroundings etc. ;

(b) whether the Government have undertaken any programme to conduct intensive medical and health survey of such regions, at least on introductory or pilot basis and if so, which are these programmes and what are the details thereof ;

(c) what are the achievements of these programmes so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Major Nutritional problems due to dietary, social and economic conditions etc., are protein energy mal-nutrition (PEM), Vitamin 'A' deficiency and anaemia which are prevalent throughout the country. However, in certain specific regions of the country, certain specific diseases are prevalent.

(b) and (c) The Indian Council of Medical Research has instituted National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau Units in 10 States which carry out regular diet and nutrition surveys. The Indian Council of Medical Research has also set up Regional Medical Research Centres at Bhubneshwar, Orissa, Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Dibrugarh in North Eastern Region. The Council also proposes to establish such Centres at Bhopal and Belgaum. The objectives of these Centres are as follows :

- (i) To promote biomedical research in priority areas or relevance to the regional population such as communicable diseases, human reproduction and nutrition.
- (ii) To interest with local health authorities to help in finding out solutions to the health problems in the region, and
- (iii) To study tribal health problems and offer solutions to these problems and to promote primary health care.

The Regional Medical Centre at Bhubneshwar was established in 1981 to undertake studies on the health problems in the region such as malaria, fidariasis, leprosy and malnutrition and also the health problems of the tribal population. The work in this regard has been initiated.

The Regional Medical Centre at Port Blair has initiated comprehensive health surveys in the general population of the Islands to delineate the major health problems prevailing in the islands and based on the results thereof, further epidemiological, microbiological and entomological studies will be framed in order to control/prevent diseases in the islands. In the Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh, the work has been started according to the aims and objectives of the Centre.

**Mosquitoes Resistance to D.D.T.  
and Matathion**

3860. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that mosquitoes have developed resistance to D.D.T. & Matathion which is the only alternative and which is very costly and therefore the present strategy was not to eradicate Malaria since it had been found impracticable and the object at present was only to control the disease by preventive measures ;

(b) if so, how much quantity of matathion is required to control the disease in the whole country per year and the estimated cost and availability in the country ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the mosquitoes may become resistant to Matathion also after two or three years ; and

(d) if so, what are the Government proposals to overcome this disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) It is a fact that major malaria vector have developed resistance to DDT. In such areas BHC is used for the control of DDT resistant mosquitoes. In some areas where the vectors are resistant to both i.e., DDT & BHC, Malathion is being used. However, such pockets are limited and confined to Gujarat and Maharashtra States. Under the Modified Plan of Operation, which is being implemented from April, 1977 with ultimate goal of eradication of malaria.

(b) Malathion is used only in certain limited areas of the country. The present requirement is around 19107 MTs of Malathion 25% w.d.p. costing approximately 4279.97 lakh per annum for indoor residual spray. Adequate capacity of this insecticide is reported to be available in the country.

(c) and (d) Any insecticide under wide-spread and prolonged use can develop resis-

tance. However, Malathion is being used on selective basis. Therefore, this will delay the precipitation of resistance and will be available as effective insecticide for a longer period. However, field trials in limited areas have also been undertaken with alternate insecticides like Fenitrothion and primiphos methyl.

**Proposal to Restrict Manufacture of  
Flouride Tooth Paste**

3861. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the latest medical opinion suggests that the use of flouride tooth paste is harmful to the children in the long run ;

(b) the names of companies which are manufacturing flouride tooth paste in the country ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to restrict the manufacture of flouride tooth paste ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (c) The Government is aware of a press report under the caption "Fluoride harmful for children", making mention of the views of some scientists that flouride tooth-paste might be harmful to the children in the long run. However, no report of skeletal Fluorosis has come to the notice of the Government on account of the use of tooth paste containing fluoride.

(b) Informrtion regarding the names of companies manufacturing Fluoride Tooth Paste has been received from the State/ Union Territories of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir Chandigarh, Gujarat and Lakshadweep and is as under :—

Name of the CompanyName of the Product

1. M/s. Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd.,  
Bombay

(a) Koliynos Fluoride

(b) Forhans Tooth powder  
with Fluoride

(c) Forhans Formula Fluorid  
Tooth Paste.

2. M/s. Hindu stan Ciba-Geigy Ltd.,  
Bombay.

(a) Binaca Fluoride Tooth  
Paste.

(b) Binaca Frootee Tooth  
Paste for kids (Orange)  
and (pineapple).

3. M/S. Group Pharmaceuticals Pvt.  
Ltd., Bombay.

Stolin-R Tooth Paste.

4. M/S. Hindu stan Lever Ltd.,  
Bombay.

Signal Fluoride.

5. M/S. Besta Cosmetics Ltd. Vapi  
(Gujarat)

(a) Ice Fluoride Tooth  
Paste.

(b) Prize Fluoride Tooth  
Paste.

इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर 9-10-1983 को 156  
डाउन इलाहाबाद रेलगाड़ी से प्रथम श्रेणी के  
डिब्बे को काटने की घटना

3862. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या रेल  
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 156 डाउन इलाहाबाद रेल-  
गाड़ी के प्रथम श्रेणी के 744 नम्बर डिब्बे में  
8-10-1983 को इलाहाबाद से आगे जाने वाले  
यात्रियों के लिए आरक्षण किया गया था;

(ख) क्या 9-10-1983 को जब यह रेल  
गाड़ी इलाहाबाद पहुंची तो उक्त डिब्बे को काट  
दिया गया और जब इसमें यात्रा कर रहे  
यात्रियों के आगे और भारी हंगामा खड़ा किया  
तब इस डिब्बे को पुनः इसी रेलगाड़ी में जोड़ा  
गया और इस प्रकार 156 डाउन रेलगाड़ी को  
उत्तर रेलवे के इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर 96 मिनट  
तक रोका गया;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त घटना के लिए  
दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्य-  
वाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इलाहाबाद से आगे जाने वाले  
यात्रियों को गलत डिब्बे में आरक्षण देने के  
क्या कारण थे तथा इस काम के लिए कौन  
जिम्मेदार था ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सी०  
के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ) आरक्षण सही किये  
गये थे परन्तु उक्त डिब्बा गलती से इलाहाबाद  
स्टेशन पर गाड़ी से अलग कर दिया गया था ।  
सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासन  
सम्बन्धी कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

**Indians Affected by Government's  
Immigration Policy**

3863. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the  
Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be  
pleasad to state :

(a) whether Government's attention is  
invited to the 'Deccan Herald' dated 30  
October, 1983 stating that a number of

Indian business houses ranging from provision stores to restaurants and Barber shops, have been hard hit by the Singapore Government's tough immigration policy ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that huge loss has been sustained to Indian business establishments because of the Government's refusal to extend their work permit ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of Indian Government thereto ?

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

(b) and (c) In August, 1981, the Singapore Prime Minister announced his Government's decision not to renew work permits of workers from non-traditional sources, a category which includes India. However, this decision was not made applicable to shipyard, construction and domestic workers. On December 31, 1981, Singapore Prime Minister further announced that with the exceptions noted above, the issue of work permits to workers from non-traditional sources would stop in 1982. These work permits would not be valid beyond 1984. On November 2, 1983 however the Singapore Government announced that it proposed to allow some companies to retain either upto 50% of the Workers they are already employing from non-traditional sources or upto a number equivalent to 5% of their total work force.

As a consequence of the new immigration policy, several miscellaneous businesses which had relied on foreign workers including provision stores, restaurants, etc. have been adversely affected as regards profitability. Any decision regarding whom to allow to work in Singapore naturally is an internal matter for the Government of Singapore. It may be noted that the decision in question applies to all foreigners and not to Indians only. The Government of India are, however mindful of the interests of Indian nationals abroad and have been keeping this question under view, so that an appropriate approach may be made as and when due.

Opening of Srinagar-Rawalpindi and Jammu-Syalokot Roads.

3864. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to have discussion with Pakistan to open Srinagar-Rawalpindi and Jammu-Syalokot roads for people of both sides visiting their relations on legally sound documents as has been done in the case of Wagha border (Amritsar-Lahore railway line) in order to facilitate their travel, as also strengthen the cultural and trade ties between the two countries ; and

(b) whether such a proposal was discussed with Pakistan at any stage and level ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The Indo-Pak Visa Agreement of September 14, 1974 provided for opening of two checkpoints i. e., Wagah/Attari and Khokrapar/Munabao on the land border for entry/exit of nationals of either country going to/coming from the other country. However, so far only the Wagah/Attari checkpoint has been functioning.

Government have on different occasions, both verbally and in writing requested the Government of Pakistan to reopen the Khokrapar-Munabao checkpoints. However, Government of Pakistan have declined to do so.

दिल्ली से कोटद्वार के बीच एक सीधी रेल गाड़ी सेवा आरम्भ करना

3865. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार आगामी ग्रीष्म ऋतु में दिल्ली से कोटद्वार सीधी रेल सेवा आरम्भ करने हेतु किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह रेल सेवा कब तक आरम्भ की जायेगी ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) गढ़वाल और वहां के तीर्थ स्थानों की यात्रा पर जाने वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों को बेहतर सुविधायें देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री सी० के० जाफरशरीफ) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) कोचिंग स्टाक तथा लाइन क्षमता की कमी और टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की तंगी के कारण दिल्ली और कोटद्वार के बीच एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । बहरहाल, दिल्ली और कोटद्वार के बीच यातायात की निकासी के लिए पांच थू डिब्बे चल रहे हैं ।

#### Fund Earmarked and Progress of ICDS in States

3866. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the purpose of the introduction of Integrated Child Development Scheme ;

(b) the name of the States Where such Integrated Child Development Programmes have been introduced ;

(c) the funds earmarked for the implementation of the above programme in different States during the Sixth Plan, and

(d) the States-wise progress made in implementing these programmes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The objectives of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme are :—

- (i) to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group 0-6 years ;
- (ii) to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child ;
- (iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop-out ;
- (iv) to achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development ; and
- (v) to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

(b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme has been introduced in all the States and Union Territories.

(c) The Sixth Plan originally included an outlay of Rs. 45 crores for Integrated Child Development Services and Rs. 7 crores for training. However, the Sixth Plan target has been raised from 600 projects to 1000 projects. Funds are now being provided on year-to-year basis and grants are made available to States and Union Territories according to their requirements based on progress of implementation. In 1982-83, a budget provision of Rs. 27.50 crores for ICDS Rs. 4.50 crores for training has been made.

(d) A Statement showing State/Union Territory-wise distribution of 1003 ICDS Projects envisaged to be launched by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan is enclosed at Annexure A. The Statement also shows the number of reporting and operational projects out of 620 projects sanctioned upto 1982-83 and the beneficiaries coverage as on 30 September 1983.

## STATEMENT

Status Report of the ICDS as on 30th Sept. 1983

Sl. No.	STATE/U. T.	Projects sanctioned upto Sixth Plan	PROJECTS			Supplimentary Nutrition		Prescnod education to children (3-6 year) (in '000')
			Sanct- ioned upto 31.3.- 1983	Report- ing	Fully operational	CHILDREN (in '000')	Expect- tant and nursing mothers (in '000')	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andra Pradesh	70	44	38	30	205.45	63.11	88.17
2.	Assam	34	20	12	6	49.08	11.21	18.14
3.	Bihar	94	55	41	26	167.59	35.03	59.98
4.	Gujarat	47	29	26	25	116.39	21.06	62.48
5.	Haryana	24	14	14	13	85.66	23.11	40.41
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	7	7	7	27.47	7.08	15.71
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	13	7	4	4	17.07	3.09	10.54
8.	Karnataka	48	31	29	28	177.56	34.10	109.12
9.	Kerala	37	23	20	13	95.51	11.90	43.05
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70	43	43	38	242.47	73.49	103.85
11.	Maharashtra	84	51	50	47	575.67	85.07	117.84
12.	Manipur	10	7	5	4	36.31	11.02	11.49
13.	Meghalaya	11	7	7	6	18.28	3.83	8.57
14.	Nagaland	12	7	6	6	29.18	8.47	18.62
15.	Orissa	43	27	27	25	109.26	21.52	52.95
16.	Punjab	29	17	15	14	69.19	22.29	31.02
17.	Rajasthan	45	29	25	19	114.02	24.93	50.22
18.	Sikkim	2	2	2	2	8.65	2.75	3.48
19.	Tamil Nadu	39	30	28	23	148.49	13.07	96.64
20.	Tripura	11	7	5	5	18.76	1.35	15.42
21.	Uttar Pradesh	143	81	68	47	285.54	91.99	171.34
22.	West Bengal	73	45	23	18	107.75	20.82	62.73
UNION TERRITORIES								
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4	3	3	2	3.36	1.20	2.67
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	7	3	3	3.70	0.61	2.28
25.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	5.14	2.29	4.97
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	3.80	1.16	1.48
27.	Delhi	17	12	12	12	112.73	27.07	56.78
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9	6	6	6	11.86	3.00	6.25
29.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	3.31	1.41	0.64
30.	Mizoram	6	4	3	2	6.85	1.99	8.32
31.	Pondicherry	3	2	2	2	10.28	4.38	5.30



**Pakistan Re-Entry into Commonwealth**

3867. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has recently sought re-entry into the Commonwealth ;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India thereto ; and

(c) whether any other Non-Commonwealth Member country was invited to attend New Delhi Conference of Commonwealth and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect. However, according to our information, Pakistan has not, so far, made any application for rejoining the Commonwealth.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

**Direct Bus Service Between Amritpuri 'B' Garhi and Central Secretariat**

3868. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct bus service from Central Secretariat to proper Amritpuri 'B' Garhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the people of that locality are facing great inconvenience particularly during peak hours ;

(c) whether a bus service would be started from within Amritpuri 'B' Garhi to Central Secretariat ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d) Village Garhi is situated near East of Kailash. The village is served by the following routes :

439 : Takhand—I.S.B.T. via Garhi.

445 : DDA Flat Kalkaji—New Delhi Rly. Station (2nd entry) via Garhi.

644 : J.J. Colony Garhi—R.K. Puram.

It is not practicable for the DTC to connect each residential locality to central Secretariat with a direct bus service. The principle in the "mass transportation system" in Delhi is that with one change, the commuter should be able to reach his destination. In the present case also, the commuters can reach their destination with one change at Lajpat Nagar.

**Faculty Members of National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration Sent Abroad**

3869. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) names of the faculty members of National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration who have gone abroad and reasons thereof ;

(b) the period of stay abroad during the last three years ; and

(c) whether some members of faculty go abroad quite often ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. LT 7411/83).

(c) Faculty members of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration are sent abroad for different purposes at different times. Those deputed abroad are selected with special reference to their responsibilities and areas of specialisation.

**Preservative Coat on Taj**

3870. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India put any preservative coat on Taj to counter all the effect of air pollutants ; and

(b) if so, when it was applied on the monument and with what results ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India has applied coats of a number of preservatives on an experimental basis, at different locations, on the body of the Taj Mahal. These preservatives were applied during 1978-79. Out of these, two, namely Polyvinyl-acetate and Dynasylan—BSM—40, are giving satisfactory results, Fomblin has been used recently on a parts of the monument and its results are being watched.

**Regularisation of Labourers in Horticulture Division No. 1 Agra**

3871. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Labourers, working in the Archaeological Gardens of Horticulture Division No. 1, Agra of Archaeological Survey of India, as per seniority list prepared on 31 December, 1979 in terms of Government order ;

(b) whether they are to be absorbed against vacant posts of Garden Attendants and Chowkidars ;

(c) the reasons for not absorbing them although about fifty posts of Chowkidars and Garden Attendants are still vacant in the Horticulture Division No. 1 ;

(d) whether there are clear Government orders that suitable number of posts may be created to regularise these daily rated employees ; and

(e) how much more time will be required to regularise these daily rated employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) Out of the seniority list of 269 prepared as on 31st December, 1979 a total number of 131 persons are working as regular Garden Attendants.

(b) Yes, Sir, so far as Garden Attendants are concerned so far as the method of recruitment for the posts of Chowkidars is concerned, it is 100% by direct recruitment.

(c) At present there are nine posts of Garden Attendants, five sanctioned for Cooch Bihar (West Bengal), three for Dimapur (Nagaland) and one vacant due to the death of an incumbent, available for regularisation. Steps are being taking to fill up these posts.

(d) There are orders to regularise daily-rated employees who were engaged till 20th March, 1979 and who were otherwise eligible in all respects depending on the availability of posts in the regular cadre.

(e) As soon as the posts in the regular cadre are created or vacancies in the regular cadre are available.

**Railway Link Between Bankura and Raniganj Via Mejia**

3872. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a unanimous demand by Chief Ministers who attended Eastern Zonal Council held recently in Calcutta for the construction of a railway link between Bankura and Raniganj via Mejia in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, what is the present position in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF) : (a) and (b) At the Eastern Zonal Council Meeting held at Calcutta on 16.9.83, the issue of construction of a railway link between Bankura and Raniganj via Mejia was, inter alia, discussed. No decision has yet been taken.

राज्यों में स्मारकों की सुरक्षा के लिए भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा गठित समिति

3873. श्री छीतूभाई गामित : क्या शिक्षा और-संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण संस्था ने देश में प्रत्येक राज्य के स्मारकों की सुरक्षा के लिए एक योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस उद्देश्य से गठित समिति में देश के प्रत्येक राज्य को प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो समिति की संरचना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) समिति के निदेशपद क्या हैं और इसके कब तक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दिए जाने की आशा है ?

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मन्त्री (श्री पी० के० युंगन):  
(क) से (ग) भारत सरकार ने, देश के पुरातत्व पर एक विशेषज्ञ समिति के गठन को निम्नलिखित संघटन के साथ अधिसूचित कराया था, देखिए-सकल्प सं० 14/52/82-एम० दिनांक 18-1-83.

1. श्री आर० एन० मिर्धा अध्यक्ष
2. डा० टी० एन० खुसू सचिव, पर्यावरण
3. श्री एम० एन० देशपांडे पुरातत्व के भूतपूर्व महानिदेशक (विशेषज्ञता-संरक्षण)
4. श्री बाल कृष्ण थापर, पुरातत्व के भूतपूर्व महानिदेशक, (विशेषज्ञता-प्राक् इतिहास उत्खनन)
5. डा० बी० बी० लाल, भूतपूर्व मुख्य रसायनज्ञ, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, (विशेषज्ञता-वैज्ञानिक संरक्षण)
6. डा० के० के० सिन्हा, प्रोफेसर (पुरातत्व), बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, (विशेषज्ञता-अनुसंधान)

7. श्रीमती देबला मित्र, पुरातत्व के महानिदेशक

8. श्री मन मोहन सिंह, वित्तीय सलाहकार, शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय,

9. श्री जगन्त पति जोशी, सदस्य-सचिव भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, (अन्वेषण)

(घ) विशेषज्ञ समिति के लिए विचारार्थ विषय इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों के उचित रख-रखाव और संरक्षण के लिए प्रशासनिक और व्यावसायिक आवश्यकताओं पर परामर्श देना ।
2. उन विशिष्ट संस्मारकों के लिए जहां शैल्पिक विखण्डन अधिकांश होता है, विशेष संरक्षण प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए विशिष्ट पूर्वोपाय विनिश्चित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की सिफारिश करना ।
3. संस्मारकों के उचित संरक्षार्थ पर्यावरण एवं भौतिक दृष्टि से अन्य मंत्रालयों और सरकारी एजेंसियों का योगदान निर्धारित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों की सिफारिश करना ।
4. संस्मारकों के संरक्षण और रख-रखाव में जनता, शैक्षिक संस्थानों तथा अन्य स्वयंसेवी निकायों के योगदान के लिए आवश्यक कदमों की सिफारिश करना ।
5. ऐसी कार्य प्रणालियां सुझाना जिसके अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों के कार्य को निर्दिष्ट करे एवं उनके कार्यों को पूरा करवा सके और तकनीकी सहायता दे सके ।

6. संस्मारकों के संरक्षण, परिरक्षण और रखरखाव के लिए कार्मिकों की प्रशिक्षण योजना की सिफारिश करना।

विशेषज्ञ समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट 31 दिसम्बर, 1983 तक प्रस्तुत कर सकेगी।

इण्डियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स धनबाद के प्रबंधक-मंडल और उसके कर्मचारियों के बीच विवाद

3874. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इण्डियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स, धनबाद (बिहार) के प्रबंधकों तथा कर्मचारियों के बीच बहुत समय से विवाद चल रहा है और प्रबंधकों ने कुछ कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित भी कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या उन्हें कर्मचारी संगठन से कोई ज्ञापन भी प्राप्त हुआ है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल:) (क) और (ख) जी, हां। पिछले छः महीने के दौरान हड़ताल और प्रदर्शन किए गए जिन्हें प्रशासन को उन पांच कर्मचारियों को मुअत्तिल करना पड़ा जो हड़ताल और प्रदर्शन की अवधि के दौरान जो वास्तविक हमले, पिटाई आदि में शामिल थे।

(ग) से (ङ) स्कूल के प्रबन्ध को सम्बोधित प्रत्यावेदनों की प्रतियां मंत्रालयों में प्राप्त गई है। ये प्रबन्ध द्वारा दिए गए मुअत्तिल/

निष्कासन सम्बन्धी आदेशों को रद्द करने से सम्बन्धित हैं।

जांच करने पर स्कूल द्वारा मंत्रालय को सूचित किया गया है कि उन्हें समस्या की जानकारी है और वे अपने नियमानुसार इन मामलों का निपटान कर रहे हैं।

#### Visits by A. S. I. Authorities to Bijapur City

3875. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Inspection visits paid during the last five years to the monuments at Bijapur by the higher authorities of Archaeology Department such as Director General, Add. Director General Joint Director General and the Superintending Archaeologist;

(b) particulars of works carried out on accounts of the inspections; and

(c) if the monuments at Bijapur have not been visited by higher authorities, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The inspection visits paid during last five years to the monuments at Bijapur by the higher authorities of Archaeological Survey of India are as follows :

(1) Joint Director General	1
(2) Director (Monuments)	1
(3) Superintending Archaeologist	2
(4) Superintending Archaeological Engineer	1

(b) The details of structural repair works carried out in compliance with the directives issued during the inspection are :

(1) Golgumbaz : Minarets on north-east and south-east side of the gumbad were suitable repaired and provided with galvanized-iron pipe railings on the

upper storeys so as to facilitated entry of visitors to the whispering gallery.

- (2) **Shahpur Gate** : The damaged lintel of the gate has been repaired and strengthened by inserting rolled-steel girder, the roof of the gate has also been made watertight. The joints of the stone masonry have been suitable pointed. The damaged pavement of the floor of the adjacent room has been relaid.
- (3) **Mehtari Mahal** : The door and window opening have been provided with shutters to prevent misues of the monuments.
- (4) **Ibrahim Rouza** : The dislodged stones of the vaulted roof of the *dalans* to the east of the main gate have been reset. The resetting of the displace stones in the remaining portion is in progress.
- (5) **Asar Mahal** : The worn-out teak wood blanks in the painted chamber on the first floor of the monument have been replaced. Water-tightening of the roof and painting of the wooden blankes, etc. are in progress.
- (6) **Badi Kaman** : The intrados of the arched portions have been strengthened by refixing the loose stone of arch. The loose masonry above the arch has been stabilized and wide cracks on the arch grouted and sealed up.
- (7) **Mustafkhan's Mosque** : The old concrete from the roof of the mosque has been removed and frcsh concrete has been laid to prevent water leakage. The dome and the parapet wall have also been resplastered.
- (8) **Mulik Jahan Begam's Mosque** : The damaged imaret has been repaired as per the original and the damaged flloor round the cistern relaid.
- (9) **Juma Masjid** : Relaying of the damaged floor has been completed.
- (10) **Gagan Mahal** : Wide joints of the moat wall have been pointed with combination mortar and the foundation of the wall strengthened.

(11) **Malik-e-Maidan** : The small Guard Room has been suitably repaired. The damaged southern side of the platform of the bastion has been repaired. The partition wall on the eastern side the bastion, separating hutments from ths monument, has also been raised up to the level of the Fort wall.

In addition to structural repairs horticultural operations like returfing the lawns, erection of ornamental fencing, fixing up of edging stones etc. have been attended to Gol Gumbaz and Ibrahim Rouza. Regular maintenance of the gardens like planting, maintaining flowering trees, shrubs and lawns etc., have been also done.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Pending claim cases

3876. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases for payment of claims/compensation claim cases are held up in Railways Claims Offices ;

(b) If so, the number of such cases and since when they are pending ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Railway Board has issued instructions ; that no payment should be made beyond the budgetary provisions ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to make a realistic provision in budget so that payments of claims are not held up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 3644 on Eastern Railway since 1. 12. 83.

(c) There are general instructions to this effect as a part of maintaining financial discipline. However, the General Managers have been delegated powers to re-appropriate funds from one activity/primary unit to another, within the grant subject to over-all limits of funds allotted.

(d) Budgetary provision is sought for keeping in view the trend of claims payment

during the previous years and other factors such as the claims outstanding, escalation factor etc. There are opportunities to revise the demands during the financial year at the Revised Estimates and Final Modification stages. Thus, every endeavour is made to make a realistic provision in Budget so that payments of claims do not get held-up for want of funds.

#### Improvement of Waltair Railway Station

3877. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to improve Waltair Railway Station (Visakhapatnam);

(b) the details of funds allotted for passenger facilities at Waltair station in 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(c) the amounts actually spent in 1982-83 for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) At present the following improvement works at Waltair Railway Station are in progress:—

(i) Extension of circulating area with a view to provide better parking facilities.

(ii) Resurfacing of platforms.

(iii) Provision of 10 additional benches on platforms.

(iv) Improvement of catering facilities.

(b) and (c) Details of funds allotted for passenger amenities at Waltair Station during 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the amounts actually spent are as under:—

Year	Funds allotted	Amounts actually spent.
1982-83	Rs. 65,000/-	Rs. 1,10,000-
1983-84	Rs. 1,80,000/-	Rs. 75,000- so far.

#### Passenger Accommodation Available in Visakhapatnam Bound Trains From Delhi

3878. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present passenger accommodation available in all trains to Visakhapatnam from Delhi; and

(b) details of trains, bogies, etc., on this route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) Details of the coaches running between Delhi (Hazrat Nizamuddin) and Waltair (Visakhapatnam) alongwith accommodation available are as under:—

Name of Train	Coaches	Accommodation		
		1st class	2nd 2-Tier/ 3-Tier	2nd Genl.
22Up Hyderabad Express/Link Express/East Coast Express.	On 1e st-cum-2nd class 3-Tier sleeper coach and one 2nd class 3-Tier sleeper coach.	10	115	—
138 Up Chhatisgarh Express/17 Link Express.	One 1st class, one 2nd class 3-Tier sleeper, one 2nd class 2-Tier-cum-General unreserved coach and one 2nd class General unreserved coach.	24	107	120

**Introduction of Suburban Electric Trains  
Between Visakhapatnam and  
Surrounding Towns**

3879. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railways have conducted any study on the local commuter traffic around Visakhapatnam; and

(b) what are the proposals to introduce suburban electric trains between Visakhapatnam and surrounding towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Improvement of National Highway  
No. 5 in Hyderabad**

3880. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the bad condition of National Highway No. 5 in Visakhapatnam;

(b) what are the reasons for neglecting this National Highway when the same in Orissa and other States are better maintained;

(c) what are the financial allocations, State-wise for repair and maintenance of National Highway No. 5 during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the National Highway No. 5 in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) National Highway No. 5 passing through Visakhapatnam is traffic worthy except for certain stretches effected by recent cyclone of October, 1983. Improvement works/Flood Damage Repair Works have been undertaken to bring these stretches to precyclonic condition. (c) Financial allocation is made State-wise and not National Highwaywise. Rs. 355.70 lakhs & Rs. 380.06 lakhs were provided during 1982-83 & 1983-84 respectively for the maintenance of all the National Highways in Andhra Pradesh including National Highway No. 5.

(d) There is a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1983-84 for improvement of National Highway No. 5 against which estimates for Rs. 199.09 lakhs have already been sanctioned.

**Commission to Tourist Agencies**

3881. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the zone-wise names of tourist agencies authorised to issue tickets and also the amount of annual commission given to them by Railways during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the measures Railways are taking to save the amount of commission tickets for passengers other than overseas tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

**STATEMENT**

(a) The Tourist Agencies authorised to issue railway tickets are indicated below:—  
Central Railway:

1. M/s. Trade Wings, Bombay.
2. M/s. Trade Wings, Pune.
3. M/s. Travel Corporation (India), Bombay.
4. M/s. Travel Corporation (India), Agra.
5. M/s. Travel Corporation (India), Pune.

6. M/s. Asiatic Travel Service, Bombay.
7. M/s. Air-Freight Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
8. M/s. Hind Musafir Travel Agents, Bombay.
9. M/s. Ambassador Travel Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
10. M/s. Cox & Kings, Bombay.
11. M/s. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Bombay.
12. M/s. Orient Express, Bombay.
13. M/s. Vensimal, Bassarmal, Bombay.

**Eastern Railway :**

1. M/s. Vensimal Bassarmal, Calcutta.
2. M/s. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Calcutta.
3. M/s. Panurge & Co., Calcutta.
4. M/s. Travel Corporation (India) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
5. M/s. American Express, Calcutta.

**Northern Railway :**

1. M/s. Orient Express Co. Pvr. Ltd., New Delhi.
2. M/s. Travel Corporation (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
3. M/s. Travel Corporation (India) Pvt. Ltd. Lucknow.
4. M/s. Cox & Kings (Inder) Ltd., New Deilhi.
5. M/s. Mercury Travels (India) Ltd., New Delhi.
6. M/s. Sita world Travel (India), New Delhi.
7. M/s. Everett Travel Service, New Delhi.
8. M/s. Ambassador Travels Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
9. M/s. Mackinnons Travel Service, New Delhi.
10. M/s. India Travels, New Delhi.
11. M/s. Indian Air Travel, New Delhi
12. M/s. American Express, New Delhi.
13. M/s. Chaudri International Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
14. M/s. Trade Wings, Ltd., New Delhi.
15. M/s. Indian Travels (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
16. M/s. Govan Travels. New Delhi.
17. M/s. World Wide Agencies, New Delhi.
18. M/s. STIC Travels, New Delhi.

**Southern Railway :**

1. M/s. Bharat Travel Service (P) Ltd., Madras.
2. M/s. Ram Mohan & Co. Ltd. Madras.
3. M/s. Thomas Cook India Ltd., Madras.
4. M/s. Trade Wings Ltd., Madras.
5. M/s. Travel Corporation (India) (P) Ltd., Madras.
6. M/s. Sherif Travel & Cargo Service (P) Ltd., Madras.
7. M/s. Mercury Travels (India) Ltd., Madras.
- M/s. Trade Wings (P) Ltd., Hyderabad.

**South-Central Railway :****South-Eastern Railway :**

1. M/s. American Express International, Calcutta.
2. M/s. Balmer Larie & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
3. M/s. Vensimal Bassarmal & Bros, Calcutta.
4. M/s. Travel Corporation (India) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
5. M/s. Panurge Co., Calcutta.



**Western Railway :**

1. M/s. Airfreight Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
2. M/s. Travel Corporation India Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
3. M/s. Hind Musafir Agency, Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
4. M/s. Orient Express Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
5. M/s. Cox & Kings (India) Ltd., Bombay.
6. M/s. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
7. M/s. Thomas Cook (India) Ltd., Bombay.
8. M/s. Vensimal Bassarmal & Bros., Bombay.
9. M/s. Asiatic Travel Service, Bombay.
10. M/s. Trade Wings Ltd., Bombay.

**North Eastern Railway :**

No Tourist Agency is authorised.

**N. F. Railway :**

No Tourist Agency is authorised.

Commission allowed to the Tourist Agents is indicated below :—

Railway	(Figures in Lakhs)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	2.27	2.37	2.50
Eastern	0.27	0.33	0.37
Northern	4.91	3.99	3.75
Southern	3.07	3.58	3.53
South Central	0.71	0.37	0.37
South Eastern	0.23	0.29	0.26
Western	8.01	9.48	8.98
N. E. Railway	---	---	---
N. F. Railway	---	---	---
<b>Total :</b>	<b>19.47</b>	<b>20.41</b>	<b>19.75</b>

(b) The matter is under examination.

**Strength of Allopath Doctors at CGHS Dispensary, Gurgaon (No. 73)**

3882. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) what is the total sanctioned strength of allopath doctors and the doctors in position at Gurgaon Central Government Health Scheme dispensary since 1 September, 1983 ; and

(b) if there is any vacancy, reasons for not having been filled it so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The information is as under :  
Sanctioned Strength In position as on 1.9.83

(b) There is a general shortage of Doctors in the Central Government Health Scheme. Action is being taken to fill up the vacant posts through U.P.S.C.

**क्षयरोग के निवारणात्मक उपाय**

3883. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 10 अक्टूबर 1983 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में देश में एक करोड़ 30 लाख क्षयरोगी शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में क्षयरोगियों की संख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक निवारात्मक कदम क्या उठाये हैं और उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई) :  
(क) जी, हां।

(ख) इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि देश में क्षय रोगियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है।

(ग) सरकार ने क्षय रोग का मुकाबला करने के लिए निम्नलिखित निवारक उपाय किए हैं :—

(1) देश में, जिला मुख्यालयों में उपकरणों और कर्मचारियों से लैस 354 क्षय रोग केन्द्र खोले गए हैं।

(2) क्षय रोगियों का पता लगाने और उनका उपचार करने की सुविधाएं सभी जनरल अस्पतालों और स्वास्थ्य संस्थाओं में प्रदान की जा रही है जिनमें प्राथमिक केन्द्र भी शामिल हैं।

(3) इस कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न कार्यों में स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं और ग्राम स्वास्थ्य गाइडों (जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक) को शामिल किया जा रहा है।

(4) बी० सी० जी० का टीका नवजात शिशुओं और बच्चों को लगाया जाता है, जो "विस्तारित प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम" का एक अंग है।

(5) उपकरणों और कर्मचारियों से लैस 354 क्षय रोग केन्द्रों के अलावा, 300 क्षय रोग क्लिनिक और खोले गए हैं।

(6) गम्भीर रूप से बीमार क्षय रोगियों को अस्पताल में रखकर उपचार करने के लिए देश में अब तक लगभग 44,700 क्षय-रोग पलंगों की व्यवस्था की गई है। जो रोगी जटिल अथवा गम्भीर किस्म के तपेदिक से पीड़ित नहीं हैं उन सभी के लिए अब घर पर उपचार

की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है। केन्द्रीय सरकार एक्स-रे उपकरण और ओडेल्का कैमरे/प्रयोगशाला के उपकरण तथा क्षय रोगी औषधियों सप्लाई करने के रूप में राज्य सरकारों और स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं द्वारा संचालित क्षय रोग क्लिनिकों को सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान कार्यों में भी सहायता देती है।

#### Harrassment of Indian Doctors in UK

3884. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
SHRI SATISH AGGARWAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the Indian Express dated 24 November, 1983 under the heading "Tough Test for UK overseas doctors" and if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether Government of India have since approached the UK Government to remove the difficulties faced there by the Indian Doctors ; and

(c) if so, outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir, The Government is seized of the matter. Pursuant to legislation enacted by the British Parliament in 1978, all unregistered and newly-arrived foreign doctors in the UK-with effect from February 1979—were required to obtain what was termed 'limited registration' for a period of five years. The legislation was geared to regulating the flow and minimum qualifications of foreign medical personal and at a time of the increasing availability of qualified British doctors. The first batch of foreign doctors so registered numbers some 1400, of whom around 500 are Indian citizens. The period of 'limited registration' of these 1400 doctors is scheduled to expire in February 1984. During the period of 'limited registration', these foreign doctors have been seconded to NHS hospitals, where they are required to work and gather experience. Coterminously, these doctors are at liberty to work for higher qualifications (MRCP,

FRCS) which would entitle them to full registration.

The problem, or rather the apprehension that has arisen is that in February 1984 when the 'limited registration' is scheduled to expire for the first batch which registered in February 1979, except for those who held temporary registration on 15.2.1979, those of the first batch who had not obtained full registration would not be given any extension of their limited registration under the 1978 Act and would therefore lose their right to practice medicine. In the case of a Doctor who had temporary registration on 15-2-1979, 'limited registration' would not be subject to any aggregate time limit. Approximately 1000 overseas doctors who come under this category would be able to get their 'limited registration' extended beyond Feb. 1984.

A few doctors at a time would be completing their five-year limited registration period on different dates. The total number of new overseas doctors who received limited registration after February 1979 are about 1500 per year. This would mean that in the next 4-5 years about 1500 doctors would be completing their five-year limited registration every year. Many of them would perhaps have obtained full registration in the meanwhile.

According to the extant Immigration Laws of UK, only those Commonwealth citizens who were in UK prior to 1.1-1973 would have the right of permanent stay. As a consequence of this, doctors who held limited registration which expires in February 1984 may have to leave UK if they do not have the right of permanent stay as their stay permit in the country is limited to the period for which they hold registration, whether temporary, limited or full.

The Overseas Doctors' Association of the UK to which most of the Indian/Indian origin doctors are affiliated is seized of the problem.

(b) and (c) As the matter concerns the implementation of the British Medical Act, 1978 the Government of India is of the view that it would not be advisable to take up the matter with UK Government at this stage,

### Panel of Under Secretaries/Deputy Directors

3885. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the date when the last panel of Under Secretaries/Deputy Directors in the Ministry of Railways was out ;

(b) the number of vacancies in the grade of Under Secretaries/Deputy Directors in the Ministry of Railways which have arisen since the last panel was out and are at present being operated on ad-hoc basis, pending preparation of a new panel, and also those which will arise in future upto December, 1984 ;

(c) the number of vacancies out of the total number of vacancies in Part (b) above which are required to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in case the Vacancies are filled up on regular basis ;

(d) whether the Government propose to fill up the reserved vacancies through the special competitive examination for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being held by U.P.S.C. in 1984 ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI M.C.K. JAFFER SHARIFF) : (a) 3.5.1983.

(b) After the last panel was out, two regular vacancies of Deputy Director have been filled up on ad-hoc basis, pending finalisation of a new panel. There will be four more vacancies of Deputy Directors/Under Secretaries upto December, 1984,

(c) Two.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

### Proposal to Formulate New Population Policy and Achievement of Family Planning Target

3886. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a new population policy ;

(b) if so, whether any Advisory Body has been appointing by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government has also reviewed the performance of the targets fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government is satisfied with the performance of the States so far as the question of adopting the Family Planning guidance is concerned; and

(e) if so, the names of the States which have shown very good performance in this regard during the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA

STATEWISE PERCENTAGE OF COUPLES EFFECTIVELY  
PROTECTED AS ON 1.4.1980 & 1.4.1983

State/U.T./Agency (1)	Per cent effectively Protected as	
	on. 1.9.1980 (2)	on 1.4.1983 (3)
Andhra Pradesh	26.7	28.4
Assam	19.3	18.6
Bihar	12.3	13.7
Gujarat	32.8	36.9
Haryana	30.3	31.5
Himachal Pradesh	23.8	28.6
Jammu & Kashmir	10.3	12.1
Karnataka	22.9	26.7
Kerala	29.4	33.5
Madhya Pradesh	21.1	23.6
Maharashtra	35.2	40.4
Manipur	9.9	13.1
Meghalaya	9.4	5.7
Nagaland	1.0	1.9
Orissa	24.8	27.5
Punjab	25.0	34.5
Rajasthan	13.3	15.7
Sikkim	10.0	9.6
Tamil Nadu	28.6	28.4
Tripura	9.6	8.9
Uttar Pradesh	11.6	13.1
West Bengal	22.0	25.7
A & N Islands	15.0	21.5
Arunachal Pradesh	1.7	3.1
Chandigarh	24.7	33.4

KIDWAI) : (a) A national Population policy is proposed to be finalised after approval by the parliament of the National Health Policy, currently on the table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) No Advisory Body has been set up specifically for this purpose.

(c) and (d) The progress of Family welfare Programme is constantly reviewed. There has been a steady improvement in the performance since 1980-1981.

(e) A statement showing the percentage of eligible couples effectively protected in each State & Union Territory as on 1.4.1980 & 1.4.1983 is enclosed (Annexure). This statement reflects the relative performance of each State/Union Territory.

1	2	3
D & N Haveli	15.7	20.3
Delhi	36.1	37.4
Goa, Daman & Diu	16.3	18.7
Lakshadweep	7.6	7.7
Mizoram	10.5	15.9
Pondicherry	36.2	40.4
All India	22.6	25.9

#### Conversion of Talvadya-Khirkiya Line

3887. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated by the Government towards the cost of conversion of railway track between Talvadya and Khirkiya in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether the conversion work has been started ;

(c) if so, the target date of its completion ; and

(d) the progress made so far in the conversion work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (d) There is no proposal for conversion of Railway Track (BG) between Talvadiya-Khirkiya. A survey has been carried out on behalf of Madhya Pradesh State Government for diversion of track between Talvadiya-Khirkiya. The survey report and estimate are under examination in consultation with State Government. As per the report, the work is estimated to cost Rs. 65.80 crores.

The State Government has however, deposited Rs. 1 crore for preliminary arrangements. Target date for completion of this work depends on acceptance of survey report and estimate, and allocation of funds by State Government.

#### Attaching AC Two-Tier Sleeper Coach to Kalinga Express

3888. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to attach a AC two-tier sleeper coach to superfast Kalinga Express ;

(b) if so, whether the proposal is expected to be implemented during the current financial year ; and

(c) if not, when the above proposal is expected to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) The proposal of provision of an A.C. 2-tier coach on 143/144 Kalinga Express will be considered alongwith similar demands as and when additional coaches become available and proper maintenance facilities are developed at Nizamuddin to undertake maintenance of such type of coaches.

#### Nominated Admission in Aligarh Muslim University

3889. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of students given admission in Aligarh Muslim University through nomination of Vice-Chancellor or Education Minister in different disciplines during the last three years, discipline-wise and year-wise ;

(b) the criteria for such nomination ;

(c) whether there is any provision for nomination of backward classes in this University ; and

(d) if so, details of backward class students nominated in different disciplines during the last five years discipline-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d) 20 per cent seats in all Courses except M.B.B.S. are reserved for admission through nomination by the Vice-Chancellor. Nomination to fill these seats is made from eligible applicants who belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes/Backward Classes; who are sons/daughters of University Employees or Alumni; sons/daughters of Government servants posted at Aligarh; candidates belonging to distant States; Sportsman/Athlete/Speaker; and the physically handicapped.

There is no provision for nomination by Education Minister in any Course.

The details of students admitted through nomination by the Vice-Chancellor during the last three years are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Demand for Students and Karamcharis to take over Ayurvedic and Tibbia College by Delhi University**

3890. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the solution has been found to the continuing crisis in Ayurvedic and Tibbia College where students and karamcharis have been on strike since October 8, 1983 with the demand to take over the college by the University of Delhi;

(b) if so, what and if not, what are the difficulties which lie in the way of Government in transferring the college to the University since the Government's own Committee had brought out that the College Board was not competent to manage it; and

(c) whether after its take-over, Government would consider the desirability of setting up of Research and Development Wing for exploring the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b) The Ayurvedic and Unani

Tibbia College, New Delhi is being managed by a 'Board' in accordance with the provisions of Tibbia College Act, 1952. The students, teachers and karamcharies of the college are demanding take over of the College by University of Delhi. The Delhi Administration has suggested to run the college departmentally under it. Government of India has not decided any change in the existing set up of the college.

(c) Does not arise.

**Allocation for Construction, Development Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways During 1983-84**

3891. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount earmarked for construction, development, maintenance and repairs of National Highways during 1983-84 in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): Under the approved Budget Estimates Rs. 128.50 crores are available to various State Governments so far for expenditure during 1983-84 on the construction and development of National Highways and Rs. 56 crores for their maintenance and repairs.

**Central Scheme for Rehabilitation of Women in Distress and Funds Earmarked for Orissa**

3892. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Scheme is under implementation in States for the rehabilitation of women in distress;

(b) if so, the name of the schemes under which the women in distress are provided with rehabilitation in different States;

(c) the amount of central assistance earmarked in the Sixth Plan for that purpose; and

(d) the provision of funds made for Orissa and other States for that purpose during the above plan period?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON):** (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, there is a centrally-sponsored scheme known as "Scheme of assistance for setting up Training Centres/Institutes for Rehabilitation of women in Distress"

(c) The Sixth Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 75 lakhs.

(d) Statewise allocations are not made under the scheme.

**Percentage increase in daily fair labour rates and handling rate**

**3893. SHRI BALASAHEB PAWAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4060 dated 18 August, 1983 regarding subsidy for goods and parcel handling work and state :

(a) the percentage of increase in the daily fair labour rates and consequent percentage increases in the handling rates allowed when the following contracts work reallocated; Goods handling in Allahabad from 1 August 1983, Kanpur G.C. from 1 June 1983, Jubi TPT from 1 June 1982, Aligarh from 1 February 1982, Hathras group from 1 February 1982, Hathras killah from 1 February 1982; and Parcel handling in Mirzapur from 1 August 1982, Mainpuri FZD from 2 September 1982, Allahabad from 1 August 1983; and

(b) whether there were any inconsistencies in relation to percentages of increases, if so, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF):** (a) and (b) Information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Average daily number of labourers for parcel handling contractors**

**3894. SHRI BALASAHEB PAWAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether while arriving at the monthly lumpsum rate parcels handling contracts, assessment is made of the average daily number of labourers required for handling work ;

(b) if so, whether the cooperative societies have been asked to maintain the daily strength of assessed labour and proper watch is kept to ensure its regular supply ; and

(c) action taken where the strength supplied was found less than the assessed number ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and the same will be late on the Table of the Sabha.

**Parcel handling contract at Tundla Group Stations**

**3895. SHRI BALASAHEB PAWAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the existing daily wage rate of labour and the details of arriving at a monthly lumpsum rate of Rs. 32077.50 for parcels handling contract allotted at Allahabad station on and from 1 August, 1981 ;

(b) the existing daily wage rate when the contract was reallocated from 1 August, 1983 and the details of arriving at a monthly lumpsum rate of Rs. 3490.00 for parcels handling work at Allahabad ; and

(c) similar details when the parcels handling contracts were allotted at Tundla Group of Stations on 1 December, 1980 and 1 December, 1982 and Mirzapur on 1 August, 1981 and 1 August, 1983 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):** (a) Daily wage rate was Rs. 6.50 per day. Regarding the valuation, statement is placed at statement I.

(b) Daily wage rate in August '83 was Rs. 10/- per day. Regarding the valuation statement is placed at Statement II.

(c) For Tundla Group of Stations the rate was Rs. 7/- per day in 1980 and Rs. 10/- per day in 1982 for Stations other than Khurja where the rate per day was Rs. 15/-. As regards Mirzapur the rate was Rs. 6/- per day in August 1981 and Rs. 10/- per day in 1983. Regarding the valuation, statement is placed at statement III and IV.

**STATEMENT I**

**Parcel Contract at Allahabad from 1981**

<b>Earlier Contract</b>	(i) No. of men	— 86
<b>upto 20.12.81 —</b>	(ii) No. of shifts.	— 2 of 12 hrs. each.
<b>New Contract</b>		
(i) No. of shifts		— 3 of 8 hrs. each.
(ii) Increase in man-power		— $\frac{86}{2} \times 3 = 129$
(iii) Increase in man-power due to increase of 9% in traffic over 1978-79		= 12
(iv) Cost of 141 persons @ 6.50		— 27,495.00
(v) 1/6th requirement of weekly off etc.		— 4,582.50
<b>Contract value per month</b>		<u>32,077.50</u>

**STATEMENT II**

**Parcel Contract at Allahabad from August, 1983**

(i) Due to increase in fair wage rate from Rs. 6.50 to Rs. 10/-	= (+) 54%
(ii) Decrease in traffic.	= (-) 15%
(iii) Decrease in labour requirement on account of increase assessed output.	= (-) 30%
(iv) Total adjustments 54 - (15 ± 30)	= (+) 9%
(v) Earlier Contract Value	= Rs. 32,077.50
(vi) 9% increase	= Rs. 2,847.00
<b>Total</b>	<u>Rs. 34,964.50</u>
	<b>Rounded off Value Rs. 34,900/-.</b>

**STATEMENT III**

**A—Parcel work for Tundla Group of Stations in 1980**

(i) Increased requirement of labour from 72 on account of 3 shifts working from two shifts.	= 108
(ii) Requirement due to 9% increase in volume of traffic.	= 12
(iii) Daily rate	= Rs. 7/-
Total monthly value (120 × 7 × 30)	= 25,200
(iv) 1/6th requirement of weekly off etc.	= 4,200
<b>Total</b>	<u>Rs. 29,400</u>

**B—Parcel work for Tundla Group from 1.12.82 to 30.11.84**

I. (i) Net increase in daily rate of wages from Rs. 7/- to Rs. 10/-	= (+) 50%
(ii) Net increase in Traffic	= (+) 6.28%
(iii) Total increase	= (+) 56.28%



II. (i) Decrease due to less requirement of labour as assessed in earlier Contract.	= (-) 22.5%
(ii) Decrease due to increased assessed labour output.	= (-) 33.33%
(iii) Total decrease	= (-) 55.83%

Difference in I & II is marginal and thus the Contract continued at the old rate of Rs. 29,400/-.

## STATEMENT IV

## A—Parcel Contract at Mirzapur from 1.8.81

(i) Increased man-power requirement from 20 persons on account of 3 shifts working from two shifts	= 30
(ii) 1/6th requirement of weekly off etc.	= 5
(iii) Daily rate	= Rs. 6/-
(iv) Total monthly value (35 × 6 × 30)	= Rs. 6300/-
(v) Increase in traffic—15%	= Rs. 945/-
Total Value	= Rs. 7245/-

## B—Parcel Contract at Mirzapur from 1.8.83 to 31.7.85

I. (i) Net increase due to increase in fair wages from Rs. 6/- to Rs. 10-.	= (+) 66.67%
(ii) Actual increase in traffic	= (+) 25%
Total increase	= (+) 91.67%
II. (i) Decrease in labour requirement due to increase in assessed labour out put.	= (-) 30%
(ii) Decrease in traffic due to trend in parcel traffic.	= (-) 10%
Net result (91.67—40)	= (+) 51.67%

Society agreed to a value of Rs. 10,000/- p. m. and the Contract awarded accordingly

#### Resignation by and removal of Central University Staff

3896. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of members of staff category-wise whose services were terminated or removed or resigned in Central universities university-wise during the years 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and the current year, year-wise, and reasons therefor ; and

(b) the number of members of the Staff category-wise who were appointed in Central Universities during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 1981-82 and the current year and university-wise year-wise and category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The Universities being autonomous bodies, this information is not maintained by the Government. Further, the time and labour involved in collection and compilation in respect of all the Central Universities will not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved.

#### Grant in-aids, loans etc., to Central Universities

3897. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the various grant-in-aids loans, etc., sanctioned to the Central Universities during the year 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, and the current year (university-wise and year-wise) by Government and UGC separately ;

(b) whether Government have assessed the requirements of the Central Universities for grant-in-aid for various purposes; and

(c) if so, details thereof and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The maintenance and development expenditure of all Central Universities is provided by the University Grants Commission. The Central

Government do not sanction any grants to them for this purpose. The details of grants sanctioned by the University Grants Commission to all the Central Universities from 1979-80 to 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto 9.12.83) are given in the attached statement.

No loans are sanctioned to the Central Universities by the Government or the University Grants Commission.

(b) and (c) The maintenance expenditure of each Central University is scrutinised annually by its Finance Committee which includes representatives of the Government and the University Grants Commission. The development requirements are assessed by the Visiting Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission for each University separately.

## STATEMENT

Name of University	1979-80				1980-81				1981-82				1982-83		1983-84*	
	Non-Plan		Plan		Non-Plan		Plan		Non-Plan		Plan		Non-Plan		Plan	
Aligarh Muslim University	745.04	67.49	830.88	148.29	91.67	930.90	91.67	1189.36	248.00	767.32	128.96					
Banaras Hindu University	1001.55	155.48	1094.93	297.80	190.86	1240.72	190.86	1634.46	220.68	1083.69	58.98					
Delhi University	530.55	95.53	629.73	134.56	169.39	685.55	169.39	843.56	116.70	603.79	57.16					
Hyderabad University	99.60	63.67	117.62	90.66	76.49	137.17	76.49	146.28	95.08	124.31	53.63					
Jawaharlal Nehru University	277.60	84.97	318.17	61.96	118.62	374.69	118.62	428.69	76.46	351.42	12.74					
North-Eastern Hill University	82.17	74.10	92.90	90.88	147.69	107.88	147.69	125.65	108.26	97.86	139.75					
Visva-Bharati	193.93	5.52	230.49	6.75	25.18	275.97	25.18	293.19	23.48	267.92	124.29					
				6.60*	2.68*				1.84*							

\* By adjustments.

\*\* (Upto 9.12.83)

**Revision in Rates of Daily Allowance in favour of Officers and Staff**

3898. SHRI MUHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board have revised the rates of Daily Allowance in favour of the Officers and Staff with effect from 6 January 1983 ;

(b) the total Daily Allowance paid to the officers and subordinates prior to and after 6 January 1983, for period of six months, in each unit and zone of Indian Railways ; and

(c) the percentage increase of Daily Allowance paid to the Southern Railway Officers after 6 January 1983 for a period of six months, compared with the same period in 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Additional Working Women Hostels In Orissa**

3899. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of working women hostels in Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to set up additional hostels ; and

(c) if so, the proposed sites where the hostels could be constructed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) There is general shortage of working women's hostels in the entire country. The Government is attempting to meet the need by giving financial assistance to voluntary

agencies/public trusts/local bodies or co-operative institutions for constructions of working women hostels. At present, no proposal from Orissa is pending with the Government for financial assistance for construction of working women hostel.

**Foreign Organisations Engaged in Rural Welfare Activities in India**

3900. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign organisations engaged in rural welfare activities in India and

(b) the amount of grants received by them from the foreign countries in the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Social Welfare does not have a complete list of such organisations, nor details of amounts brought by them for rural welfare activities in India.

**Opening of Divisional Headquarter of S.E. Railways in Orissa**

3901. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to open a Divisional Headquarters of South Eastern Railway in West Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when the office will begin working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) : The entire question of reorganisation of railways, creation of division/zones is presently under consideration of the Railway Reforms Committee. The report of the Committee on this matter is still awaited.

**Child Welfare Programmes Undertaken in Developing Countries**

**3902. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (India) and the International Children Centres (France) have undertaken Joint Child Welfare Programmes in developing countries ;

(b) if so, since when such programmes have been launched ;

(c) the names of the countries where such programmes have been launched ; and

(d) the details of the coverage ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) :** (a) to (d) The National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD), India, and International Children's Centre (ICC), Paris, have signed an Agreement on 19 November 1983 for cooperation in the areas of research, training, consultancy, documentation and information in the field of child development.

So far, no programme has been undertaken Jointly by NIPCCD and ICC in developing countries.

**Saudi aid For Koraput-Rayagada Rail Link**

**3903. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to take Saudi aid for the construction of Koraput-Rayagada rail link in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the amount of Saudi aid likely to be made available for the above Orissa rail link ;

(c) the amount of concession that will be given by Saudi Government and the total aid going to be given for the above Orissa project ; and

(d) the details of the programme of the Government in constructing the above rail link?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :** (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The Saudi Fund for Development has granted a loan to the Government of India of an amount of one hundred three million and two hundred thousand (103 200, 000) Saudi Riyals (equivalent to approximately US \$ 30 million) for the construction of the Koraput, Rayagada Railway Project in Orissa. The loan carries a loan charge (interest) at the rate of three per cent (3%) per annum on the principal amount of the loan withdrawn and outstanding from time to time. The term of the loan is twenty years including a five-year grace period. The Project is programmed to be completed by December 1987 at an estimated cost of Rs. 180.3 crores (equivalent to approximately US \$ 180.3 million).

**Amalner-Dhule Railway Line**

**3904. SHRI J.S. PATIL :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to undertake Amalner-Dhule railway line on the Central Railway in Maharashtra ;

(b) whether any survey etc., was carried out for the purpose ;

(c) if so, the nature of work done, and its cost ; and

(d) further progress, if any, made in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :** (a) to (d) A preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a B.G. line from Dhule to Amalner has been carried out at a cost of Rs. 2.44 lakhs. The survey report indicates that the financial return for this link will be negative.

**Mechanised ore Handling Facilities At Paradip Port**

**3905. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce mechanised ore handling system in Paradip Port ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to provide mechanised ore handling facilities at Paradip Port ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The mechanised ore handling facilities have been in operation at Paradip Port since 1966.

(b) and (c) These facilities consist of one shipleader, one stacker, three crawler-mounted reclaimers, one rail-mounted reclaimer and the conveyor system. These are being improved by installation of a wagon tipping system and other associated works at an estimated cost of Rs. 11-74 crores. The scheme is expected to be completed in March, 1984.

#### Introduction of a Special Tourist Train for Tourists to Visit Buddhist Centres in Orissa

3906. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the introduction of a special tourist train for tourists to visit Buddhist centres in Orissa;

(b) if so, when the above proposal is expected to be implemented ; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Foreign Intervention in Grenada

3907. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Nations General Assembly and CHOGM held in India have so far taken any action on the foreign intervention in Grenada ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the name of the country who has made an intervention in Grenada ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) On 24th October 1983, the United States and six Caribbean countries, namely, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent invaded Grenada.

The events in Grenada were considered at the 38th UN General Assembly session on 2nd November 1983 when it adopted Resolution 38/7 deeply deploring the armed intervention in Grenada. The resolution called for the immediate cessation of the armed intervention and the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Grenada. It also called for the holding of free elections as early as possible to enable the people of Grenada democratically to choose its Government.

At the recently concluded CHOGM, Commonwealth leaders discussed events in Grenada. In the final communique, the leaders, inter-alia, called for the strict observance of the principles of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. They recorded their profound regret over the tragic loss of life in Grenada. They agreed, however, that the emphasis should now be on reconstruction and not recrimination. They looked forward to the functioning of the interim civilian administration in Grenada free of external interference, pressure or the presence of foreign military forces and noted its intention to hold as early as possible elections which would be seen by the international community to be free and fair.

#### साक्षरता की प्रतिशतता

3908. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद :

श्री अमर राय प्रधान :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1951 तथा 1981 में साक्षरता की राज्यवार, प्रतिशतता कितनी-कितनी थी;

(ख) इस समय साक्षरता की राष्ट्रीय प्रतिशतता कितनी है; और

(ग) शिक्षा की दृष्टि से पिछड़े राज्यों को साक्षरता की राष्ट्रीय प्रतिशतता के बराबर लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) 1951 और 1981 की साक्षरता की राज्य-वार प्रतिशतता संलग्न विवरण में दर्शायी गई है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता प्रतिशतता इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि जनगणना 10 वर्ष में केवल एक बार ही की जाती है। तथापि, 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार यथा उपलब्ध

नवीनतम आंकड़े उपरोक्त अनुबन्ध में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) प्रारम्भिक तथा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े राज्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। 9-14 आयु वर्ग के लिए गैर औपचारिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े राज्यों को विशेष सहायता प्रदान की गई है। इसी प्रकार, ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजना की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत नई परियोजनाएं आबंटित करते समय प्राथमिकता शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े राज्यों को दी जाती है। इन राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता औसत से नीचे वाले जिलों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

#### विवरण

भारत/राज्य/सघ शाषित क्षेत्र	कुल जनसंख्या में साक्षर की प्रतिशतता	
	1951	1981
1	2	3
भारत	15.83*	36.25@
राज्य		
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	13.11	29.94
2. असम	17.48	—
3. बिहार	11.47	26.20
4. गुजरात	**	43.70
5. हरियाणा	***	36.14
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	4.86	42.48
7. जम्मू और काश्मीर	—	26.67
8. कर्नाटक	19.34	38.46
9. केरल	40.38	70.42
10. मध्य प्रदेश	9.50	27.87
11. महाराष्ट्र	21.39£	47.18
12. मणिपुर	10.63	41.35
13. मेघालय	14.29	34.08

1	2	3
14. नागालैण्ड	8.98	42.57
15. उड़ीसा	10.98	34.23
16. पंजाब	13.66£	40.86
17. राजस्थान	7.18	24.38
18. सिक्किम	6.59	34.05
19. तमिलनाडू	20.88	46.76
20. त्रिपुरा	13.18	42.12
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	10.77	27.16
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	21.54	40.94
संघ शासित क्षेत्र		
1. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	25.93	51.56
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	20.79
3. चण्डीगढ़	***	64.79
4. दादरा और नागर हवेली	—	26.67
5. दिल्ली	30.19	61.54
6. गोवा, दमन और दीव	—	56.66
7. लक्षद्वीप	16.14	55.07
8. मिजोरम	34.73	59.88
9. पांडिचेरी	—	55.85

## टिप्पणी

हिमाचल प्रदेश और चण्डीगढ़ भी शामिल है।

## टिप्पणियां :-

1.\* प्रतिशतता में दादरा और नागर हवेली, गोवा, दमन और दीव तथा पांडिचेरी शामिल नहीं हैं, जो भारत में 1951 की जनगणना में नहीं थे। इसी प्रकार इसमें जम्मू और काश्मीर तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश के आंकड़े भी शामिल नहीं हैं, इनमें 1951 में जनगणना नहीं की गई थी।

2.\*\* महाराष्ट्र में शामिल किया गया।

3.\*\*\* पंजाब में शामिल किया गया।

4. £ महाराष्ट्र की 1951 की प्रतिशतताओं में गुजरात भी शामिल है। इसी प्रकार 1951 की पंजाब की प्रतिशतताओं में हरियाणा,

5. @असम (जहां 1981 की जनगणना के समय अशान्त स्थिति के कारण जनगणना नहीं की जा सकी थी) और पाकिस्तान तथा चीन के गैरकानूनी कब्जे में आए क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या, जहां जनगणना नहीं की जा सकी थी, शामिल नहीं है।

6. 1951 की जनगणना की प्रतिशतताएं 10% नमूना पर आधारित हैं और आयु-वर्ग 0-4 शामिल है।

7. राज्यों के जो आंकड़े 1951 में विद्यमान थे, उनको वर्तमान राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के अनुरूप यथासंभव समायोजित किया गया है।



8. कुल जनसंख्या के आधार पर प्रतिशतता की गणना की गई है, इसमें आयु-वर्ग 0-4 की जनसंख्या भी शामिल है।

स्वास्थ्य पर प्रति वर्ष प्रति हजार व्यक्ति औसतन राष्ट्रीय व्यय

3909. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वास्थ्य पर प्रति वर्ष प्रति हजार व्यक्ति पर औसत कितनी राष्ट्रीय राशि व्यय की जाती है;

(ख) प्रति हजार व्यक्ति पर प्रति वर्ष राज्य-वार औसतन कितनी राशि व्यय की जाती है; और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं पर होने वाले व्यय के अन्तर को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये अथवा उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) स्वास्थ्य पर प्रति हजार प्रतिवर्ष राष्ट्रीय औसत खर्च के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि 1979-80 में स्वास्थ्य पर 19,910/- रुपये और परिवार कल्याण पर 1840/- रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति (सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में) खर्च हुए।

(ख) स्वास्थ्य पर प्रति हजार राज्य वार वार्षिक औसत खर्च के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, 1976-77 से 1979-80 के वर्षों में स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण पर हुए प्रति व्यक्ति (सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में) खर्च का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं पर खर्च, इन राज्यों द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित प्राथमिकताओं और प्रावधानों पर निर्भर करता है। आशा है कि राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति में दिए गए दिशा-निर्देशों से राज्यों के लिए इन पहलुओं पर अधिक ध्यान देना सम्भव हो सकेगा ताकि चिकित्सा परिचर्या सुविधाओं की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था हो सके।

नोट : अखिल भारतीय योग में अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह प्रशासन, चण्डीगढ़ दादर व नागर हवेली, दिल्ली और लक्षद्वीप, (मिजोरम को छोड़कर) संघशासित प्रदेशों में हुआ केन्द्रीय सरकार का खर्च शामिल है।

स्रोत : नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक, भारत के वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के भारत में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के संयुक्त वित्त और राजस्व खाते।

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1976-77 से 1979-80 के वर्षों में स्वास्थ्य (चिकित्सा और जन स्वास्थ्य) और परिवार कल्याण पर प्रति व्यक्ति (सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र) खर्च।

राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र		1976-77 (रु०)		1977-78 (रु०)		1978-79 (रु०)		1979-80 (रु०)	
		स्वास्थ्य प० क०		स्वास्थ्य प० क०		स्वास्थ्य प० क०		स्वास्थ्य प० क०	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	12.00	3.17	13.49	1.71	16.07	1.90	17.26	1.98
2.	असम सम्मिलित मिजोरम	11.05	2.06	12.24	0.93	14.28	1.01	14.08*	1.02*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	बिहार	5.76	2.09	6.94	0.93	8.86	1.26	19.61	1.06
4.	गुजरात	14.74	2.93	17.06	2.28	20.00	2.65	21.57	2.93
5.	हरियाणा	14.29	2.98	18.91	1.56	25.29	1.57	23.17	1.84
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	21.69	4.69	30.41	2.98	51.40	2.94	61.93	3.17
7.	जम्मू व काश्मीर	30.53	0.92	38.57	1.12	53.20	1.61	66.82	1.66
8.	कर्नाटक	12.09	3.79	12.64	2.08	14.50	2.28	15.43	2.25
9.	केरल	19.51	2.64	19.26	1.77	21.20	1.86	25.20	2.23
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	10.07	3.43	10.76	1.37	11.61	1.55	17.05	1.74
11.	महाराष्ट्र	15.08	2.44	16.88	1.13	21.41	1.55	25.34	2.06
12.	मणिपुर	18.70	1.54	22.98	1.51	35.73	2.67	73.86	3.65
13.	मेघालय	31.62	2.13	39.98	1.85	51.79	1.78	81.22	2.93
14.	नागालैंड	98.13	0.19	119.98	0.26	171.35	0.58	151.54	1.62
15.	उड़ीसा	9.68	2.69	11.31	1.78	13.65	1.90	16.52	1.99
16.	पंजाब	16.78	2.65	20.94	1.42	23.80	1.45	25.69	1.58
17.	राजस्थान <sup>1</sup>	16.95	2.26	19.69	1.24	23.21	1.39	19.74	1.58
18.	सिक्किम	54.24	0.93	68.50	1.54	82.10	2.72	71.42	3.69
19.	तमिलनाडु	15.63	2.77	14.73	1.52	16.72	1.78	16.83	1.63
20.	त्रिपुरा	16.35	1.46	21.21	0.76	25.86	0.90	30.32	1.00
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	5.75	2.21	8.11	1.33	9.62	1.40	11.73	1.43
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	14.90	2.98	16.54	0.75	17.73	1.01	20.12	1.42
23.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	57.31	0.22	56.15	0.17	79.53	0.28	91.49	0.66
24.	गोवा दमण और द्वीप	55.75	1.73	65.19	1.67	72.07	1.66	81.09	1.71
25.	पांडिचेरी	60.93	3.06	65.77	2.12	70.76	2.23	129.70	2.54
26.	मिजोरम							107.70	0.03
योग :		13.31	2.81	15.05	1.51	17.29	1.79	19.91	1.84

केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि (नियतन) लेखों के अधीन गुजरात की सड़कों तथा पुल

3910. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि (नियतन) लेखा के अधीन सड़कों तथा पुलों के निर्माण के लिए वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 के दौरान गुजरात को कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई;

(ख) यह राशि किन कार्यों के लिए दी गई थी;

(ग) उन पर अब तक कितनी राशि व्यय की जा चुकी है, और कितनी राशि शेष है तथा कितनी राशि अभी और आवंटित की जानी है; और

(घ) वह कब तक दी जाएगी ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) :

(क) 1980-81 से 1982-83 के दौरान केन्द्रीय

सड़क निधि (नियतन) राशि में से गुजरात राज्य को आवंटित की गई और 1983-84 के दौरान आवंटित की जाने वाली राशि नीचे दी गई है :

वर्ष	राशि (लाख रुपये में)
1980-81	85.50
1981-82	110.87
1982-83	129.04
1983-84	118.00 (नियतन)

(ख) निर्माण कार्यों की एक सूची अनुबन्ध के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि कार्यों पर राज्य सरकार प्रारम्भ में अपने स्रोतों से घनराशि व्यय करती है और उसके बाद स्रोतों से राशि उपलब्ध होने के आधार पर उन्हें व्यय की गई राशि लौटा दी जाती है। यदि राज्य सरकारों को राशि लौटाने में कहीं कमी आती है तो उसे बाद के वर्षों में पूरा कर दिया जाता है। गुजरात राज्य के मामले में भी यही पद्धति लागू होती है

### विवरण

लागत (लाख रुपये में)

1. भादनगर तालजा महुआ सड़क पर तालजा के निकट शैतरुंजी नदी पर पुल का निर्माण।
2. मिथा कोटरबाड़ा थारड सड़क खण्ड कोटरबाड़ा से थारड (नया) का निर्माण।
3. खादिया मंदादी सासन रोड पर पहुंच मार्ग सहित बड़े तथा छोटे टूटे-फूटे पुलों का निर्माण।
4. टुंकर के निकट गोसबरा फ्रीक पर पहुंच मार्ग सहित एक पुल का निर्माण।
5. अहमदाबाद वीरमगाम घागंधा हालवाड मालिया के हालवाड खण्ड के टूटे-फूटे खण्ड और संयुक्त राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 8-क (राजकोट के भाग) ख और ग) मंडल का निर्माण।

56.40

25.00

30.00

36.50

98.50

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| 6. तटीय राजामार्ग संख्या 6 पर भादर नदी पर पुल के लिए निर्माणाधीन पहुंच मार्ग ।            | 98.50  |
| 7. सारोदा के निकट अहमदाबाद डोलका पर साबरमती नदी पर पहुंच मार्ग सहित एक पुल का निर्माण ।   | 60.00  |
| 8. भावनगर जिले में (राज्य राजमार्ग) भावनगर अहमदाबाद सड़क का निर्माणाधीन छोटा मार्ग ।      | 47.23  |
| 9. शिल गांव के निकट शिल क्रीक पर पहुंच मार्ग सहित एक पुल का निर्माण                       | 20.14  |
| 10. बालासिनोर-लुनावाड़ा सड़क पर माही नदी पर एक पुल का निर्माण                             | 25.00  |
| 11. अहमदाबाद-वीरमगांव सड़क पर घागंध्रा शहर के निकट निर्माणाधीन पुल तथा विशाखन ।           | 40.00  |
| 12. सांतियामपुर कादाना हुंगरपुर सड़क 25 कि० मी० का निर्माण ।                              | 40.00  |
| 13. बलसाड़ से कोन्नक नदी सेतुक तक निर्माणाधीन सी० एच० टूट-फूट जोड़ ।                      | 100.00 |
| 14. लोक निर्माण विभाग, गुजरात में 5 वर्षों के लिए एक वाता-यात इंजीनियरी खण्ड की स्थापना । | 15.00  |

**U.G.C. Merit Promotion Scheme in A.M.U.**

3911. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while in the Delhi University a general promotion scheme is being implemented benefitting all those who fulfil the minimum qualifications, in the Aligarh Muslim University seats are limited to 33 per cent without specifying qualifications although the Aligarh Muslim University is also a Central University like Delhi University;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) what steps are contemplated by Government to bring the Aligarh Muslim University at par with the Delhi University by extending the same benefits presently being given in the Delhi University by implementing the University Grants Commission Merit Promotion Scheme in Aligarh Muslim University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL ELFRB (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAURI) (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission had formulated two Merit Promotion schemes, one for University teachers and the other for College teachers. These schemes are applicable uniformly to all Universities and Colleges. The Commission had also prescribed the guidelines for implementation of both these schemes and brought them to the notice of all Universities. These guidelines visualise that not more than one-third of the number total permanent positions of Lecturers for Readers within a Department may hold such merit promotions at next higher level at any given time, the teachers who have had 8 years of continuous service in the respective cadres will be eligible for consideration; and that promotion should be given after a process of evaluation. The precise modalities for implementation of these Schemes have to be prescribed by each University.

It is the same Scheme for University teachers which is being implemented by the Aligarh Muslim University and the Delhi University.

**Development of Cheriyanad Station**

3912. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been submitted to the Government by the residents of Cheriyanad, Chengannur, Kerala complaining about the total lack of development of the Cheriyanad station ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A representation has been recently received from the Chairman, Cheriyanad Development Council asking for (i) immediate improvement to the Railway station ; (ii) construction of a link line to Alleppey and Punalur from Cheriyanad ; and (iii) stoppage of mail and express trains at Cheriyanad Station.

(c) Cheriyanad station is a halt station. The facilities already provided at the station are considered quite adequate for the small passenger traffic, dealt with at this station. There is no proposal at present to construct a rail link from Cheriyanad to Alleppey and Punalur. The traffic does not justify stoppage of mail and express trains at this station.

**Refusal of Visa to Wives of Indian Workers by U.A.E.**

3913. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the UAE Government has stopped granting visa to the wives of the Indian workers working there ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) There is no stoppage of granting visas, as such. However, there is a requirement that any expatriate, regardless of nationality applying for visas for his family

should have monthly income of atleast DHS 3509/- per month plus free accommodation.

**Stoppage of Tinsukia and Assam Mails at Delhi Main Junction**

3914. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tinsukia Mand Assam Mails had stoppages at Delhi Main Junction ;

(b) if so, the reasons for abolishing these stoppages ; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience caused to passengers at large and passengers belonging to Rajasthan in particular ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) In order to give relief to the over-saturated Delhi—New Delhi section. 85/86 Assam Mail and 155/156 Tinsukia Mail no longer touch Delhi Junction. However, adequate margin is available between the trains arriving New Delhi from Assam side and those departing from Rajasthan side from Delhi and vice versa.

**U.G.C. Delinked from Ministry**

3915. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to delink University Grants Commission from the Education Ministry ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Education is responsible for administration of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and reforms the functions and exercises the powers vested in the Central Government thereunder. There is at present no proposal to modify this arrangement.

**Bronze Sculpture of Mahatma Gandhi**

3916 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sculpture from Soviet Union has presented a bronze sculpture of Mahatma Gandhi to the Prime Minister ;

(b) if so, the name of the Soviet sculptor, the size of sculpture and location of its installation ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that bronze sculpture so presented by the Soviet does not resemble Mahatma Gandhi ; and

(d) if so, the views of Government experts thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) A small sized bronze bust of Mahatma Gandhi was presented to the Prime Minister recently by Mr. Dmitri Ryabichev, a Russian Sculptor. The dimensions of the bust are 58 cm in height, 58 cm in width and 38 cm in depth. No decision has been taken on where the bust is to be kept.

(c) and (d) Reactions of viewers and art critics to a piece of art often vary.

**Delhi College of Art**

3917. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Delhi College of Art, an institution affiliated to Delhi University, a number of teachers have been deprived of the University Grants Commission pay scales which were brought into effect from 1 January, 1973 in Delhi University ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The U.G.C. pay scales have already been extended w.e.f. 1.1.1973 to all the eligible teaching staff i.e., Principal, Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturer. (Senior Scale) of the College of Art, New Delhi. 8 teachers have, however, been given replacement pay scale as recommended by the Third Pay Commission. The U.G.C. pay scale to these 8 teachers could not be granted as it involves upgradation of the posts which was not agreed to.

(c) Does not arise.

**Jurisdiction and Authority of Divisional Safety Officer for Imposing Punishment**

3918. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Divisional Safety Officer has legal jurisdiction and authority under the Rule to impose any punishment as a disciplinary measure to Station Master, Assistant Station Master, Switchman and Leverman ;

(b) if so, what are the rules under which he is empowered to impose such punishment under Railway Servant D&A Rules, 1968 ; and

(c) the details of the punishment, if any, imposed to Assistant Station Masters, Station Masters, Switchmen and Levermen by Divisional Safety Officers of Howrah, Asansol, Dhanbad, Mngalsarai Divisions of Eastern Railway between January, 1982 to December, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Reservations in Delhi University**

3919. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is more of abuse than use in reservation for admission of Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi University as reported in the 'Statesman' dated 5 November, 1983 captioned 'Reserved for square pages in round holes';

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

(c) what steps Government propose to take against the abuse of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Delhi University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The news item has come to the notice of the Government. The position in this respect is as follows :

Reservation in admissions for Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes candidates is provided by the Delhi University in accordance with the UGC/Government guidelines. The question of academic superiority of the students in the general category, mentioned in the report, is not to be considered in this context.

The U.G.C. has taken various steps and has issued guidelines to the Universities/colleges to make up the deficiency of earlier school education of the students from the weaker sections of the society like SC/ST. Further, recommendations of a Working Group set up to draw sub-plan for STs and Sub-component plan for SCs with regard to the preparatory training, remedial teaching and special coaching have been circulated to all the Universities for availing of financial assistance from the Commission.

It has been intimated by the Delhi University that proper checking of the certificates produced by SC/ST is done by the University and in case of any doubt, due verification is also made by them.

अखिल भारतीय रेलवे इंजीनियरिंग कामगार यूनियन की बक्सर शाखा द्वारा मांग

3920. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल

भारतीय रेलवे इंजीनियरिंग कामगार यूनियन की बक्सर शाखा ने 20 अक्टूबर 1983 को आयोजित की गई अपनी आम सभा में सर्व-सम्मति से एक संकल्प पारित किया था जिसमें उनकी मांगों को तुरन्त स्वीकार किए जाने की मांग की गई थी और उसकी एक-एक प्रति स्थानीय अधिकारी तथा अन्य रेल अधिकारियों को भेजी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो संकल्पों में उल्लिखित मांगों का ब्योरा क्या है और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) अखिल भारतीय पूर्व रेलवे इंजीनियरिंग कामगार यूनियन बक्सर शाखा के तत्वावधान में 20-10-83 को बक्सर में आयोजित आम सभा में पारित संकल्प की एक प्रति प्राप्त हो गयी है।

संकल्प में दी गयी मांगे सामान्यतः कुछ दैमित्तिक मजदूरों को यात्रा भत्ता, वेतन वृद्धि आदि के भुगतान, सफाई प्रबन्ध में सुधार, मेडिकल पहचान पत्र जारी किये जाने आदि-2 जैसे स्थानीय मामलों से सम्बन्धित है। कर्मचारियों या माध्यता प्राप्त फेडरेशनों/ट्रेड यूनियनों द्वारा उठाई गयी विभिन्न शिकायतों/मामलों को निपटारे के लिए रेलों पर एक सुस्थापित शिकायत निराकरण तंत्र मौजूद है। उल्लिखित किस्म के मामले अधिकतर स्थानीय क्षेत्राधिकारी के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और उनका निपटान स्थानीय मण्डलीय क्षेत्रीय वार्ता तंत्र के माध्यम से किया जाना होता है।

कर्मचारियों की सभी वास्तविक शिकायतों के प्रति सरकार की आम प्रतिक्रिया प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखकर उन्हें समाप्त करने के उपाय करने या व्यावहारिक राहत उपलब्ध कराने की है।

**Representation from the Uttar Kerala  
Hindi Prachar Sangh, Cannanore**

3921. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Uttar Kerala Hindi Prachar Sangh, Cannanore, urging them to direct the Kerala Government to abandon its move to stop the teaching of Hindi from the fifth standard in school ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala have already been requested to clarify the position. Their comments are still awaited.

**Expansion Programme of Works at  
Trivendrum and Belgaum by Hindustan  
Latex Ltd., Trivandrum**

3922. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivendrum, a public sector undertaking has got an expansion programme of works at Trivendrum and Belgaum ;

(b) whether the Hindustan Latex Authorities have published an advertisement in the Malayala Manorama existing plans and estimates for private architects as a first step to execute the work through private agencies;

(c) is it not a fact that they have not consulted the CPWD establishment at Trivendrum or Madras or Delhi ;

(d) is it not a fact that the action of the authorities of Hindustan Latex Ltd., is against the instructions in the Memo. No. 28012 (132)/74-W-2 dated 6 May, 1975 from the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing, New Delhi ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government about it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Hindustan Latex Ltd., has plans under consideration for expansion programme involving setting up of two units, one each at Trivendrum and Belgaum.

(b) Hindustan Latex Ltd., has intimated that they have published an advertisement for architectural consultancy and not for actual execution of civil works and that no decision has been taken to execute the work through private agencies.

(c) Yes, it is a fact.

(d) and (e) The Hindustan Latex Ltd., has been advised not to proceed with the award of architectural consultancy without approval of Government.

**Eviction of unauthorised persons from  
Railway Stations in Bombay**

3923. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Railway Administration from the Government of Maharashtra for evicting the unauthorised persons like beggars and hawkers from the Railway Stations in Bombay as a part of their proposed drive to make the city more clean ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) No such representation has been received by the railway administrations of Central and Western Railways. However regular checks are conducted by the ticket checking staff with the help of Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force at stations to drive away all unauthorised persons from station premises in Bombay area. During the period 1.5.83—31.10.83, 138 checks were made by the Central Railway in the Bombay area in which 1255 unauthorised hawkers were apprehended and convicted. Similarly, during the period



April-Oct., 1983, 336 checks were conducted by the Western Railway on the Bombay Division in which 10963 unauthorised persons were apprehended.

#### Orissa Colleges Declared as Autonomous Institutions

3924. DR. KRUPSINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to declare 3 major colleges of Orissa to be autonomous institutions ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Fraud Cases Regarding Withdrawal of Provident Fund in Adra Division

3925. SHRI BASUNDER ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a good number of cases of fraud have been detected in Adra Division in South Eastern Railway in which heavy amount of P.F. Money has been withdrawn from the P.F. Account of individual staff of Engineering Department, without the knowledge of concerned staff on the basis of false applications ;

(b) if so, total number of detected and total amount involved therein ;

(c) what action has been taken against those, who forwarded and witnessed, the application and payment respectively, in a regular form ;

(d) measures taken to compensate the loss on the affected staff against whose names false final withdrawal has been made ;

(e) reasons why the records of the last ten years have not been checked to detect more cases of such fraud ; and

(f) measures taken to prevent the recurrence in other Divisions and Zones of the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 27 cases involving Rs. 44,630/-.

(c) One employee has already been removed from service and disciplinary action is in progress against two others. In the meanwhile, they have been shifted from field posts to non-sensitive posts in divisional office.

(d) The question of compensating the loss incurred by the affected staff would be taken up on completion of necessary investigations in each individual case.

(e) The cases relate to the period 1.4.82 to 30.9.83. Checks for detection of similar cases for the period prior to 1.4.82 would also be conducted.

(f) Action has been taken to prevent recurrence of such malpractice elsewhere by tightening the departmental supervision in the processing of applications and in the proper identification of the employee. Besides, preventive surprise checks by the Vigilance Organisation are also being arranged from time to time.

#### पालमपुर और दिसा के बीच रेलवे फाटक

3026. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पालमपुर और दिसा रेलवे लाइन के बीच गांधी धाम पालमपुर रेलवे लाइन पर मोटा ताल्लुका के अंतर्गत पालमपुर गांव को पहुंच सड़क उपलब्ध कराये जाने के लिए जिला पंचायत से प्राप्त 22 हजार रुपये की सहायता से निर्मित रेलवे फाटक का उद्घाटन समारोह 4 अक्टूबर, 1983 को निश्चित किया गया था परन्तु उद्घाटन समारोह का आयोजन नहीं हो सका;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे फाटक को जो कि पूरा हो चुका है न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इसे कब तक खोले जाने की आशा है और क्या इसे लोगों की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराये जाने की दृष्टि से शीघ्र खोला जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार ने कि० मी० 16/14-15 पर स्थित समपार सं० 17 सी० को कि० मी० 17/2-3 पर नये स्थान में हटाने के लिए रेलवे को एक प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित किया था। रेलवे द्वारा निश्चेष शर्तों पर निर्माण कार्य किया गया। इसे 4-10 83 को खोलना निर्धारित किया गया था लेकिन कलेक्टर पालमपुर द्वारा रोक दिया गया क्योंकि रत्ना मोटा ग्राम पंचायत और टेन्सी पंचायत ने एक संकल्प पारित किया था कि नया समपार खोलने से पहले वर्तमान स्थान से नये स्थान तक पहुंच मार्ग बढ़ाया जाये। इसके अतिरिक्त पालमपुर सिविल जज के न्यायालय ने भी वर्तमान समपार को बन्द करके नये स्थान में ले जाने पर रोक लगा दी थी।

(ग) इसको दूसरी जगह पर ले जाने और स्थगन आदेश को रद्द कराने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार को अन्तिम निर्णय लेना है।

#### ICSSR Grants for Academicians Attending Foreign Conferences

3927. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to USQ No. 557 on 17 November 1983 re central university faculty Members' visits to foreign seminars and state :

(a) how much funds are available with ICSSR for financing academicians attending foreign conferences ; the policy and procedure whereby ICSSR grants such assistance to applicants along with details of academics/conferences for which applications are pending with ICSSR presently ;

(b) the details of academicians intending participation in foreign conference assisted by Delhi University during 1983-84 the details of academicians whose cases are pending for lack of funds and the steps being taken by UGC to overcome the shortage of funds ;

(c) the details of academics so assisted by Delhi University with particulars thereof during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(d) the details of academics so assisted by ICSSR with particulars thereof during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) During 1983-84, ICSSR has estimated Rs. 3.5 lakh for financing the visits of academicians to attend foreign conferences, etc. Grants are sanctioned after each application is evaluated by outside consultants and on the recommendation of the appropriate Committee of the ICSSR. In some cases, special *ad hoc* Committees are set up to consider applications for larger conferences organised by International professional organisations/associations usually at an interval of three or four years.

Financial assistance is normally restricted to the maintenance expenditure for the duration of the Conference and 50% of the travel cost and registration fees.

Scholars from Research Institutes and the Regional centres of ICSSR are provided with the full cost of travel and registration.

No application is pending with the ICSSR for grant of financial assistance for visit abroad.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

#### Wages of Railway Workers

3928. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) minimum wage of the Railway Workers and the price index since 1960 with year-wise break up till 1 April, 1983 ;

(b) real wage of the Rail workers lowest category taking 1960 wage as 100 till 1 April, 1983 with year-wise break up for the same period ;

(c) ratio of minimum wage of the rail workers with that of the steel and coal since 1960 with the year-wise break up till 1 December, 1983 ;

(d) ratio of the wage of the Rail workers to total railways expenditure since 1960 till 1 April, 1983 with year-wise break up ;

(e) increase in the fare and freight of the Railway since 1960 till 1 April, 1983 with year-wise break up taking the same in 1960 as 100 ;

(f) whether it is a fact that the minimum wage of the Rail workers has gone down compared to that of steel and coal and increase in the real wage is less than the increase in the income of the rail since 1960. if so, steps taken on the that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Reduction in the Passenger Steamer Rates on Bombay Panaji Route**

3929. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mogul Line Limited which provides steamer service between Bombay and Panaji in Goa is to be amalgamated with the Shipping Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, will it result in showing the separate losses on the Coastal Service between Bombay and Panaji ; and

(c) if so, will the passenger steamer rates on this route be reduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes.

(b) A decision in this regard will be taken after the modalities of the merger have been finalised.

(c) There is no proposal to reduce the steamer rates at present.

#### **Integrated Education to Economic Development**

3930. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the need for integrating education to economic development and in

particular to the problems of drop-outs and non-enrolment of backward and weaker sections of society as stated in Yojana 16 30 September 1983, p. 13 ;

(b) if so, action taken/proposed, to overcome and problem ; and

(c) whether Government will plug the missing links speedily in Sixth Plan and if that is not possible positively by Seventh Plan as ordained in the Constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In the context of achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education by the end of Seventh Plan i.e., 1989-90, all efforts are being made to increase the enrolment and reduce the dropout rates of children.

A statement-showing measures envisaged/undertaken to achieve universalisation of elementary education and reduce the dropout rate is attached.

#### **STATEMENT**

##### **Measure envisaged and undertaken to achieve Universalisation of Elementary Education**

- (i) 'Elementary Education' has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and in the new Twenty Point Programme of the Government and, elementary education has been accorded a high priority in Education under the Sixth Five Year Plan.
- (ii) Opening of primary and middle schools within easy walking distance covering the needs of all habitations.
- (iii) Intensification of the utilisation of existing schooling facilities.
- (iv) Conversion of single-teacher schools into two-teacher schools.
- (v) Improvement of physical facilities of primary and middle schools.
- (vi) Provision of non-formal part-time education on an extensive scale.

- (vii) Appointment of woman-teachers on a larger scale and provision of creches/pre-schools as adjuncts of primary and middle schools.
- (viii) Improvement of teacher competence through application of better standards of educational qualification and in service training.
- (ix) Special attention to girls and to target groups like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless labourers and slum-dwellers.
- (x) Adequate provision of incentives like free textbooks and stationery, free uniforms particularly for girls, attendance scholarships Particularly for girls and mid-day-meals.
- (xi) Improvement of quality of education through decentralisation of curricula making them relevant to the needs, life situations and environments of children in diverse social, economic, cultural and geographical conditions.
- (xii) Introduction of an ungraded school system and elimination of stagnation so that every child shall complete one class each year and will be promoted to next higher class till he completes class VIII, but with adequate safeguards by way of periodic assessment and evaluation on a continuing basis.
- (xiii) Provision of multiple-point entry, into any class in the elementary stage.
- (xiv) Concentrated efforts in the nine educationally backward States, augmented by special Central assistance for non-formal programme in these States, and also in backward areas/pockets in each State.
- (xv) Monitoring of attendance in primary and middle schools.
- (xvi) Strengthening of the supervisory machinery and decentralisation of administration of elementary education down to the block-level.
- (xvii) Parental education to overcome their apathy towards the education of children especially girls and setting up of school committees in all schools particularly in the rural and backward areas.
- (xviii) Greater use of mass media for elementary education including teacher training.
- (xix) Constitution of a National Committee on Elementary Education to guide the implementation of the programme of Universalisation in nine educationally backward States and setting up of State Task Forces for Elementary Education, in these States.
- (xx) Central paper assistance to all States/ Union Territories for the production of teaching and learning materials for non-formal education programme for elementary age-group children.
- (xxi) Mounting of national campaigns for intensive efforts for increasing enrolment and retention during the campaign period with follow-up action throughout the academic year.

**Request for sending Ships to Alleppey Port in Kerala**

3931. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Alleppey Port in Kerala had been lying idle for the last three years due to lack of shipping activity in the port ;

(b) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre to send ships carrying remment for the State to Alleppey Port for unloading with a view to activate the port and to provide at least partial employment to the port labour ; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) Government of Kerala approached the Ministry of Commerce for the nomina-

tion of cement vessels to Alleppey Port. Ministry of Commerce, who had taken up the matter with the State Training Corporation, have reported that S.T.C. imports cement at the ports required by the actual users concerned. S.T.C., however, will make use of the Alleppey Port whenever they have any requirements from the area, subject to availability of facilities for operation of cement vessels.

**Quantity of Coal, Oil and Electricity used by Railway Engines**

3932. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what was the quantity of coal used,

its cost and traffic carried by steam engine during 1982-83 ;

(b) quantity of HSD oil used, its cost and traffic carried by diesel engines during the same period ; and

(c) quantity and cost of KWH units used and traffic carried by electrical engines during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) The quantity of coal, HSD oil and electricity consumed, the cost including handling, freight, sales tax and excise duty, etc., and the traffic carried by Steam Diesel and Electrical engines during 1982-83 is indicated below :—

Fuel	Consumption	Traffic carried in billion GTKMs.	Cost in crores of rupees
Coal	9.45 million tonnes	79.19	228.80
Diesel	1227236 Kilo litres.	291.22	378.21
Electric	1876 Million KWH	136.82	112.42

**Alleged Indian Interference in the Internal Affairs of Sri Lanka**

3933. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY :  
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sri Lanka Government blamed India in United Nations for interference in the Sri Lanka Affairs during the recent clashes in Sri Lanka ;

(b) if so, whether India refuted the charge in the UN ;

(c) if so, whether India has also taken up this question with Sri Lanka Government and has made repeatedly clear that there is no proof that India has been found interfering or responsible for the recent clashes that took place in Sri Lanka ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Sri Lanka Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

**राज्यों में राष्ट्रीयकृत परिवहन को दी गयी सहायता**

3934. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें परिवहन का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया गया है तथा सरकार उनको क्या सहायता प्रदान कर रही है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : सरकारी उपक्रम/राष्ट्रीयकृत यात्री सड़क परिवहन का प्रतिशत अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग है। यह 15 प्रतिशत से 100 प्रतिशत तक है।

महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और हरियाणा में जबकि यह 100 प्रतिशत है वहां बाकी अन्य राज्यों में मिली जुली स्थिति है। देश में कुल यात्री सेवाओं में से 55 प्रतिशत सेवाएं सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा चलाई जाती हैं। सरकारी क्षेत्र में परिवहन उपक्रम भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के हैं। इनमें से कुछ की स्थापना सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम, 1950 के तहत हुई है, तो कुछ कम्पनियां हैं, कुछ नगर उपक्रम हैं जबकि कुछ विभागीय उपक्रम हैं। जो उपक्रम सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम, 1950 के तहत स्थापित किये गये हैं उनमें भारत सरकार पूंजी लगाती है। इस प्रकार के 21 उपक्रम हैं। केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार से इन्हें 2:1 के अनुपात में पूंजी दी जाती है।

#### Running of a Passenger Train between Dhanbad and Gaya

3935. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been serious resentment prevailing among the People of Dhanbad, Giridih, Hazaribagh and Gaya Districts of Bihar for not acceding to their long standing grievance for running atleast one more passenger train between Dhanbad and Gaya in view of serious troubles of the people for having only one passenger train in this section ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry for running atleast one more passenger train in this section to eliminate the troubles of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) There have been demands for an additional train between Dhanbad and Gaya. It has however, not been possible to introduce a train so far for lack of resources such as coaches, line capacity and terminal facilities.

#### Statues Found in Madhya Pradesh

3936. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that numerous statues as far back as 6th or 7th Century (AD) are being found in the Kawardha Tehsil of Rajnandgaon District of Madhya Pradesh and whether Archaeological Department has been informed about it ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Archaeological survey of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Archaeological exploration of Bhoramdeo and Silipachrahi areas near Kawardha in District Rajnandgaon by the Indira Kala Sangit Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh, in collaboration with the Department of Archaeology and Museums of the Government of Madhya Pradesh has been approved by the Government of India for the field season 1983-84.

#### Strike by Doctors in A.I.I.M.S. and Assurance given to Doctors

3937. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state what are the assurances given to the Doctors of All India Institute of Medical Sciences before they called off the strike in November, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : As per information furnished by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, the Resident Doctors called off the strike on receiving an assurance from the Institute authorities that the disciplinary inquiry initiated against the Estate Manager would be conducted in an impartial manner, that there would be no victimization of the Resident Doctors who participated in the strike and that the post-graduate examinations scheduled to be held from 1st December would not be postponed.

#### Introduction of New Single Ingredient Drugs in India

3938. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new single ingredient drugs available abroad but not introduced in India ;

(b) whether any study has been made as to why such drugs are not introduced in the country and the findings of such study ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to encourage their introduction in the country for the benefit of the people ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI) : (a) Information on the new single ingredient drugs which have been introduced in various countries in the World is not available. Permission for the import of new drug is granted under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act with the approval of the Drugs Controller (India) only after it is ensured that the drug is safe and efficacious for the conditions indicated.

(b) and (c) New drugs are introduced by Companies on the basis of considerations such as market demand, profitability etc. No study has been made for ascertaining the reasons for the drug industry not introducing new drugs in the country.

#### Manufacturing and Marketing of Substandard Drugs

3939. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of drug manufacturing companies including multinationals, manufacturing and marketing drugs in the country along with their names ;

(b) whether the drugs manufactured by these drug manufacturing companies including multinationals, were ever checked and found substandard ;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(d) the action taken against the companies including multinationals, for manufacturing and marketing substandard drugs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI) : (a) The number of such companies licensed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act as on 1.4.1982 is 7610. Information regarding their names, which is voluminous one and which may take considerable time, will have to be obtained from the State Drugs Control Authorities.

(b) to (d) Control over the manufacture and sale of drugs under the provisions of the Drugs of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made thereunder is exercised by the State Drugs Control Authorities and action against drug units whose products are found to be of substandard quality is taken by them irrespective of whether the unit is a large scale unit in the multinational or Indian sector or in the small scale sector.

Whenever reports on the drugs declared as not of standard quality are received by the State Drugs Control Authorities, immediate action to withdraw the subject batch from the market is taken to the extent possible. The records kept by the manufacturers are also inspected to see whether the drug has been tested according to prescribed standards prior to its release. If deficiencies are found during these inspections, action to suspend or cancel the licence party for a particular product or for the total manufacturing activity is taken depending upon the nature of defects/deficiencies noticed and also the failure to comply with the prescribed manufacturing condition of drugs. In cases where the products of a manufacturer are repeatedly found to be of sub-standard quality or where the substandard is due to deliberate negligence on the part of manufacturer, penal action as provided under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act is also resorted to.

#### Law and order Problems in The Indian Railways

3940. SHRI B. D. SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that because of the dual responsibility it has not been possible to solve effectively the growing law and order problems in the Indian Rail ways ;

(b) if so, the nature responsibility presently being shared by the agencies concerned for maintaining law and order in the Indian Railways ; and

(c) the steps taken so far to find out a satisfactory solution to the growing problem.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c) The duties and responsibilities of two Forces i.e., Govt. Railway Police and Railway Protection Force working on the railways are well defined. GRP is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and control of crime in the railway premises including the trains and the RPF is meant for the protection of Railway property including the goods entrusted to the railways for carriage. Both the Forces i.e., GRP and RPF are performing their duties within the frame work of the law. The Railway Reforms Committee has recently examined this matter.

11.50 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### Notification under National Highways Act and Annual Accounts of the Major Port Trusts Act

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAY BHASKARA REDDY): On behalf of my colleague, Shri Z.R. Ansari, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 803 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1983 declaring the Villupuram-Pondicherry link road as a National Highway, under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956 [Placed in Library See No. LT-7267/83]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1982-83 and the Audit Report thereon, under subsection (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7268/83]

Annual Report of and Review on Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, 1982-83, Annual Accounts, etc. of Regional Institute of Technology Jamshedpur for 1981-82, Annual Report etc. of

##### Centre for Cultural Resources and Training New Delhi for 1982-83, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1982-83. [Place in Library See No. LT-7269/83]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur for the year 1981-82 together with Audited Report thereon.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7270/83]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7271/83]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Govern-



ment on the working of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7272/83]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज भले आदमियों से सदन भरा हुआ है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कुछ कहना है। पंजाब के बारे में, भिडरावाले के एरेस्ट के बारे में यहां पर कई बार बहस हो चुकी है और हाउस ने जिस प्रकार की राय दी थी वही सामने आ रहा है। आज अमृतसर में स्वर्ण मन्दिर में ऐसा हो रहा है जैसे किसी युद्ध की तैयारी हो रही है। टेन्चेज बन रही हैं, टावर्स बन रहे हैं, बक्स बन रही हैं। यह सब क्या हो रहा है? क्या देश की सरकार बिल्कुल ही नपुंसक हो गई है, कायर हो गई है, डरपोक हो गई है? क्या हो गया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप डिस्कस कर लें, फिर देखेंगे।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : इसको गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गम्भीरता से ले रहे हैं।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): I had raised this question two days back and also in the last session. Over 5000 workers of Birla Cotton Mills are starving, in my constituency. These mills should be nationalised. I had requested the Minister also. Mills which are doing much better are nationalised. These are still not being nationalised.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दीजिए। कोई बात बनेगी तो देख लेंगे। आप इसको 377 में कह दीजिए। लिख कर दो मैं 377 में एलाउ कर दूंगा।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : I have raised this point about Sri Lanka situation already.

Everyday we are getting contradictory reports. The House must know what is happening on the Sri Lanka situation.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे स्याल से आपका उनके साथ कुछ खास है। बाहर कुछ बात करते हो, यहां आकर गड़बड़ करते हो! आप बात कर लेना और मुझे आकर बतला देना।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We should than annex Sri Lanka.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जब बात कर लें तो मुझे आ कर बतला देना मैं हाउस में बतला दूंगा।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : (उज्जैन) अध्यक्ष महोदय, सच्चाई के लिए भी सत्याग्रह और संघर्ष-इस प्रकार की बात ठीक नहीं होती है। अनुसूचित जातियों में जो लोग बैरवा समझे जाते हैं राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में उनको अनुसूचित जातियां में माना जाता है लेकिन देश के अन्य भागों में नहीं माना जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन को सारे देश में अनुसूचित जाति माना जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने 377 में एलाउ किया है। यह एक बहुत सच्ची-चौड़ी बात है। मैंने भी राय-सिखों के लिया दिया हुआ है।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सात हजार समेकित वेतन-भोगी जनगणना कर्मचारी बेकार हो गये हैं और घर पर बैठे हैं। इन के बारे में कुछ होना चाहिए और गृह मंत्री जी को इनकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख लेंगे, फैसला हो जायगा।

Notifications under Homoeopathy Central Council Act

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-

KARANAND) : On behalf of my colleague, Shrimati Moshin Mohsina Kidwai, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 33 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 :-

(1) The Homoeopathic Practitioners (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Code of Ethics) Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. 7-1/82-CCH in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1982.

(2) The Homoeopathy Central Council (Registration) Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. 7-1/83-CCH in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1983.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-7273/83]

#### Notification under India Railways Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890:—

(1) The Railways (Warehousing and Wharfage) (Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 739 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1983.

(2) The Railways Red Tariff (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 890 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1983.

(3) The Railways Red Tariff (Third Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 891 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1983.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-7274/83]

**Pondicherry Children (Management, Functions, and Responsibilities of Special Schools, Children's Homes and Observations Homes, Rules, and Report of Review on Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for 1982-83.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Pondicherry Children (Management, Functions, and Responsibilities of Special Schools, Children's Homes and Observation Homes) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Pondicherry Gazette dated the 19th March, 1974 together with Amendments published in Notification No. 7-76-HEW (SW) dated the 8th April, 1976, 155/76-HEW (SW) dated the 15th October, 1976, 25/77-HEW (SW) dated the 18th February, 1977, 110/77 HEW (SW) dated the 19th July, 1977 and 49/82-HEW (SW) dated the 24th May, 1982, under sub-section (3) of section 59 of the Children Act, 1960.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-7275/83]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for year 1982-83.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-7276/83]

11.53 hrs.

#### MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rules 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 1983."

(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 13th December, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Textile Undertakings (Taking over the Management) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th December, 1983.

### CRIMINAL LAW (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

11.55 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

#### (i) Need for Timely Intimation to State Governments Regarding Funds Sanctioned for Various Centrally Aided Schemes

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : It is generally seen that Government of India's sanction of funds under the different centrally sided plan schemes like appointment of Hindi teachers in the Non-Hindi speaking States, National Adult Education Programme, Scholarships related to Sanskrit and Hindi Education, National Scholarships, National Service Scheme, Non-formal part time Elementary Education etc. is communicated to the State Government towards the end of the financial year. This obviously creates difficulties in the proper implementation of the schemes and the full utilisation of funds sanctioned. Even, pending the actual sanction, no advance intimation is given to the State Governments indicating the size of the funds sanctionable under the different schemes in order to enable the State Government to take preliminary actions to ground the schemes or to make any advance commitment in this regard. It is, therefore, necessary that soon after the passing of the Central Budget, sanction should be communicated to the State Government by the department concerned with the different Centrally aided Schemes.

In view of this, I request the Government of India to do the needful for effective implementation of various Centrally aided schemes.

#### (ii) Irregular Supply of Electricity to Jodhpur, Affecting Industries, etc. and Need for Early Construction of 220 KV line.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जन (बाड़मेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत, मैं निम्नलिखित वक्तव्य पढ़ता हूँ :

राजस्थान प्रान्त विद्युतसंकट के दौर से गुजर रहा है। जोधपुर नगर में विद्युत दिन में कभी भी निश्चित रूप से उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही है। दिन में 5-7 बार और कभी कभी 10-15 बार बिजली बन्द हो जानी एक सामान्य बात हो गई है। जनता को बड़े कष्ट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। उद्योगों को दिन भर में केवल 3-4 घण्टे बिजली मिलती है और वह भी अनिश्चित रूप से।

जोधपुर को सतपुड़ा से बिजली, जो बहुत दूरी पर है, प्राप्त होने से एवं वोल्टेज के उतार-चढ़ाव का दुष्परिणाम भुगतना पड़ रहा है। अनियन्त्रित वोल्टेज होने के कारण लघु उद्योगों को अपार हानि हुई है और उन्हें अपना उद्योग छोड़ कर जाना पड़ रहा है।

जोधपुर रेडियो स्टेशन भी इस विद्युत संकट का शिकार है। रेडियो स्टेशन भी दिन में 5-7 बार कुछ समय के लिए बन्द हो जाता है जिसके कारण जनता में तीव्र असंतोष है।

राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड दो वर्षों से लगातार यह आश्वासन दे रहा है कि जोधपुर नगर में 220 के०वी० लाइन जल्दी से जल्दी पहुंच जाएगी परन्तु इसमें बड़ा विलम्ब हो रहा है जिसके कारण जनता में तीव्र असंतोष है।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रहपूर्वक निवेदन है कि वे राजस्थान सरकार व राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड को निर्देश दे कि वे जोधपुर नगर की स्थायी समस्या के निदान के लिए तुरन्त से तुरन्त 220 के०वी० लाईन को निर्माण एवं कमीशन करें।

12 hrs.

## (iii) Need for Providing Training and Other Facilities to Fishermen

श्री बाबूराम परांजपे (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्व बैंक की योजना के अन्तर्गत शासन द्वारा गैरमछुआ समुदाय के लोगों को ब्लाक-ग्राम पंचायत स्तर तक मत्स्यखेट का प्रशिक्षण देते हुए उन्हें नाव-जाल आदि उपकरण एवं आर्थिक सहयोग, तथा शासकीय जलाशयों, ग्राम पंचायत के तालाबों में मत्स्याखेट-मत्स्यपालन हेतु नव-प्रशिक्षित लोगों के जाति समूहों को प्राथमिकता पर रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं।

नदी, तालाब, समुद्र भारत की प्राकृतिक सम्पदाएं हैं। इतिहास साक्षी है कि वैदिकयुग के पूर्व से ही निषाद, धीवर, केवट आदि मछुआ-नाविक जाति समूह मत्स्याखेट द्वारा ही अपनी आजीविका निर्वाह करते आ रहे हैं। अपने वंशानुगत स्वतंत्र मत्स्याखेट घन्घे के उपरान्त भी ये अपना आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, राजनीतिक स्तर उन्नत नहीं कर सके। आज यह समुदाय सर्वाधिक पिछड़ा, शोषित, पीड़ित, बेरोजगारी एवं भुखमरी से जकड़ा है। पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग इसे डिप्रेसड बैकवर्ड क्लास मानता है।

शासन द्वारा क्रियान्वित विश्व बैंक की गैर मछुआ समूह को प्रशिक्षण, साधन, रोजगार की प्राथमिकता प्रदान करने की योजना से ऐतिहासिक वंशानुगत मछुआ जाति समूह अब रोजगार के साधन होते हुए पूर्णतया बेरोजगारी एवं बरबादी की कगार पर खड़ा हो चुका है।

बेरोजगारी उन्मूलन की शासन द्वारा युक्त उक्त योजना ने एक नयी राष्ट्रीय समस्या उत्पन्न कर दी है।

शासन से पुरजोर मांग है कि देश में करोड़ों की आबादी वाले वंशानुगत मछुआ समुदाय को ही सर्वप्रथम प्राथमिकता के आधार

पर प्रशिक्षण, उपकरण सहायता, जलाशयों में रोजगार की प्राथमिकता के आधार पर प्रशिक्षण, उपकरण सहायता, जलाशयों में रोजगार की प्राथमिकता, एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास योजना एवं बैंकों में विशिष्ट प्रावधान रखते हुए अधिकतम एवं सुलभता से ऋण प्रदान कराते हुए योजनाबद्ध कल्याण किए जाने के निर्देश दिए जावें।

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Iddukki) :

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anything which is against law which is against all decency without foundation I cannot allow anything. Mind you, tomorrow somebody may say something incriminatory against you. This is very irresponsible on your part, I am not going to allow, absolutely not. Mind you, tomorrow somebody may say against you and then you will object to it.....

(Interruptions)\*\*

No, absolutely not. Paper is not a gospel of truth. Until and unless you give some substantive motion against somebody.....

(Interruptions)\*\*

No, not allowed. Don't force my hand. Not a single word is going on record. Illegal. It is very bad on your part, I tell you.....

(Interruptions)\*\*

You go to the court, not here. Until and unless some substantive motion comes. I cannot allow anything to go on record against any honourable person.....

(Interruptions)\*\*

They are mis-utilising, it is very bad on their part. Very irresponsible.

## (iv) Need for Black-Listing a Tea Company Involved in Tax Evasion.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कलकत्ता में पश्चिम बंगाल के आयकर अधिकारियों ने एक बड़ी चाय कम्पनी के कार्यालय में छापा मार कर चाय की बिक्री व निर्यात से सम्बन्धित बीजक में कम मूल्य दिखा कर किया जाने वाला करोड़ों

का घोटाला पकड़ा है। गत सप्ताह उक्त कम्पनी के चार बड़े अफसरों के निवास स्थानों पर भी छापे मारे गए और कई खाता-बहियाँ जब्त कर ली गई। अधिकारिक सूत्रों के अनुसार इन बहियों से मूल्य कम दिखाकर दो करोड़ रुपये की हेराफेरी तथा चार अफसरों के नाम से जमा व निवेश के रूप में लगभग चालीस लाख रुपये के अवैध धन का पता चला है। इसके अतिरिक्त और भी अनेक कम्पनियों तथा बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों द्वारा इस प्रकार के घोटालों तथा हेरा-फेरी करने के मामले प्रकाश में आये हैं जो सरकारी टैक्सों की चोरी करते हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार ऐसी कम्पनियों को ब्लैक लिस्टेड कर उनके खिलाफ प्रभावी कार्यवाही करे।

(v) **Re decision of Bangladesh Government to Sell properties of Indians in Bangladesh**

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :** The Government of Bangladesh have decided to sell by auction or otherwise dispose of their property by the end of this month.

When Indo-Pakistan war broke out in 1965, the Pakistan Government enacted the Defence of P. kistan Ordinance and made rules thereunder for taking over property of Indians in Pakistan as enemy property. The custodians were to manage the property vested in them but the ownership did not vest with them. But with the end of the war, following the Tashkent Accord, Pakistan did not release the vested property to the original owners.

Bangladesh emerged as a separate Independent nation state in 1971. There has never been any war between Bangladesh and India. On the contrary, there exists a Treaty of Friendship between the two countries. So there is no longer any scope for taking over fresh Indian property in Bangladesh and treating the same vested enemy property.

One should also take note of the fact that Pakistan Government took over some Indian property in East Pakistan, but not the properties of which the East Pakistan residents were in possession though some of their co-shares had gone to India and become Indian citizens. The Bangladesh Government has directed its Revenue authorities to search out all such properties and take over them as vested property.

This action means the loss of thousands crores of rupees worth property by Indian owners, and also eviction from their households and agricultural lands of millions of Hindus and other minorities.

I demand that a statement may be made by the Minister of External Affairs in this regard.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) :** It is very important, Sir. I hope somebody takes note of it.

(vi) **Need to Check Uncontrolled Mining in Saur Valley in Pithoragarh**

**श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) :** मसूरी व दून वैली को लाईमस्टोन्स क्वेरीज से उत्पन्न भू-क्षरण व प्रदूषण के खतरे को समाप्त करने की दिशा में कोई ठोस एवं व्यावहारिक पहल हो भी नहीं पाई थी कि उत्तरप्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कुछ अन्य स्थानों विशेषकर पिथौरागढ़ जनपद में सौर वैली के लिए भी अस्तित्व का खतरा पैदा हो गया है।

सौर वैली को पिथौरागढ़ शीर्ष पर मैग्नेसाइट खानों में हो रहे अव्यवस्थित खनन से खतरा पैदा हुआ है। पिथौरागढ़ में चंडाक बतड़ी नामक स्थानों में दो प्राइवेट कंपनीज को उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार द्वारा खनन की अनुमति दी गई है, परंतु इनके द्वारा खनन कानूनों का सतत उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है। खुले खनन,

ओपट कास्ट माइनिंग के साथ साथ अव्यवस्थित खनन भी किया जा रहा है। व्यर्थ अवशेष व मिट्टी के लुहकाने से नीचे की सुन्दर घाटी भू-क्षरण से प्रभावित हो रही है। लैंड रीक्लेमेशन के कार्य को भी नहीं किया जा रहा है। फैक्ट्रियों के प्रदूषण से निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों की वन संपत्ति नष्ट हो रही है।

मैं इस अव्यवस्थित खनन व प्रदूषण को रोकने हेतु राज्य-सरकार के ध्यान में ला चुका हूँ। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान भी लोकसभा में दो बार प्रश्न पूछ कर इस ओर दिला चुका हूँ। परंतु अभी भी अपेक्षित है। मैं पुनः केन्द्रीय पर्यावरण मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस लोक महत्व के प्रश्न की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

1208 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

(vii) Need to Apply Laws Relating to Minimum Wages and Working Conditions to Bidi Workers

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Chanderi, Guna, Sagar, Damoh, Jabalpur and Raipur etc. are big centres of bidi industry in M.P. Lakhs of workers, including a large number of women and children are employed in it. These workers are, however, an exploited lot. Though they are busy from dawn to dusk in rolling bidis, the wages they receive are quite low. A fairly large number of bidi workers become victims of tuberculosis and tend to develop hunch-back tendencies. The condition of bidi workers scattered in rural areas is still worse. They are at the mercy of 'sattedars' who act as agents of bidi units. They supply tobacco and tendu leaves to rural bidi workers and assess the quality of the bidis produced. They invariably reject at least ten per cent of a worker's output as 'sub-standard' and thus deprive him or her of full payment for the

output. Not much effort has been made so far to free the workers from the stranglehold of sattedars, as the Bidi Kings do not want to discontinue the Sattedari system. It enables them to escape responsibility for paying fair wages and providing various facilities to workers.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take steps to ensure that :—

- (i) the laws regarding minimum wages and working conditions are enforced in bidi-making establishments ; and
- (ii) the cooperatives of bidi-workers are set up to enable them to get adequate return for their labour.
- (vii) Non-availability of Drinking Water and Electricity in Bihar

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : बिहार में विद्युत संकट स्थायी सा हो गया है। इधर एक सप्ताह के अन्दर इस संकट के कारण लगभग सभी जिलों के मुख्यालयों में पेयजल एवं रोशनी नहीं मिल रही है। रांची की हालत विगत 24 घंटों से अति दयनीय हो गयी है। पेयजल एकदम बंद है। हैवी इंजीनियरी काम्प्लेक्स को 40 मैगावाट के स्थान पर सिर्फ 10 मैगावाट बिजली मिल रही है। इसका उत्पादन भी संकट में पड़ गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त लगभग राज्य का सारा उद्योग बंद सा हो गया है।

बिजली के अभाव में विगत वर्ष खरीफ की फसल नष्ट हो गयी है। अभी रबी लगाने का समय है तो बिजली नहीं है। यह फसल भी नष्ट होने वाली है।

जब बिहार में विद्युत की क्षमता 945 मैगावाट है तो सप्लाई सिर्फ 150 मैगावाट की ही क्यों है ? की उच्चस्तरीय जांच करायी जाय और तुरंत उचित मात्रा में विद्युत की आपूर्ति की जाय।

12.15 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOURCES RE DIS-  
APPROVAL OF ILLEGAL MIGRANTS  
(DEPARTMENTATION BY TRIBU-  
NALS) ORDINANCE, 1983 Contd.  
AND  
ILLEGAL MIGRANTS (DETERMINA-  
TION BY TRIBUNALS) BILL Contd.**

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will take up further discussion on the Statutory Resolution and further consideration of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Bill. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev was on his legs yesterday. He may continue. He had taken 8 minutes yesterday.

✓ SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Sir, I was on my legs yesterday. Is there any restriction of time ? If so, how much ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : 5 minutes.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I will require at least 25 minutes.  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You start speaking now.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, yesterday when Mr. Kadiyan spoke about this Bill, he tried to say that the Assamees people are in difficulties because their culture, ethnic and language are in trouble. Sir, I have got the 1971 census report and as per that report, if you consider the Assam population from the point of view of religion, you will find :

Hindus—72.51%  
Muslims—24.53%  
Christians—2.61%  
Buddhists—0.15%  
Jain—0.09%  
Sikh—0.08%

If you consider from the language point of view, you will find :

Assamese—59.44  
Bengali—19.44

Hindi—5.34  
Bori—3.65  
Mize—1.70  
Mikir—1.28  
Miri—1.17  
Oriya—1.00  
Miscellaneous—6.88  
Nepali and others

This is the language as well as religious percentage of the people in Assam. Therefore, to tell in this House that the Assammeese ethnic, culture and other things are in danger is not correct. But at the same time it should not be questioned whether the fear which is in the mind of the Assameese people is to a certain extent correct. This is why this ordinance has been promulgated and in the preamble of the Bill the Minister has said :

“Whereas a substantial number of the foreigners who migrated into India across the borders of the eastern and north-eastern regions of the country on and after the 25th day of March, 1971, have, by taking advantage of the circumstances of such migration and their ethnic similarities and other connections with the people of India and without having in their possession any lawful authority so to do, illegally remained in India.”

Now, there is a thought. Certain quarters and certain political parties want to ask why the cut-off year is 1971. I would like to quote here what the international famous advocates and lawyers have said. According to the international law, you cannot push back any foreigner if they had entered before 1971 because before the 25th of March, 1971, there was no country of Bangladesh and it was only East Pakistan. You cannot send back the East Pakistan citizens to Bangladesh though geographically it is the same position, politically it is quite different.

This is the opinion of the international lawyers.

You say about the cut-off year. Mr. Ravindra Varma or Mr. Vajpayee or Assam regional parties, when they come and have meetings here, they say that the cut-off year 1951, 1961 and 1971 should be treated in a different manner, that they should be disfranchised or they should be deported.

You cannot deport anybody to Bangladesh who came before 1971. But when you are deporting people who came after 1971, the Government of India as well as our Foreign Minister should have a dialogue with the Foreign Minister and the President of Bangladesh, because you have to make sure that these people, when they are pushed back, are acceptable to Bangladesh people. If they are not acceptable, what are you going to do? On that also, you are to take a decision.

About 10 million refugees came to India. The hon. Minister has said that in the course of 9 years, about 3,20,000 people, have come and, out of them, excepting 60,000 people, all others have gone back to Bangladesh. Those who have stayed back, they are staying not because they want to leave Bangladesh but because they have no other shelter in Bangladesh and they are uprooted humanity. We have to consider this uprooted humanity in a different perspective.

In this Bill, there is Clause 2, sub-clause (a) under which there is a provision that those people who have been identified as foreigners as per the Tribunal which was in existence till 1969 will not come within its purview. On the other day, in the House, I had drawn the attention of the Home Minister that there are certain people, specially Hindu refugees who went to Bangladesh as per the Tribunal order, but they could not get back their property as a result of which they have come back again. So, this clause should be deleted. If those people who have come back because they could not get back their houses and property are pushed back again, that will be a very dangerous thing. I would appeal to the Government to consider this aspect of the matter.

Why I say this is that there is a commitment of the Government of India in this regard. On 22nd February, 1973, there was a Starred question No. 56 put by Shri Prabodh Chandra in this House. The question was :

"Whether a few thousands of Bangladesh refugees who had gone back to Bangladesh have since come back because they were not able to get possession of their houses and properties ; and

if so, what steps Government that taken to send them back ?"

The answer of the then Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation, Shri Raghunatha Reddy was :

"Some families from erstwhile East Pakistan who had come to India before the army crackdown in East Pakistan on 25.3.71 and had returned to Bangladesh in the wake of liberation of that country, have returned to India. Having regard to the circumstances, the Government of India have decided to take back the above mentioned category of refugees after proper verification."

That was the stand of the Government of India in 1973. How can you go back on that now ?

Then, under Clause 4, sub-clauses (1) and (2), they have completely ignored and made inoperative the Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Act, 1950. In that, there is a provision that if people come to India out of fear or because of civil disturbance, they will be given shelter. That Act has been nullified by this particular Bill. Of course, I am thankful to the Government that after the Members of Parliament met the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, also Mr. Chitta Basu and CPM members in the House, an amendment has been brought forward by the Home Minister, Mr. P.C. Sethi. I thank the Government for that.

I have mentioned. I also always give the Tables to you. There is a question...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not very proper in Parliament to use that.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I withdraw it, if you demand.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : It is quite in order. It is not un-parliamentary.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : This proviso of Citizenship Act, 1955 gives protection to persons who come to Indian and stay there for six months and they can apply for citizenship. The onus lies with the Government to give, they can accept it, they



can reject it. In this provision, there is also a proviso whereby when you consider applicants, if they were citizens of undivided India that is Bangladesh was a part of undivided India before 1947 & if their parents or grand parents or their other relations used to be the citizens of India, they were given protection. A criticism has been levelled before the public, specially in Assam by certain political parties "Look here. Everybody has been pushed back and if they are not accepted, what will happen? I think that Government, by keeping provision of 1955 Act have given some protection and, there is some scope, if the situation so arises.

There is a provision in Section 3 Clause 3 which says :

"(i) He has entered into India on or after the 25th day of March, 1971.

(ii) He is a foreigner.

(iii) He has entered into India without being in possession of a valid passport or other valid travel document or any other lawful authority in that behalf."

Some people—I do not know whether the Government says—say that Nepalese will be protected under this rule. I would like to draw attention to a booklet which was produced before the Consultative of Committee of Assam Legislature when Giani Zail Singh was the Minister of Home Affairs. One question was asked by Mr. Subba, what will be the position of the Nepalese. This is a booklet by the Government, not by me. In that booklet, Government has said :

"As far as Nepali nationals are concerned, they were not required to obtain any restricted area permitted as the "nationals of Nepal" enjoyed a specific exemption under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, prior to enforcement of Government of India's notification No. 25022/110/76-F.I (i) dt. 30-7-1976."

This is the Government of India's position and in this booklet either under this proviso that I may mention or I have brought an amendment that when the cut-off year

is 25th March, 1971, for the Nepalese it should be 1976.

Another amendment has been brought before us. In these amendments, it has been said by Mr. Banatwala that 3 KM should be reduced to half KM. Again some people said, like Shri Ravindra Varma, that it should be made all over Assam. I do not accept half KM nor I accept all over Assam. If you say all over Assam, what will happen? With all respect and with folded hands to Mr. Ravindra Varma, AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad members will sit in Gauhati, will take the voters list and they will go on submitting complaints that these are the volunteers. This should not be. If AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad think : that their movement is total, if they think 'that Assamese people are supporting', they should muster volunteers to identify those areas where there are volunteers and they should be able to lodge complaints. I do not accept that changing of law.

Some amendment has come, giving of affidavit for Rs. 25/-. Some said that money should be increased. Some said that money should not be there. I congratulate the Government, the Ministry of Law and the Ministry of Home Affairs, for giving this provision.

Because this provision has been kept to protect the people. There is no unnecessary harassment. Genuine cases are there. I should congratulate the Government and the Home Minister on this. I want to elaborate on this because there are certain criticisms that this particular Ordinance which has been brought will create harassment to the people. But the Government, as I said at the beginning, had to take into account the sentiments of the Assamese people and also the demand of the religious and linguistic minorities. At the same time Government was also convinced that nobody who has come after 1971 should be there. In Clause 9 it is said :

"(a) discovery and production of any document ;

(b) reception of evidence on affidavits ;

(c) requisitioning of public records from any court or office ;

(d) issuing of any commission for the examination of witnesses."

All these four clauses which have been given in this particular provision reflect the sentiments of the people of Assam, both the Assamese as well as the linguistic minorities.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I will require another five minutes. I have been asked by the Minister to take as much time as I want from my Party's time. I am the main speaker from my Party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are others also.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have been asked by the Minister. I have got his permission.

AN HON. MEMBER: You require the Chair's permission.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am taking only my Party time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to finish in five minutes.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: We have seen that most of the persons who are alleged as foreigners have lost their records during the last turmoil in Assam when 3,10,000 people became refugees and there are Assamese, Bengali Hindus, Bengali Muslims, people belonging to all communities. The houses of most of them have been completely burnt. Here this provision has been made that the Tribunal can call for the record from the office of the SDC or DC. This is very good. We have seen that certain people are afraid of coming before the Tribunal because when they go with their documents, there might be elements—I do not say AASU or Ganasangram Parishad, but some bad elements which are always there—who might stop them from going. So, the provision that the Tribunal can sit wherever the Government of India says or the Tribunal thinks, including the provision of issuing of any commission for the examination of witnesses, is quite good, and I

congratulate the Government for this particular Clause. But this is being criticised. This should not be criticised because we have to see the situation in Assam. The Assam situation is now normal, but the extremists have taken an upper hand; the AASU has lost control over the extremists and it has been proved that most of these extremists were, and also are, active members of AASU. By and large, the AASU and the Ganasangram Parishad are not involved in the extremists' activities, but a small section of them is aligned with the extremists of Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram and they are creating so many bomb blasts in railway stations and people have died. They have made an attempt on the life of the Chief Minister of Assam on 19th November. The boy has been arrested. Fortunately no injury was caused to the Chief Minister and the statement which he has given shows that the police have found out various documents and various arms and ammunitions from people who are high up in the society—they are government officials, they are public leaders and all that. So, this is the situation. In view of that, I congratulate the hon. Minister.

There is another thing to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister. I have given notice of Amendments and I will speak at that time. Yesterday, Mr. Kodyan was mentioning why the Assam police should be entrusted with this. I can tell Mr. Kodyan that, after the present Assam Ministry has been sworn in under the Chiefministership of Shri Hiteswar Saikia, we have seen them doing good work. At one time the Assam police was not acting; I would not say that they were involved in the agitation, but they were inactive.

But, unfortunately, under the leadership of the Chief Minister of Assam, the Assam Police is now doing a good work for maintaining law and order, for identifying the criminals and, as a result, you will see that there are also some agitations that the police repression must be stopped. Now 3,000 people have been killed. There are 1600 police cases. Each and every case, the police is enquiring. But, more people are involved. They may be anyone—Bengali, Assamese or Nepalis—but they are criminals. Now, if the National Parties Like the B.J.P. and the

Janata say that there is police repression, I think, it is wrong. I hope that sincerely Shri Ravindra Varma does not agree to that. He is always very reasonable. I request him to extend the help. A conclave of the Opposition Leaders in Assam is being called by the AASU. There is now a change in the attitude of the AASU. At one time there was behind the screen consultation in which the B.J.P. and the Janata parties were there. Shri Farooq Abdullah was invited and Shri N.T. Rama Rao and Shri Ramachandran were also invited.

With the background, they must also take into consideration the people who are going to Assam with some of the regional parties who came to Delhi and who had a press conference wherein they have said that we do not accept these Tribunals and we shall decide our course of action next time.

Now, in this very House, many Members said that the Congress(I) were trying to have some adjustment with AASU. The cat is now out of the bag. I am pleased to note that the C.P.M. and the C.P.I. are not going because they are very clear on Assam. What happened to B.J.P. and the Janata? They are going to attend the Conference. On the one side the regional parties are saying that we are the only people who will decide as to what will happen to this Ordinance. In Bhutia, there is an attempt to get the help of the Janata and, as a result, there, the regional parties also join them. So, I request that when they go to Assam, these national leaders should condemn them first on the violent activities of the people. Who are doing that I do not know. I do not know whether it is by AASU or Ganasangram Parishad. They should first condemn the attempt made on the life of the Chief Minister and should also condemn the attitude of certain political parties who are in the agitation. Before I conclude, I again say that Government has done a grand job in bringing forward this Ordinance. They have taken into account the sentiments of the people—the linguistic minorities people. This Ordinance can only be successful provided in the implementation stage, there is good action on the part of the Government. The officials involved should be given the help of all the national parties as also the regional parties. Unless that help is

there from public or from the regional parties, the Ganasangram Parishad, the Government of Assam and the Government of India as also the national parties, this Ordinance will again be a failure.

The Prime Minister, in 1980 gave a proposal to start the tribunals; nobody accepted that at that time. And we have lost three precious years. Now the Bill has come before us. By and large, all political parties are supporting this. While concluding, Sir, I appeal to the Home Minister as also all the National Parties who are present in this House should also make an appeal to the Assamese people that this Ordinance should be allowed to act as per the provisions with speed and no real citizens of the State should be harassed and those who are foreigners after 1971 should be detected, deleted and their deportation should take place taking into consideration the humanitarian aspect which the Government has last in view in the past. With these words, I support this Bill. ✓

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of misfortune that the Parliament of India has to discuss measures like this after thirty seven years of Independence. It seems that because of the activities of a section of the people in a part of the country—Assam—which is very much part of the country whose citizens are as much part of the Indian citizens as one of us are conducting the so called movement, unfortunately, with the help of some National Parties.

And it has become necessary that we have to concern ourselves with Bills of this nature. One should have thought that humanity and human rights are not negotiable matters. But what has happened in that part of the country is that physical annihilation was taken to be a mode of settling so-called political scores. Our country gave a commitment the Government of India gave a commitment, to the people of that part of undivided India (which became later part of a foreign country). Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhai Patel made definite commitment on the floor of our provisional Parliament at that time saying that those who are forced

to come away will be treated as our own 'brothers and sisters', and they will have the same rights. That commitment was given a partial statutory basis in the 1950 Act. That is called Immigration (Expulsion from Assam) Act, 1950. Soon after independence this assurance was given if not fully, but some statutory basis. That Act provided 'If anybody is forced to come before or after the commencement of the Act'. This is important; 'Before or after Act'-Certainly they will have the rights. But if they were not authorised, they will have to go back. But there is an important proviso. It says Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any person who, on account of civil disturbance or the fear of such disturbance in any area now forming part of Pakistan has been displaced from or has left his place of residence in such area and who has been subsequently residing in Assam.' This is a national commitment in the form of a law.

It is a statutory law; it put down this commitment on a statutory basis. But unfortunately that commitment has been forgotten. Unfortunately people are more busy with deciding who is a foreigner and who is not a foreigner instead of leaving it to the law of the land, instead of leaving it to constitutional provisions, instead of leaving it to the Citizens Act and so on. An agitation was started, forgetting national commitment forgetting all human rights, forgetting the very human aspect of the problem. Sir, as you are aware, those who are born in India may be born of alien parents. Our constitution makes them citizens of India. Now, I have brought to the notice of our hon. Prime Minister certain cases early in 1980. I gave her the particulars of those cases. Family after family with young children born in India were involved. Under the Constitution they are citizens of India. It is their birthright. But they were being driven out as 'foreigners'. There is a law which is called Foreigners Tribunals Order, 1964'. I don't know whether Mr. Chavan was the Home Minister then,

There was a provision for formation of tribunals to ascertain the position, and power was given to the Central Government to constitute the tribunals. That was the position. Misusing the provisions of this law, tribunals were created in Assam by the State Govern-

ment. According to me, only the Central Government could form them, and that was a power, which was not delegated to the State Government. However, I am not going into the legal aspect of that. Those tribunals were issuing lists. Police was submitting lists to them, and the tribunals were making orders without giving the minimum opportunity to those people. Even those who had been born in independent India have been driven out, and even those people who had been staying there for years and years. This 1950 Act was thrown to the winds.

You will be surprised to know that I wrote to the hon. Prime Minister and got a reply from the then Home Minister, Giani Zail Singh after sixteen months, and Giani Zail Singh in his letter said: 'I am sorry, I could not send a reply earlier, because the State Government did not give me the information. It was after sixteen months. All the particulars had been given, the nature of the cases had been given, and he said, 'Yes, it was done'. No protection so far as the citizens of this country are concerned.

This is because a section of the people took upon themselves to decide who are foreigners and who are not foreigners. We have been saying that these are matters which would not be allowed to grow and generate, because these chauvinistic and secessionist attitude cuts at the root of the national integrity, unity and nationhood. We have no doubt, and we have said that openly that there are foreign elements behind it. I have said earlier also in this House that it is unfortunate that some of the national parties have considered it to be their right to take up their clauses, which according to us is no cause. It is, in fact, a serious matter affecting India's unity and integrity.

I know there has been several negotiations, several discussions. According to us, some people have been given undue prominence. In this case, they are dictating to the rest of the country.

The position is that the cutoff date of 1971 has been agreed by all the parties; my party is committed to that and I am not going back on that. At least that recognition is here; statutory recognition to that commitment is at least being given. We were hearing and getting newspaper reports that the Govern-

ment was having second or third thoughts on this, as to whether it should be 1951, 1961 or 1971, and creating greater and greater uncertainty in peoples' mind. At least, we get this much commitment by the Central Government that 25th March, 1971 will be the cutoff date. To that extent, we are agreeing to this.

What is our approach to this Bill? Probably, it is a necessary evil, and cannot be helped. The hon. Home Minister himself has said in his statement in this House, which he made justifying the issuance of the ordinance. He says :

"While the Government has been bending all its energies towards restoration of peace and normalcy and creating congenial atmosphere, the agitation has been resumed..."

Rightly, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev has reminded the House about the attack on the life of the Chief Minister. The statement further says :

"This will certainly vitiate the atmosphere, as the history of violence accompanying the agitation shows. Among the various measures initiated by the Government to deal with the problem of illegal migrants, the work of detection of such migrants has assumed significance, having regard to the trend of recent events in Assam and other parts of the sensitive eastern and north-eastern regions of the country."

"I would like to ask the Home Minister that he is trying to implement one part of an understanding because no settlement has been arrived. Now, are you not thereby accepting an issue that this foreigners' question is very much germane and is very much an alive issue? You have given a go-bye to your commitment to the 1950 Act. Sir, fortunately an amendment has been proposed by the Home Minister for incorporating in it the citizenship Act. Now, what is going to happen, nobody knows. I will come immediately to some of the provisions of this Bill. Now, are we or are we not submitting to these secessionist forces and chauvinistic attitudes that have been adopted? Our apprehension is that this will also encourage chauvinistic

elements and secessionist forces and aggravate the feeling of doubt and suspicion. As I said I am not opposing the Bill as such. I cannot, because it gives some protection from living at the mercy of those people, from being killed like ducks to be annihilated. No protection had been given from the Physical annihilation. I do not wish to recount those events, which are a permanent shame on the people of our country, the darkest days of a civilised nation that in the name of people being of foreign origin, this type of happenings have taken place. That is why I say it is preferable to the inhuman method of so-called detection of foreigners that was going on.

Now, what I am trying to emphasise is that why this so-called attempt for piecemeal implementation of even this understanding? How do you wish to solve this problem? we have been always saying and we have demonstrated with facts and figures that it is the left democratic forces, workers, leaders of the left political parties, particularly of the CPI (M), who have been the special targets of attack, be they Bengalis, be they the Assamese speaking people. And I on two earlier occasions while participating in the Debate have given particulars about that also. I am not going into that again. It is not necessary either. It is not my intention to open the wounds, but have the wounds healed? Have you been able to create an atmosphere where linguistic and religious minorities in Assam are able to live there with a sense of protection, with a sense of security?

Other problems have not been solved. There has been no attempt to bring about a political solution. We say that political solutions are necessary. Because you wanted the democratic process in this country viz., the parliamentary process to continue, that is why we supported the election. Of course, I have made that charge on the floor of the House that the left parties were not even allowed to participate in the election. We were made targets of attack. We were not allowed to go to the Polling Stations. We have mentioned those matters. Nobody has suffered most as a political party as my party or the workers belonging to my party. Everybody knows this. That is why we have been paying the price,

Now, what is the political solution that you are going to bring about and how? Although this Bill is really to replace an ordinance which has come into force. The question is how many tribunals could not be set up. How this disease has gone deep. There are not even judges available to go there. This is the situation which has been created there. Therefore, don't pat on your back have come out with something extraordinary for trying to protect the people. Don't do that. At least we are happy that a cut-off date has been accepted by you and there is an attempt to follow a civilised method. Whether they would be successful to find out the so-called foreigners, I don't know. I say so because I don't know what will happen ultimately in these proceedings.

Unfortunately, I find some amendments are even suggested. How my friend, for whom my respect and regard are unbounded, Shri Ravindra Varma behaves in this manner in Assam? Everybody will be at every body else's mercy, if his amendment is accepted. He changes the proposals, to change the cut-off date, proposes a change in the territorial limit of tribunals, i.e., jurisdiction. Now it becomes a big cauldron, if his amendment is accepted. It will become not a law, but will become a law of the jungle, if it is accepted.

I would like to point out to 1 or 2 aspects of this Bill to the Minister, before I resume my seat. So far as Section 4 is concerned, now there is a proposed amendment. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: if the terms of the proviso of the 1950 Act are fulfilled in a case, why should one be treated as a foreigner? I am putting this positive question. Do you or do you not agree that proviso constitutes the nation's commitment to those people whom you did not consult before you left them there? You did not take their views or opinions. We are aware that people have been trying to stay there as long as possible. It is no fun coming out, leaving everything there. You can appreciate it; everybody can appreciate, but that seems to be forgotten. Why should we give up our national commitment to these people? At least there was some recognition in the proviso of the 1950 Act. But this is expressly made unworkable now.

Are the letters of law more important than national commitment?

So, we suggest that clause should not have been there, and that it should be consistent with the 1950 Act. There may be cases, we are not denying it, where people who should be treated as foreigners have come here for certain other purposes, like business, better economic conditions, better living conditions, jobs or because some relations were here or for purposes which we cannot recognize as entitling them to stay in our country. But if that proviso is fulfilled, why not?

Clause 7 is about staff. It says:

"The Central Government shall make available to every Tribunal such staff as may be necessary..."

Why are you looking for Judges from outside Assam? The reason is very well known. What about their staff? Who will provide them? If Central Government has to provide them, at least make it workable, in such a manner that it can get the confidence of those who will be dragged there.

Mr. Chairman, kindly see clause 8. A procedure has been laid down. The procedure is that any person can raise a question—and then what will happen?—and make an application with some little money. Then there will be an affidavit. What will he prove? Suppose Mr. Ravindra Varma persuades somebody—I am not naming him deliberately; but I am just giving a hypothetical example—Mr X persuades Y; or Mr X goes to the tribunal and files an affidavit saying that a particular person is a foreigner. What more does he have to say? He does not have to say anything more. Then, immediately the onus shifts on the other person. He has to prove that he is not a foreigner. I do not know how do I prove myself to have been born in this country, to be an Indian citizen. How will you prove that you are an Indian citizen? (*Interruptions*). I do not know if Mr. Satish Agarwal has got his birth certificate. I don't have it. I was born in Tezpur. My maternal grandfather was an officer there. Even that house has been swallowed by Brahmaputra.

The country has lost a national monument. What can be done about it? Clause 8 (4) says: "The place of residence of the person named in such reference or application, as the case may be, is situated." He has to come with all the record. That is also clause 10 that the person against whom he has to produce such evidence as he may think fit in support of his defence. What is defence? Why are you shifting the onus on the person that you prove your citizenship? Is it sufficient discharge of an obligation by filing an affidavit saying Santosh Mohan Dev is a foreigner? This is very serious and I request the hon. Minister to consider it (*Interruptions*) This is very very serious. A similar provision is made in clause 11 also; clause 11 (2) (b)—"to produce such evidence as he may think fit in support of his defence." That is at the initial stage; when he has to file his reply, he has to produce his evidence; and you are making that provision. Now, this is a very serious thing. I tell you that those foreign tribunals were also manned by judicial persons, District Judges, Additional District Judges, passing orders saying you are a foreigner; you get out because the police has filed a complaint that you are a foreigner and you are unable to prove that you are an Indian citizen. Therefore, you get out. The onus is shifted on me. This is dangerous. Therefore, I am requesting the hon. Minister to kindly consider it. Even that you can regulate by rules that after a statement has been filed, the evidence has to be given. (*Interruptions*) Mere filing an affidavit without taking the responsibility of proving it or giving a *prima facie* case of charge being a foreigner then there is no case to answer. X files an application saying that Y is a foreigner and Y has to produce all documents at the first stage. This is a very serious lacuna in this.

Now, clause 17 of this Bill. There is no time limit provided. For revisional proceedings, some time limit should be provided. It also provides for *suo motu* intervention by the Appellate Authority. Suppose there is an order in favour of a person against whom an order is made against so-called foreigner against whom proceedings were initiated. Now, there is an order in his favour. Then an appeal can be filed at any time. I do not find it here. I may have missed it.

Clause 21. There is a provision for delegation of Powers to any officer subordinate to the Central Government; any State Government or any officer subordinate to that Government. It says as follows:

"The Central Government may, by notification, direct that the Powers and duties conferred or imposed on it by this Act, other than the Powers conferred by section 28, and the Powers conferred by this action may, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notification, be exercised or discharged..."

This also raises a doubt in people's mind.

This Act obviously is intended now for Assam. Now, you have also made a provision that this can be extended to any other part of the country.

13 hrs.

Sir, I have already told the hon. Home Minister that this is giving rise to serious complications. There are persons who are believing in secessionist outlook and policies. You are aware of Uttarkhand movement, the so-called pernicious movement in North Bengal to make North Bengal not only a separate State but also an independent State. There is a demand for that also. There is also a demand that this Act should also be extended to West Bengal and North Bengal so that the job of finding out the foreigners can start in Uttar khand. Now, even a provision in this Bill has given rise to agitations and demands. There will be more and more demands from those sections of the people who are indulging in this secessionist tendency, these are vulnerable regions, we are now surrounded by foreign elements and the whole country today is in danger. This is being said by the Prime Minister, by the Home Minister, by the Foreign Minister. We are also saying. This is happening. Now, if in this vulnerable region, in the border region, this type of activity is even impliedly supported, then it will give rise to serious complications, Greater and greater will be the danger to the people. Therefore, these are the aspects I would request the hon. Minister to look into and see that this law is applied in at least a

civilised manner and in a way in which it will be able to carry the confidence of the people for whom it is meant. It is very very important. You cannot just thrust upon them something. This is after all a human problem. I hope you will treat it as a human problem. This is very important as the nation has made a commitment to these people. These people have been forced to flee for their lives and with a lot of difficulty, with all tribulations. They have not been settled up till now. Even after 37 years, they are in the refugee colonies still. They will die as refugees. This is not fulfilling our commitment. Therefore, do not treat them as unwanted people. You have put them to sufficient difficulty. Do not treat them as unwanted people in this country. At least they are not to be treated like that. They have to be treated in a civilised manner. I hope the Government looks into this aspect and brings about a political solution to this problem because this piece meal solution will not solve the problem. ✓

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Nurul Islam.

SHRI NURUL ISLAM (Dhubri): Mr. Chairman, in supporting the Bill I would like to make certain observations. In Assam certain political parties have adopted some noble family planning devices for the Muslims in Assam. There are political parties in our country which want to exist on the communal sentiments of the people of our country and at the same time on the blood of the minority community people.

13.04 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI  
*in the Chair*]

How these family planning devices you will understand if I narrate the history of Muslims in Assam. Prior to and after every census there were such movements to reduce Muslim population in the state. If you see, prior to 1951 censurs, in 1950 there were suddeir large scale arson and killings, and large number of Muslims, were forced to leave for East Pakistan. Only after the Nehru-Liaquat Ali pact in 1951-52 they were restored to their respective residences and they were given an opportunity to settle between 1951-

55 and some of them were not included in 1951 census and consequent tall in Muslim population as remarked by the then census commissioner. In that way in 1961 again after the completion of the census while it showed a slight increase in Muslim population there was a big hue and cry in certain presses and these presses tried to instigate communal riots in Assam and as a result of that the then Government headed by Mr. Chaliha took a firm stand that there was no such influx but ultimately they had to yield and Mr. Chaliha had to commit on way back from Delhi at the Calcutta airport that there was not so much influx as alleged by a certain section of the press. But these was influx to the tune of 2.50 lakhs. This happened in 1962. Do you know how these 2.5 lakh infiltrators were detected and deported? They were treated like cats and dogs. The armed forces went and raided the villages and got the people boarded in the trucks by force. They were taken to the Indo-Pak border and forced to cross the border at the gun point. This was the procedure. This procedure continued from 1962 to 1964. Then there was an all-India hue and cry. Then the Government was pleased to appoint the tribunal in 1964 and the process of deportation continued upto 1969. According to Assam Government figures, upto 1969 2.69 lakh people were deported from India to the then East Bengal. Perhaps, you remember that from 1969 to 71 there was Bangla Desh upsurge and there was general election. Perhaps in view of that there was no such movement against Muslims after and before 1971. But unfortunately, an unforeseen thing had happened that one Janata Party making an unholy alliance, came into power in 1978. They just smeared the soil of India with the blood of Hindus and Muslims, Bengalis and Assamse, Harijans and non-Harijans, tribals and non-tribals in their two and a half years of reign of terror. It is they who instigated this agitation in Assam. Originally in 1978 the students started an economic movement with the slogan 'You Indians go out', because Assamese youth felt neglected by the Central Government. They did not get any appointment in central government undertakings or in any Central Department. But after Janata Party came into power, they tried to win over the students. Why? Perhaps, you remember that



our great leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi who was elected from Chikmuglur, was removed inhumanly, injudiciously and criminally from the membership of this august House. Then suddenly one Mr. Hira Lal Patwari, who was an hon. Member of this august House, died and the Mangaldoi constituency which he represented, had fallen vacant. Stray rumours spreads throughout the country that Mrs. Gandhi was going to contest from, Mangaldoi constituency in Assam. At that time, Mr. Barborra was the Chief Minister of the Janata Government. So the ruling party as well as the Government itself started the propaganda that there were 40,000 Bangladeshi nationals in the electoral rolls of Mangaldoi constituency and that unless and until their names were deleted from the Electoral Roll of Mangaldoi parliamentary constituency, there could not be any bye-election. In this way, it was the Janata Government which started this movement of Bangladeshis, which was originally an economic movement started by the students. Then Mr. Barborra gained over the students, fed them, financed them and provided them with vehicles and started this propaganda against certain sections of people. At that movement, one Mr. Purnonarain Singh, who was a Member of this august House, made an inflammatory speech saying that there were 44 lakh Bangladeshi nationals in Assam and that they should be deported. A copy of his speech was circulated to every house of the Assamese people in the state. The Assamese people got frightened for their existence. So, this movement took a turn from the economic movement to political movement. In this way, the Muslims and the Bengalis were suppressed and repressed in Assam after every ten years. That is the history. We are not only politically repressed but economically also. The Muslims and the Bengali people are harassed and repressed in Assam in matters of appointments, economic development in distribution of contract work, etc. These people tolerated these things only because of their survival. This movement was at its peak during the Janata Party and BJP rule, I should be very frank.

Before coming to make the comments on the Bill, I make an appeal to the hon. Members of this august House that they

should realise what are they going to gain out of this. They are playing a nasty and heinous game at the cost of national unity, solidarity and integrity. Why? What for? Only for their meanest political interests. I submit to our Government that this type of political parties who do not have any economic programme, who do not have any other programme, save and except to play with the communal sentiments of the people for their political survival, should be banned or they should give up this heinous game.

Now I will comment on the Bill. I have scrutinised the Bill very carefully. Every time it is said on the Floor of this House that foreigners do not mean the Muslims. Only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. We know, we have experience. Since decades we have been suffering. We know how this Act will be enforced by the bureaucrats we know how it will be implemented by the bureaucrats. So, we appeal to our Government and to our hon. Home Minister to remove the loopholes. It suffers from certain shortcomings. Firstly, in the first sentence of the preamble it says :

“WHEREAS a substantial number of the foreigners who migrated into India”.

This is a very serious thing. This becomes a commitment on the part of the Government and at the same time it gives scope to others to criticise. Thus, if it is known to the Government that there are substantial number of foreigners in Assam or in India, what did the Government do? Is it not the cardinal duty of the Government to detect them and deport them? So, the appropriate term should have been “the substantial number of foreigners alleged to have entered into India”.

Secondly, regarding Nepalese, many of my friends have already spoken. I once again want to repeat that there was a pact on these Nepali people that they had the opportunity to come to India and settle in India and work in India and to get employment in India upto 30th July, 1976. What will happen to these people? Would this cut-off year apply to them in the violation of this treaty or in violation of this agreement? So, there should be a separate cut-off year for

these Nepali people, which is not in the Bill.

The other day the hon. Home Minister had stated that there will be a time limit to the Tribunal for the disposal of case. It is too good otherwise it would have been a never-ending business and it would have continued for years together.

The fourth point is that in Section 26 of the Bill we apprehended that there will be some false and frivolous complaints against some genuine citizens of India. What will happen in such cases. We were just to request the Government to provide a penal provision for that instead of letting or forcing that poor fellow to go to court again to file a defamation position or to file a case for damage or compensation. The Bill should have provided a provision for that but instead Section 26 provides : "No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act". This 'good faith' is such a term that neither it can be proved nor it can be disapproved. So, anybody making any mischievous or false or frivolous complaint will take shelter under this Section and escape the responsibility. Nor can he be personally prosecuted. So, there should have been a provision that the Tribunal should itself refer the matter to the police for registering a case under appropriate Section of laws.

Madam, I draw the attention of our hon. Home Minister to Section 4(i) and 4(ii) in which the provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946, have been waived. Now, the complication will arise as to what will happen to those people as mentioned in Section 2(a), which says :

"any person who was in any State and who had been expelled from that State or India before the commencement of the Act in that State or in relation to whole expulsion from such State or India any order made before such commencement under any other law is in force."

What will happen to those people? If anybody is served quit India notice under the Foreigners Act before 1971 and he has not

yet gone or he has not yet been deported to any country, what will happen to him? What will happen to all such people? Will they stay here or under the provisions of Foreigners Act they will be deported? So, that point should have been made clear under this Section which appears to be contradictory.

Again, another Section is there regarding the jurisdiction of civil courts. In Section 23 the civil courts' jurisdiction has been waived, but it has not been mentioned as to what will happen to those 60,000 foreign nationals, as stated by our hon. Home Minister, who could not be deported because some litigations are pending. What will happen to those cases? Should they be dismissed by the civil court stating that they have no jurisdiction after the enforcement of this Act? That should have been clearly laid down in this provision here mentioning the fate of those cases.

Our hon. friend, Mr. Kodiyan, suggested that there should have been a dialogue, and we also desire that the dialogue should continue. There should be an honourable settlement of this problem. But there must be a congenial atmosphere or environment created by both the Government and agitationists. That stage has not yet been reached. (Interruptions).

Again, Madam, Mr. Kodiyan has expressed an apprehension regarding the prescribed authority. Who is this prescribed authority? Who is this prescribed authority? It is the police? It is reasonable enough to have this apprehension if the 'prescribed authority' is not clearly defined. I shall, and everybody will, apprehend something about the prescribed authority because this prescribed authority will be the authority to refer each and every complaint to the tribunal.

Lastly, my learned and hon. friend, Mr. Dev, has mentioned about the 1961-71 foreigners. It will be very difficult to deport them to any country. You cannot deport a German to France. So, if you serve a person with a 'quit India' notice, stating that 'you are a citizen of Pakistan', you cannot deport him to Bangladesh. There will be certain constitutional complications. So, I request the Government to give a thought to

this aspect. Otherwise, it will lead to many legal and constitutional complications.

Certain political parties moved many amendments ; they want that 1950 should be the cut-off year and they want that the whole of Assam should be the jurisdiction. As Mr. Chatterjee correctly said, it will be a law of the jungle. They want that there should be chaos and confusion, they want that these catastrophes should continue for years and out of the catastrophe they want to reap the fruit. They should have some sort of sympathy for the human beings. But they do not have.

Madam, lastly, clause 8 (3) says that the alleged foreign national is to prove that he is an Indian national. It is really serious. There is no such legal provision in any statutory Act. No such provision is made that the accused is to prove his innocence which we are doing in this Bill. Even the general Evidence Act says that it is he who alleges must prove the facts. Now, by simply submitting in an affidavit that Mr. so and so is a foreigner, I am to prove that I am a citizen of India. There are quite a lot of people in our country who are living below the poverty line, who do not have any landed property and any document and whose children never go to schools or colleges. They do not have any document.

Over and above this, there is another danger. There is a provision in the Bill that the tribunal will have the power to call for any document from any court or any office. The law provides that until and unless certified copies are submitted on any particular document, no document shall be called for by any court. Even if it is called for, the court is not bound to give the same. How will it be called for? Madam Chairman, you know the situation prevailing in Assam. You know there was large scale arsoning and thousands of people have lost their documents. They cannot give even any description of the document. In such cases, how will this document be called for? There should be some clear provision in the rules with regard to this aspect.

Lastly, Madam Chairman, before I conclude my speech, I would like to congratulate our Government and the Home Minister for bringing forward this most exhaustive and comprehensive Bill to deal with the foreign nationals in Assam and in India as well.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति महोदय, इस समय सदन में अवैध प्रवासी विधेयक पर चर्चा हो रही है। मुझसे पूर्ववक्ता ने तथ्यहीन आरोप लगा कर विरोधी दलों को छेड़ने का काम किया है। मैं नहीं चाहता था कि इस तरह की सीरियस प्राबलम पर विरोधी दलों पर कोई आक्षेप लगा कर उन्हें छेड़ने का काम किया जाय। लेकिन पूर्ववक्ता शायद सारे तथ्यों को नहीं जानते, और अगर जानते हैं, तो वह इन्टेन्शनली उनको इग्नोर कर गए हैं।

केन्द्र में जब जनता सरकार थी, तो उसकी अवधि के बीच में यह आन्दोलन चला। जनता सरकार और जनता सरकार के होम मिनिस्टर ने यह मांग की थी कि आन्दोलनकारियों को यह आन्दोलन वापस लेना चाहिए और आन्दोलनकारियों के नेता ने बयान दिया था कि जब तक\*\*—उनका नाम रिकार्ड पर है—हमसे आन्दोलन वापस लेने के लिए नहीं कहेंगे, तब तक हम यह आन्दोलन वापस नहीं लेंगे। (व्यवधान) मैंने माननीय सदस्य को इन्टरप्ट नहीं किया था।

सभापति महोदय, : माननीय सदस्य एक ऐसे व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं ले सकते, जो सदन से बाहर ही नहीं है, दुनिया में भी नहीं है। आपको ऐसी बातों को यहां पर नहीं लेना चाहिए। वह नाम प्रोसीडिंग्स में नहीं आएगा।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : You cannot mention the name.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : दूसरा नाम\*\*का है। वह तो अभी जिंदा हैं। आन्दोलनकारियों ने कहा था कि जब तक वह हमको आन्दोलन

वापस लेने के लिए नहीं कहेंगे, तब तक हम आन्दोलन वापस नहीं लेंगे।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN (Gauhati) : You have instigated the Assam agitation. They are thoroughly not connected with the agitation. You should not mention their names.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : जब माननीय सदस्य ने भारतीय जनता पार्टी और विरोधी दलों पर आक्षेप किया, तो आपको उन्हें रोकना चाहिए था।

सभापति महोदय, : पार्टियां एक दूसरे का नाम ले सकती हैं, लेकिन जो व्यक्ति सदन का सदस्य नहीं है, उसका नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आन्दोलनकारियों ने कहा कि हम आन्दोलन को तब वापस लेंगे, जब ग्रूथ कांग्रेस की हाइएस्ट लीडरशिप हमको आन्दोलन वापस लेने के लिए कहेगी। यह आन रिकार्ड है। आप मुझे यह कहने से रोक नहीं सकते।

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't be agitated.

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Why are you getting agitated ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : Without knowing this, you should not have said anything at all.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : जब आपके दल के सदस्य ने भारतीय जनता पार्टी और विरोधी दलों पर आक्षेप किया, तब आपने उनको इन्टरप्ट नहीं किया। इस आन्दोलन के लिए विरोधी दल जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। आपने यह समस्या पैदा की है। आप बैठिए। Who are you to interrupt me, जब यहां चेयरमैन बैठे हैं ? खून तुम बहाओ, आन्दोलन तुम चलवाओ, दस हजार लोगों को मारो, 5

परसेंट वोटों के बल पर सरकार बनाओ। वहां पर आग लगा करके चाहते हैं कि शांति हो जाय ? आप जैसे लोग इस देश के दुश्मन हैं... (व्यवधान) आपकी पार्टी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है।

इस बिल का मैं विरोध नहीं करता लेकिन जैसे आप ने आसाम में चुनाव कराकर दस हजार से ज्यादा लोगों को मौत के घाट उतारा है उसी तरह फिर इस बिल को पास कराकर आसाम के अंदर खून खराबा कराने जा रहे हैं। आप ने जो एंडिविडुअल्स को छूट दे दी कि एक एफिडेविट दाखिल कर के कोई किसी को कह दे कि यह विदेशी है इससे फिर वहां पर भगड़ा कराने जा रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एक राजनैतिक भगड़े समस्या है। आन्दोलनकारी अपनी मांगों को लेकर लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं। चुनाव के पहले भी उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारी मांगों पर कोई सेटिलमेंट होना चाहिए, तब आप चुनाव कराइए। इस बिल से फिर यही होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह पोलिटिकल प्राबलम है, पोलिटिकल उनकी डिमांड्स है, जब तक उन पर आप उनके साथ कोई समझौता न कर लें तब तक इस बिल को पास कराने का काम न करें क्योंकि वहां पर जो विदेशी हमारी सरकार के कुछ समझौतों के अनुसार चाहे वह वह इन्दिरा गांधी मुजीब का समझौता चाहे वह बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान का हमारे देश के साथ समझौता हो, कुछ इंटरनेशनल लाज भी हैं, मैं नहीं चाहता कि उनको तोड़ करके आप इस समस्या का समाधान करें, उनको मंद्दे नजर रख करके आप उनकी मांगों पर समझौता करें। वे आन्दोलनकारियों देश-द्रोही नहीं हैं। मैं कभी नहीं कहता कि वे देश-द्रोही हैं। आज तक भी उन्होंने हिंसा का रुख अख्तियार नहीं किया है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिंसा नहीं तो क्या है ? कितने आदमी मर गये।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप की सरकार और आप की पुलिस ने मारा है।

## (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का नाम बोलने वालों में है, शब उनकी बारी आए तो वह बोलें। माननीय जगपाल सिंह जी, आप अपने प्वाइंट पर बोलिए।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं उसी प्वाइंट पर आ रहा हूँ। मुझे छोड़ने का काम किया था पूर्व वक्ता ने। जिस पर मैं बोल रहा हूँ उसका सम्बन्ध मेरे प्वाइंट से रहा है।

मैं इसका विरोध नहीं करता 1971 को मान करके, लेकिन इस बिल में आप खुला छूट दे रहे हैं कि जो वहाँ पर पाकिस्तान या बंगला देश के लोग रह रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ कोई एक साधारण आदमी भी एफिडेविट लेकर कोर्ट में चला जाय। यह पोलिटिकल प्रॉब्लम है और आप इसे इन अधिकरणों के द्वारा हल करना चाहते हैं। वहाँ पर पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश के आए हुए लोग और मूल निवासी जो आराम के रहने वाले हैं वह आपस में कट मरेगे, हर एक एक दूसरे के खिलाफ लड़ मरेगा क्योंकि आप के पास कोई रेकार्ड नहीं है, आपके पास कोई वोटर लिस्ट नहीं है पुराने-पुराने आदमियों की। वोट वह दे रहे हैं और अभी तक आप उनको वहाँ का नागरिक नहीं मानते हैं। गृह मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको आपने बाकायदा बुलाया। पाकिस्तान के साथ जो युद्ध हुआ उस युद्ध के बाद जो लोग भारत के आए, पाकिस्तान आज होता तो आप उनसे मांग कर सकते थे कि अपने लोगों को वापस लीजिए, लेकिन आज इस्ट पाकिस्तान के अन्दर कोई नक्शे पर नहीं है, आज एक नया मुल्क खड़ा हो गया है और उसकी क्या स्थिति है वह आपके सामने है। तो 1971 कट आफ ईयर मानने के बाद जिन लोगों को आपके अधिकरण निकालने का काम करेंगे उनको आप कहां बसाएंगे। कोई आप का प्राविजन नहीं है इसके लिए। यह शंका

फिर पैदा होगी इस एक्ट के द्वारा। वहाँ जा विदेशी लोग हैं या जो दस-बस, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह, या अठारह अठारह साल से रह रहे हैं उनके अन्दर शंका पैदा होगी कि अब हमको निकाला जायगा। उनको बंगाल की खाड़ी के अन्दर फँका जायगा या कहां फँका जायगा? इसलिए वहाँ पर इस से कत्ले आम होगा। इस एक्ट में इसका कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है कोई हिसाब नहीं है। आप के अधिकरणों के द्वारा कोई प्रापर साल्यूशन नहीं निकल सकता। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस बिल को पाएँ करने के पहले उनसे समझौता करिए और आज आप साफ-साफ कहिए अपने वयान में कि जो लोग 1971 के बाद विदेशी साबित होंगे उनको क्या करेंगे? मैं मांग करता हूँ अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से कि आप वादा कीजिए। आन्दोलनकारियों का कहना है कि आसाम से आप विदेशियों को निकालिए। उन्होंने यह कभी नहीं कहा कि उन लोगों को आप पूरे हिन्दुस्तान से कहीं निकाल दीजिए। वह केवल इतनी गारन्टी चाहते हैं कि आसाम के अन्दर से निकलने के बाद वे दोबारा आकर वहाँ न बसें। इसकी आप गारन्टी उनको दीजिए। लेकिन इसका आश्वासन आप दे नहीं सकते, कास्टीच्यूशनली नहीं दे सकते हैं।

कास्टीच्यूशन में इसके लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसी विशेष प्रदेश में कोई बस नहीं सकता है। लेकिन आप उन लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे प्रदेशों से भेजने का आश्वासन दीजिए तभी जाकर वहाँ पर शांति हो सकती है। 1971 के बाद जितने भी लोग विदेशी साबित होंगे उनको बंगलादेश या अन्य कोई भी देश लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। आप कोई भी कट-आफ ईयर तय कर लीजिए लेकिन ऐसे लोगों को कोई भी देश लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान एक शांतिप्रिय देश है, आप उन लोगों को बंगाल की खाड़ी में फँकवाने या मिलिटरी को आर्डर देकर उन्हें मरवा देने की बात नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए

मैं समझता हूँ यह बड़ा नाजुक प्वाइन्ट है और इस बिल को लाने से पहले आपको इस सम्बन्ध में सीरियसली सोचना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री 1971 को कट-आफ ईयर मानने की जिद कर रही है और कोई समझौता नहीं हो पा रहा है। हम सरकार की तो मदद करेंगे लेकिन जिस तरीके से जनता को इच्छाओं के विरुद्ध, आन्दोलनकारियों की मर्जी के खिलाफ, कोई राजनीतिक सेटिलमेंट किए बगैर आप यह बिल ला रहे हैं इससे हालत और भी सीरियस होगी। हमारी पार्टी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने कहा था कि असम में चुनाव नहीं होने चाहिए और अगर चुनाव होंगे तो खून-खराबा हो जायेगा और वही हुआ। हमारी पार्टी कास्टीट्यूशनल अमेन्डमेन्ट के लिए तैयार थी लेकिन आपकी पार्टी और सरकार ने नहीं माना। अगर आप सविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए तैयार हो जाते तो वहां पर 10-12 हजार आदमियों की जानें नहीं जातीं।

इसलिए इस बिल को पास करने से पहले आप उनकी मांगों पर समझौता कीजिए वरना वहां पर जो बंगलादेशी लोग हैं, पाकिस्तानी लोग हैं और जो वहां के मूल निवासी हैं उनका खून बहेगा। आप जो अधिकरण बनाने जा रहे हैं उसका फल यह होगा कि लोग एक दूसरे के खिलाफ एफिडेविट देकर यह साबित करने की कोशिश करेंगे कि वे इस देश के नागरिक नहीं हैं और इस तरह से उनमें दुश्मनी पैदा होगी। जो लोग इस देश के नागरिक होने चाहिए उनके पास भी कोई जन्म-पत्री या बर्फ सर्टिफिकेट नहीं है, वोटिंग लिस्ट में उनका नाम नहीं है, उनको एक सिम्पल एफिडेविट देकर आम निकालना चाहें तो यह बड़ी गम्भीर बात होगी और इससे यह समस्या और भी बिगड़ेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन तो करता हूँ लेकिन यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी इस पर गहराई से विचार करेंगे।

हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, असम की समस्या जिन स्थितियों में पैदा हुई और सतत् रूप से जो प्रयास सरकार ने किया, मैं समझता हूँ यह बिल भी उसी की एक कड़ी है जोकि आर्डिनेन्स की जगह पर यहां लाया गया है। सभी पत्रों से सरकार को इस बात के लिए बधाई भी मिलनी चाहिए। माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर पहले भी लोग दिला चुके हैं कि कहीं इस बिल के जरिए, जो इंडियन सिटिजन्स हैं, उनका अननेसेसरी हैरसमेन्ट न हो जिससे कि वहां पर असंतोष पैदा हो। साथ ही साथ वहां पर नेपाल के जो लोग हैं उनको भी दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ इस बिल में इन बातों को जितना साफ किया जाना चाहिए था वह नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहूंगा मन्त्री जी अपने उत्तर में इन शंकाओं का निवारण करें।

असम में आज जो स्थिति है उसके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र और इस समय वहां पर जो वर्तमान प्रदेशीय सरकार है, उसने जो प्रयास किए हैं वह सब अपनी जगह पर स्तुत्य हैं परन्तु केवल आर्थिक विकास करने या कानून बना देने से कुछ प्रश्नों का समाधान नहीं होगा जैसे कि इस बीच में वहां पर रहने वाले भाषायी और धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों के मन में जो इतनी गहरी खाई पैदा हो गई है उस खाई को कैसे काटा जाए।

उस अविश्वास की भावना को कैसे दूर किया जाए, जो आपस में एक दूसरे उग्रवादी तत्वों के द्वारा घृणा का वातावरण पैदा किया गया है, उसका कैसे निराकरण किया जाए। पैदा किए गए जल्मों को कैसे भरा जाए। उन जल्मों को भरने का तरीका केवल फानूनी नहीं हो सकता है। हम सभी राजनीतिक लोगों को इसके लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए। इस संबंध में मुझे विरोधी पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य की बात सुनकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ। जिस प्रकार उन्होंने आक्षेप लगाया, उससे यह बात साफ है कि उनका या उनकी पार्टी का या उनकी तरफ के

लोगों का राजनीतिक नजरिया इस समस्या के प्रति कैसा है। यदि इस प्रकार के राजनीतिक नजरिए से ये लोग बात करेंगे या बाहर बात करेंगे तो इससे फायदा होने वाला नहीं है।

माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी ने इस बिल को आज सदन में विचार के लिए प्रस्तुत किया है। जब यह आर्डिनेन्स जारी हुआ था, तब आर्डिनेन्स के विरुद्ध कुछ विरोधी दलों ने, जिनमें मान्यता प्राप्त विरोधी दल भी हैं, उन्होंने जो कुछ बाहर और सदन में कहा है, जिस प्रकार का प्रोपैगण्डा पैदा करने की कोशिश की है, उस से कोई भी विवेकशील व्यक्ति सहमत नहीं हो सकता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के नुमाइन्दे बोले हैं, उनके नेताओं का इस बारे में क्या विचार है, वे राजनीतिक लाभ हासिल करने के लिए बाहर जो कुछ कर रहे हैं, वे इस बारे में क्या सोचते हैं, इस बारे में उनको स्पष्ट करना चाहिए।

यह कह देना कि असम में जब चुनाव हुए थे, तो इतने लोगों की सरकार हत्या करवा दी या पुलिस ने हत्या कर दी, यह एक फिजूल की बात है। वहाँ पर यदि चुनाव नहीं करवाए जाते, स्थानीय लोगों को वहाँ शासन नहीं सौंपा जाता, प्रतिनिधि सरकार वहाँ कायम नहीं की जाती, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि असम में जो आज शान्ति की स्थिति है और जो स्थिति बनाने जा रहे हैं या बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, वह आज नहीं होती। बजाय इसके कि मन्त्री महोदय को साधुवाद दिया जाता और उनका स्वागत किया जाता, वे यहाँ पर अपनी बौखलाहट को प्रकट कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सबथा अनुचित है और राजनीतिक दल के रूप में उनका व्यवहार और उनका आक्षेप अशोभनीय है।

आसू और गणसंग्राम परिषद् के लोगों के मन में जो बदलाव आया है, वह अखबारों की रिपोर्टों से प्रकट होता है। उसका हम स्वागत भी करते हैं। मगर आसू और गणसंग्राम परिषद्

के लोगों को यह बात स्पष्ट करनी चाहिए कि जो उग्रवादी तत्व हैं, वे उनका राजनीतिक संरक्षण प्राप्त न करें। जिस प्रकार पंजाब के अन्दर भिड़वाले या उनके जो उग्रवादी साथी हैं, उनको अकाली दल का संरक्षण मिल रहा है। और अकाली दल को अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से विरोधी दलों का संरक्षण मिल रहा है। वही हालत आज असम के अन्दर है। असम के जो उग्रवादी तत्व हैं, जिन्होंने वहाँ मुख्य मन्त्री पर हमला किया, रेलवे स्टेशन पर तोड़फोड़ की, कई राजनीतिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं की हत्याएँ कीं, उन लोगों को किसी न किसी प्रकार राजनीतिक संरक्षण प्राप्त है, चाहे उनका सीधा संबंध न हो।

आसू और गणसंग्राम परिषद् को हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग, भारतीय जनता पार्टी और जनता पार्टी के लोग या दूसरे विरोधी दल के लोग उनको संरक्षण देने जा रहे हैं। वे लोग जो एक मीटिंग करने जा रहे हैं, उसमें विरोधी दल के लोगों को भी आमंत्रित किया है। यदि वे उनसे कहने के लिए जा रहे हैं कि क्षेत्रीयता गलत है, सरकार ने जो शुरुआत की है उसमें हम सहयोग देते हैं, अच्छा वातावरण बनाने के लिए सहयोग देते हैं यदि उनकी गलतियों को याद दिलाने जा रहे हैं, और क्षेत्रीयता की भावना के खिलाफ कहने जा रहे हैं, तो हम उनका स्वागत करेंगे। यदि वहाँ पर एनटी आर और फारुख अब्दुल्ला उनकी क्षेत्रीय धारणा को पुष्ट करने जा रहे हैं, यदि भारतीय जनता पार्टी या जनता पार्टी के लोग उनकी भावनाओं को पुष्ट करने जा रहे हैं, जैसी कि प्रैस रिपोर्ट है, उन्होंने आमंत्रण स्वीकार किया है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी विवेकशील व्यक्ति इस बात से सहमत नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि राजनीतिक बल के रूप में भारत के संविधान के प्रति और भारत की जनता के प्रति उनका जो दायित्व है, वह उसको पूरा नहीं करेंगे।

इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी जो इस बिल को लेकर आए हैं, मैं

उसका स्वागत करता हूँ कि भारत सरकार का जो अन्तरराष्ट्रीय दायित्व है जो लिगविस्टिक रिलीजियस माट्टिनोरिटीज के प्रति कर्तव्य है, उस पर वह पूरी भावना के साथ कायम रहे।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Madam Chairman, I have very high esteem and regard for my Hon. friend, the Minister of Home Affairs. I have often admired his sagacity and tenacity. I was, therefore, dismayed when I read the text of this Ordinance. I wondered what evil stars had occasioned an eclipse of his sagacity and tenacity and persuaded him to embark on a venture that might well lead to the hardening of attitudes and to the further complication of an already complicated problem.

With great ability and tact, he was piloting the negotiations on the very points and problems that this Bill seeks to deal with namely, the identification of illegal immigrants, the detection of illegal immigrants, the criteria for the determination of illegal immigrants and the judicial authority that will make the ultimate pronouncement on the status of a person whose citizenship is in doubt.

It is most unfortunate, as events have proved, that the negotiations ended abruptly. Elections were ordered.

Elections were described as a necessary evil and were conducted under conditions that can only be described as "mini martial law conditions".

There was a holocaust, against which I had specifically warned my Hon. friend the Minister of Home Affairs and even the Prime Minister.

I do not want to use this occasion for the purpose of going into the question of the responsibility for the holocaust or for the seismic shock that was administered to the electoral system by the manner in which elections were conducted in Assam.

But, after the holocaust, after the so-called necessary evil was over, I thought my Hon. friend the Minister of Home Affairs, in partial expiation for committing an evil

though it was described as a necessary evil, would have at least returned to the path of sagacity and would have taken up the thread from where it had snapped.

The massive non-participation in the elections had proved that Assam was unreconciled, that there was no faith or belief that a consensus had emerged, and the Government was acting on a consensus.

I would have, therefore, expected that a person of the persuasive ability and devotion of the Minister of Home Affairs—I honestly mean it—would have commenced the process of negotiations again.

The Government often says that the doors for negotiations are open. These are very familiar phrases which have a ring of the Raj!

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: You have come from the Andamans. Don't think of the old Andamans.

You go on piling one *fait accompli* on another on the very issues that constitute the core of negotiations and then say that the doors are open for negotiations! My Hon. friend the Minister of Home Affairs I am sure, would not want to be found guilty of such an attitude to negotiations!

Hon. Members have referred to many aspects of this problem. I know, Madam, you are very conscious about time. I am very conscious of the fact that you are conscious about time, and that cramps my style. I wish to say, therefore, that I shall not deal with all aspects of the question. Still I have to say that it is most unfortunate that some hon. Members have tried to approach this issue from a partisan point of view, to inject a tone of acerbity and acrimony in the discussion. I must state very plainly and categorically that we have, at no time, said any word which can even distantly be interpreted as a word in defence of secessionism, or of chauvinism or of violence or of communalism. Certainly not. We are not behind anybody sitting in this House or outside, in our loyalty to the basic concepts of our Constitution. We are against secessionism,



against extremism, against violence ; against communalism ; we are for secularism. And it is a pity that these accusations are flung so easily at one another in this House.

Government claims that the Bill is meant "to speed up the work of detection and vitalise the machinery. Unless we approach this question with a full sense of the gravity of the issue and the magnitude of the issue, I agree with my hon. friend, Rt. Hon. the Home Minister, we will not be able to tackle this problem. He has rightly pointed out that the vulnerability of our frontiers continues. After 36 years of independence, we cannot say that we have succeeded in defending our frontiers against infiltration. He has rightly pointed out that there are ethnic reasons for it, there are historical reasons for it. Can we shut our eyes to these and say that our frontiers are open to all ?

“सब के लिए खुला है मन्दिर हमारा”

or whatever the equivalent may be ; he knows very well. We are a sovereign State. We have certain laws on citizenship. This is not a 'Dharmasala'. Therefore, we have to think in terms of the definition of citizenship provided in our Constitution and the laws relevant to this question.

As my hon. friend knows very well, the magnitude of this problem and the urgency of this problem were responsible for an Ordinance being promulgated in 1950. At that time the then Home Minister and subsequently Mr. Gopaldaswamy Iyengar talked of the magnitude of the problem, the dimension of the problem, danger to security, danger to the economy. Again my hon. friend has come before the House with another Ordinance after 33 years.

Madam, I wish to point out to all those who want to look at this question with a rather restricted vision that the problem of illegal immigration in our country has now assumed very serious proportions. It is not only in Assam, as my hon. friend has very rightly said. As you know, the Chief Minister of Mizoram has repeatedly drawn the attention of the Central Government to infiltration of Chakmas from Bangladesh and has pointed out that today the Chakma population in Mizoram has gone up ten times, and has become virtually ten per cent

of the four lakh population of Mizoram ; he has complained that the Mizes have become a minority in Demagiri, Marpara, Toipuibari and other areas ; my hon. friend knows this very well. In Arunachal Pradesh the Chief Minister has complained about heavy infiltration of Nepalese. In Tripura, the tribals have been reduced to 28 per cent of the population because of infiltration. In Nagaland the leader of the Opposition complained in April 1983 that a massive influx of Bangladeshi nationals was upsetting the demographic balance in the State. In Manipur the Deputy Chief Minister has said that the/district of Jiribain was very badly affected by infiltration. In West Bengal, from which my learned, honourable and dear friend, the hon. Member for Jadavpur, comes, reports have appeared of increasing infiltration in Nadia, in 24-Parganas, in Malda, in West Dinajpur and elsewhere. In Nadia, we are told, there has been an increase of 26.95 per cent in the population in ten years.

Madam, it is reported that colonies of illegal immigrants have been set up in the border areas in Nadia. At certain points of entry, it has been pointed out that thirty to forty per cent of these who entered legally with documents did not go back. I am sorry, I know that there is very little time for me. So, I cannot describe the situation in detail. But, my hon. friend knows all this very well and, his colleagues, the hon. Ministers of state, Shri Venkatasubbaiah and Shri Laskar, said in Calcutta that they were concerned with the problem and they were asking for a report from the West Bengal Government on this question.

In Bihar, Madam, in August, my hon. friend, the Rt. Hon. Home Minister, agreed that there was a massive infiltration in the districts of Purnea and Katihar. The Chief Minister has said that his Government has issued notices to 15,000 people in one area— I am not saying that all those to whom notices have been issued are illegal immigrants—but I want to point out the massive nature of the problem. In Rajasthan, Madam, there is insidious, continuous, infiltration. In Kutch, as well. In far off Bombay, there is infiltration. The Special Branch reported that from January to June, 127 Bangladeshis have been arrested for illegal entry in

Bombay, and they have said that it is impossible to estimate the each number because infiltrants have distributed themselves in different slums.

Now, Madam, I must point out that this presents a very very difficult picture, a very dangerous picture. I do not say that this is an alarming picture. There is constant nibbling of our borders. The religion of the illegal immigrants cannot affect or alter their status. Madam, I must say we are being treated fairly. There are Buddhist Illegal immigrants; there are Hindu illegal immigrants; there are Muslim illegal immigrants; perhaps, there are Christian illegal migrants as well. To look at the problem through the glasses of religion is to undermine our secularism; to don the glasses of religion is to discard the vision of secularism. In India, as you know, there is no hostility to any community; nor is there any immunity provided to any particular community. Such hostility or immunity will be inconsistent with secularism. Who can say that this infiltration has no economic consequence, no demographic consequence, no consequence in the field of security and defence? If we went to deal with this problem, madam, we must be aware of the magnitude, the near universality of infiltration all along the land frontiers, the vulnerability of the front as well as the rear, and the variety in the patterns of infiltration. I am putting it in a few words because I do not want to take the time of the House. There is variety in the pattern of infiltration, eluding the check posts or otherwise, they are coming into the country with legal documents, but staying on, and not going back when visas expire. The difficulties arise because it is difficult to detect a man whose ethnic character is similar or whose culture is similar. If we are to tackle this problem, Madam, we must accept that the primary responsibility for defending our frontiers against infiltration, for detecting these who dodge our check posts lies with the government. The paramount responsibility is that of the Government, and not that of the individual citizen. A citizen can at best play a supplementary role by not providing protection or by helping in the identification. Madam, if the objective of the Bill is to enable the State to be more effective and more expeditious, The Bill

will, I am afraid, turn out to be an exercise in futility. It tries to shift the primary responsibility to the citizen.

Madam, the Bill, in fact, is another milestone on the road of retreat. In 1950, the Government sought some powers from Parliament to declare a person as an illegal immigrant an undesirable immigrant and to deport him. But, Madam, I will remind you that the situation continued to deteriorated became so grave that in 1964, the Assam Pradesh Committee which is not the AASU or the Gana Sangram Parishad—I was also in the Congress at that time and I was a Member of Parliament also representing that party, sitting there, on the other side—said :

- “(1) That a target date not later than March 31, 1965, to complete the deportation of the Pak infiltrants in Assam be announced and acted upon accordingly ;
- (2) That the Citizens' National Register with house numbers intended for preparation of the Census of 1951 be made a basis for tracing out Pak Nationals and deporting them without delay.
- (3) That adequate numbers of tribunals be appointed immediately to achieve complete deportation of Pak Nationals within the target date.”  
etc., etc.”

In response, Madam, in 1964, under the Foreigners' Act, Tribunals were set up. My hon. friend from Jadhavpur referred to them. In fact he may recall that there were certain amendments brought into the order which ensured the right of the person whose status was impugned to present his case.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This may have been misused.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : It may have been misused. But the Central Government, in its annual report, to the House said that in one year after the establishment of the Tribunals, 32,654 cases were referred in 1964-65 and 32,022 of them were held to be Pak infiltrants. It appears, Madam, that these Tribunals were too effective—inconven-

iently affective and, therefore, the prescription, I suppose, of withering away was applied to them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If I were in power there, at that time, I could have solved the problem.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Now, Madam, I come to the proposed Tribunals. The proposed Tribunal reflects a lethal dilution of the responsibility of the State if not, the abdication of the responsibility of the State and, having transferred the responsibility to the citizen, it makes it a herculean task for him to make a complaint. In fact, it almost knocks out the *locus standi* of the complainant. The idea is clever indeed. I think the Home Minister is a victim of somebody else's cleverness. Madam, Clause 8 says that the Tribunal will consider two kinds of cases—one, a reference made by the Government on the basis of a representations made by somebody against whom an order has been passed under the Foreigners' Act. That means that the action will originate with a citizen making a complaint about an order under the Foreigners Act. The second is when a citizen makes a direct representation to the Tribunal. In both the cases, my hon. friend will realise, the action has to originate from a citizen. Now, the representation or the application is made by a citizen. That is why I say the primary responsibility has been shifted to the citizen. Handicaps have been heaped on his head by imposing conditions of eligibility that render the right a meaningless mockery.

Now, Madam, I shall refer to the three kilometre radius. I was the butt of some good humoured attack and it was said that there would be the law of the jungle in Assam if this limitation of a 3 kilometer radius is removed. Madam, this clause prescribes that a citizen may make a complaint only about a person living within a three kilometer radius of his residence. My hon. friend knows the pattern of infiltration in Assam. I wonder whether he has forgotten it. This Bill turns a blind eye to the pattern of infiltration in Assam. In Assam it is not that the people queue up at the check posts, or evade checkpoints, enter and then get lost as in Bombay city. Infiltration in Assam has been along the banks of the way ward, tur-

bulent, Brahmaputra. There are settlements or colonies, many of them of illegal migrants littered on the banks of the river. In various parts of the Char lands and riverine fastnesses which are far from other habitation inhospitable or inaccessible. Now what does my hon. friend propose? He knows very well that this is the configuration in Golpara, Darrang, Nowgong and Lakhimpur. What is his recommendation? If a man has to make a complaint, he must himself be in the same village. That is the point. So, you recommend that an Indian citizen first gets a certificate of citizenship; then he goes and settles down in an illegal migrant village and he acquires the eligibility to make a complaint. He induces two others to go with him and settle down in the same village and acquire the right to file affidavit if they survive. I am reminded of a saying in my mother tongue about the manner in which one can attempt to capture a pigeon. First put a piece of butter on its head, and when the butter melts, and streaks into its eyes and they close them, you can get hold of the pigeon. It can flutter, but not fly away.

14 hrs.

But you cannot put the piece of butter on the pigeon's head unless you have access to the pigeon, unless the pigeon is in your grip. Similarly, you are providing very gleefully, very generously for a man in that village (which is almost, by definition, a village settled by illegal immigrants to complain. Madam, if this is not a 'strategic retreat' or 'successful retreat' in the tradition of Lord Wavell, who made that theatre of war well known in history, I do not know what is it.

Then there is another ploy which the Government has used; that is, to declare that there is no problem,—a method that a Howdini or Sarkar could have adopted,—a sleight of definition. Or should I say, it is quite Biblical. God said 'Let there be light; and there was light.' My hon. friend here says that 'those who come before 1971 are not illegal immigrants' and they, cease to be illegal immigrants. When you say illegal, what is the law? Does mere physical presence on the territory of India constitute title for citizenship? If that were the case then there was no question. Those who are found there are either legal immigrants or illegal immigrants or born citizens of

this country. Then, by what law do you make illegal immigrants legal? The laws governing citizenship in this country are in Part II of the Constitution and the Citizenship Act. Article 6 (1) (a) and (b) talk of those who were here before the 19th day of July 1948 and after 19th day of July 1948, and prescribe a procedure for acquiring residential qualification, then for applying and then for being registered as a citizen of India. In the same way the Citizenship Act, Clause 6, talks of a procedure which again involves application and registration. Therefore, both the Constitution and this law talk of a procedure of residential qualification, application and registration. Now you say, whether a man is registered or not, whether he has come in legally or not, whether the constitution and citizenship Act confer eligibility on him or not, the mere fact that he has come here before 1971 and he is in physical occupation in Indian territory makes him an Indian citizen. It is very generous. My friend talked of consensus—consensus excluding the people of Assam. Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. My hon. friend must realise that there can be no Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. Now Madam, mere physical presence does not constitute eligibility. If my hon. friend's bill is accepted, there will be an instant regularisation and conferment of citizenship on all illegal immigrants from 1947 to 1971. By what provision do they become legal? What is the provision of the constitution and the citizenship law that is being invoked? In fact, it is violative of the provisions of the constitution and the law.

Now, Madam, I have to turn to another question. We often hear it being said that international obligations have to be honoured. What are these international obligations? No published text of any treaty, to my mind, talks of any such international obligations about 1971. Have they been spelt out in any secret document?—so secret that the House cannot be told even, when it is being asked to confer citizenship on millions of people? What is the reason? We are told that in 1971 a new State was born, Bangladesh. Am I to understand, Mr. Minister that at the time of the operation, at birth—whether it was a Caesarian operation or not, I don't go into that,—the midwife was asked for this born? Am I to understand that Mr. Mujibur

Rahman said that since a new State was being born, nobody now will be admitted into Bangladesh, who originally had gone out from that territory? Was there no such thing as the concept of a successor Government? Or is it that in our magnanimity to give a push, a launching pad, we made this altruistic concession and said, okay, we agree, we will take this burden?

The country must be told when you talk of international obligation, otherwise we would not have asked you this question. Of what value is such a concession if it militates against the Constitution? Why then did the Government give the impression that they were willing to talk of 1965-66 if the demand for dispersal was given up.

Now, towards the end I must turn to the deletion of the proviso to clause 2. I entirely agree with my hon. friend from Jadavpur. He feels somewhat embarrassed that I am agreeing with him but I agree with him and with my friend from Silchar. The proposal here in clause 4 is dangerous, ominous, impractical and I would even say, historically immoral, because the proviso was included in the Constitution to provide for exigencies which were foreseen—that there might be civil disturbances in that area. A new State had come into being, which did not agree with our basic conception of secularism, therefore, the people left there could not be made to pay the penalty for partition. Rejection of proviso to clause 2 of the Illegal Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Act, 1950 takes away the protection given to those who migrated as a result of the civil disturbances.

My hon. friend from Silchar is a very dear person. I see he has now walked in after I suppose, a 'light' lunch, because he does not want to get stumped in the first over after lunch. I have high regard for his intelligence I have high regard for his industry, dustry, his patriotism, and his impartiality. Therefore, I was amazed at his smug satisfaction that the Home Minister and the Prime Minister had responded to their delegation and brought in an amendment to delete lines 12 to 14 on page 3 of the Bill. I do not know what sugar-coated crumb, my Rt. hon. friend, who perhaps does not take sugar in his tea, but before him, because

the offending part is sub-clause 2 of clause 4, which says :

“In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), nothing in the proviso to section 2 of the Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Act, 1950 shall apply to or in relation to an illegal migrant as defined in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 3.”

As long as this remains there, the vulnerability of those who want to seek the protection of the proviso to Section 2 will remain. I hope, my hon. friend will see reason to and drop this totally. I would have moved for its deletion, but rules do not permit one to move for deletion. If it is passed, as I said earlier, it will be a betrayal of history, it will be untenable, unenforceable and the nation may not accept it, if a situation arises to put us to test.

Mr. Chairman, I have taxed your patience a good deal and I shall not do so any more... I (*Interruptions*). I would conclude by saying that the Bill as it has now come before the House, is an abdication of the Government's responsibility. It is an elaborate eye-wash. I am very sorry that my friend, for whom I have high regard, and who I hope, sincerely wants to find a solution for this problem, has come forward with this Bill. He has got the very heavy burden for protecting the frontiers of this country from infiltration.

He is as much responsible as his colleague, the Defence Minister. Whose primary task is defence against an invasion. This is even more difficult. You get into the country, get lost, you look a like and you can not be detected. He has a very hard task. He must realise the gravity of this task and ask from Parliament an instrument which will help him to deal with that task ; and not ask for a nut-cracker where he has to deal with a massive problem of this size which is much larger than a nut.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN (Gauhati) : Madam, I take this opportunity to congratulate our Home Minister for introducing this Bill that will go a long way to fulfil the demands of the people of Assam,

particularly of a particular ethnic group. There is no doubt that the Bill contains certain points on which I have every doubt and I believe the Hon. Minister will give the necessary clarification. Particularly in regard to the over-riding power given in this Bill, I am really having some apprehension. Can you say boldly that there will be no more disturbances in any other parts of our neighbouring country? Are we going to seal them. I believe, Madam, ours being a democratic and socialist country based on non-violence and being a peace-loving country, the doors are open for the oppressed even of other countries. This point, I hope, you will consider very seriously.

I have heard the speech and the argument forwarded by our learned Member of the opposition, Shri Varma. He raised one objection only a few minutes ago that it is almost meaningless to allow a person to lodge complaint that so and so is a foreigner within a limit of three kilometres, which according to him will nullify the very purpose of the Act. May I say through you Madam that if we are to allow Mr. Varma sitting in New Delhi to lodge complaints to the people of Assam that so and so are foreigners? I think that will create a great havoc.

Madam, I have noticed that there are leaders who are championing the cause of the Assamese people and their agitation not only in this House, but outside also. I ask are they aware who are the people living in that particular State? If you kindly permit me I would like to enlighten just a few points in regard to the composition of the people of Assam. Madam, long back in the early history you will find Mon Khmer of Austric origin settled in Assam. Just after them or almost simultaneously Mongoloids covered most of the parts of Assam. Probably that was the time of the Sixth Century as per Nidhanpur Copper Plate when the first batch of the Aryan people were invited and settle in Assam. Scholars are of the opinion that not the caste Hindus but Kalitas and Kaibartas are the real and the first Aryans who came into Assam. Then some tribes whom we call Ahoms came to Assam in the 13th century headed by Great Ahom King Sukaph. Thereafter, you will find many other tribes known as Khamtis, Phakils,

Naras and Aitomyas settled there. They are particularly settled in the Upper Assam. The Muslim migration started in the year 1498, when Hussein Shah of Bengal invaded and occupied Kamtapur in Assam. Then Bengali-speaking Muslims migrated into Assam after the Yandeboo Treaty in 1875 when a major portion of the Goalpara district formed part of Bengal. At that time Assam and Bengal, all were part of one unified India under the British rule. After 1828 in Assam, mostly the Bengali Hindu exodus came and settled in Assam. Thereafter, you will find that the Britishers established tea-gardens in Assam, and with tea-gardens the peoples of tribal origin particularly came to Assam from Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and even from Bengal and they formed a vast portion of the present population of Assam. So, I would like to point out that the so-called leaders of the Opposition who are lending support to the cause of the people of Assam, who are today voicing in favour of the Assam agitation, they are demanding that this solution must be peaceful and there must be honourable negotiations Government should not take a unilateral decision. Whether it is a matter of cut off year or a matter dealing with the question of foreign infiltrators into Assam. I may say they have not taken any step for the promotion-economic, linguistic or cultural activities—of these so many people belonging to different ethnic groups of Assam, what right have they to speak of the Assamese people as a whole. Some of these people were in the Government during the Janata Rule. What have they given to the Assamese culture, Assamese economy and its industrial development? The answer is that they have not done anything for them. Even now they are not giving any attention towards their problems. They are only giving lip-service. They are just sympathising with a particular section or ethnic group of Assam who are agitating in the name of the foreign infiltrators.

As to the question of foreign infiltrators, I would like to enlighten you that long back during the time of Mangaldoi elections when Hiralal Patwari was elected, a total of 48,000 voters had been deleted from the Voters' List. I hope you are aware that a memorandum was submitted at that time by Sarvashri Y. B. Chanvan, C. Subramaniam, D. K.

Barua, Hitendra Desai, B.B. Raju, K.P. Unnikrishnan, K. Gopal, Bedobrata Barua, Dinesh Goswami, Sohagata Ray, B.P. Das, Jawharlal Banerjee and or Rafiq Zakaria.

Now, some of these are the people who had to protest against these unauthorised, whimsical deletion of so many names, and so many voters being deprived of their right. Do you know that these are the people belonging to the religious and linguistic minorities in the Mangaldoi constituency?

I am also surprised to find that the names of 30,000 people mainly belonging to the minority community have been deleted from the voters' list in Karbi-Anglong district. I am really surprised to find that they had voted during the last February elections. They were then eligible, and to-day they are not. I do not understand the mystery of this adding, subtracting and slashing down of so many thousands of votes without properly examining and judiciously giving scope to those people to justify whether they are Indian citizens or not.

In the past also it has been admitted in the Assam Legislative Assembly that in most cases, these are Indian nationals who are harassed in the name of detection of foreign nationals. Such is the case.

It is because of this agitation, because of this lip-service from these people that the tribal people of Assam are really afraid, and they are demanding that a particular Union Territory be carved out of the present Assam, comprising the tribal belt of Assam. You will recognize that it is a serious development. It has taken place because of the lip service, because of instigation done by such reactionaries of our country, as well as because of instigation coming from outside India.

I agree that there is a certain amount of genuineness in some of their demands. I will refer to one, as a result of the present agitation in Assam, the tribal people, not to speak of ourselves, have sided with Government and supported the elections. They are still facing immense difficulties in getting their children educated in Assam. In the light of this, the tribal people of Assam have demanded a separate University or a full-fledged

degree college upto post-graduate level in their belt under any Central university. I would request the Home Minister to consider whether a Central University is needed or not, whether it can be justified and provided within this tribal in order just, belt to fulfil their aspirations.

These people are facing immense difficulties in the matter of higher education. They have to risk their life if they come to the Assamese majority areas to get their children educated. This will have to be considered.

In this connection, I would like to refer to some other facts. Although this particular Bill will go a long way, instead of welcoming it, the members of the Opposition are raising their voice against it, just for the sake of opposition, without going into it. They are instigating the Assam agitationists to continue or to begin another agitation in Assam.

Just a few minutes back, some of the hon. Members were trying to absolve the Janata Government of any responsibility. Some BJP leaders have visited Assam frequently on the eve of, and during the Assam agitation. Will you please enquire how many times those leaders visited Assam, what were the places they visited, who were the persons they met, and what were their associations, where did they dine and where did they get so much money to make so many air dashes to Assam during that period? It is a matter of very serious concern. It is due to the visit of those members of the Opposition that the February riots in Assam occurred, which is the dark spot in the annals of this country.

14.26 hrs.

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR *in the chair*]

You know the horrifying story of that particular riot. So many thousands of people lost their children. So many women and children were butchered, not to speak rape etc. I am thankful to the Chief Minister of Assam for the steps he has taken to rehabilitate and give help to those victims. These Opposition leaders are taking this minor plea in order to achieve their political aims and to reap a harvest from the Assam situation.

Even now they are going to support an agitation, seeking political advantage. Evidence of this I found in to-day's debate.

Will the Home Minister take every precaution to save the innocent people of Assam who are mostly of different ethnic groups, and particularly those religious and linguistic minorities in the near future, in the light of the threats coming even from these elements in this House?

Lastly, I hope that our Home Minister will not fail to do justice as far as the question of detection of foreigners is concerned. In this context, I reiterate my support to this Bill. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I speak with sense of deep anguish and pain, because I had never imagined that I would ever be called upon to remind this august House of the commitment made by the national leaders to the hopeless displaced persons who, under historical circumstances, had to migrate to India. It gives me great pain and anguish that I am required to remind them of the national commitment, which they are going to dishonour now.

Coming to the problem, I would urge upon the entire House to consider the situation prevailing not only in Assam, but in the entire north eastern region. If you have patience to have a critical analysis of the contemporary trends of Indian politics, you would have to arrive at the conclusion that there is a distinct phenomenon of drift towards chauvinistic regionalism, and that there is not only a drift away from national mainstream, but a calculated effort on the part of many, to consolidate the forces, of division, secessionism and chovainism.

They are taking advantage of this discussion today, because the so-called demand on the question of detection/deportation of the foreign nationals is not only limited to the plains or hills of Assam but it has also been echoed and re-echoed in other vulnerable parts of the north-eastern region of our country.

You are well aware of the fact that very recently a delegation on behalf of 7 regional parties of the north eastern had been here

lobbying on certain issues. They have demanded that the foreign who entered Assam after 1971 should be detected and deported, these who entered Assam between 1961 and 1971 should be dispersed out of north eastern region and those who entered Assam between 1951-61 should be disfranchised. Therefore, the so-called movement regarding removal of foreign nationals is not only confined to the area of Assam alone but it has spread to other north eastern State also. My very respected friend, Shri Ravindra Varma, has also come out with a settlement right in the House that this demand which is now being raised in Assam and north eastern region is likely to be raised in other parts including West Bengal, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Therefore, we should understand the way we are moving. Is it the way to maintain the unity and integrity of the country? My grave apprehension is that all those dark forces of secessionists, all those dark forces of parochialism, all those dark forces who want to disintegrate the unity of the country, I want to say, will get further boosted up to raise this so-called demand and create conditions for the destabilisation of our entire country.

It has been stated on more than one occasion on this side and I am glad that the government does not disagree that there are foreign hands behind all this. Therefore, the matter is not merely limited to setting up of certain tribunals or taking steps to remove somebody and not to get them registered as Indian citizens, as I have been all along pressing but it is a matter which relates to the national unity and integrity of the entire country and all patriotic, democratic and secular forces should discuss or analyse the situation of Assam from that national point of view. Unfortunately, some of the national parties have taken a different view. I do not know unless to say that they are more for populist attitude than the interest of the country and its unity. Therefore, I would only request them to have a second thought over the approach which is to be taken in the matter of development in Assam.

It is not merely an apprehension; it is going to be a reality that the Government has so far decided to dishonour the national commitment which the national leaders of our country did give to the people of a part of

country. I want to refer to you the Statutory Act of 1950 which provides certain safeguards for the helpless people to migrate into Assam under certain conditions of communal disturbances and religious persecution.

Even after that, even after the statutory enactment was there to safeguard their interests the Government chose to have a policy instruction, which was issued on June 16, 1965. I want to be on record what was the content and text of the policy instruction I quote :—

“As state Governments are aware, the question of registration as Indian citizens of members of the minority communities who have recently migrated from East Pakistan, has been under consideration. The matter has been examined in the light of the views expressed by the State Governments. It has been decided that such of the migrants (Whether they have come with or without migration certificates or other travel documents) as have served their ties and connection with Pakistan and have settled in service, trade or profession in India, may be registered and Indian citizens under Section 5 (1) (a) of the citizenship Act, 1955, provided they fulfil the conditions laid down in Rule 9 of the Citizenship Rules, 1950. It is requested that necessary instructions may be issued to the registering authorities concerned and the number of migrants registered during each month intimated to this Ministry by the 15th of succeeding month”.

It is believed that the Government not only reiterated that statutory protection given by the 1950 Act, but they have also decided to issue a policy instruction which was an additional instrument for the safety and security of these minorities. Again, coming to the Assam Government's views which were issued by a Press Communique on 30-3-1980, it reads :

“So far as the members of the minority community of erstwhile East Pakistan who have migrated into Assam before 1971, there are already policy decisions laid down right up to 1969, to register them as Indian citizens provided that they fulfil the conditions laid down in



rule 9 of the citizenship rules. These refugees have been accepted for all practical purposes as citizens; not only have many of them been enrolled as voters but many of them have been rehabilitated by the Govt. themselves in agriculture, trade, industries, etc. They are, therefore foreign nationals only in the purely technical sense that they have not applied for and secured registration as citizens of India. Obviously the policy to register them as citizens having been laid down more than a decade ago, there can be no genuine grievance, if this situation is rectified in a manner which will cause the least amount of hardship to them."

I again only refer to another statement made by the then Home Minister, Sardar Zail Singh, who is now the President of the country. And he was on record that the Government had decided that the migrants (whether they had come with or without migration certificates or other formal documents) who had severed their ties and connections with Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and had settled in service, trade or profession in India might be registered as Indian citizens under section 5 (1) (1) (A) of the Citizenship Act 1955 provided they fulfil the conditions laid down in Rule 9 of the Citizenship Rules 1956. This is just a repetition of the 16th June 1965 policy instruction.

What is my point? My point is, according to them, to give statutory safeguard, not only safeguard, but by issuing policy instructions and by various statements made on the floor of the House the Government wanted to ensure the protection of the displaced persons who had to migrate to Assam under peculiar circumstances of history.

Now this Bill seeks to take away those assurances those statutory protections, those policy instructions, and those instruments which are still available with them. This constitutes, as I said earlier, with a deep sense of not only pain but anguish, a betrayal of the promise which was solemnly made to those sections of the people who are very much a part of our body, flesh of our flesh, blood of our blood.

I want that clause 4 (1) and (2) should be deleted because of the fact that this seeks to

take away those protections, which have been ensured to the East Pakistani displaced persons who have settled in Assam, by a law, several policy instruments, several declarations and announcements of the Government.

Again, when I say this I am quite conscious that this Bill or the Ordinance is not the substitute for a political solution of the problem. One point is very clear that this Ordinance or the Bill recognises the very fact that the cut off year should be 1971 25th of march. But merely by acceptance of the cut-off year 1971, 25th March does not constitute the solution of the foreign national problems in Assam and north-eastern part of the country. It requires a political solution. My charge against the Government is that they are always drifting away from their position and in this way they are encouraging those forces, who want to de-stabilise the country. Even at this late stage, unless you take a firm position in the matter of arriving at a political solution of the problem, the is unlikely to return to Assam. This piece of legislation may also ignite fresh troubles, fresh disturbances which may lead to further loss of life and property.

Lastly I would say that on more than one occasion I have been drawing the attention of the Home Minister that even if the tribunal is established, it cannot work satisfactorily unless there are properly laid down guidelines. And these guidelines have not yet been formulated properly. If they are really interested in seeing that the tribunal functions properly, it is necessary that the guide lines are properly prepared not only in consultation with the Government of Assam but also with the political parties, democratic organisations and the organisations of the minorities, both religious and linguistic. That alone can provide certain assurances for the protection of the minorities, religious and linguistic, even in the matter of conduct of the business of the tribunal, with these of words, I conclude.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands); Mr. Chairman sir, we are discussing Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals, ordinance and which is subsequently replaced by the Bill.

The very roots of the problem comes from the partition of India. Right now I heard the

eloquent speeches of Mr. Ravindra Varma and many other opposition leaders. But the problem cannot be solved by the eloquency of the speaker. It requires understanding and feeling for the human beings.

All these problems which have arisen are, as I said, due to the partition of India. In 1947, when the country was divided, the refugees started coming from both sides—from East Bengal and from Punjab. Both the States Punjab and Bengal, were divided and thereafter the national leaders came in the fore-front and assured the suffering humanity that they will give them protection, they shall give them shelter and they shall rehabilitate them in this country. That was the position. Thereafter what happened was on Punjab side arrangements were made and the entire minority community were brought back. From this side also people went back. The problem on this side was minimised. But on the other side in Bengal, every now and then the national leadership tried that the minority population, the minority communities should live in that country and that is why the dialogue started. There were a number of agreements—the Nehru-Liyaqat Pact and other pacts—so as to give confidence to these people so that they need not leave their country and become a burden on India. When we speak about ethnic similarity, we must know that we were one country before 1947 and our relations, our culture everything was inter-mixed but when due to the political decision the country was divided and we became two, then only the two different citizenships question arose, not before that. After that these people were always under, some fear, threat some communal tension, killing, massacre, arson, looting, raping and what not. These people started pouring into this country to take shelter, to save their souls, to save their families. They were completely uprooted leaving all their property, belongings, everything in that part of the country. Thereafter, the Government of India received them in the camps and they were provided the rehabilitation facilities. In this very august House a lot of discussion took place, very eminent persons participated in the discussion, time and again assurance was given to the minority communities in that part of the country and all kinds of persuasions were made with that country to see that minorities are protected. One point

that I would like to mention here is what was the procedure when these people came? Our Constitution came into force on 26th January 1950 and in the Citizenship part of the Constitution, it is made clear that these people who came before the commencement of the Constitution will be treated as citizens of this country. As such, all the refugees who came from Punjab, were covered by the Constitutional shelter. But from the Bengal side how these people came? Every now and then they were tried to be persuaded not to come not to leave their country and so they remained. But when some situation arose that they could not live there out of fear, because of communal disturbances, atrocities, they left and come and they were received. How did they come? There were three modes of their coming. One mode was that these people came prior to the passport system, that is, without any valid documents. The second mode was that they went to the Indian High Commission's office and applied for the migration certificate and those migration certificates were granted by the Indian High Commission at Dhaka thereby accepting those people in India and with those migration certificates those people entered in India and they were received by the Government of India.

But the funniest part of it is their migration certificates were collected at the border check post when they were received and when they were sent. If today any body asks those people as to where their certificates are, they cannot say anything. Even I myself am a refugee. If you ask me today about the migration certificate, I will not be able to produce the migration certificate; and there after the third group came without the migration certificate. When such a chaotic situation existed, out of fear to save themselves and their family members they entered this part without any migration certificate. (*Interruptions*) and they were also taken. These are the categories. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Daga can very well say it because I told him a little while ago that one will not understand, who has not lost anything in that part, whose motherland is not divided, and who has not suffered and who has not lived on the platform and the streets. That is why they will not understand the complication of this human problem. And thereafter what happened? When these people came, the Government of India took them in different camps

and from there to the rehabilitation centres, and they were rehabilitated. So, what will you say about these people? Are they illegal immigrants? They are definitely not illegal immigrants. And thereafter, when the question of citizenship comes with this Ordinance or the Bill, if any body challenges them that they are not the citizens of India, the onus is with them to prove, but they will not be able to prove that they are citizens of India. Now, the question is what protection we are going to give to these people whom the Government rehabilitated, the refugees who came out of fear. And it is related in the proviso in the Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Act, 1950, an Act of Parliament as follows :

“Provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to any person who, on account of civil disturbances or of the fear of such disturbances in any area now forming part of Pakistan, has been displaced from or has left his place of residence in such area and who has been subsequently residing in Assam.”

In this regard also, what are you going to do? With the deletion of this particular safeguard, what will be the position? The position will be that all these refugees who have come, the minorities, out of the civil disturbances there, will have to suffer under the present law. But one thing I must tell here and that is that this Government is bold enough at least to bring a document before the Parliament. This Government is bold enough to bring this Bill and the Ordinance. At least it is a beginning; and there are many versions from the Opposition side, I was carefully listening to them. But one thing I can tell is that they must come out and they must understand the practical problem of it because I have my own idea. During those days when refugees came particularly into West Bengal, the Ruling Party now or the Left Front people were in the Opposition at that time and at that time when the question of the rehabilitation of the refugees came, they were propagating and advocating that they should all be settled in Bengal and nowhere else. And thereafter many rehabilitation centres were deserted and people went back and whatever sympathies they have shown today if those sympathies were shown on that day, the refugee problem

would have been solved much earlier, but that was not done.

AN HON. MEMBER : How?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : That you must know. You are from Haldia. You may not be knowing what is the suffering.

Whatever I am telling, I am just reminding you what you have done. I am not blaming any body. That is the conception in those days. But thereafter what did happen? The same refugees when they went to Marijappi, they had been killed. Even the children and babies were not given milk. There was shortage of water and all that. This had happened. Though in West Bengal, we are similar to them ethnically and culturally. We are one. There also these things had happened—in Marijappi—and that cannot be denied.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am avoiding all controversies. You raise those controversial things unnecessarily.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : I am just mentioning that this problem is a human problem.

Some of the Opposition Members like Janata and BJP wanted what 60-71 should be taken and they should be sent to other States. But now the point has arisen that if that is done today, then a time will come when they will demand that in Delhi Delhites are in minority and therefore other have to be taken out. What would be the condition of Bengal? They will also say that some people should be taken out here and sent outside. So, this will be a mess and it will not at all solve the problem.

More so, when these people will be detected, most of the people—may be 5% or 10% are rehabilitated by the Government—and the majority of the people have their own properties. They have owned the properties and houses etc. What do you do? How do you shift them from these areas? This is a big problem. Therefore, here the question of 1971 is bound to be the base year. I am really grateful to the Government of India and particularly to the Prime Minister that at least a date has been fixed for this purpose.

At the same time, I would request the Home Minister to say categorically in this House and to assure that all these refugees who came from that part of the country the minority communities who have particularly due to civil disturbances and out of fear, entered in the country and have been living in this country are no less patriots and no less well-wishes of this country than any body else. For their protection and to provide them the citizenship right, the Home Minister should taken steps. He should give an assurance so that due to this legislation there is no problem arising in future in different areas that these people are not citizens and thereafter again another areas also starts this kind of disturbance which will be detrimental to the unity of the country and harmony of the people.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West); Mr. Chairman, Sir, I regret that I cannot support this measure though the measure is one which some day in a more comprehensive, in a more honest and in a more effective manner has got to be brought before this House.

I am glad, at least there is now some thinking along these lines. To that extent it may still be welcomed but I must indicate why I must drastically oppose this measure and disapprove of it.

First of all, let us come to brass tacks—the contents of this document. To my mind, this is an eye-wash. It is a smoke—screen. It is a fraud.

It is a fraud on those who have carried on agitation in Assam and made you alive to your responsibilities in Assam and have at last compelled you to bring this smoke screen before this House.

15 hrs.

Why it is a fraud and a smokescreen? The key Clause here is Clause 8. Under Clause 8, the tribunals will be activated into action if a reference is made by the Central Government. When will the Central Government make a reference? It will primarily make a reference when some representation

has been made by a person who is alleged to be an illegal migrant and against whom some action has been taken under the Foreigners Act. Of course, there is a further residuary power in the Central Government to make a reference. But the fraud consists in this that the Bill creates no obligation on the Central Government or any instrumentality of the Central Government to set up an effective machinery for the detection of these illegal migrants. If the Central Government in its secretariat receives some representation from the proposed illegal migrant, it will make a reference to the tribunal and, if in some other matter the question arises in the corridors of the secretariat of the Central Government, it will be referred to the tribunal. But the Central Government does not recognise its obligation which it has failed to fulfil since 1947 to enforce the law and the Constitution of this country. Where is the machinery under this Bill that you have set up for the detection of these illegal migrants? I would have expected that the Government would have now at least sprung into effective action, energetic action. This is only intended to full the people into a false sense of security that something is being done by the Government in the creation of tribunals. But nothing will be done.

Then, sub-clause (8) of Clause 8 is a very curious provision to be found in any statute. The substantial duty of investigating illegal migrants is put on the common man in the country. If any citizen of India, if any other person, makes an application that so and so is an illegal migrant, then the tribunal will look into that problem. Therefore, this is an abandonment of the constitutional obligation of every civilised Government to enforce the Constitution to which it owes an oath of allegiance. Every Government is supposed to enforce the law of the country, that is, the Foreigners Act. The people who enter in violation of the Foreigners Act must be detected by the Government and must be brought before the courts of the country for proper action of expulsion and other actions by the Government and its agencies. But here the Government is not concerned about that. The Government is happy only with its political prospects and with furthering their political prospects. It will sit quiet. If some vigilant citizen discharges the responsibility of the Government, then the

Government will move into action and make a reference to the tribunals.

I, therefore, submit that this is a negation of the constitutional obligation of the Government which these so called agitators in Assam have been drawing your attention to. Even to day, you have not spoken up to the reality of the situation and you only want to throw dust in our eyes.

I oppose this measure for more than one reason. The measure is based on a totally erroneous, a totally dubious and a totally unconstitutional policy. You look at the Preamble. It says :

“Whereas a substantial number of the foreigners who migrated into India across the borders of the eastern and north-eastern regions of the country on and after the 25th day of March, 1971...”

By this Preamble, you want the Parliament to whitewash for you your crime and your neglect of your elementary duties as a Government for more than a quarter of a century. The Preamble seems to suggest as if the first illegal migrant came into this country on 25th March, 1971.

Some people followed thereafter and the Government has now decided to treat those persons and deal with them through the machinery of Government. It is perversion of historical truth. The Parliament is being asked to utter a historical untruth in one of the Preambles of its solemn documents like the statute. Migration and illegal migration on a much vaster scale has taken place before 25th March, 1971, and you make a solemn pronouncement in the Preamble as if this problem has arisen for this country after that particular date.

I have never seen—I have heard that in some Communist countries, they write history to suit their purpose—but the Parliament of this country is now being persuaded and compelled to re-write history, for the purpose of again putting under the rug the crime of callous neglect of constitutional and legal duties which this Government has been guilty for a quarter of a century.

Yesterday's figures which were given to Parliament show that during the last about

nine months, roughly about 9,000 persons have come in. Now, if 1,000 persons a month are able to infiltrate after we were told nearly three years ago that the Government has now taken stringent measures and the Parliament was told that we have now sealed the border, if through a sealed border, 1,000 illegal immigrants are coming in every month, what must have been the position before the borders were sealed? That shows that your figures were totally false. They were totally dishonest. The real figures were those which these great patriots of Assam had put forth before the country. On any rough estimate, if 1,000 can come through a sealed border, how many can come through unsealed border, make your calculations and I believe that at least 3 millions must have crossed into this territory between 1947 and 1971 which is the date fixed. After that, undoubtedly, on the contrary there has been less of infiltration of illegal immigrants into this country.

My friend here said that we have an aftermath of the partition. How many persons have come during these times?

We are all the time accusing the so called agitationists that “You are exaggerating” but now the cat is out of the bag and we know on which side the truth lies.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The date, 25th March, 1971, still remains a mystery.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: This Bill is based upon a false political philosophy and false constitutional philosophy. Every person who came into this country, whether he came before 1971 or after 1971 is an illegal immigrant and is liable to be dealt with under the Foreigners Act. I want to ask what right has any ruling Government, what right any ruling party, what right has any Prime Minister, what right has any Foreign Minister, to say that millions of persons who occupied our territory illegally, will continue to occupy that territory illegally?

This proceeds upon the assumption that the Indian soil, that Indian territory is the

private property of those who negotiate on behalf of the people of this country and they are free for the furtherance of their political advantage to barter away the national territory in this way. Because if millions of persons sit on our territory and squat there and share the resources of the adjoining territory, then it means that you have virtually ceded that territory to them and this is why, I must very seriously oppose this Bill.

There is still one ray as they say, there is a silver lining to every dark cloud, that silver lining to a dark cloud is to be found in confession in the Preamble. The confession in the Preamble is that these persons, by taking advantage of circumstances of their migration and their ethnic similarities, have continued to remain in India whereas the continuance of such foreigners in India is detrimental to the interests of the people of India.

This is a confession. If this is a confession, then how do you justify the millions who came before the 25th March 1971. If those who came on the 25th March, 1971, are detrimental to the people of India or the public of India, why not those who came one day earlier, on 24th March? Why not those who came one year before or two years before? Therefore, somebody will have to explain to us this fraud. If the Prime Minister did something in 1971, she should take the people of this country into confidence, she should come before the people of this country and say, 'I have entered into a secret international deal and I want the people of the country now to respect me and to respect the deal which I have entered into'. But that is not being done. Slowly some time it comes through the Ministers who speak on various occasions, in public functions; on occasions where those speeches are not called for, they just let go some hints that some international obligations of the Government are being observed and fulfilled by this kind of a cut-off line. But if you have entered into this kind of secret deals, please inform the nation, the people of the nation; take the nation into confidence, and the nation may support you. But this is a very fraudulent manner of getting along with you work.

As I said, the correct Constitutional, legal philosophy underlying any such measure should be that every one who has disobeyed the law, violated the law, should go. But my friend here should not think that I am stone-hearted, that I have no sympathy for the refugees. I started my life as a refugee, twice in my life. He has perhaps started as a refugee only once. Therefore, I have the greatest sympathy for those who go through that phase of life and become refugees and displaced persons. I would have thought that the correct policy underlying the measure should have been that every illegal migrant will go, whether he is antique or whether he is new, but subject to one great international humanitarian obligation of every civilized country again, that he who has come here as a genuine refugee must receive an asylum in this country and must share our poverty, our meagre resources, because that is in consonance with the civilization of India—anybody who has come in search of refuge must get it in this country whatever be the inconvenience to the hosts. But that kind of humanitarian philosophy, that kind of commitment to international law, is not to be expected from this Government, and no wonder it is conspicuously absent from the provisions of this Bill.

I submit, therefore, that this Bill requires a drastic improvement, this Bill requires a more honest preamble, this Bill requires a more honest machinery, this Bill requires a more vigorous enforcement of the law. And you are abandoning and jettisoning your responsibility and are transferring it to the citizen when the liability and obligation is really yours.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): How generous the people of the country are! Both the refugees have been sent to Parliament. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao: It happened twice in his case. Shri Satish Agarwal: He will come here next time also and.

I wish the same to you also.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) : इस बिल को मैं पढ़ रहा था तो मैंने उस में यह पाया :

"The Bill to provide for the establishment of Tribunals for the determination, in a fair manner, of the question whether a

person is an illegal migrant to enable the Central Government to expel illegal migrants from India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto..."

मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस बिल का आप का आर्जेक्ट क्या है कि आप किसी आदमी को एक्सपेल कर देंगे? किस प्रकार करेंगे एक्सपेल करने का तरीका क्या है? कौन उसको आगे स्वीकार करेगा? क्या ये हमारे बनाए हुए कानून आस पास के पड़ोसी देश मान लेंगे? आप ने फैसला किया किसी आदमी के बारे में कि वह माइग्रेंट है और उससे कहा कि यहां से चले जाओ। वह नहीं जाता तो आप ने जेल में रख दिया। जेल में रखने के बाद उसने सजा भी भुगत ली। उसके बाद फिर कहते हैं कि जाओ। दूसरा देश कहता है कि हम नहीं लेते। पड़ोस का देश लेने को तैयार नहीं है। तो जब सेक्शन 20 आप पढ़ते हैं तो देखते हैं किस प्रकार इस एक्ट को आप इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे? सेक्शन (20) में कहा गया है।

"Where a person has been determined by a Tribunal or, as the case may be, by the Appellate Tribunal, to be an illegal migrant, the Central Government shall, by order, served on such person, direct such person to remove himself from India within such time or by route as may be prescribed in the order and may give such further directions in regard to his removal from India as it may consider necessary or expedient."

आप क्लॉज (20) के अन्तर्गत एक आर्डर देते हैं लेकिन उसके बाद लिखा हुआ है कि अगर वह उसको नहीं मानता है तो उस पर मुकदमा चलाया जायेगा और फिर उसके बाद आप उसको जेल में रख सकेंगे। मान लीजिए वह बार्डर पार करना चाहता है लेकिन बार्डर वाले कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हें नहीं लेते तुम वापिस जाओ तो वह क्या करेगा? एक तरफ तो हिन्दुस्तान के लोग मानते हैं कि जो भी दुखी आ गया है उसको रखा जाए, इस सिद्धांत को मानते हैं और इस

आदर्श को स्वीकार करते हैं कि मनुष्यता और मानवता के नाते उसको रखा जाए लेकिन दूसरी तरफ इस बिल में आपने लिखा है 'एक्सपेल'। मैं चाहता हूँ आप अपना कानून दूसरे देश पर कैसे लागू कर सकते हैं आप अपना कानून बंगला देश पर लागू नहीं कर करते। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वे आपके कानून को मानें। अगर वे उस आदमी को बार्डर पार नहीं करने देते हैं तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा आप उस आदमी को जेल में रखेंगे लेकिन कितने समय तक? एक बात हो सकती है कि उनको वोट का अधिकार न दिया जाए लेकिन वह बात भी आपने इसमें कहीं नहीं लिखी है। उस आदमी को एक्सपेल करने के बाद जो प्रक्रिया होगी उसके बाद भी वह आदमी इसी देश में रहेगा और आपने यह भी नहीं लिखा है कि उसको वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं होगा। आपने यह नहीं लिखा है कि क्या क्या कांतिवैसेज होंगे।

इसलिए मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आपने इस बिल के आर्जेक्ट में जो लिखा है उसकी पूर्ति कैसे होगी, किस तरह से आप इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे और उसका तरीका क्या होगा।

श्री एस० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): इस बिल में सब कुछ लिखा है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : रेड्डी साहब का विभाग बहुत रेड्डीली काम करता है। इनके दिमाग में कोई गड़बड़ नहीं है, ये बिल्कुल रेड्डी हैं। इसमें लिखा है :

"Provided that no such application shall be entertained by the Tribunal unless the person in relation to whom the application is made is found, or resides, at a place within three kilometres from the place of residence of the applicant."

आपने लिखा है कि कोई भी एप्लीकेशन देकर कह सकता है कि यह फारेनर है। पड़ोस का या उस एरिया का रहने वाला शिकायत कर सकता है।

शिकायत करने के लिए कौन आदमी मेहनत करेगा और अपनी जेब से 25 रु. देगा और एफिडेविट पेश करेगा। इस बारे में आपको किसने बताया है। यह सारा काम सरकार को करना चाहिए। डिटेकशन का काम सरकार के जिम्मे हैं, वह पता लगाए कि कौन लोग 1971, 25 मार्च के बाद आए हैं। कोई मशीनरी नहीं है, क्यों कोई एक नयी आफत मोल लेगा और एफिडेविट के लिए पैसे खर्च करेगा।

... 'shall also be accompanied by such fee being not less than Rs. 25 and not more than Rs. 100 as may be prescribed.'

इस प्रकार शिकायत करने से एक नई आफत पैदा हो जाएगी। 1971 में जब बंगलादेश बना, उस समय उन्होंने एक डेट फिक्स कर दी। तब उन्होंने एक पोलिटिकल डिमीशन लेकर एक ऐसा डिमीशन लिया कि 1950 के बाद जो भी आए हों, उनको भी लिया जाए। तो उसकी प्रापर्टी क्या होगा, इस बिल में इस बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है। उसकी जायदाद का मालिक कौन होगा, इस बारे में कहीं भी लिखा हुआ नहीं है कि उसको उसकी जायदाद दी जाएगी या नहीं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : (भीलवाड़ा)  
प्रापर्टी भी होगी तो देंगे।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : देंगे, तो यह भी ठीक है। 1971 के बाद जो आप ने डेट फिक्स की है, ऐसे कितने लोगों को आइडेंटिफाइड कर दिया जाएगा, डिटेक्ट कर दिया जाएगा, इस बारे में आप कुछ कहने को तैयार हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस एक्ट के अन्दर कुछ खारियाँ हैं, उन खामियों को पूरा करना चाहिए और पूरा करने के बाद सोचना चाहिए कि उन खामियों के अन्दर कैसे अपने

उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति कर सकेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. A.K. Roy. Kindly be brief.

SHRI A.K. ROY: I don't take more than half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should not take more than 7 minutes. Please be brief and conclude within the time.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Yesterday, hon. Speaker has given a Direction. According to that Direction, if the hon. Member exceeds the time allotted, that will not be recorded.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, in distant future people will be surprised to read long ago there was a government in a country called India which seriously negotiated with some party on the question of uprooting millions of people settled for a long time; and there was an opposition which criticised that Government was not firm enough to uproot those people. And they would be further surprised to know that ultimately the Government came with a Bill to form a tribunal to legalise the process of uprooting.

Sir, I consider this Bill is not only a crime against humanity, but it is a crime against the Indian Culture. Those of us who were in Bangladesh and who migrated, know the pain of it. We tried to remain there even after partition and I can tell you if you accept the criterion fixed by those Assam leaders or as has been reported by my friends on this side or that side, then I am also a 'foreigner'. I would like to bring on record that if the 1961 criterion you are fixing then I am proud to declare myself that I am also a foreigner. If partition is legal, I would like to say every refugee is a legal citizen. If partition of India is illegal, then only the question of legality of the refugees arise. Who is responsible for the Partition? We did not want it. Who enforced it? Is there anybody who left his home and hearth willingly? I have not seen anybody. I have seen how we had to leave our country, our village and our towns.



And what an inhuman and unsympathetic attitude this House is putting on record. What is the aim of this Bill. I am of the firm opinion that these people sometimes confuse as if the Congress Party is a great protector of the minorities and the Janata and the BJP opposing the minorities. My views are there. The Janata, Congress, BJP—all brands of Congress and Janata are all bourgeois parties. They are in collusion and they are all against these minorities who are helpees. They ought to appease the majorities because they have to get votes.

This anti-foreigner movement has died a violent death, I should say it has not died silently since thousands of people died in this Movement. Those people who died at Nellie are their children foreigner? Now, what is the definition of citizen in your Citizenship Act? Anybody born in India is an Indian. Then all those person who were killed, who were called foreigners, their children because they were born in India, are they also foreigners? Those leaders of the AASU whom these people are supporting, have they shed even a drop of tear for them? Are you going to solve this problem with the Tribunals? If so, then what is 'foreigner'? Foreigner is an attitude. It is not so under the 'Citizenship Act' It is an attitude and a very very dangerous attitude in India where every outsider is a foreigner and every foreigner is not an enemy. What is the attitude that we are cultivating?

Now, this Movement has died a violent death, as I said, but the Government does not want that should end. It wants the Movement should continue. This bourgeois Opposition also wants the Movement should not die, but it should remain. Why?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am not a bourgeois; I am a petty bourgeois.

SHRI A.K. ROY: He may be called a repented bourgeois.

I would like to say that if the movement dies, then communalism will die; and for the survival of this bourgeois parties, there should be communalism. The only difference between the opposition and the ruling party is that the letter wants that communalism;

should remain, but it should be controlled—calculated communalism; but the opposition wants uncontrolled communalism. That is the only difference.

The Preamble to the Bill says:

“Whereas a substantial number of the foreigners who migrated into India across the borders...”

You are rather certifying that all the allegations of the Assam movement leaders are correct. You are bringing that in this Bill, and you are also in league with them. You are actually seconding their allegations that there are a substantial number of foreign migrants. Who are those foreigners? Were those children who were killed in Nillie the foreigners? The Preamble continues:

“And whereas the continuance of such foreigners in India is detrimental to the interests of the public of India.”

Is it true that the continuance of the migrants from Bangladesh is against the interests of India? I would like to ask the BJP people who are now in the forefront: what is their concept of 'Akhand Bharat'? Is not Bangladesh also included in 'Akhand Bharat'? Do we consider a Bangladeshi as a foreigner, seriously, even if he comes with a passport? Let us ask our soul: have we reconciled ourselves to the partition of India in such a way that we consider the Bangladeshi as a Foreigner, even to the extent of thinking that his entry is detrimental to our country? There should be a limit to everything.

If you consider that Bengladeshis are foreigners, say so; we will go somewhere. If you consider all Muslims as foreigners, they will go elsewhere. Then what is the point in my facing the bell here? That way, we will go home, if you say that we are all foreigners. We will then go home. You tell Bengali people: 'You are all Marxists. You go to hell. You may also say that Muslims cannot be believed.

So, you are establishing a tribunal and now you will call people one by one and tell them so. I am declaring that we will not go any where. We will not go

from Assam, from Bengal, or from Delhi. We have come. We will not migrate a second time. We will fight with our back to the wall. It is not an easy thing. You are uprooting, and re-uprooting.

I read a book, "Fall of Paris" by Elia Ehrenberg. In that book, it is mentioned that one French soldier was standing in his own village on the German-French border during the First World War. He fought on the side of the French, but had to retreat at that time. His village was destroyed, and then they re-built it. During the Second World War he was again recruited ; and he was standing in the same village, and again he fought; but that village was destroyed. Then he started wondering how many times they were to re-build their homes, to be destroyed again and again.

This is what is happening here also. BJP and JP and all parties should go there. These people have said: "They are hooligans and beggars collected from Bengal." I tell Mr. Ravindra Varma: he was not a foreigner at Ranchi. I request him: he should go there investigate and see whether those people are genuinely settled in Assam or they are beggars collected from West Bengal. If he says so, I will accept it. If that is not the position, they should tell the ASSU people that they have no right to increase the misery of the people. We are compromising with, and surrendering to the forces of communalism.

They say the secessionists ; our left front people are also wonderful. They tell the communalists that now they have discovered a new Marxist thought. What is that ?

Communalists should be called secessionists. Communalists are not extremists ; they are not. Extremism has a different meaning. Secessionism has a different meaning. Even in a communist country the right to secede is accepted. If somebody wants to secede from India, we want to talk to him. If somebody says, these people will secede from India, these ASSU boys, they will remain in India as sepoys. If they want to go away that is the best thing ; they will not go. These are communalists. Communalism and the racism are the racism for India.

This is what once Jawahar Lal Nehru said. I believe it. There should not be a compromise. You cannot negotiate. I tell you that the entire Congress people had negotiated with Mohammad Ali Jinnah. Could they prevent the partition ? No. You have to fight communalism ; you cannot compromise ; you cannot come with this Bill. Section 8 will infer. Section 12 will detect. Section 20 will deport and Section 25 will jail. Finished. These are the sections you have brought in. It will be on record where you deport.

If tomorrow Ceylon comes with this type of a Bill that all the Stateless people will be deported, what will be the reaction in this House ? For Tamilians, there will be one tribunal in Jaffna and other places and they will be called, come on, show your certificates." How many of you are having Indian certificates in your pocket ? If tomorrow you people are put before the tribunal and are asked to prove whether you are Indian citizens, can you do it ? Can you, in the Chair, prove that you are an Indian citizen ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I at least can.

SHRI A.K ROY : That is a very exceptional thing you have done. That is why you are in the Chair. But I say what will be the reaction in this House ? Did you not condemn the Immigration Bill in this House about England ? As the Conservatives were tightening the immigration rules, were you not condemning them ? If tomorrow in England they start holding tribunals saying all those people have to prove whether they are illegal immigrants or not and then they would be thrown out, what will be the reaction here ? Nobody knows where they will be dropped, whether in the English Channel or any other place.

Is there any civilized government which can frame a law of deportation without knowing where they should be dropped ? We read in the Old Testament that the Palestinians were multiplying. What can be done ? Drive them out. So, the Moses had to lead them. Are you to become the Moses taking all the immigrants from Assam; and there is no Sinai Desert. You are making a fun with history, culture, tradition and the conscience

of the country. So, I condemn this Bill as a criminal Bill. ✓

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : I am grateful to the hon. members who have taken a very live interest which is evident from the discussion and the amendments moved in the Bill under consideration, namely, *Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Bill, 1983*. The hon. members are aware that the subject matter of the Bill under consideration has been of considerable interest to the House and the people of Assam and the whole of country. The interests of various sections of people have to be duly taken into consideration in putting forward a Bill of this type. We have tried to be fair and just. While apprehensions of linguistic and various minorities who have had a bitter experience of the agitations are understandable, the apprehensions of the Assamese speaking people, that their language, culture and interests are likely to be jeopardised have also considerable weight. Therefore, we have to strike a balance so that in general the people of Assam could feel assured that government is deeply committed to safeguard the interest of the area and its people.

At the same time we have ensured that the interests of minorities are also safeguarded and there is no undue harassment to any minority groups while ensuring the detection and expulsion of the post-1971 migrants.

As far as the suggestions made by the hon. Members are concerned, with regard to the suggestion made Mr. Kodyan I would like to say that in the rules to be framed this aspect which he has mentioned that the prescribed authority on receipt of an application under sub-clause 2 of clause 8 should be an impartial authority will be taken care of and action will be taken to ensure that fairly high ranking officials will be made the prescribed authority.

I do not want to deal with the individual points of the Members. When the amendments are moved I shall reply to the amendments when they come.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kodyan, Do you want to add anything ?

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : I do not want to add anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How the Resolution has to be taken.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Before the resolution is put to vote I would like to reply to the Resolution also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That you can do even now.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It may be recalled that when the Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22.11.1983 it was opposed by Shri Banatwalla, Shri Chitta Basu, Prof. Chakraborty, and others. It may also be recalled that when Started Question No. 207 was answered in the Lok Sabha on 7.12.1983, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Suraj Bhan, Dr. Basant Kumar Pandit and Shri Indrajit Gupta had made critical comments on the Bill. The lines on which the Members have opposed the Bill are as follows :

- (1) Government has not taken adequate steps to solve the Assam problem and the talks have not been resumed.
- (2) The protection given to the 'refugees' under the Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Act, 1950 is being withdrawn under the provisions of the Bill. Government is, therefore going back on the commitment made earlier in respect of 'refugees' from time to time.
- (3) The Bill seeks to deal with illegal migrants who have entered into Indian or after 25.3.1971. However, it is silent on those who entered into India before this date. In other words, what is the policy of the Government in regard to pre-25.3.1971 entrants ? Will they be allowed to remain in India ?
- (4) The Government is trying to appease the minorities and is acting against the interests of Assamese.
- (5) The Government has abdicated its responsibility by providing in the Bill that applications may be made to the Tribunal by private citizens.

- (6) There is a provision in the Bill that a person in respect of whom an application is made shall reside within an area of 3 kms. from the place of residence of the applicant. There are areas in Assam in which only the migrants reside in vast stretches of land, and therefore nobody will come forward from these areas to make applications to the Tribunal.
- (7) The fee prescribed for making an application to the Tribunal will deter people from making applications as even the minimum fee of Rs. 25/- is not a small sum.

It is not correct to say that Government has not made any efforts to solve the Assam problem. Government has been alive to the genuine concern of people of Assam on the issue of foreigners. Various measures have been taken in this regard. Government has decided in the light of the recommendations made by an Expert Group to erect a barbed wire fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border and construct a broad black tar jeepable track along side the wire fencing. Government has also decided to raise 3 additional Bns of B.S.F. and strengthen the border outposts. These measures will go a long way in preventing illegal entry. The promulgation of the *Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Ordinance, 1983* is also a step in this direction. Government is anxious that the post 24.3.1971 illegal migrants should be detected and expelled. With a view to attract Judges for being appointed as members of the Tribunals additional incentives have been offered by the Government and the response has been encouraging. The names of the judges received from various State Governments have been forwarded to the State Government of Assam.

On the question of resumption of talks Government have made its stand clear that its doors are open for negotiations. The positions adopted by the Government and the AASU/AAGSP during negotiations are fairly known. In respect of the pre-1961 and post-1971 entrants an area of agreement was found in the several rounds of talks with AASU/AAGSP and later with the representatives of Government, Leaders of Opposi-

tion in Parliament and AASU/AAGSP. Government while remaining firm in honouring the national commitment in respect of pre-March 1971 entrants was prepared to consider different alternatives with a view to accommodate agitators' point of view. However, these were not found feasible.

However, in view of the resumption of agitation by AASU/AAGSP the efforts made by the State Government to restore normalcy have received a set-back. Some of the incidents which have accompanied the resumption of agitation such as bomb explosions, encounter with Meiti extremists and attack on the life of the Chief Minister, Assam show that the agitation is now passing on to the hands of extremist elements. In such an atmosphere the question of resumption of talks does not seem to have any relevance at this stage. What the Government has done by promulgating an Ordinance and introducing the Bill to replace the Ordinance is only to give effect to an all-party consensus arrived at in March 1980 in a meeting which the Prime Minister had with Leaders of Opposition in Parliament and leaders of political parties represented in Assam Assembly, to treat 1971 as the starting year for commencement of work relating to detection and expulsion of foreigners. In April 1980 the Prime Minister during her visit to Assam suggested that 1971 be taken as the starting year for commencement of work so that the magnitude of the problem could be assessed and talks continued to arrive at a final decision. If this had been accepted by the agitation leaders, substantial progress could have been achieved in identifying foreigners. However, they remained adamant in their approach and wanted total disfranchisement of 1961-71 entrants and their dispersal outside Assam regardless of the impracticability of the demand and the misery it would entail. Government is keen that a solution to the problem should be found. However, the situation being an extremely complex one and at this stage when the State Government are trying their best to restore normalcy the need of the hour is to strengthen the feeling of cooperation and find a solution to the problem amicably and eschew doing or saying anything which may reopen the wounds or incite ill feelings.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“This House disapproves of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 15th October, 1983.”

*The Motion was negatived*

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th March, 1984.” (36) Since the Minister has not spoken on this, I think, he is accepting my amendment.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : There is no question of my acceptance at this stage. If I accept it, it will take along time and it will endanger the entire process of action taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th March, 1984.”; (36)

*The Motion was Negative*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is :

“That the Bill to Provide for the establishment of Tribunals for the determination, in a fair manner, of the question whether a person is an illegal migrant to enable the Control Government to expect illegal migrants from India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

*The Motion was Adopted*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I have to proceed clause by clause. On clause 2 there are three amendments by Shri Mool Chand Daga, Shri Banatwalla and Shri Santosh Mohan Dev. I will call them one by one.

Shri Mool Chand Daga—Absent

Shri G.M. Banatwalla.

*Clause 2—(Application)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Pounani) : I beg to move that :

Page 2,—

*Omit lines 18 to 22. (38)*

I will speak on this amendment, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just wait. What about Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev. Oh, yours is the same, you cannot move. So, Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, my amendment is to clause 2 (a) and that is to delete this clause 2 (a). This clause 2 (a) says that :

“Nothing in this Act shall apply to or in relation to—

- (a) any person who was in any State and who had been expelled from that State or India before the commencement of this Act in that State or in relation to whose expulsion from such State or India any order made before such commencement under any other law is in force.”

My submission is that this Clause (a) of Section 2 is not in conformity with scheme of the Bill. The scheme of the Bill is that an illegal migrant is one who has entered into India on or after the 25th day of March, 1971. But here, a proviso has been made, an exemption has been made, and that is that expulsion orders issued prior to this Bill shall remain in force. My submission is that such expulsion orders as may have been made prior to the commencement of this Bill not necessarily be based on this date, namely, the 25th of March, 1971. As such we will have a very piquant and a very discriminatory situation — discriminatory situation in the sense that some will be expelled pursuant to orders which have not been based on this date of 25th March, 1971 while others will be expelled pursuant to this date and pursuant to this date being taken as the basis in accordance with the present Bill. So, we have this discriminatory situation and this discrimination violates Article 14 of the constitution. We have a number of persons on whom expulsion orders continue to remain in force without taking into consideration this basic date of 25th March, 1971 and there are others who are being sought to be expelled taking into consideration this date of 25th of March, 1971. Therefore, my submission is that there will be a discriminatory situation. As such, that, it is necessary

to provide that orders passed prior to the Bill expelling anybody cannot remain in force so that in future any person expelled is expelled only pursuant to the scheme of this Bill.

And we should have the scheme of this Bill uniformly applicable to one and all. I, therefore, urge upon the House and the hon. Minister to accept this amendment.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): He has challenged the constitutionality of the Bill.

SHRI P.C. SETHI: Sir, this amendment seeks to suggest that any person who was in any State and who had been expelled from that State or India before the commencement of this Act in that State or any person in relation to whom an expulsion order has been passed and is in force before the commencement of this Act should be given an opportunity to utilise the form of the Illegal Migrant Tribunals established under the present enactment. This amendment is not acceptable because under the Foreigners Act, the Tribunals had been constituted in Assam and if the person concerned had chosen either to avail or not to avail of this form and alternatively or in addition seek remedy through civil court, he could not be permitted to re-agitate the issue *de novo* under the present enactment before the newly constituted Tribunal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Foreigners Tribunal is a farce. You know of that. Who manned them and what sort proceedings took place there? It is a very vital issue he has raised. I have got the letter of Giani Zail Singh saying that these Tribunals have not really worked properly, how the police at that stage brought the people before those Tribunals and those Tribunals just passed on line order.

So, this is a very valid point. Please reconsider it. Don't read this out. Your reply was prepared before you heard us. Please reconsider this.

SHRI P.C. SETHI: This reply has been prepared after going through it.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 38 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 38 was put and Negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put clause 2 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill*

Clause 3—

(*Definitions and Construction of reference*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I move:

Page 2, —

*for lines 36 and 37, substitute—*

"(i) he, having been ordinarily resident in any place outside India, has entered into India across the borders of the eastern and north-eastern regions of the country on or after the 25th day of March, 1971." (4)

Page 2, —

*after line 41 insert—*

"Provided that where a person has migrated into India from Nepal, the date for the purpose of sub-clause

(i) Of this clause shall be the 30th day of July, 1976." (39)

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): I move:

Page 2, lines 36 and 37, —

*for "25th day of March, 1971" substitute—*

*"26th day of January, 1950" (52)*

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I move:

Page 2, —

*Omit lines 36 and 37 (56)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banatwalla, Do you want to say anything on your amendments?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I will continue to pursue it when it involves the fate of the nation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this clause is very important because we have the definition of the term 'illegal migrant' there. The entire Bill is coming because of certain observations made in the Preamble. In the Preamble to which I had already taken objection at the time of introduction of the Bill, we are told that a number of foreigners etc., had migrated into India across the borders of the eastern and north-eastern regions. We were, therefore, dealing with people who migrated into India across the borders of the eastern and the north-eastern regions alone. As such, it was necessary to have incorporated this particular point in the definition of an illegal migrant. But we are told that an illegal migrant is one who has entered into India on or after a particular date. There is no mention here of this important point that an illegal migrant is one who has entered into India from eastern and north-eastern borders of the country on or after the date mentioned here in the Bill.

Otherwise, this definition of the term "illegal migrants" is so wide that any person coming from any country—Sri Lanka or any other country—will come under the purview of this Bill, with this date of 25th March, 1971. That is ridiculous also. I must, therefore, say that the definition should be corrected so as to have this intention, namely to label only to those persons as "illegal migrants" who have entered into India from across the border of east or northeastern part of the country on or before that particular date, i.e., 25th March, 1971.

16 hrs.

My second amendment No. 39 deals with people who have come from Nepal. I do not want at this stage to go through the history of the question. But with respect to those people we have been talking about, the date is not 25th March, 1971, that but there the contention was to have the date as 30th July, 1976, is the date from which the question of restricting the entry of persons from Nepal came into being. That was the logical point. But I think, through oversight perhaps this particular point has been missed, therefore appeal to this House and to the Hon. Minister to consider these points seriously and to accept both the amendments.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला): सभापति महोदय मैंने इस में तारीख रखी है 26 जनवरी 1950 इस की एक सिगनिफिकेंस है कि इस दिन संविधान लागू हुआ था। 25 मार्च 1971 को क्या सिगनिफिकेंस है वह मुझे बता दीजिए। कहीं गरीबी हटाने की बात होती तो बात समझ में आती। 71 का चुनाव आप ने गरीबी हटाओ के नाम पर लड़ा था। गरीबी हटाने से वह कहीं लिंक होता तो बात समझ में आती। हम किसी मजहब की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं किसी कास्ट की बात नहीं कह रहे हैं, 26 जनवरी 1950 के बाद जो भी आया अगर वह फारेनर है तो उसको डिटेक्ट किया जाय। हां, उनका सवाल है कि आप आसम में ही क्यों रख रहे हैं, आप उनको कहीं और ले जाइए तो आप मंत्री स्टेट में ले आइए हरियाणा में। राजस्थान में बहुत से लोग पहले ही रह रहे हैं। मेरा सिर्फ कहना यह है, किसी किस्म की डिस्क्रिमिनेशन की बात मत रखिए। 26 जनवरी 1950 जिस दिन संविधान लागू हुआ था उस दिन से लागू कीजिए वरना हमें 71 की सिगनिफिकेंस बता दीजिए।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, I shall be very brief. I have already referred to the fact that this particular sub-clause c (i) prescribes :

(c) "illegal migrant" means a person in respect of whom each of the following conditions is satisfied, namely :—

(i) he has entered into India on or after the 25th day of March, 1971 ;

It means, conferring instant citizenship on all the illegal migrants who have been in India since 1950. Is it supposed to be a bonus for their efficiency in escaping detection? In this context, I wish to remind the hon. Home Minister that the Government of India has acknowledged the fact that there have been illegal migrants in Assam and other parts of India who entered even before 1971. In fact, the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, in 1962, had this to say :

"You refer to Pakistani infiltration. This is perfectly true . . . Therefore, we would not look upon it as essentially a political move. Nevertheless it is true that this infiltration should be stopped and effectively dealt with. I believe that much of this infiltration took place in the first five years after independence when the border was not adequately guarded. After that it has been limited greatly. Therefore, steps have been taken recently to stop such infiltration. We may take further steps to remove illegal immigrants. In doing so however great care has to be taken as you yourself say so as to not cause injury and harassment to innocent people. Probably, it will be difficult now to deal with illegal immigrants who came before 1952. We might, therefore, fix 1952 as the date of our enquiry."

This is what the Prime Minister of India had said in 1962, 10 years after the date of inquiry that he proposed. The Bill proposes 1971. If we maintain this part of the definition, it will mean conferring citizenship on illegal migrants in violation of Part II of the Constitution and the Citizenship Act.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Mr. Banatwalla's amendment seeks, to suggest that any person who was if any State and who had been expelled from that State or India before the commencement of this Act in that State or in relation to whose expulsion from such State or India any order made before such commencement under any other law is in force should be given an opportunity to utilise the forum of the Illegal Migrants Tribunal established under the present Act. This amendment is not acceptable because under the Foreigners Act, the Tribunals have been constituted in Assam and if the person concerned...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That was the earlier clause. You now come to Amendments to Clause 3.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Is he reconsidering the amendment ? Let him do it.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This Amendment seeks to amend the definition of "illegal migrant" in Clause 3, that is in respect of any

person who has migrated into India from Nepal, the date for the purpose of sub-clause (i) of this clause shall be 30th day of July, 1976 and he shall be treated as an illegal migrant. In other words, in the case of those who have migrated into India from Nepal the date is proposed to be altered from 25th March, 1971 to 30th July, 1976.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Nepali nationals entering into India by road, rail or air are not required to be in possession of passport or visa for India. They need special permits for entering into the restricted or protected areas from any place outside the area. Till August, 1976, the nationals of Nepal were also exempted from the provisions of the Foreigners Order, 1958 and the Foreigners Order, 1963. This exemption was withdrawn by issue of a notification dated 14.8.76.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : So, you should accept it. It is in accordance with what you have said.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : So, they are protected.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : They are not required to have any passport.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : He has advanced all the arguments that I have advanced. He has said it in his own language. If I am not in a position to express it clearly, he has done it. He should accept it.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : He says, they are protected.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is now on record.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as Mr. Suraj Bhan's Amendment is concerned, it seeks to amend the definition of "illegal migrant" and change the date with reference to which an illegal migrant is to be determined from the 25th day of March, 1971 to 26th January, 1950. If this Amendment were accepted, all the migrants who entered into India on or after 26th January, 1950 will have to be detected and expelled. We have kept this issue open in order to have negotiations and, therefore, we have not made any provision in the Bill. This Amendment is, therefore, not acceptable.



So far as Mr. Ravindra Varma's Amendment is concerned, this amendment seeks to amend definition of "illegal migrant" by omitting the sub-clause, "he has entered into India on or after the 25th day of March, 1971".

The effect of this Amendment is that any foreigner who has entered into India without being in possession of a valid passport or other travel document or any other lawful authority in that behalf shall be detected and expelled. This Amendment is not acceptable as it does not set any time—frame for the detection of foreigners particularly when the question of pre-1971 entrants has been kept open.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put amendment Nos. 4, 39, 52 and 56 moved to Clause 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 4, 39, 52 and 56 were put and negatived

16.10 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 4—(Overriding effect of the Act)

SHRI P.C. SETHI: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

for lines 12 to 14, substitute—

"34 of 1920 Passport (Entry into India) 31 of 1946 Act, 1920 or the Foreigners Act, 1946 or the Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Act, 1950 or the Passports Act, 1967.

10 of 1950 or any rule or order made under

15 of 1967 any of the said Acts and in force for time being". (35)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 14, insert—

"Provided that adequate safeguards shall be given to those who migrated to India

across the border of the Eastern and North Eastern regions to save themselves from atrocities, harassment and civil disturbances. (50)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 12 to 14—

Omit "or any other enactment for the time being in force, or any rule or order made under any such enactment and in force for the time being." (58)

Page 3,—

Omit lines 15 to 19" (59)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chitta Basu, will you speak?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: As a matter of fact, I wanted the deletion of this Clause. But since it is not admitted, I had to put across my point of view by a proviso:

"provided that adequate safeguards shall be given to those who migrated to India across the border of the Eastern and North-Eastern regions to save themselves from atrocities, harassment and civil disturbances".

As I have mentioned earlier, the purpose of the Clauses 4 (1) and (2) is to withdraw the protection which the Act of 1850 provides as it does not only withdraw that protection, but also says that all policy instructions, all other instruments which have been designed for the protection of the interests of the dismissed persons who have migrated to Assam are also to be withdrawn. You can well imagine the fate of those who had to leave their country which is now Bangladesh at a particular point of history and seek shelter in India will now be disarmed. In order to provide adequate protection to them, I have sought to introduce this proviso.

I shall be glad if the Hon. Minister reconsiders it and accepts it in this general form.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: In Sections 4 (1) and (2), this is the one point on which almost all political parties including the Janata, BJP and CPI (M) have urged upon the Government to consider this.

This is not only from the point of national policy but also from the immigrants point of view.

I shall again appeal to the Minister of Home Affairs to accept it, and even if he does not accept it, on the last day during the reply of the Minister of Home Affairs in the House, to the question of Mr. Indrajit Gupta and my question, he has said that the Bill will take care of it. I read in "Daily Telegraph"—There they have written that the Hon. Minister has sated "We will take care of means. They will all be deported who are genuine migrants."

I would like to have a categorical answer from the Hon. Minister, when he has himself amended the Bill and kept the Citizenship Act, 1955 valid, whether a firm commitment is given by the Government when in case the situation arises for the genuine migrant refugees, the Government, as per Citizenship Act, 1955, will take care of these cases. This firm commitment should be there because the national continuity and the immigrant point of view should be taken into account and the feeling which has been expressed by all political parties including yourself. When you have been spoken, you have harped on this point very much

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as Shri Chitta Basu's amendment is concerned, this amendment seeks to amend Clause 4 (1) and provide that safeguards should be given to those who migrated on account of harassment, atrocities and civil disturbances. The Bill does not make a distinction between those who migrated to India on account of the economic compulsions or because of civil disturbances and atrocities across the border. The Bill specifically overrides the provisions of the Immigration Expulsion from Assam Act, 1950. This Amendment seeks to bring back into effect the provisions of the Assam Act through the back-door. This is, therefore, not acceptable in view of the consistent stand taken by the Government during the negotiations and in Parliament that all the post-24th march 1971 entrants shall be detected and expelled.

As far as the amendments of Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev are concerned, there have been consistent pronouncements and the stand of the Government has always been, during the course of the negotiations,

that the post-24th March 1971 illegal migrants shall be detected and expelled. Any decision to continue the protection under the proviso will militate against the known stand of the Government.

I have moved an amendment. The existing provision generally sought to oust the jurisdiction of all other Acts which are in force though under the rules of interpretation only the jurisdiction of such Acts would be ousted in respect of which this Bill has the status of occupied field; yet, in order to make the Position clear and unambiguous, the Government have decided to specifically mention the Acts whose jurisdiction is sought to be ousted in relation to this Bill. I would again like to repeat that in individual cases Government would certainly look into them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendment No. 35 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"Page 3,—

*for lines 12 to 14, substitute—*

"34 of 1920. Passport (Entry into 31 of 1946. India) Act, 1920 or the Foreigners Act, 1946 or the Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Act,

10 of 1950. 1950 or the Passports 15 of 1967. Act, 1967 or any rule or order made under any of the said Acts and in force for the time being." (35)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendment No. 50 moved by Shri Chitta Basu to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 50 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev, are you pressing your Amendments ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : No, Sir. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

*Amendments No. 58 and 59 were, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 4, as amendment, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*CLAUSE 4A (New)*

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 3,

*after line 19, insert—*

“4A. Nothing in this Act shall take away the responsibility of the Government to ensure that every foreigner who has entered India after 1951 without valid documents, and/or has not acquired Indian citizenship as provided for in Part II of the Constitution and the Citizenship Act, 1955 and other relevant laws, is detected and to see that the cases, in which there is a doubt or which are contested by the person so detected are referred to a Tribunal set up under this Act.” (60)

There are three reasons why I have proposed this amendment. Firstly, as I said earlier, the Bill gives the impression that the Government is washing its hands off the responsibility cast on it by the Constitution. The dilution of the responsibility of the Government is almost lethal, and the Bill as it stands today drags its entire responsibility into a twilight zone. It is not in the interest of the Government itself. It must, therefore, be made clear that the Government has its continuing responsibility to detect and to ensure that action is taken on illegal migrants. The first part of my amendment, therefore, deals with this aspect of the necessity to re-define, in the context of this Bill, the role and the responsibility of the Government.

The second part of the Amendment deals with detecting those who have entered after 1951. Earlier on, the hon. Minister said that my amendment for the deletion of

Clause 3 (1) (c) does not mention any specific date. I have mentioned 1951 here for two reasons. Number one, as the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee demanded in 1964, the National Register of citizens of 1951 can from the basis of detection.

NUMBER 2—The Government of India is a continuing Government with a continuing responsibility. The Prime Minister of India, in 1964 said that 1952 will be the base year of enquiry and I quoted the statement of the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. You cannot go back on this responsibility.

NUMBER 3—I would like to point out that this amendment protects those who have crossed into India or migrated to India with valid documents. It protects those covered by the proviso to Clause (2) of the Immigrants Expulsion Act, 1950 and those who have registered according to procedures prescribed either in the Constitution or in the Citizenship Act. Therefore, every person who is a legal migrant or who is entitled to acquired Indian citizenship and who has gone through the necessary process of application and registration will be protected by this amendment.

NUMBER 4—The amendment says that wherever there is doubt, it is the responsibility of the government to refer such cases to the Tribunal. I would also like to point out in the end that the amendment talks of detecting and, as the hon. Minister himself said in a different context, it leaves the question of dispersal and deportation open. But, it says that the detection of the illegal migrants should take place with the base year that has been suggested in the amendment.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, if this amendment suggested by Shri Varma is accepted, then the Central Government's responsibility in respect of pre-1971 should continue to remain in spite of the provisions of the Bill. It may be mentioned that the issue of pre-1971 entrants has been kept open as has just now been mentioned for further negotiations. It does not mean that Government's responsibility in dealing with the question of foreigners before 25th March 1971 has ceased to exist. The Bill seeks to provide for the establishment of

Tribunals for the detection of illegal migrants with reference to 25th March 1971. As the Prime Minister has observed, a beginning has to be made in the detection of foreigners and this date will be the starting point. Government hopes that the issue of pre-1971 entrants will be solved as early as possible. It is, therefore, not necessary to accept this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 60 moved by Shri Ravindra Varma to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 60 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think there are amendments to this clause. Shri M. C. Daga. He is not here. There are no amendments to Clauses 6 and 7 also.

I shall now put Clauses 5, 6 and 7 together.

The question is :

“That Clauses 5, 6 and 7 do stand part of the Bill”.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 8—(References or applications to Tribunals).*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think there are amendments to this clause. Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

“Page 4, lines 21 and 22, —

*for “not less than twenty-five and not more than one hundred rupees”*

*substitute “not less than five thousand rupees”. (5)*

“Page 4, line 14, —

*for “three kilometres” substitute “one kilometre” (40)*

Page 4, line 19, —

*for “three kilometres” substitute “one kilometre” (41)*

“Page 4, line 21, —

*after “accompanied by” insert —*

*“a statement giving particulars of*

*such proof/evidence on the basis of which the applicant has made the averments in his application, and shall further be accompanied by” (42)*

“Page 4, —

*after line 31, insert —*

*“(5) Every reference under sub-section (1), shall be accompanied by a statement giving particulars of such facts, proof and evidence on basis of which the reference has been made”. (43)*

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I beg to move :

“Page 4, lines 14 and 15, —

*for, “at a place within three kilometres from the place of residence of the applicant”*

*substitute “in Assam” (61)*

Page 4, lines 19 and 20, —

*for “within three kilometres of the area in which the person referred to in the application is found, or residing”*

*substitute “in Assam” (62)*

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Sir, I beg to move.

“Page 4, line 14, —

*for “three kilometres” substitute —  
“half a kilometre” (67)*

“Page 4, line 19, —

*for “three kilomeres” substitute “half a kilometre” (68)*

“Page 4, line 22, —

*for “twenty-five, and not more than one hundred, rupees, “substitute” one hundred rupees” (69)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Clause 8 of the Bill provides that in addition to reference being made by the Central Government to the Tribunal, any person is entitled to make an application to the Tribunal to determine

whether a person is or is not an illegal migrant.

— Sir, I oppose this very basic idea of applications being made by any Tom, Dick and Harry by paying just a sum of Rs. 25/- and challenging any person there. Sir, under the situation prevalent in Assam, this is bound to create a havoc. It will lead to a lot of harrassment.

I feel, Sir, that the citizenships of the members of minorities are being quoted at a price of Rs. 25 to 100. Any person can come and challenge this is a rather serious matter. A reference may be made by the Government. But, as I said, if we allow these applications being made by anybody to the Tribunal and then get away with that also without any provision for the punishment in case his application is found *malafide*, such a provision will then lead to a lot of harasment to the people. We had the Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Act, 1950. There also the only provision is for the Central Government to decide. It is for the Central Government to come into the picture. Not for any and every person to come into the picture at all. Therefore, I have to oppose this particular move.

Sir, the Government is naving almost a closed mind on this issue. Therefore, there are other Amendments also which have been moved by me in order to make things not so easy for any person to come before the tribunal and harass the innocent citizens of Assam. My amendment says that the fee must be raised. The condition which says that a person should be residing within 3 K. M. of the person whom he proposes to challenge, should be reduced to 1 K. M. It should be made compulsory for every applicant to come before a tribunal and give a statement of evidence on the basis of which the application has been made. It is not that he makes a statement and comes to an end of that. He must give certain concrete evidence-concrete documentary evidence or other evidence-on the basis of which he is making the averment in his application.

Similarly when the Central Govt. makes reference to the tribunal the Central Govt. must also give a statement with respect to the evidence on the basis of which

the averments have been made in the reference. This is necessary in order to see that innocent citizens of Assam are not harassed. I therefore hope that these Amendments will be accepted by the Government and by the House.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, I do not want to make long speech on this occasion. I would only say that I have moved my amendment only because the prescription of 3 K.M. limit ignores the pattern of migration in Assam, reduces the eligibility to an illusory and national eligibility, and therefore, makes a mockery of the law. It converts this Bill into an eye-wash.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Sir, I beg to say that there is ample scope for misuse of this provision regarding distance.

It has been provided here that no such application shall be entertained by the tribunal unless the person, in relation to whom the application is made, resides at a place within 3 K.M.

Sir, the AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad boys are trying to uproot some people whom they consider to be their 'political opponents'.

That is why I say, there is ample scope for these boys and their agents, to go on acting against a person whom they consider as their political opponent.

So, I want to reduce the distance from 3 k.m. to 1/2 k.m. only. I request the hon Minister and the House to accept this amendment.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, Shri Banatwalla has moved an amendment and this is with regard to page 4, line 19. This amendment is with reference to Clause 8 (3) where it is provided that every application made by a private person shall be accompanied by an affidavit, sworn by not less than 2 persons residing within 3 k.m. of the area in which the person referred to in the application is found to be residing. The amendment seeks to substitute 3 k.m. by 1 k.m. This amendment is not acceptable to Government, because, as mentioned by me earlier, the Govt. has struck a balance by providing this limit of 3 k.m. between two extreme

views—one view suggesting that there should be no restriction at all, and the other view suggesting a restriction.

Then Mr. Banatwala's amendment on page 4, line 21 :

after "accompanied by" insert—

"A statement giving particulars of such proof/evidence on the basis of which the applicant has made the averments in his application, and shall further be accompanied by".

The Amendment suggests that a private individual making an application to the Tribunal should furnish a statement giving particulars of the proof or evidence on which he is making an application. This amendment cannot be accepted, because in Clause II, it has been provided that the Tribunal shall refer, the application made by the private persons to the prescribed authority of the Superintendent of Police calling upon him to furnish after making an inquiry a report to the Tribunal. In view of this provision, the Superintendent of Police will certainly take into account the material on the basis of which the application has been made before submitting his report to the Tribunal.

Then on page 4, after line 31, he wants an insersion :

"(5) Every reference under sub-section (1), shall be accompanied by a statement giving particulars of such facts, proof and evidence on basis of which the reference has been made."

This Amendment seeks to insert a sub-clause under Clause 12 with a view to provide that a reference made to the Tribunal by the Central Government under Section 8, shall be accompanied by a statement giving particularly facts or proof. This Amendment is not acceptable and it does not seem to be necessary to provide for details of procedure in the Enactment.

Further under Clause 2 and 1, the Tribunal shall make necessary inquiry and make such evidence as may be adduced before it. In any case, under rules to be

framed this can be taken care of, if necessary.

Then Shri Ravindra Varma's amendment on page 4, line 19 and 20 :

For "Within three kilometres of the area in which a person referred to in the application is found or residing"

Substitute : "in Assam".

I have replied to this. This again would open the flood-gate in the whole of Assam and the person concerned may not be a person who may be a genuine applicant.

Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri's Amendment again seeks to limit the Enactment to the State of Assam only. It is the same thing which Shri Ravindra Varma wanted.

Sir, it is not acceptable.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the Amendments to clause 8 together.

*Amendments No. 5, 40 to 43, 61, 62 and 67 to 69 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : In Clause 9 there is no Amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"Clause 8 and 9 do stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I move :

Page 4, line 44,—

for "thirty" substitute "ninety". (6)

Page 5, line 4,—

for "thirty" substitute "ninety" (7)

Page 5, line 6,—

omit "not exceeding thirty days," (8)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, I move :

Page 4, line 44,—

for "thirty days" substitute "one hundred and eighty days" (70)

Page 5, line 4,—

for “thirty days” substitute “one hundred and eighty days” (71)

Page 5, line 6,—

for “thirty days” substitute—

“one hundred and eighty days” (72)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : My amendment seeks to give more time to the person accused as illegal migrant to file his representation with the Tribunal and it is most reasonable.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I want more time should be given to the person against whom such a case has been made, because such a person would definitely be a poor man and he would not find enough time in going to the Courts and Tribunals. So, I want the time should be extended upto six months i.e. 180 days.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, we have provided the requisite time and these Amendments are not acceptable.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the Amendments to clause 10 together.

*Amendments Nos 6 to 8 and 70 to 72, were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clause 10 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause II—(Procedure with respect to application under Sub-Section (2) of section 8)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daga is not here. Mr. Sudhir Giri, are you moving ?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Yes ; I beg to move :

Page 5, line 17,—

add at the end—

“and award to the applicant punishment of rigorous imprisonment for a term exceeding six months but not

more than five years as also fine not exceeding five thousand rupees” (73)

Page 5, lines 21 and 22,—

or “thirty days” substitute—

“one hundred and eighty days” (74)

Page 5, line 28,—

for “thirty days” substitute—

“one hundred and eighty days” (75)

Page 5, line 30—

for “thirty days” substitute—

“one hundred and eighty days” (76)

I have already said that some parties who want to do harm to the persons who have come to Assam, may bring about suits or cases before the Tribunal. So, I want that those persons should not do such things. For this purpose, I want to add the words :

“and award to the applicant punishment of rigorous imprisonment for a term exceeding six months but not more than five years as also fine not exceeding five thousand rupees”.

I have brought this amendment in order to curb the propensity of some persons who want to harass some people who are basically poor and who have no means to give money to those persons.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Now about the amendments moved by Shri Sudhir Giri to Clause 11, on page 5, line 17. This amendment seeks to amend Clause 11. In this clause, it is provided that on consideration of the report furnished by the prescribed authority, and when the Tribunal comes to the conclusion that the application by a private person is fictitious or frivolous, it shall reject the application, after giving an opportunity to be heard.

The amendment suggests that in case the application is frivolous or fictitious, a punishment should be awarded to the applicant. The applicant may not be accepted, as there are adequate provisions in the

Indian Penal Code for those persons who give false information and swear false affidavits before public authorities.

Then on page 5, lines 21 and 22 : for "thirty days", substitute one hundred and eighty days". This amendment seeks to amend clause 11 (2) (b). It is provided that if the tribunal on a consideration of the report made by the prescribed authority on an application forwarded to it by the tribunal, is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person named in the application is an illegal migrant, it shall issue a notice to the person calling upon him to make within 30 days from the date of the receipt of the notice, such representations as he may think fit.

The amendment seeks to substitute the period of 30 days by 180 days. The period of 180 days is on a very high side. The period of 30 days provided in the Bill is adequate and reasonable. The amendment is not acceptable.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I will put amendments No. 73, 74, 75 and 76 moved by Shri Sudhir Giri to the vote of the House.

*Amendments No. 73 to 76 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clause 11 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 12—Determination of the question as to whether a person is illegal migrant*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr Banatwalla, are you moving ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 6,—

*after line 3, insert—*

(5) "In every case of reference or application under section 8, any question as to whether any person is or is not an illegal migrant, the onus of proving that such person

is an illegal migrant shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment for the time being in force, lie upon the Central Government making such reference or the person making the application, as the case may be." (9)

Page 6,—

*omit lines 1 to 3. (44)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daga, do you want to move your amendment ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 5, line 47,—

*add at the end—*

"within fifteen days of the date of order sought to be communicated" (29)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr Sudhir Giri, do you move ?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Yes ; I beg to move :

Page 6, lines 2 and 3,—

*omit "and shall not be called in question in any court" (77)*

Page 6,—

*after line 3, insert—*

"Provided that the decision of the Appellate Tribunal shall be subject to the review of the High Court and Supreme Court." (78)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr Banatwalla, do you want to say anything ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Despite our opposition, it is provided in the Bill that any person may make an application before the Tribunal to determine the question as to whether a person is, or is not an illegal migrant.

Now, it is absolutely necessary that the onus of proving that the person is an illegal migrant should be on the applicant who is making those several averments in his application. This is the principal point. The



entire Evidence Act that is the entire Chapter 7, part III of the Indian Evidence Act has been given a go by. Any person may come before the tribunal and may make all sorts of averments and then disappear into the thin air. It is the poor person who has been dragged before the tribunal who has to collect all sorts of evidences and prove his not being an illegal migrant. Its, therefore, absolutely necessary in order to protect people from harassment that those who come before the tribunal making an averment that a particular person is not an illegal migrant, it is that applicant who must prove beyond any shadow of doubt to the tribunal that his averments are correct. I must say that in Assam this is more important in view of the circumstances prevalent over there into the details of which I may not go. Not only in Assam but today throughout the length and breadth of the country we are having false, poisonous propaganda of large scale infiltration; and these people who are carrying on this propaganda may well come before the tribunal and harass people. It is therefore necessary that the onus of proving should be on the applicant.

More-over, in Assam, as a result of violence over there; a large number of people have lost all their records. It will be now an hardship upon them to be called upon to bring those documentary evidences and prove the matter before the tribunal,

In the Bill, Clause 12 seeks to bar the jurisdiction of the court. I don't think why should this come in? There is no need whatsoever for the jurisdiction of the court to be barred. If it is in respect of citizenship, then the government should not feel shy of a person whose very citizenship has been questioned. It is such a basic matter, not an ordinary thing, but a serious matter. He should at least be allowed to have the fullest defence possible in the highest court that is available. Therefore, through my amendment I have sought to provide that the jurisdiction of the court be restored so that the matter concerning citizenship of a person cannot be taken so lightly.

I hope and I urge upon the government and this House to extend its kind attention to both my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr Daga is not here, but he has moved his amendments. Mr. Giri.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : The tribunal has been given the status of the final decision making authority. Why should it to be so? There is a Supreme Court and the high Court in our land; and that Supreme Court and the High Court should also consider the decisions made by the tribunals. I think the power given to the tribunal should not be final decision making power. Therefore, I want that these portions should be omitted and the Supreme Court and the High Court should be given the power to review the decisions of the tribunals.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is already there.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the amendment of Shri Banatwalla is concerned, and also of Shri Giri, they want the jurisdiction of the courts to be enlarged here appellate tribunal has been provided and at the same time the jurisdiction of the High Court also will be there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the House agrees I shall put all the amendments to Clause 12 to the vote of the House.

*The Amendments Nos. 9,44,29,77 and 78 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 12 was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we come to Clause 13, Amendment no. 10.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move—

*Clause 13—Reference and application to be disposed of within six month*

Page 6, line 6 to 8,—

*omit “and every endeavour shall be made to conclude such inquiry within a period of six months from the date of the service, on*

the person concerned, of a copy of such referencce or application” (10)

It is a very simple amendment. I am sure the amendment is acceptable to the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is for the Minister. He believes that it is acceptable to the Minister.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendment No. 10 to Clause 13 moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no amendment to Clause 13. The question is—

“That Clauses 13 and 14 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 13 and 14 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 15 (Appellate Tribunal)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 15, amendment Nos. 11 and 12; Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move—

Page 7, line 1,—

*for ‘thirty’ substitute ‘sixty’ (11)*

Page 7, line 7,—

*for ‘thirty’ substitute ‘sixty’ (12)*

These are simple amendments, seeking more time in order that the person may be able to appeal to the appallate tribunal. Instead of 30 days he may be allowed 60 days, especially in view of the situation prevalent. The people may have lots of difficulties in preparing to go to the appellate tribunal and therefore where it is a question of defence before the Tribunal or the Appellate Tribunal I have been pleading for a reasonable period of time so that the defence can be properly proceeded with.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Thirty days is

ample time for him to prepare the appeal. The amendment is not acceptable.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendments Nos. 11 and 12 to Clause 15 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 11 and 12 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 15 was added to the Bill*

*Clause 16 (Order of the Appellate Tribunal)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 16. Daga. He is absent. Mr. Giri, Amendments Nos. 79 and 80.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move—

*Clause 16*

Page 7,—

*omit lines 43 and 44. (79)*

Page 7, line 44,—

*add at the end—*

“but shall be subject to the review by the High Court and the Supreme Court.” (80)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Amendments Nos. 79 and 80 to Clause 15 moved by Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 79 and 80 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to Clauses 17 to 19. I shall not put.

Clause 16, to 19, together to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That Clause 16, 17, 18 and 19 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 16, 17, 18 and 19 were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 20, Amendments Nos. 13 and 14.

*Clause 20—(Expulsion of illegal migrants)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 8,—

*for clause 20, substitute—*

20. "Where a person has been determined by a Tribunal, or, as the case may be, by the Appellate Tribunal, to be an illegal migrant, the Central Government may by order served on such person, direct such person—

- (a) to remove himself from India or Assam within such time and by such route as may be specified in the order ; or
- (b) to remove himself to, and remain in, such area in India as may be specified in the order ;

and may give such further directions in regard to his removal from India or Assam as it may consider necessary or expedient." (13)

Page 8, line 36,—

*for "shall" substitute "may" (14)*

Mr. Chairman, when a Tribunal holds a person to be an illegal migrant it has been provided that the Central Government shall compulsorily pass an order for his expulsion from India. This compulsion will pose several practical difficulties. You may order a person to be expelled. But supposing that other country, namely, Bangladesh is not prepared to accept that person, what is going to happen to him ? Is he going to evaporate into thin air ? Therefore, there should be a proper course left before the Central Government after the Tribunal's order is passed. It should be provided that the Government may order expulsion from India or order expulsion from Assam or order such a person to remain in a specific place and also to pass consequential directions and instructions. It is not compulsory at all upon Bangla Desh to accept the verdict of our

tribunal or appellate tribunal. Then what is going to happen to such persons who have been ordered to leave India and who are not in a position to leave India or go back to their country because the other country is not in a position to accept them. Therefore, I have moved the amendment in order to provide that after a tribunal has determined a person to be an illegal migrant, his case should be left open before the Central Government and the Central Government should accordingly pass appropriate orders.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move ;

Page 8,—

*after line 40, insert—*

"Provided that if such person is found to have lived in India for a period exceeding five years, he may apply to the Central Government for the Indian Citizenship and the later shall grant such prayer on humanitarian grounds." (81)

If one person has been found to be a foreigner in our country and he has been ordered by the Central Government to go away from our country or drive him away from our country and that person has some children born in Indian territory, what will be the fate of those children after the father and mother or either of the parents is ordered to go away, because the children are Indian citizens ? So, if such a person is found to be a foreigner by a tribunal, that person would apply to the Central Government and the Central Government would grant him Indian citizenship on purely humanitarian grounds.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as Mr. Banatwalla's amendment is concerned, for the reasons already explained, this may not be accepted because the intention seems to be to provide that the Central Government may direct a person determined to be an illegal migrant to remove from India. This was carefully considered and a conscious decision was taken to provide that the Central Government shall direct a person to remove from India and not may, as otherwise it was felt that this would be in line with the policy of the Central Government that the post 24th March 1971 migrants shall be expelled.

As far as Shri Giri's amendment is concerned, this amendment seeks to insert a proviso in clause 20. Clause 20 deals with expulsion of illegal migrants. The amendment suggests that if a person is found to have lived in India exceeding five years, he may apply to the Central Government for citizenship and the Central Government shall grant such prayer on humanitarian grounds. This amendment is not acceptable because under the Bill illegal migrants are determined with reference to 25.3.71. If the amendment have to be accepted the expulsion of illegal migrants will in fact, take place from 1978 onwards which will defeat the very consensus on the subject of 25.3.71. The amendment is, therefore, opposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall put all the amendments to clause 20 to vote.

*Amendments Nos. 13, 14 and 81 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 20 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 21—(Delegation of powers)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

"Page 9—

omit line 9 and 10" (15)

Mr Chairman, Sir, clause 21 provides that the Central Government may delegate its powers under the Bill to any State Government or any officer subordinate to that Government. I oppose this particular provision because we have ample and bitter experiences of local administration being influenced by local pressures and adopting partisan attitude. I need not elaborate upon all the bitter experience that we have had in different parts of our country. The question of citizenship is very important, it should be above, every partisan attitude, it should be above all local pressures. The Central Government itself should come into the picture and perform its duty and there should be no delegation of such important powers under the Bill.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, the conditions which existed prior to the elections have completely changed and now there is an elected Government in the State. The amendment seems to betray lack of confidence in the State Government or the officers of the State Government but it is not possible for the Central Government to implement the provisions of this enactment without taking into confidence the machinery of the State Government and, therefore, it is not possible for me to accept this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 15 moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 15 was put and negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to clauses 22, 23 and 24. I shall now put clauses 21, 22, 23 and 24 to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That clauses 21, 22, 23 and 24 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 21, 22, 23 and 24 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 25—(Penalties)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 9,—

after line 42, insert—

"(2) If the Tribunal is satisfied that any application under sub-section (2) of section 8 is frivolous or vexatious or has not been made in good faith, the Tribunal shall record the fact and the applicant shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine." (45)

Sir, the ends of justice demand that if an application made to the Tribunal by any person is found frivolous or vexatious or has not been made in good faith, then the applicant shall be made punishable. This is absolutely necessary in order to see that the innocent people are not put to harassment by mere payment of Rs. 25 before the Tri-

bunal. I, therefore, urge upon the Government and the House to accept the amendment.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, as far as this is concerned, first of all, when the application is moved, it is given to the police authorities for verification. Then, there will be an advisory body consisting of the representatives of the public. Therefore, the question of harassment in this case will not arise. As far as vexatious applications are concerned, the Indian Penal Code has got ample provisions to deal with such applications.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 45 moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 45 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 25 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 25 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 26—(Protection of action taken in good faith)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move that :

Page 10—,

*for clause 26 substitute—*

“26. Suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person or persons or authorities for anything done under this Act with *mala fide* intention.” (46)

It is on similar lines and I need not elaborate this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 46 moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 46 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 26 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 26 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 27—(Power to remove difficulties)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move that :

Page 10,—

*for line 11 and 12, substitute—*

“(2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament, which it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the order or both Houses agree that the order should not be made the order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be ; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that order.” (16)

17 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this clause 27 gives very wide powers to the Government. It gives powers to make any order it may deem fit in order to remove any difficulty in giving effect to any of the provisions of the Bill. Of course it is very graciously provided in the clause that orders shall be laid on the Table of the House. Thank you, Sir. But are we to be merely helpless spectators of orders being laid on the Table of the House ? The House is in possession of the orders when the orders are laid on the Table of the House. But no right is being extended to this House of modify those orders or to annul those orders. There is no reason why the rights of this House should be curtailed. It is a matter of general principle that when rules made under an Act are also placed on the Table of the House, the House has a right to modify those rules or to annul those rules. On similar analogy, when orders are placed on the Table of the House, the House must have an equal right to move any motion with respect to the modification of those orders or the annual

ment of those orders. I, therefore, move an amendment in order to restore the power of this august House. We should have the provisions with respect to orders made under the Act in explanation of certain provisions placed on the Table of the House to be on par with the rules that are made under the Act.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : This amendment seeks to bring clause 27 (2) on par with clause 28 (3). As far as clause 27 (2) is concerned, its life is only two years as may be seen from the proviso to clause 27. Further, the occasions on which this power may be invoked may be few and far between. However, it has been provided under clause 27 (2) that every order shall be laid before each House of Parliament. It is open to the House to make any suggestions which will no doubt be given due consideration by the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 16 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 16 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to clauses 28 and 29. So, I shall put clauses 27, 28 and 29 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That clause 27, 28 and 29 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 27, 28 and 29 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1—(Short title, extent and Commencement)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I move :

Page 2, line 9,—

for “whole of India” substitute

“State of Assam.” (2)

Page 2,—

for lines 10 to 16, substitute—

“(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 15th day of October, 1983.” (3)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I move :

Page 2, lines 11 to 16,—

omit “and in any other State on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different States and references in this Act to the commencement of this Act shall be construed in relation to any State as references to the date of commencement of this Act in such State.” (66)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, this whole Bill has come before the House in view of a certain situation in Assam. But then the net has been cast far and wide and it is sought to be made applicable to the whole of India. My amendment, therefore, is to restrict the application of this Bill to Assam. We are having a very peculiar situation; we are being told to consider the situation in Assam and we are being given a Bill which is made applicable to the whole of India. Then, we are told that we have to consider the situation of persons who have crossed into India from across the borders of north and north-east of our country and we are being told that any person is an illegal migrant who may have entered into India from any way whatsoever. So we find that in a meek submission to communal propaganda that is going on in our country the scope of the Bill has been unduly widened. I, therefore oppose and move this amendment in order to see that the scope of the Bill is restricted to Assam and Assam alone.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Giri, do you wish to speak on your amendment No. 66?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : What I wanted to say was similar to what Mr. Banatwalla has said in this regard.

In respect of amendment No. 63, I want to say that if any person in India is challenged as a foreign national and if he has no necessary document with him, what will be his position? Therefore, I want to remove this line “and without having in their possession any lawful authority so to do”. I want to omit this sentence.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Shri Banatwalla's amendment would amount to making this Bill applicable to only Assam. It is well known that the problems of illegal migrants obtain in other parts of the country too. But the right of declaring such action and the orbit of the Act has been left with the Central Government who after due and careful consideration will do it. Therefore, there is no need for this amendment.

Shri Sudhir Giri's amendment is also on the same lines and, therefore, both of them are opposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the House agrees I shall put all the amendments to the vote of the House. I put amendments No. 2 and 3 moved by Shri G. M. Banatwalla and amendment No. 66 moved by Shri Sudhir Giri to the vote of the House.

*Amendments 2,3 and 66 were put end negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is :

"That Clause I stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause I was added to the Bill.*

*Enacting Formula*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Enacting Formula was added to the Bill.*

*Preamble*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA He is withdrawing the preamble, I think : I beg to move :

Pages 1 and 2, lines 14 and 1 and 2 respectively,—

*omit "and also in any other part of India in which such foreigners may be found to have remained illegally;"*  
(1)

Page 1 and 2,—

*for the Preamble*

*substitute "WHEREAS it is expedient to prove for establishment of Tribunals*

to determine the question whether a person in Assam is an illegal migrant to enable the Central Government to pass an appropriate order with respect to such person and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto;" (37)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I want your permission. In amendment No. 48, instead of *March*, it should be *July*.

I beg to move :

Page 1, line 1,—

*for "a substantial number of the" substitute "some" (47)*

I beg to move the amended amendment :

Page 1, line 3,—

*after "1971" insert—*

*"and in case of Nepalesesion or after the 31st day of July 1976" (48)*

Page 1, lines 3 to 5,—

*omit "by taking advantage of the circumstances of such migration and their ethnic similarities and other connections with the people of India and" (49)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Suraj Bhan— not present.

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev—does not want to move.

Shri Sudhir Giri, your amendment No. 64 is same as No. 1:

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move :

Page 1, lines 5 and 6,—

*omit "and without having in their possession any lawful authority so to do" (63)*

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this preamble is very horrible. Sweeping statements of highly objectionable character have been made in this Preamble. We are told that there has been large scale, substantial number of foreigners who migrated into India across the borders of eastern and north eastern regions of the country on or after the 25th day of March,

1971. We are further told that these people have taken advantage of their ethnic similarities and other connections with the people of India.

Now, Sir, in this very House, the hon. Home Minister Shri P.C. Sethi had made a statement in response to a call attention motion on August 18, 1983 and said that there has not been any large scale infiltration in the recent times. But now we are being told this perhaps in meek submission to the propaganda that is being carried on by the RSS, BJP and such elements that there are large scale infiltration I do not know why such a sweeping statement should be made in the Preamble.

Then, we are told that these migrants have taken advantage of ethnic similarities and other connections with the people of India. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly object to this particular statement in the Preamble. All the members of minorities in India are being rendered as suspect in the eye of the nation, by saying that illegal migrants have so mixed up throughout the length and breadth of our country and that they have taken advantage of similarities—Banatwalla in a sherwani and a cap and the members of the minority are being rendered as suspect.

Then, we are told that these people have taken advantage of their connections with the people of India. This is an unabashed statement that we are having from the Government in a very unabashed manner. The members of the minority in India are being rendered as suspect in the eye of very and sundry person.

There is we know a false propaganda, a poisonous propaganda, going on that there is a large-scale infiltration not only in Assam but in other States also. Now, the Government has chosen not only to admit and given credence to this particular propaganda but also to go a step further than these communalists and say that there are so many similarities and that the people who have come from these countries have taken advantage of their connections with the people of India and all these things. It was not at all necessary, in case you are having a Bill, to make such a sweeping

statement of highly objectionable nature in the Preamble. You could have done away with such a poisonous Preamble, such a communal Preamble, which will be an instrument in the hands of the communal elements always to beat the people with. I must, therefore, urge upon the Government to let at least now better counsel upon the Government and not to aggravate the situation.

Then, we are told in the very statement that was laid on the Table of the House at the time of laying the Ordinance—I quote :

“The prolonged agitation in Assam has incited and aggravated the chauvinistic and regional forces which have left a trail of bitterness and misery.”

This is the statement that the Government is making. Here, in the Preamble, we are told that a substantial number has come; we are told that they have settled in various parts of the country; we are told that they are having similarities with the people of India and we are told that they are having connections with the people of India. These sweeping statements will only go to further incite and aggravate the chauvinistic and regional forces which have left a trail of bitterness and misery. I, therefore, strongly object to this particular Preamble. I have suggested a substitute one, a simple one and a plain one, or, I say, you can do away with this Preamble at all. I appeal to you and all to rise above all considerations and see to it that this Preamble, if not withdrawn by the hon. Minister, is thrown out of this House lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, as a matter of fact I have got a similar amendment. When you accept that there is a substantial number of illegal migrants, why does not the Government come out with a straight figure as to what is the number of illegal migrants? According to the AASU and the Gana Sangram Parishad; the number is something like 45 lakhs to 50 lakhs. Naturally, I think, this very word “substantial” number of illegal migrants into Assam ultimately goes to substantiate the theory which is being propagated by the AASU and the Gana Sangram Parishad.



I am sorry to make a demand : Is this only to justify the movement of the AASU and the Gana Sangram Parishad ? If we accept this figure, if we accept this statement, I think, the AASU and the Gana Sangram Parishad have also some justification to conduct the agitation. I know this is a bone of contention. The Election Commission made a statement sometime ago and which has ultimately brought into operation all the chauvinistic, divisive and communal forces.

The result was the holocaust which demanded about 4,000 peoples lives belonging to all communities in Assam. I do not doubt the intentions. That is not my object. "Don't be misled, don't be entrapped." Therefore, my simple suggestion has been on that count, instead of substantial number, please substitute some and if you want to retain it, then the House is perfectly within its right to demand what is your estimate about that illegal migrants and if you are not in a position to give the House the information, if you raise that kind of a Bill or Ordinance, I think you have got no moral justification for bringing forward this Bill.

My second amendment is regarding Nepalese. I want again to correct by amendment. Simply instead of March, please put July It has been omitted by the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs that there was no restriction for the Nepalese till July 31, 1976. There are quite a large number of Nepalese who are still residing in Assam. They are entitled to become the citizens of Assam and citizens of India and if this is not specifically mentioned regarding the Nepalese population, innocent Nepalese will be put to harassment or they may be also a target of serious propaganda. Therefore, I would say, that instead of providing that there is protection for the Nepalese this kind of amendment should be accepted so that there will be proper protection for the Nepali population in Assam.

My amendment No. 49, is again nothing but an expression of confidence among the minority communities living in Assam, be they religious minorities, be they linguistic minorities. Do you mean to say this is the propaganda of the BJP and Janata parties,

that they are there to remove only all the Muslims and not the Hindus, they will protect the refugees from East Pakistan. They want all Muslims should go. They cannot be the citizens of India. By introducing these phrases, untruths and threats, ultimately you are feeding these communal and revivalist forces. Does it help you ? Does it help creating a condition.....

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO :  
Why are you helping them ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am not helping them. You are helping them. In order to see that a necessary and proper climate for national integration is created, it is necessary that this kind of remarks should not find a place in the Preamble.

On the one hand, you are for national integration, for fighting the communal forces and you want that the democratic and secular forces should be united to fight all communal forces. At the same time, you are introducing these words, these phrases which ultimately whip up communalism, the forces of disintegration and the forces of regionalism. I think you have second thought. I hope better counsel will prevail and if you get the Bill passed, it is unnecessary also. Is it necessary to get it here ? If it is not there, the teeth in the Bill are not at all reduced. If it is not there, no effect of the Bill is reduced and no force is reduced. Why are you unnecessarily bringing in measures which will ultimately defeat the purpose for which the Bill is being passed ? I hope that wisdom will prevail on you. I have made certain suggestions and if you feel it wise to accept them, I will be glad and the entire country will be happy.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : *rose*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Yes, Sir. I beg to move :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "substantial" substitute "good" (54)

Regarding Preamble, a criticism has been levelled. I have suggested that it will be wrong to say that there is no foreigner,

There are some foreigners. That is why, I have suggested that for the word 'substantial', the word 'good' may be substituted; it will then read, "a good number of foreigners..." I request the hon. Minister...

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : 'good foreigners'

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I have said, 'a good number of foreigners'. Prof. Madhu Dandavate, you know very well; 'good' is used for quantity as well as quality. I will appeal to the hon. Minister, in the light of these discussion, to consider accepting my amendment to substitute 'good' for 'substantial'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Giri, do you want to speak ?

SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : No, Sir.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : In the light of the discussion here, I accept the amendment moved by Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendment No. 54 moved by Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"Page 1, line 1,—

for "substantial" substitute "good" (54)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall put the other Amendments together....

SHRI A.K. ROY : Amendment No. 37, moved by Shri Banatwalla, may be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is for him....

SHRI A.K. ROY : It is the property of the House.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I agree with him. Let it be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendment No. 37 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

*Amendments No. 37 was put and negatived,*

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the House agrees, I shall now put all the other Amendments together to the vote of the House, namely, Amendments 1, 47, 48, 49, and 63.

*Amendments Nos. 1, 47, 48, 49 and 63 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Preamble, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

17.30 hrs.

Division No. 1

AYES

Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad  
Arakal, Shri Xavier  
Arunachalam, Shri M.  
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal  
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari  
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram  
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu  
Bhole, Shri R.R.  
Bhurla, Shri Dileep Singh  
Birbal, Shri  
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri  
Buta Singh, Shri  
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh  
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya  
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash  
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh  
Daga, Shri Mool Chand  
Dalbir Singh, Shri  
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
Desai, Shri B.V.  
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
Gadgil, Shri V.N.  
Jadeia, Shri Daulatsinhji  
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh  
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander  
Karma, Shri Laxman  
Ken, Shri Lala Ram  
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali  
Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan  
 Mallanna, Shri K.  
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman  
 Mallikarjun, Shri  
 Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai  
 Meena, Shri Ram Kumar  
 Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar  
 Mohanty, Shri Barajamohan  
 Naik, Shri G. Devaraya  
 Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar  
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani  
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare  
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand  
 Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao  
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
 Patil, Shri A.T.  
 Patil, Shri Veerendra  
 Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti  
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram  
 Quadri, Shri S. T.  
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.  
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda  
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan  
 Ravani, Shri Navin  
 Rawat, Shri Harish  
 Roat, Shri Jai Narain  
 Sathe, Shri Vasant  
 Satya Deo Singh, Prof.  
 Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai  
 Sethi, Shri Arjun  
 Sethi, Shri P.C.  
 Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal  
 Shamanna, Shri T. R.  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore  
 Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu  
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.  
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi  
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal  
 Subburaman, Shri A. G.  
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt  
 Sunder Singh, Shri  
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri  
 Thungon, Shri P. K.  
 Uike, Shri Chhote Lal  
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Venkataraman, Shri R.  
 Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu  
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.  
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal  
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap  
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh  
 Zainul Basher, Shri

## NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb  
 Balan, Shri A. K.  
 Banatwalla, Shri G.M.  
 Basu, Shri Chitta  
 Giri, Shri Sudhir  
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela  
 Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra  
 Pal, Prof. Rup Chand  
 Roy, Shri A. K.  
 Sen, Shri Subodh

MR. CHAIRMAN : Subject to correction, the result\* of the Division is :  
 AYES : 88; NOES : 10

*The motion was adopted.*

*The preamble, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. Minister.

\*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao, Shri Digvijay Singh, Shri D.M. Pulte Gowda, Shri Jitendra Prasad, Shri Bhubaneswar Bhuyan, Shri Nurul Islam and Shri Bishnu Prasad;

NOES : Shri M.M. Lawrence, Shri Nirmal Sinha and Shri Ananda Pathak.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, I beg to move ;

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

Now, Prof. Rup Chand Pal. Please be brief.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) :  
Sir, I am not taking much time. We have discussed this Bill on Illegal Immigrants. My question now is this : Is this Bill really going to solve the problem of Assam ? No.

16.33 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI  
in the Chair]

The Government thinks that the problem of foreign nationals is only the problem of Assam.

If we look to the history of Assam, if we look to the programme of action of AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad and their 35-point programme, you will see this, that as early as in 1980, we have drawn the attention of the Government to this sort of programme of the AASU. So, it is our contention that this Bill is not going to solve the problem at all. It means, the government is not serious, politically, to face the danger of secessionism which no doubt is posing a great danger to this country. Repeatedly our attention and the attention of the whole nation is being drawn to the problem of unity of the country. Our idea is that this legal position regarding ‘foreign nationals’ has been taken to camouflage the real intention of the Secessionists. The AASU and the Gana Sangram Parishad people are only trying to confuse the situation.

While trying to protect the interests of the genuine refugees, we must at the same time, also see that the other problems that are there, the political problems that are there, are solved. And these can be solved only by mobilising the democratic forces against the secessionist forces that are working there. Mr. Jethmalani described the AASU people as great patriots. But, in

the back ground of the information given by the Government itself that foreign agencies and imperialist agencies are operating in this country, to destabilise our unity, we have to see that by such measures the AASU boys do not harass the genuine refugees and the minorities who had migrated long ago and for historical reasons. The demand of AASU has to be separated from the demand of the people of Assam. AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad do not represent the whole of the people of Assam. The Left and the Democratic forces are trying we mobilise the people of Assam and kisans and workers we king in the fields and the factories. They are coming together. By this way, more and more, these secessionist forces are getting isolated and so they are taking to terroristic methods. But, unfortunately, when we are thus trying to mobilise the democratic forces and isolating the secessionist forces, this Government, even after election, are taking certain measures which, instead of helping these democratic forces (to mobilise themselves against AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad), are only just standing in the way. Very recently, the Prime Minister had gone there, and held the meeting. We are also holding meetings there. Recently, there was a large gathering of our youth wing at Barpeta ; thousands and thousands of young boys and girls, men and women had come. In other places also, at the call of the CPIM, and left and democratic parties, thousands and thousands of people are coming to the meetings, but the Government is not giving permission and they are saying : ‘Hold the meetings in the halls only ; do not hold the meetings in the open places. Is it the way to meet the challenge of the secessionist forces ? It is not.

Let us have a look at the irony of history. I have gone through the history of Assam. Migration to that part of the country was encouraged in the British days also. Thousands of peasants from other parts of Bengal, were encourage to go there, and a large number of them are still there. They had come, and turned those fallow lands to produce gold, to produce the best crops. Now, they are going to be harassed as foreigners even after this enactment. That is the irony of history. Prof. Ranga will

remember that some days ago, some old freedom fight had come here on some invitation. I had the occasion to speak to one of them. He was saying that today some people who are going to be harassed as foreigners, illegal migrants, their fathers and forefathers had fought with the people of this country for independence. This is the irony of history.

Some people, even some opposition leaders, fail to appreciate the historical reasons that this is the price of partition. We are thinking about the Palestinian refugees; we are shedding tears for the refugees of other countries, but what is the fate of the refugees in our country. Some people were sent to Dandakarnya area; a decision has been taken to wind up the camp. The refugee women working in Delhi in the Central Government Undertakings as apprentices are being paid Rs. 100/-per month. The Central Government has miserably failed to rehabilitate those refugees. Seven hundred crores of rupees are required for their proper rehabilitation. At present, the West Bengal State is bearing the brunt, one crore refugees are there. Assam is bearing the brunt, and Tripura is bearing the brunt. In the face of this crisis of under-development, wrong Policies, wrong priorities, lopsided plans, you have neglected the north eastern States, and in Assam and other places, the fissiparous tendencies, and secessionist forces, foreign agencies are operating. You will have to see that by this Act, you do not harass those genuine minorities, who were invited and who have settled there. At the same time I would request the government to see to it that when there is an attempt to mobilise the democratic minded people against the secessionist tendencies, they should be encouraged. Permission should not be withheld for holding meetings which has been done in the case of our party. Ours is the largest number of political workers who have died there. And we are proud that here is one Party which in a situation like this is facing the situation and is fighting for the unity of the country. That is a fact.

I am concluding Madam with one warning. In my hand I have got the 35-point programme of the AASU and the

Gana Sangram Parishad. The last point says :

"We should tell categorically to New Delhi that we require from you only salt for our poor necessities of life and your requirements from us are tea, coal, crude oil, ply-wood, jute, etc. We must make you understand that Assamese are not alone in the world. Assam is for the Assamese."

They have given a call 'Bahirgato' outsiders. So, these foreigners, illegal migrants, would not solve the problem. They want to drive out all those who are not Assamese—the Bengalis, Biharis, all who have settled during the British days, pre-British days and others. So, we have to see the history of Assam from the pre-British days upto today.

So, my earnest appeal to the Government will be that the Assam problem is not a simple problem of the foreign nationals. They are inflating the figures of the foreign nationals. That is AASU people are crying to cover up their real intentions. So, we have to challenge all their real intentions. It is the secessionist Movement which is endangering the unity of the country. We have to face this challenge. We should mobilise the people. But I am sorry to say you are now standing in the way for the narrow political reasons. You are not even permitting us to organise mass meetings. We have seen when Barbeta meeting was organised thousands and thousands of people had come. You decided not to allow these meetings to be held. Sorry, Madam, this is not the way to solve the problem and to face the challenge.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :  
सभापति महोदय, इस प्रस्तुत बिल की भावना बहुत अच्छी है, मगर हमारे मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों ने और खासतौर से भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने इस मामले में जो रुख अख्त्यार किया है, उसकी वजह से व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। जिस तरह से यह बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर यहां बातें कर रहे हैं और अपने आपको तीस-मारखां की तरह बता रहे हैं, जो बातें लोग यह कहां रहे

हैं, वहाँ कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, यह बात नहीं है। ये लोग अपने मुंह मियां मिट्टू बन रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने वहाँ पर आग लगाई हुई है। वहाँ पर हर तरह से लोगों को परेशान करने के लिए और उस प्रदेश को बिगाड़ने का सबसे बड़ा श्रेय अगर किसी को है तो वह भारतीय जनता पार्टी को है। हमारे राव साहब ने ठीक कहा, अभी जो इनके सदस्य श्री जेठमलानी यहां बोल रहे थे, वह बहुत सारी इतनी गलत बातें कह गये जिसका कि कोई अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते। इस तरह की बातें कहने से कोई लाभ नहीं होता। इस तरह के गलत लोग जो कौमुनली टेंशन फैलाते हैं, साम्प्रदायिक भावनाएं फैलाकर एक-दूसरे से लड़ाना चाहते हैं, इस प्रकार के लोग देश का भला नहीं कर सकते हैं और असम का भी भला नहीं कर सकते हैं।

असम में जितनी आग लगाई है, बी० जे० पी० ने लगाई है। श्री वर्मा जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं इन्होंने कोशिश की कि कुछ हो जाए, लेकिन यह भी बी० जे० पी० के अंचल में चलने की कोशिश करते हैं, जिससे अलग न हो जायें। ये व्यवस्था इनके साथ बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इन तिलों में तेल नहीं है। ये लोग कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते— न जनता पार्टी कर सकती है, न भारतीय जनता पार्टी कर सकती है और न कोई और पार्टी कर सकती है आसाम में बाहर से जो लोग आए, वे 1977 से पहले आए थे। इन लोगों के पास 1977 से 1980 तक तीन साल तक राज रहा, लेकिन इन्होंने उसके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। अब ये सारा दोष हमारा पार्टी पर डालना चाहते हैं, जो इस देश को उन्नति की ओर ले जाना चाहती है, जो आसाम के लोगों को ऊंचा उठाना चाहती है और वहाँ की समस्याओं को हल करना चाहती है। इस कानून के जरिए गलत आदमियों को वहाँ से निकाला जा सकेगा और वहाँ के लोगों को संतोष होगा।

मगर मैं गृहमंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून को सारे देश पर लागू किया जाएगा, लेकिन इसमें केवल आसाम के लोगों के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। काश्मीर में 1947 के वक्त से रिफ्यूजी आए हुए हैं। आज तक उनको नागरिकता प्रदान नहीं की गई है। इसलिए काश्मीर और इसके साथ ही गुजरात तथा राजस्थान आदि जिन राज्यों में जो रिफ्यूजी आए हुए हैं, उनके लिए भी कोई न कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

इस बिल के प्रावधान बहुत बढ़िया है। श्री बनातवाला ने प्रिएम्बल के बारे में जो कहा है, वह बिल्कुल गलत है। हमारा दृष्टिकोण यह है कि हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई और पारसी आदि सब लोगों को सम-दृष्टि से देखा जाए, सब के साथ समान व्यवहार किया जाए और सब को आगे बढ़ने के अवसर उपलब्ध किए जाएं। इसी नीति से प्रेरित होकर यह बिल लाया गया है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I do not want to go into the whole gamut of debate again. I would only like to say that this Bill is going to resolve the problem in a proper direction. As far as the solution to the problem is concerned, detection of foreign nationals is one of the aspects of the problem ; but ultimately, we will have to solve the Assam problem through negotiations by mutual settlement. I hope a congenial atmosphere in Assam will prevail, and the Opposition parties will help in creating a congenial atmosphere, so that useful negotiations can be held.

I beg to move :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : “That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The Motion was adopted.

17.48 hrs.

**LEPERS (DELHI, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS, LAKSHADWEEP, DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND CHANDIGARH REPEAL) BILL.**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Now Shri B. Shankaranand. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Sports and Works and Housing (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Madam, will you kindly allow us to pass this Bill, because we have to send it to the Rajya Sabha after passing ? We may extend the sitting by an hour.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The Bill is a very short one. I think the sitting can be extended by an hour.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** Yes.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** It can be passed even earlier.

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SAHNKARNAND) :**

I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the Lepers Act, 1898, as in force in the Union territories of Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh, be taken into consideration."

Hon'ble Members are aware that on the 28th April, 1983, I laid on the Table of the House a statement containing the decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the working Group to formulate a strategy for the eradication of Leprosy from our country, and according to the decision the present Bill to repeal the Lepers Act, 1898 in its application to the Union Territories without legislatures is brought before the House for consideration and passing.

The Lepers' Act 1898 was enacted on the basis of the then prevailing knowledge about leprosy, the means available for its treatment and control and the age old stigma attached to the disease. It was considered then that the disease was incurable, that all lepers were infections and that it was essential to restrain the movement of pauper lepers and prohibit leprosy patients from

following certain trades and doing certain acts in order to preclude them from free contact with the community. The Act made provisions whose objective was the prevention of the spread of the disease to others.

Leprosy is indeed a major health and socio-economic problem in the country and the disease is prevalent from time immemorial. It is a disease, often causing physical deformities, which prevent the patients from following the normal avocations of life. There are an estimated 3,2 million leprosy patients in our country based on 1971 census, of which 15 to 20 per cent would be of the infectious type, about 25 per cent would be having disabilities of varying degrees and about 20 per cent are children. Nearly 400 million people live in areas where the prevalence rate of the disease is 5 or more per thousand.

Recent scientific advancements in the field of leprosy have thrown new light on the inactivity and spread of the disease and its treatment and curability. Leprosy is curable and the patients can be treated in their own homes without dislocation from their normal vocations. The physical deformities caused by the disease are also now preventable and curable. Most of the leprosy patients are non-infectious. The few infectious cases can be made non-infectious within a short period of modern treatment.

Hon'ble Members will appreciate that the Lepers' Act has no relevance to the scientific developments in the field which I have referred to. On the contrary, it perpetuates the age-old stigma associated with the disease, which discourages the patients from coming openly for treatment and prevents their assimilation in the society. It has, therefore, become necessary to repeal this enactment. The object of the Bill is to repeal this Act in its application to the Union Territories without legislatures, namely, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh.

The States and Union Territories with legislatures have been requested to take up parallel legislation in respect of their territories.

Since the House is going to discuss the

Health policy soon the subject matter can easily be considered by the Hon'ble Members to be discussed under this Bill and may be taken up for discussion when the Health Policy will be taken up for consideration. May I suggest and request this House that this Bill be adopted without discussion and the time saved for this purpose may be taken for consideration of the Health policy. So, I commend the Resolution after consideration and passing by the House unanimously without discussion.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA** (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : This relates to the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Island and I must congratulate the Minister for having brought forward this Bill to repeal the Leprosy Act. At the same time, I am sorry to say that when modern treatment and facilities to cure leprosy is well taken but particularly in an area like Andaman & Nicobar Islands where no specialists are available you have not arranged for any leprosy specialist before repealing this Bill. For any kind of problem only repealing the Act and doing your duty is not correct. I would like to request the hon. Minister that he should at the same time ensure before this House that you will be posting suitable number of leprosy specialists in that part of the country, like Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, where the specialists are not available to tackle this problem. This is what I want to submit.

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI** (Contai) : I want to speak.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND** : I request the Members that they can make the the same points when the National Health Policy is discussed.

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI** : We will not get an opportunity at that time to discuss this.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND** : The House is going to take up one Half an Hour Discussion on Leprosy. That has been admitted and the discussion is going to take place tomorrow or day after tomorrow.

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI** : The eradication programme of leprosy had been continuing for a long time. The Central Government has launched this programme, for the eradica-

tion of leprosy in our country. Madam, the basic needs of human beings are food, clothings medical helps, housing and aduca-tion. These are the basic needs. And certainly, promotion of health education, or preservation of health is one of the basic needs.

Now, what is the Government doing since 1947 for the preservation of health ? What is the magnitude of leprosy in India ? The Government has published a report. From that report we find that from 3 to 3.2 million leprosy patients are being treated in different hospitals and outside the hospitals 2.2 lakhs patients are being detected anually by the machinery set up by the Government in India. Out of this 25 per cent of the leprosy patients are children below 14. The incidence of leprosy is maximum in Tamil Nadu It is, as per 1971 calculation, 7.83 lakhs; in Andhra Pradesh 6.28 lakhs; in West Bengal 3.80 lakhs, Bihar 3.44 lakhs. In this way there are large numbers of leprosy patients in the country. This is a figure which has been computed by the Government, but it is a fact that the Govern-ment has not been in a position to set up the machinery to contact all the leprosy patients in the country. That is why I want to emphasise the fact that the Govern-ment should take proper note of these things that the eradication programme of leprosy must be executed in a very short time. Although the Government is saying so, on different occasions, they are not attaching due importance to health programme. From the expenditure they have incurred in different Plans you will find that the Central Government is year after year reducing the expenditure on the health programme.

During the First Year Plan Rs. 235 lakhs were spent on eradication of leprosy. In the second Five Year Plan the money spent was Rs. 529 lakhs. In the Third Five Year Plan it was reduced to Rs. 424.40 lakh In the annual Plans from 1966 to 1969 the money spent was only Rs. 62.77 lakhs, In the Fourth Plan it was further reduced to Rs. 285.62 lakhs.. In the Fifth Plan it was increased to Rs. 2023 lakhs . In the Annual Plan only Rs.195 lakhs were spent. In the Sixth Plan upto 1983 the actual expenditure has been to the extent of Rs. 792.20 lakhs. This



discloses the Government's callousness and negligence towards eradication of leprosy from the country. I would therefore urge upon the Government to see in depth the leprosy problems. The problem is more in our rural areas because the people there are very poor and illiterate. When a leper would go to their house, generally other members of the family hate him. They are dislocated in our society. I want that the number of trained doctors must be increased especially in the rural areas. Those live in urban areas can have the chance of going to the hospital. But in rural areas, there is no one to take care of them, I therefore, urge upon the Government that number of trained doctors, para medical staff and hospitals should be increased in order to solve the problem. Many lepers do not want to come out in the open to intimate to the doctors that they are leprosy patient because of the prejudices existing in our society therefore motivated people those who are sincere and those who are motivated to eradicate the leprosy problem in our country should be recruited and those doctors only should be sent to the rural areas to find out, to detect the lepers and their problems should be solved.

The lepers who have been cured are facing difficult problems in the rural areas. They should be provided jobs. I know that in normal situations they will not be provided jobs because there are huge numbers of unemployed in our country. In the leprosy hospitals if these cured persons are employed, the problem would be solved to some extent at least. I, therefore, request the Minister to look into the matter and increase the aid to the States which have maximised in leprosy patients.

राजेश कुमार सिंह (फीरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे मित्र श्री गिरी बोल रहे थे—जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि इन रोगियों की संख्या 25 लाख के करीब है, लेकिन उनसे भी कहीं ज्यादा ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके बारे में सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है। बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो हमारी सामाजिक व्यवस्था के कारण इस रोग को छिपा कर रखते हैं। इन्होंने स्वीकार भी किया है कि 20 प्रतिशत इस संक्रामक रोग से ग्रस्त हैं, लेकिन 20

प्रतिशत ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिनमें छोटे बच्चे हैं, 14-15 साल की उम्र के लोग हैं। आपने कह दिया है कि यह संक्रामक रोग है—लेकिन जिस तरह की स्थिति देश में चल रही है उससे बड़ा सन्देह बना रहता है। यह कानून तो रिपील होना ही चाहिये लेकिन देखने की बात यह है कि अब तक इस कानून के अधीन सरकार की जो जिम्मेदारी थी, कहीं सरकार उस जिम्मेदारी से हटना तो नहीं चाहती है। इस कानून के अधीन अब तक सरकार जिस चीज को निभाती आ रही थी, जिन लोगों को बहिष्कार कर दिया जाता था, उनके प्रति सरकार की जो थोड़ी बहुत जिम्मेदारी थी, इस अधिनियम को लाने के बाद उस जिम्मेदारी से कहीं सरकार मुक्त होने तो नहीं जा रही है।

मैं एक बात अवश्य जानना चाहता हूँ—मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि एक राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ आयोग बन रहा है जिसके आप अध्यक्ष होने वाले थे उसका क्या हुआ? उसके अधीन आपकी क्या योजना है, उसमें किन लोगों को शामिल किया गया है और उसके अधीन आप क्या-क्या काम करने जा रहे हैं।

यह बिल का सम्बन्ध दिल्ली, अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह, लक्षद्वीप, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा चंडीगढ़ से है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस संदर्भ में क्या आप कोई नई नीति राज्य सरकारों के लिए भी निर्धारित करने जा रहे हैं, जिस से वे भी ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि इनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था हो सके। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है—यदि आपने उनको सड़क पर छोड़ दिया, उनके पुनर्वास की कोई सही व्यवस्था नहीं की तो उन्हें यह रोग फिर से ग्रस्त कर सकता है क्योंकि न उनके पास दवा की व्यवस्था होगी और न उनके रहने की व्यवस्था होगी।

गांवों में आज यह हालत है कि अगर किसी घर में कोई रोगी है तो लोग एक तरह से उस परिवार के साथ सम्बन्ध तोड़ लेते हैं। आगरा

में 'बालना' एक जापानी संस्था द्वारा मिशनरी काम किया जा रहा है जहां कुष्ठ रोगियों को रखा जाता है। लोग वहां जाते हैं—रोटी डाल आते हैं, लेकिन कोई सम्मान पूर्ण व्यवहार उनके साथ नहीं होता है। उनमें एक ग्रेजुएट भी है, शायद वह अच्छा भी हो गया है लेकिन उसके पास कोई धन्धा नहीं है, बेकार है। सरकार को ऐसे मामलों में विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

सरकार ने इस कानून को लाकर यह कह दिया है कि हमने उन पर से सब प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिये हैं, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जब सरकार प्रतिबन्ध हटा रही है तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी और ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है। इनकी बीमारी को फिर से बढ़ने को रोकने के लिए, उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था के लिये, खास तौर से समाज में इनको सही स्थान मिले, इनके साथ मुहब्बत का व्यवहार हो—इन सब बातों के बारे में सही तरीके से प्रचार करना चाहिये ताकि लोगों के दिमागों से इनके प्रति जो भ्रान्ति है वह दूर हो जाय।

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Madam Chairman, I do not want to prolong the speech here but I am concerned here with leper beggars. The hon. Minister has made it clear that on account of scientific research and practice, we find that leporacy can be cured and it is not hereditary and the effect of the leporacy can be eliminated if this disease were to be detected in the earlier stages. In this connection, the most important thing that we have to bear in mind is that we educate the public regarding leprosy, on how it can be curable and how it is not dangerous now, and also the most important thing is, how treatment has to be given.

Now, it is very necessary that proper arrangements must be made for the treatment of lepers and the important thing which I want to say is that the lepor beggars are public nuisance. Sir, I am connected with the beggars problem in Karnataka State; I happen to be the Chairman of the Central Begger Relief Committee. In Bangalore alone there are three colonies where there are about 800 lepor families and if we keep the leper beggars with other

beggars, they find it difficult to mix with them. We have made arrangements with three begger leper centres where they have got facilities for clinical treatment as well as rehabilitation. So, with a view to see that for all these lepers who are arrested arrangements are made for their rehabilitation, something has to be done. In order to rehabilitate them, we have got an arrangement whereby we give something for their maintenance and pay two or three rupees for the labour they do, and the Government gives Rs. 50 per month as pension for invalid beggars.

There are about a thousand leper beggars in Bangalore city and we are able to tackle only 100 and not more. Therefore, it is very necessary that the Central Government and the State Governments work together and see how best the rehabilitation of the beggars has to be taken up, particularly the leper beggars. I am told that in Bijapur there is a big building with vast open space. I am asking the Government to give us this land and building to rehabilitate the leper beggars. We can treat the leper beggars there and we will take all measures to see that they are made to earn their livelihood and not depend on others.

The most important thing that the Government has to think of is their rehabilitation. For that purpose the Central Government would give a lead to the State Governments not only by providing finance, but also by evolving a method whereby this problem can be tackled. The leper beggars come particularly from the adjoining States. Therefore, it is an all India problem and therefore, the Centre should take interest and see that this problem is solved to their best advantage. I trust that the Government will take immediate action to see that whatever is to be done to rehabilitate the lepers, particularly the leper beggars, will be done. I want to impress upon the Minister to take it as an urgent problem and solve it.

SHRI B SHANKARANAND: Madam Chairperson, I have already requested the House and I requested their kind indulgence for my brief reply to the points made by the hon. Members in the debate because on all these points I hope to give a reply in detail when the National Health Policy is

taken into consideration. However I will try to make a brief reference to the points made by the hon. Members.

First of all, the hon. Member from Andaman and Nicobar Islands said that there is no leprosy trained doctor and enough medicine in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Madam Chairperson, the House will be pleased to know that we have already a trained doctor and enough medicine in that Island and that we have established two urban leprosy centres; survey education and treatment centres—10 non-medical supervisors-3;

20-bedded ward hospital—1

District Leprosy Centre—1

So, the point made by the hon. Member from Andaman & Nicobar Islands is far from truth because we have already taken care for the treatment of leprosy patients in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

The general points which the hon. Members made are that nobody is opposing for the repeal of the Act because the Act itself is outmoted. (*Interruptions.*) This Act was passed in 1898. When the Act was passed, there was no idea of curing the disease and it was presumed that this disease was incurable and the spread of the disease would further affect the society. Every leper or the persons who was affected by leprosy was treated as untouchable and social outcaste and segregation was the only way of curing this disease from spreading in the society. That is how, this Act was passed in 1898. The very Preamble of the Act, 1898 says :

“Whereas it is expedient to provide for the segregation and medical treatment of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings ; It is hereby enacted as follows.”

And the main feature of this Act which is not only outmoded but derogatory discriminates lepers from other patients. It has provided for some penal provisions also. Section 8 (1) of the Act provides for detention of a leper by Magistrate. It also provides for ordering by Magistrate to make over a leper to the care of his friend or relative with or without bond.

Section 9 provides for prohibiting a leper from performing certain trade or acts. It also provides for punishment of an offending leper by way of imposition of fine upto Rs. 20/-for any violation of the above provision, at the first instance. It also provides : for :

- (i) prohibition entry of a leper into a specified area by order of Magistrate.
- (ii) detention of a leper in a leper asylum till discharge by order of the Board or district magistrate in case of subsequent violation of the above section.
- (iii) punishment (by fine) of a person employing any leper in any trade etc., for which a leper is prohibited from being engaged.
- (iv) remanding of a leper who escapes from a lepers asylum by order of Magistrate.

Now the modern methods of treatment of the disease has shown us that this is as good or bad as any other infectious disease which if detected early can be cured completely. It is less infectious than some other disease like T B. etc. So, to treat a patient who is suffering from this disease as an untouchable or out-caste in the society would not only be immoral but a crime. So, the working group under the chairmanship of Shri Swaminathan, then Member of the Planning Commission opined that this Act must be repealed. When these things were discussed in the House, questions were raised what is the Central Government doing to repeal this Act. So, when I came to this House, I thought that the House would repeal this Act by way of passing this Bill without any discussion.

I would appeal to the hon. Members that the points that have been raised by them can be taken care of and let this Bill be passed without discuss.

**SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA (Bankura) :** I want to know whether the Working Group set up some years back has submitted its report to the Government regarding the eradication of leprosy.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :** It has submitted its report and, in pursuance

of the recommendations of the Working Group, we have taken up the Leprosy Control Programme as the Leprosy Eradication Programme. The Leprosy Commission has been set up and also the Leprosy Eradication Board has been established to monitor and also to pursue the implementation of these commendations of the Working Group.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the Lepers Act, 1898, as in force in the Union territories of Delhi, Aada man and Nicobar Islads, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill*

*Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

18.23 hrs.

### RESOLUTION RE NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we take up the next item. Shri B. Shankaranand to move the following Resolution :

“This House approves the National Health Policy contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 2nd November, 1982.”

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I will move the motion.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Don't make a speech today. You continue tomorrow.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, I beg to move :

“This House approves the National Health Policy contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 2nd November, 1982.”

I will continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You continue tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.25 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 16, 1983/Agrahayana 25, 1905 (Saka)*